Everyday English Vocabulary

Volume 4: Very Advanced

37,500 words · 10 fields

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Very Advanced

Academic & Formal English

ubiquitous *(adjective)*

Seeming to be present everywhere at the same time; extremely widespread.

- *Smartphones have become so ubiquitous that we barely notice them anymore.*
- *Coffee shops are ubiquitous in the city — there seems to be one on every corner.*

---

paradigm *(noun)*

A typical model, pattern, or framework of ideas that shapes how a subject is understood; a "paradigm shift" is a fundamental change in that framework.

- *Einstein's theory of relativity introduced a new paradigm in physics.*
- *The rise of remote work represents a paradigm shift in how companies operate.*

---

salient *(adjective)*

Most noticeable, prominent, or important among a set of features or facts.

- *The report highlights the most salient findings of the five-year study.*
- *The salient feature of her argument is its reliance on first-hand testimony.*

---

nuance *(noun)*

A subtle difference in meaning, feeling, or opinion.

- *The translation failed to capture the nuance of the original poem.*
- *Diplomats must understand every nuance of the negotiations.*

---

juxtapose *(verb)*

To place two things side by side, especially for contrast or comparison.

- *The exhibition juxtaposes modern sculpture with classical statues.*
- *The film juxtaposes wealth and poverty in the same city.*

---

esoteric *(adjective)*

Understood by or meant for only a small number of people with special knowledge.

- *The lecture was too esoteric for a general audience.*
- *He collects esoteric books on medieval philosophy.*

---

pragmatic *(adjective)*

Dealing with problems in a practical way rather than by following fixed theories or ideals.

- *We need a pragmatic solution, not a perfect one.*
- *Her pragmatic approach won over the skeptical board.*

---

idiosyncrasy *(noun)*

A personal habit, mannerism, or feature that is unusual or peculiar to one person or thing.

- *Leaving notes on sticky paper is one of her idiosyncrasies.*
- *Every software system has its own idiosyncrasies.*

---

concise *(adjective)*

Giving a lot of information clearly in a few words.

- *Please keep your summary concise — no more than one page.*
- *His concise reply answered every question.*

---

disseminate *(verb)*

To spread information, ideas, or knowledge widely.

- *Universities help disseminate scientific knowledge.*
- *Social media can disseminate rumors as quickly as facts.*

---

ambiguous *(adjective)*

Having more than one possible meaning; unclear or confusing.

- *The contract's language is ambiguous and needs clarification.*
- *Her ambiguous smile left him unsure of her feelings.*

substantiate *(verb)*

To provide evidence that proves something is true.

- *The lawyer could not substantiate the claims with documents.*
- *More data is needed to substantiate the theory.*

eloquent *(adjective)*

Able to express ideas clearly and persuasively, especially in speech or writing.

- *She gave an eloquent speech at the graduation ceremony.*
- *His eloquent writing moved thousands of readers.*

natos *(noun)*

An international organization created in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty for purposes of collective security.

- *The article explained what "natos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "natos" to mean an international organization created in 1949 by....*

naturalizes *(verb)*

Adapt (a wild plant or unclaimed land) to the environment.

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

needlenose pliers *(noun)*

Small pliers with long thin jaws for fine work.

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

nelumbo *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in the family Nymphaeaceae: lotuses.

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

nephrocalcinosis *(noun)*

Renal lithiasis in which calcium deposits form in the renal parenchyma and result in reduced kidney function and blood in the urine.

- *In class, the teacher used "nephrocalcinosis" to mean renal lithiasis in which calcium deposits form in....*
- *The article explained what "nephrocalcinosis" means with a simple example.*

nerodia *(noun)*

North American water snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "nerodia" to mean north american water snakes.*
- *They discussed "nerodia" during the group presentation.*

nipr *(noun)*

A clandestine group of leftist extremists who oppose Italy's labor policies and foreign policy; responsible for bombing building in the historic center of Rome from 2000 to 2002.

- *The article explained what "nipr" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nipr" to mean a clandestine group of leftist extremists who....*

noddles *(noun)*

An informal British expression for head or mind.

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

nonmalignant tumor *(noun)*

A tumor that is not cancerous.

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

nonmalignant tumour *(noun)*

A tumor that is not cancerous.

- *He looked up "nonmalignant tumour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonmalignant tumour" to mean a tumor that is not cancerous.*

---

nosediving *(verb)*

Plunge nose first; drop with the nose or front first, of aircraft.

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

---

nutbrown *(adjective)*

Of the color of nuts.

- *Nutbrown hair.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nutbrown."*

---

objectiveness *(noun)*

Judgment based on observable phenomena and uninfluenced by emotions or personal prejudices.

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

---

okaying *(verb)*

Give sanction to.

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

---

orcinus orca *(noun)*

Predatory black-and-white toothed whale with large dorsal fin; common in cold seas.

- *In class, the teacher used "orcinus orca" to mean predatory black-and-white toothed whale with large....*
- *The article explained what "orcinus orca" means with a simple example.*

---

oregons *(noun)*

A state in northwestern United States on the Pacific.

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

---

ostracizes *(verb)*

Avoid speaking to or dealing with.

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

---

outfields *(noun)*

The area of a baseball playing field beyond the lines connecting the bases.

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

---

oxes *(noun)*

An adult castrated bull of the genus Bos; especially Bos taurus.

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

---

padder *(noun)*

A highwayman who robs on foot.

- *In class, the teacher used "padder" to mean a highwayman who robs on foot.*
- *The article explained what "padder" means with a simple example.*

---

panicum virgatum *(noun)*

Grass of western America used for hay.

- *He looked up "panicum virgatum" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panicum virgatum."*

---

pantographs *(noun)*

Mechanical device used to copy a figure or plan on a different scale.

- *The article explained what "pantographs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pantographs" to mean mechanical device used to copy a figure or plan on....*

---

papaverine *(noun)*

An alkaloid medicine (trade name Kavrin) obtained from opium; used to relax smooth muscles; it is nonaddictive.

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

---

paraesthesia *(noun)*

Abnormal skin sensations (as tingling or tickling or itching or burning) usually associated with peripheral nerve damage.

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

---

parotitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of one or both parotid glands.

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

---

patersons *(noun)*

A city of northeastern New Jersey.

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

---

pediculus capitis *(noun)*

Infests the head and body of humans.

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

---

pedunculated polyp *(noun)*

A polyp with a stalk or peduncle.

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

---

perambulations *(noun)*

A leisurely walk (usually in some public place).

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

---

peregrination *(noun)*

Traveling or wandering around.

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

---

periwig *(noun)*

A wig for men that was fashionable in the 17th and 18th centuries.

- *The article explained what "periwig" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periwig" to mean a wig for men that was fashionable in the 17th and....*

---

petards *(noun)*

An explosive device used to break down a gate or wall.

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

---

pharmacopoeias *(noun)*

A collection or stock of drugs.

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

---

photomicrographs *(noun)*

A photograph taken with the help of a microscope.

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

---

phycoerythrin *(noun)*

Red pigment in red algae.

- *He looked up "phycoerythrin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phycoerythrin" to mean red pigment in red algae.*

---

pitchmen *(noun)*

An aggressive salesman who uses a fast line of talk to sell something.

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

---

planetesimal *(noun)*

One of many small solid celestial bodies thought to have existed at an early stage in the development of the solar system.

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

---

planetesimal hypothesis *(noun)*

(cosmology) the theory that the solar system was formed by the gravitational accumulation of planetesimals.

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

---

plastiques *(noun)*

An explosive material that is easily molded around the object it is intended to destroy.

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

---

pleonastic *(adjective)*

Repetition of same sense in different words; ; ; - J.B.Conant.

- *'a true fact' and 'a free gift' are pleonastic expressions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pleonastic" when it is repetition of same sense in different words; ; ; -....*

---

pocking *(verb)*

Mark with a scar.

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

---

podocarpus totara *(noun)*

Valuable timber tree of New Zealand yielding hard reddish wood used for furniture and bridges and wharves.

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

---

pollarding *(verb)*

Convert into a pollard.

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

---

poxvirus *(noun)*

Any of a group of viruses that can cause pox diseases in vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "poxvirus" to mean any of a group of viruses that can cause pox....*
- *He looked up "poxvirus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preexistence *(noun)*

Existing in a former state or previous to something else.

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

---

prerecord *(verb)*

Record before presentation, as of a broadcast.

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

---

pressurizes *(verb)*

Maintain a certain pressure.

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

---

probabilism *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic system of casuistry that when expert opinions differ an actor can follow any solidly probable opinion that he wishes even though some different opinion might be more probable.

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

---

profiterole *(noun)*

A small hollow pastry that is typically filled with cream and covered with chocolate.

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

---

prunus serrulata *(noun)*

Ornamental tree with inedible fruits widely cultivated in many varieties for its white blossoms.

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

---

psychopharmacological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to psychopharmacology.

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

---

psylla *(noun)*

Small active cicada-like insect with hind legs adapted for leaping; feeds on plant juices.

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

---

pterocarpus *(noun)*

Genus of tropical trees or climbers having usually broadly winged pods.

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

---

puces *(noun)*

A color varying from dark purplish brown to dark red.

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

---

punnets *(noun)*

A small light basket used as a measure for fruits.

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

quadrillions *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 24 zeros.

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

quinacrine hydrochloride *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Atabrine) used to treat certain worm infestations and once used to treat malaria.

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

quintette *(noun)*

A musical composition for five performers.

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

ramjets *(noun)*

A simple type of jet engine; must be launched at high speed.

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

reappraisals *(noun)*

A new appraisal or evaluation.

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

recalculates *(verb)*

Calculate anew.

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

reconsiderations *(noun)*

Thinking again about a choice previously made.

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

red goosefoot *(noun)*

Common Eurasian weed; naturalized in United States.

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

redcaps *(noun)*

A member of the military police in Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used "redcaps" to mean a member of the military police in britain.*
- *They discussed "redcaps" during the group presentation.*

refaced *(verb)*

Provide with a new facing.

- *The building was refaced with beautiful stones.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "refaced" in real sentences.*

remould *(verb)*

Give new treads to (a tire).

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

remuda *(noun)*

The herd of horses from which those to be used the next day are chosen.

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

---

resoled *(verb)*

Put a new sole on.

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

---

restituted *(verb)*

Restore to a previous or better condition.

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

---

retama *(noun)*

Small genus of Mediterranean shrubs; often included in genus Genista.

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

---

reverences *(noun)*

A feeling of profound respect for someone or something.

- *In class, the teacher used "reverences" to mean a feeling of profound respect for someone or something.*
- *The article explained what "reverences" means with a simple example.*

---

rheum australe *(noun)*

Asian herb (Himalayas).

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

---

rhodophyta *(noun)*

Lower plants; mostly marine and littoral eukaryotic algae.

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

---

roistering *(verb)*

Engage in boisterous, drunken merrymaking.

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

---

romanize *(verb)*

Write in the Latin alphabet.

- *Many shops in Japan now carry neon signs with Romanized names.*
- *He did not know how to use "romanize" until he saw an example.*

---

rostov na donu *(noun)*

A seaport on the Don River near the Sea of Azov in the European part of Russia.

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

---

roundedness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a rounded convexity.

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

---

rovings *(noun)*

Travelling about without any clear destination.

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

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

---

ruritanian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of Ruritania (or any other imaginary country).

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

---

rustiness *(noun)*

The condition of being coated or clogged with rust.

- *His rustiness showed when he was asked to speed up.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rustiness" to mean the condition of being coated or clogged with rust.*

---

samovars *(noun)*

A metal urn with a spigot at the base; used in Russia to boil water for tea.

- *In class, the teacher used "samovars" to mean a metal urn with a spigot at the base; used in....*
- *The article explained what "samovars" means with a simple example.*

---

sapodilla *(noun)*

Tropical fruit with a rough brownish skin and very sweet brownish pulp.

- *They discussed "sapodilla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sapodilla" to mean tropical fruit with a rough brownish skin and very....*

---

sapodilla family *(noun)*

Tropical trees or shrubs with milky juice and often edible fleshy fruit.

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

---

sapodilla plum *(noun)*

Tropical fruit with a rough brownish skin and very sweet brownish pulp.

- *The article explained what "sapodilla plum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sapodilla plum" to mean tropical fruit with a rough brownish skin and very....*

---

sapodilla tree *(noun)*

Large tropical American evergreen yielding chicle gum and edible fruit; sometimes placed in genus Achras.

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

---

schottische *(noun)*

A German round dance resembling a slow polka.

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

---

scirpus acutus *(noun)*

Widely distributed North American sedge having rigid olive green stems.

- *In class, the teacher used "scirpus acutus" to mean widely distributed north american sedge having....*
- *Understanding "scirpus acutus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scolytus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Scolytidae comprising numerous small bark beetles.

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

---

scrod *(noun)*

Young Atlantic cod or haddock especially one split and boned for cooking.

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

---

semitropical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of conditions in the subtropics.

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

---

septuagenarians *(noun)*

Someone whose age is in the seventies.

- *Understanding "septuagenarians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "septuagenarians" to mean someone whose age is in the seventies.*

---

servilely *(adverb)*

In an obsequious manner.

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

---

shareowners *(noun)*

Someone who holds shares of stock in a corporation.

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

---

shems *(noun)*

(Old Testament) eldest son of Noah.

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

---

shortgrass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses that are short and can tolerate drought conditions; common on the dry upland plains just east of the Rocky Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "shortgrass" to mean any of various grasses that are short and can....*
- *The article explained what "shortgrass" means with a simple example.*

---

slippered *(adjective)*

Shod with slippers.

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

---

slothfulness *(noun)*

A disinclination to work or exert yourself.

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

---

smirch *(noun)*

An act that brings discredit to the person who does it.

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

---

sovietism *(noun)*

Soviet communism.

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

---

spanish burgoo *(noun)*

Spanish version of burgoo.

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

---

spotlit *(verb)*

Move into the foreground to make more visible or prominent.

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

---

stableboy *(noun)*

Someone employed in a stable to take care of the horses.

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

---

stepladders *(noun)*

A folding portable ladder hinged at the top.

- *The article explained what "stepladders" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stepladders" to mean a folding portable ladder hinged at the top.*

---

sterculia *(noun)*

Any tree of the genus Sterculia.

- *In class, the teacher used "sterculia" to mean any tree of the genus sterculia.*
- *He looked up "sterculia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sterculia family *(noun)*

A large family of plants of order Malvales.

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

---

sterculia gum *(noun)*

Exudate of an Asian tree; used for finishing textiles and to thicken foodstuffs and cosmetics.

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

---

stinking goosefoot *(noun)*

European goosefoot with strong-scented foliage; adventive in eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "stinking goosefoot" to mean european goosefoot with strong-scented foliage;....*
- *The article explained what "stinking goosefoot" means with a simple example.*

---

stomacher *(noun)*

Garment consisting of a V-shaped panel of stiff material worn over the chest and stomach in the 16th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "stomacher" to mean garment consisting of a v-shaped panel of stiff....*
- *The article explained what "stomacher" means with a simple example.*

---

stoolies *(noun)*

Someone acting as an informer or decoy for the police.

- *In class, the teacher used "stoolies" to mean someone acting as an informer or decoy for the police.*
- *He looked up "stoolies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stormier *(adjective)*

(especially of weather) affected or characterized by storms or commotion.

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

---

subleases *(verb)*

Lease or rent all or part of (a leased or rented property) to another person.

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

---

sudokus *(noun)*

A number puzzle in which the numbers 1 through 9 must be placed into a grid of cells so that each row or column contains only one of each number.

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

sugarplums *(noun)*

Any of various small sugary candies.

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

supernumeraries *(noun)*

A person serving no apparent function.

- *Reducing staff is difficult because our employees include no supernumeraries.*
- *He looked up "supernumeraries" because he had never seen it before.*

sylvilagus *(noun)*

North American rabbits.

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

syringed *(verb)*

Spray or irrigate (a body part) with a syringe.

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

tabus *(noun)*

An inhibition or ban resulting from social custom or emotional aversion.

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

tankful *(noun)*

As much as a tank will hold.

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

tearaways *(noun)*

A reckless and impetuous person.

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

technophobes *(noun)*

A person who dislikes or avoids new technology.

- *He looked up "technophobes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "technophobes" to mean a person who dislikes or avoids new technology.*

tegus *(noun)*

A city in southeastern South Korea.

- *In class, the teacher used "tegus" to mean a city in southeastern south korea.*
- *He looked up "tegus" because he had never seen it before.*

telegraphists *(noun)*

Someone who transmits messages by telegraph.

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

televises *(verb)*

Broadcast via television.

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

terrene *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or inhabiting the land as opposed to the sea or air.

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

---

thieved *(verb)*

Take by theft.

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

---

thin-leaved stringybark *(noun)*

Stringybark having white wood.

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

---

thiobacillus *(noun)*

Small rod-shaped bacteria living in sewage or soil and oxidizing sulfur.

- *They discussed "thiobacillus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thiobacillus" to mean small rod-shaped bacteria living in sewage or soil....*

---

thomomys *(noun)*

Western pocket gophers.

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

---

thundershower *(noun)*

A short rainstorm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

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

---

timpanist *(noun)*

A person who plays the kettledrums.

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

---

titillates *(verb)*

Excite pleasurably or erotically.

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

---

tomograph *(noun)*

X-ray machine in which a computer builds a detailed image of a particular plane through an object from multiple X-ray measurements.

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

---

torreya californica *(noun)*

California evergreen having a fruit resembling a nutmeg but with a strong turpentine flavor.

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

---

trampler *(noun)*

Someone who walks with a heavy noisy gait or who stamps on the ground.

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

---

tridacna *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Tridacnidae: giant clams.

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

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

---

trisodium orthophosphate *(noun)*

The tertiary phosphate of sodium used as a builder in soaps and detergents.

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

---

trisomies *(noun)*

Chrosomal abnormality in which there is one more than the normal number of chromosomes in a cell.

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

---

trollops *(noun)*

A dirty untidy woman.

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

---

trusties *(noun)*

A convict who is considered trustworthy and granted special privileges.

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

---

turquoises *(noun)*

A blue to grey green mineral consisting of copper aluminum phosphate.

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

---

tursiops truncatus *(noun)*

The most common dolphin of northern Atlantic and Mediterranean; often kept captive and trained to perform.

- *In class, the teacher used "tursiops truncatus" to mean the most common dolphin of northern atlantic and....*
- *They discussed "tursiops truncatus" during the group presentation.*

---

umbelliferae *(noun)*

Plants having flowers in umbels: parsley; carrot; anise; caraway; celery; dill.

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

---

uncomplainingly *(adverb)*

Without complaining.

- *An equally gallant little wife and mother uncomplainingly keeping up the production of tasty and nourishing meals.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "uncomplainingly" in the final chapter.*

---

unicyclist *(noun)*

A person who rides a unicycle.

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

---

unintrusive *(adjective)*

Not interfering or meddling.

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

---

untilled *(adjective)*

Not plowed or harrowed or hoed.

- *Untilled land.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untilled."*

---

vanillas *(noun)*

A distinctive fragrant flavor characteristic of vanilla beans.

- *In class, the teacher used "vanillas" to mean a distinctive fragrant flavor characteristic of....*
- *They discussed "vanillas" during the group presentation.*

---

velars *(noun)*

A consonant produced with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate.

- *They discussed "velars" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "velars" to mean a consonant produced with the back of the tongue....*

---

vended *(verb)*

Sell or offer for sale from place to place.

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

---

venus's flytraps *(noun)*

Carnivorous plant of coastal plains of the Carolinas having sensitive hinged marginally bristled leaf blades that close and entrap insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "venus's flytraps" to mean carnivorous plant of coastal plains of the....*
- *He looked up "venus's flytraps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

verrucas *(noun)*

(pathology) a firm abnormal elevated blemish on the skin; caused by a virus.

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

---

villainies *(noun)*

The quality of evil by virtue of villainous behavior.

- *He looked up "villainies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "villainies" to mean the quality of evil by virtue of villainous behavior.*

---

viola ocellata *(noun)*

Violet of Pacific coast of North America having white petals tinged with yellow and deep violet.

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

---

vizor *(noun)*

A brim that projects to the front to shade the eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "vizor" to mean a brim that projects to the front to shade the eyes.*
- *Understanding "vizor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wainwrights *(noun)*

A wagon maker.

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

---

waitressed *(verb)*

Serve as a waiter or waitress in a restaurant.

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

---

wardenship *(noun)*

The position of warden.

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

---

warrener *(noun)*

Maintains a rabbit warren.

- *In class, the teacher used "warrener" to mean maintains a rabbit warren.*
- *Understanding "warrener" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waterers *(noun)*

An assistant who supplies drinking water.

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

---

wickiup *(noun)*

A lodge consisting of a frame covered with matting or brush; used by nomadic American Indians in the southwestern United States.

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

---

witchcrafts *(noun)*

The art of sorcery.

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

---

zabaglione *(noun)*

Light foamy custard-like dessert served hot or chilled.

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

---

zygoma *(noun)*

The slender arch formed by the temporal process of the cheekbone that bridges to the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

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

---

acculturative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to acculturation.

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

---

actinomycete *(noun)*

Any bacteria (some of which are pathogenic for humans and animals) belonging to the order Actinomycetales.

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

---

adumbrated *(verb)*

Describe roughly or briefly or give the main points or summary of.

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

---

agelessness *(noun)*

The quality of being timeless and eternal.

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

---

alcedo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Alcedinidae.

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

---

allotropes *(noun)*

A structurally different form of an element.

- *Graphite and diamond are allotropes of carbon.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allotropes."*

ammoniacal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or containing or similar to ammonia.

- *Students compared "ammoniacal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ammoniacal" when it is pertaining to or containing or similar to ammonia.*

amorphophallus *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Amorphophallus.

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

animadversions *(noun)*

Harsh criticism or disapproval.

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

annulated *(adjective)*

Shaped like a ring.

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

anodal *(adjective)*

Of or at or relating to an anode.

- *A "anodal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anodal" when it is of or at or relating to an anode.*

apochromatic *(adjective)*

Corrected for both chromatic and spherical aberration.

- *An apochromatic lens.*
- *Would you call this situation "apochromatic"? Explain why.*

aquilegia caerulea *(noun)*

Columbine of the Rocky Mountains having long-spurred blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "aquilegia caerulea" to mean columbine of the rocky mountains having....*
- *He looked up "aquilegia caerulea" because he had never seen it before.*

araucaria columnaris *(noun)*

Very tall evergreen of New Caledonia and the New Hebrides similar to norfolk island pine.

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

arteria vaginalis *(noun)*

A branch of the internal iliac that provides blood for the vagina and the base of the bladder and the rectum.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria vaginalis" to mean a branch of the internal iliac that provides blood....*
- *The article explained what "arteria vaginalis" means with a simple example.*

arteriosclerotic *(adjective)*

Affected by arteriosclerosis.

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

artlessness *(noun)*

The quality of innocent naivete.

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

ascots *(noun)*

A cravat with wide square ends; secured with an ornamental pin.

- *They discussed "ascots" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ascots" to mean a cravat with wide square ends; secured with an....*

---

aspis *(noun)*

Horned vipers.

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

---

astraddle *(adverb)*

With one leg on each side.

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

---

bacchanals *(noun)*

A drunken reveller; a devotee of Bacchus.

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

---

bacterially *(adverb)*

By bacteria.

- *Spreads bacterially.*
- *He answered "bacterially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

bahts *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Thailand.

- *Understanding "bahts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bahts" to mean the basic unit of money in thailand.*

---

balconied *(adjective)*

Having balconies or a balcony.

- *The balconied houses of New Orleans.*
- *A "balconied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

baronesses *(noun)*

A noblewoman who holds the rank of baron or who is the wife or widow of a baron.

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

---

barratry *(noun)*

The crime of a judge whose judgment is influenced by bribery.

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

---

battlewagon *(noun)*

Large and heavily armoured warship.

- *In class, the teacher used "battlewagon" to mean large and heavily armoured warship.*
- *The article explained what "battlewagon" means with a simple example.*

---

beanes *(verb)*

Hit on the head, especially with a pitched baseball.

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

---

bellmen *(noun)*

Someone employed as an errand boy and luggage carrier around hotels.

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

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

---

bespoken *(adjective)*

Pledged to be married.

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

---

bibbed *(adjective)*

Having a bib.

- *A bibbed apron.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bibbed" when it is having a bib.*

---

biger *(adjective)*

Above average in size or number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

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

---

bitchery *(noun)*

Aggressive remarks and behavior like that of a spiteful malicious woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "bitchery" to mean aggressive remarks and behavior like that of a....*
- *They discussed "bitchery" during the group presentation.*

---

bloodmobile *(noun)*

A motor vehicle equipped to collect blood donations.

- *Understanding "bloodmobile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bloodmobile" to mean a motor vehicle equipped to collect blood donations.*

---

blunderbusses *(noun)*

A short musket of wide bore with a flared muzzle.

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

---

boneset *(noun)*

European herb having small white, pink or purple flowers; naturalized as a weed in North America.

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

---

bonging *(verb)*

Ring loudly and deeply.

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

---

bookbindings *(noun)*

The craft of binding books.

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

---

boughten *(adjective)*

Purchased; not homemade.

- *My boughten clothes.*
- *Would you call this situation "boughten"? Explain why.*

---

bowering *(verb)*

Enclose in a bower.

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

---

boysenberries *(noun)*

Large raspberry-flavored fruit; cross between blackberries and raspberries.

- *In class, the teacher used "boysenberries" to mean large raspberry-flavored fruit; cross between....*
- *The article explained what "boysenberries" means with a simple example.*

brayed *(verb)*

Reduce to small pieces or particles by pounding or abrading.

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

briber *(noun)*

Someone who pays (or otherwise incites) you to commit a wrongful act.

- *In class, the teacher used "briber" to mean someone who pays (or otherwise incites) you to....*
- *Understanding "briber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brightnesses *(noun)*

The quality of being luminous; emitting or reflecting light.

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

broadbill *(noun)*

Tropical American heron related to night herons.

- *The article explained what "broadbill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broadbill" to mean tropical american heron related to night herons.*

brobdingnag *(noun)*

A land imagined by Jonathan Swift where everything was enormous.

- *The article explained what "brobdingnag" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brobdingnag" to mean a land imagined by jonathan swift where everything....*

bubalus *(noun)*

In some classification systems included in genus Bos; water buffaloes.

- *In class, the teacher used "bubalus" to mean in some classification systems included in genus....*
- *Understanding "bubalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bucketed *(verb)*

Put into a bucket.

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

bursters *(noun)*

A quantity of explosive to be set off at one time.

- *Understanding "bursters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bursters" to mean a quantity of explosive to be set off at one time.*

butanone *(noun)*

Colorless soluble flammable liquid ketone used as a solvent for resins and as a paint remover and in lacquers and cements and adhesives and cleaning fluids and celluloid.

- *Understanding "butanone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butanone" to mean colorless soluble flammable liquid ketone used as a....*

caitiff *(noun)*

A cowardly and despicable person.

- *In class, the teacher used "caitiff" to mean a cowardly and despicable person.*
- *The article explained what "caitiff" means with a simple example.*

caladium bicolor *(noun)*

Most popular caladium; cultivated in many varieties since the late 19th century.

- *Understanding "caladium bicolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caladium bicolor" to mean most popular caladium; cultivated in many varieties....*

---

calcitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing calcite.

- *It is useful to describe something as "calcitic" when it is of or relating to or containing calcite.*
- *A "calcitic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

caldwells *(noun)*

United States author remembered for novels about poverty and degeneration (1903-1987).

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

---

captivatingly *(adverb)*

In a bewitching manner.

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

---

carbonizing *(verb)*

Turn into carbon, as by burning.

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

---

catbirds *(noun)*

North American songbird whose call resembles a cat's mewing.

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

---

cathari *(noun)*

A Christian religious sect in southern France in the 12th and 13th centuries; believers in Albigensianism.

- *In class, the teacher used "cathari" to mean a christian religious sect in southern france in....*
- *He looked up "cathari" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cauterised *(verb)*

Burn, sear, or freeze (tissue) using a hot iron or electric current or a caustic agent.

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

---

chaffers *(verb)*

Wrangle (over a price, terms of an agreement, etc.).

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

---

chaplets *(noun)*

Flower arrangement consisting of a circular band of foliage or flowers for ornamental purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "chaplets" to mean flower arrangement consisting of a circular band of....*
- *He looked up "chaplets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

checkmating *(verb)*

Place an opponent's king under an attack from which it cannot escape and thus ending the game.

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

---

cheeps *(noun)*

The short weak cry of a young bird.

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

chelonian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling or being a turtle or tortoise.

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

chelonian reptile *(noun)*

A reptile of the order Chelonia.

- *In class, the teacher used "chelonian reptile" to mean a reptile of the order chelonia.*
- *The article explained what "chelonian reptile" means with a simple example.*

chivvy *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

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

chroming *(verb)*

Treat with a chromium compound.

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

clamours *(verb)*

Utter or proclaim insistently and noisily.

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

climbing boneset *(noun)*

Herb of tropical America having vanilla-scented flowers; climbs up trees.

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

codys *(noun)*

United States showman famous for his Wild West Show (1846-1917).

- *In class, the teacher used "codys" to mean united states showman famous for his wild west show....*
- *The article explained what "codys" means with a simple example.*

cogwheels *(noun)*

A toothed wheel that engages another toothed mechanism in order to change the speed or direction of transmitted motion.

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

compliancy *(noun)*

A disposition or tendency to yield to the will of others.

- *The article explained what "compliancy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compliancy" to mean a disposition or tendency to yield to the will of....*

conceptualisations *(noun)*

Inventing or contriving an idea or explanation and formulating it mentally.

- *In class, the teacher used "conceptualisations" to mean inventing or contriving an idea or explanation and....*
- *The article explained what "conceptualisations" means with a simple example.*

conceptus *(noun)*

An animal organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation that in higher forms merge into fetal stages but in lower forms terminate in commencement of larval life.

- *Understanding "conceptus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conceptus" to mean an animal organism in the early stages of growth....*

congenially *(adverb)*

In a congenial manner.

- *'Let's all have a drink together,' he said congenially.*
- *Using "congenially" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

conking *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

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

---

conniptions *(noun)*

A display of bad temper.

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

---

copybooks *(noun)*

A book containing models of good penmanship; used in teaching penmanship.

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

---

correctives *(noun)*

A device for treating injury or disease.

- *They discussed "correctives" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "correctives" to mean a device for treating injury or disease.*

---

countercoup *(noun)*

A sudden and decisive overthrow of a government that gained power by a coup d'etat.

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

---

counterproposals *(noun)*

A proposal offered as an alternative to an earlier proposal.

- *They discussed "counterproposals" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterproposals" to mean a proposal offered as an alternative to an earlier....*

---

cowcatcher *(noun)*

An inclined metal frame at the front of a locomotive to clear the track.

- *The article explained what "cowcatcher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cowcatcher" to mean an inclined metal frame at the front of a....*

---

cowsheds *(noun)*

A barn for cows.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowsheds" to mean a barn for cows.*
- *The article explained what "cowsheds" means with a simple example.*

---

cracksman *(noun)*

A thief who breaks open safes to steal valuable contents.

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

---

creels *(noun)*

A wicker basket used by anglers to hold fish.

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

---

crepis *(noun)*

Hawk's-beard; cosmopolitan in northern hemisphere.

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

- *They discussed “crepis” during the group presentation.*

---

crewes *(verb)*

Serve as a crew member on.

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

---

crockets *(noun)*

An architectural ornament of curved foliage used at the edge of a spire or gable.

- *He looked up “crockets” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “crockets” to mean an architectural ornament of curved foliage used at....*

---

cucumis melo reticulatus *(noun)*

A muskmelon vine with fruit that has a thin reticulated rind and sweet green flesh.

- *They discussed “cucumis melo reticulatus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cucumis melo reticulatus.”*

---

cumulating *(verb)*

Collect or gather.

- *Journals are accumulating in my office.*
- *Can you use “cumulating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cuneus *(noun)*

Any shape that is triangular in cross section.

- *They discussed “cuneus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cuneus.”*

---

decagon *(noun)*

A polygon with 10 sides and 10 angles.

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

---

decalcification *(noun)*

Loss of calcium from bones or teeth.

- *In class, the teacher used “decalcification” to mean loss of calcium from bones or teeth.*
- *The article explained what “decalcification” means with a simple example.*

---

deceases *(noun)*

The event of dying or departure from life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deceases.”*
- *They discussed “deceases” during the group presentation.*

---

decolorized *(verb)*

Remove color from.

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

---

deister *(adjective)*

Of or relating to deism.

- *Would you call this situation “deister”? Explain why.*
- *A “deister” approach may work better in this case.*

---

depersonalize *(verb)*

Make impersonal or present as an object.

- *Will computers depersonalize human interactions?*
- *He did not know how to use “depersonalize” until he saw an example.*

---

dermacentor *(noun)*

Vectors of important diseases of man and animals.

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

despoiler *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

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

diamagnetism *(noun)*

Phenomenon exhibited by materials like copper or bismuth that become magnetized in a magnetic field with a polarity opposite to the magnetic force; unlike iron they are slightly repelled by a magnet.

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

dicentra canadensis *(noun)*

American plant with cream-colored flowers and tuberous roots resembling kernels of corn.

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

diplomates *(noun)*

Medical specialist whose competence has been certified by a diploma granted by an appropriate professional group.

- *In class, the teacher used "diplomates" to mean medical specialist whose competence has been....*
- *The article explained what "diplomates" means with a simple example.*

disintegrative *(adjective)*

Tending to cause breakup into constituent elements or parts.

- *It is useful to describe something as "disintegrative" when it is tending to cause breakup into constituent elements....*
- *The speaker chose "disintegrative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

disproportions *(noun)*

Lack of proportion; imbalance among the parts of something.

- *The article explained what "disproportions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disproportions" to mean lack of proportion; imbalance among the parts of....*

douched *(verb)*

Direct a spray of water into a bodily cavity, for cleaning.

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

dovers *(noun)*

The capital of the state of Delaware.

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

downstrokes *(noun)*

A stroke normally made in a downward direction.

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

dragonet *(noun)*

Small often brightly colored scaleless marine bottom-dwellers; found in tropical and warm temperate waters of Europe and America.

- *In class, the teacher used "dragonet" to mean small often brightly colored scaleless marine....*
- *He looked up "dragonet" because he had never seen it before.*

drawbars *(noun)*

A strong metal bar bearing a hook to attach something to be pulled.

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

---

dreamier *(adjective)*

Lacking spirit or liveliness.

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

---

dubiousness *(noun)*

Uncertainty about the truth or factuality or existence of something.

- *The dubiousness of his claim.*
- *He looked up "dubiousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

duette *(noun)*

A musical composition for two performers.

- *The article explained what "duette" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "duette" to mean a musical composition for two performers.*

---

dynamometers *(noun)*

Measuring instrument designed to measure power.

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

---

ectopia *(noun)*

Abnormal position of a part or organ (especially at the time of birth).

- *The article explained what "ectopia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ectopia" to mean abnormal position of a part or organ (especially at....*

---

editorialising *(verb)*

Insert personal opinions into an objective statement.

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

---

eleocharis palustris *(noun)*

Cylindrical-stemmed sedge.

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

---

emplace *(verb)*

Put into place or position.

- *The box with the ancestors' ashes was emplaced on the top shelf of the house altar.*
- *Can you use "emplace" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

envenom *(verb)*

Cause to be bitter or resentful.

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

---

epilepsia major *(noun)*

A seizure during which the patient becomes unconscious and has convulsions over the entire body.

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

---

epilepsia minor *(noun)*

A seizure of short duration characterized by momentary unconsciousness and local muscle spasms or twitching.

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

epiphyses *(noun)*

A small endocrine gland in the brain; situated beneath the back part of the corpus callosum; secretes melatonin.

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

equids *(noun)*

Hoofed mammals having slender legs and a flat coat with a narrow mane along the back of the neck.

- *The article explained what "equids" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equids" to mean hoofed mammals having slender legs and a flat coat....*

excerpting *(verb)*

Take out of a literary work in order to cite or copy.

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

exenteration *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the organs within a body cavity (as those of the pelvis).

- *In class, the teacher used "exenteration" to mean surgical removal of the organs within a body cavity....*
- *He looked up "exenteration" because he had never seen it before.*

exostosis *(noun)*

A benign outgrowth from a bone (usually covered with cartilage).

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

exotoxin *(noun)*

A toxin that is secreted by microorganisms into the surrounding medium.

- *In class, the teacher used "exotoxin" to mean a toxin that is secreted by microorganisms into the....*
- *The article explained what "exotoxin" means with a simple example.*

fallbacks *(noun)*

To break off a military action with an enemy.

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

family muridae *(noun)*

Originally Old World rats now distributed worldwide; distinguished from the Cricetidae by typically lacking cheek pouches.

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

feyer *(adjective)*

Suggestive of an elf in strangeness and otherworldliness; ; - John Mason Brown.

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

filaria *(noun)*

Slender threadlike roundworms living in the blood and tissues of vertebrates; transmitted as larvae by biting insects.

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

fishtailed *(verb)*

Slow down by moving the tail sideways.

- *The airplane fishtailed on the runway.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fishtailed" when talking about this idea.*

flittering *(verb)*

Move back and forth very rapidly.

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

---

florist's gloxinia *(noun)*

South American herb cultivated in many varieties as a houseplant for its large handsome leaves and large variously colored bell-shaped flowers.

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

---

forbore *(verb)*

Resist doing something.

- *She forbore a snicker.*
- *Can you use "forbore" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fosterage *(noun)*

Helping someone grow up to be an accepted member of the community.

- *In class, the teacher used "fosterage" to mean helping someone grow up to be an accepted member of....*
- *Understanding "fosterage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fragmental *(adjective)*

Consisting of small disconnected parts.

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

---

frailest *(adjective)*

Wanting in moral strength, courage, or will; having the attributes of man as opposed to e.g. divine beings.

- *It is useful to describe something as "frailest" when it is wanting in moral strength, courage, or will; having....*
- *A "frailest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gainsaying *(verb)*

Take exception to.

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

---

galantine *(noun)*

Boned poultry stuffed then cooked and covered with aspic; served cold.

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

---

gayly *(adverb)*

In a joyous manner.

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

---

geminated *(verb)*

Arrange or combine in pairs.

- *The consonants are geminated in these words.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "geminated" in real sentences.*

---

genus alcedo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Alcedinidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus alcedo" to mean type genus of the alcedinidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus alcedo" means with a simple example.*

---

genus amorphophallus *(noun)*

Genus of large tropical east Asian cormous aroids: devil's tongue; snake palm.

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

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus amorphophallus."*

---

genus aspis *(noun)*

Horned vipers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus aspis" to mean horned vipers.*
- *He looked up "genus aspis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus bubalus *(noun)*

In some classification systems included in genus Bos; water buffaloes.

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

---

genus crepis *(noun)*

Hawk's-beard; cosmopolitan in northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus crepis" to mean hawk's-beard; cosmopolitan in northern hemisphere.*
- *The article explained what "genus crepis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dermacentor *(noun)*

Vectors of important diseases of man and animals.

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

---

genus glis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gliridae.

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

---

genus haliaeetus *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

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

---

genus helenium *(noun)*

Genus of American herbs with flowers having yellow rays: sneezeweeds.

- *They discussed "genus helenium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus helenium" to mean genus of american herbs with flowers having yellow....*

---

genus ictalurus *(noun)*

Channel catfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ictalurus" to mean channel catfishes.*
- *The article explained what "genus ictalurus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ledum *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs of north temperate regions.

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

---

genus megalosaurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megalosauridae.

- *He looked up "genus megalosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus megalosaurus" to mean type genus of the megalosauridae.*

---

genus orcinus *(noun)*

Killer whales.

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

---

genus pteridium *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Dennstaedtiaceae.

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

---

genus sesamum *(noun)*

Tropical African and Indian herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus sesamum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sesamum" to mean tropical african and indian herbs.*

---

genus trema *(noun)*

An evergreen tree of the family Ulmaceae that grows in tropical America and Africa and Asia.

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

---

genus triops *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Triopidae: small crustaceans with a small third median eye.

- *The article explained what "genus triops" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus triops" to mean type genus of the family triopidae: small....*

---

genus ulex *(noun)*

Genus of Eurasian spiny shrubs: gorse.

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

---

giambattista lulli *(noun)*

French composer (born in Italy) who was the court composer to Louis XIV and founded the national French opera (1632-1687).

- *He looked up "giambattista lulli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giambattista lulli" to mean french composer (born in italy) who was the court....*

---

glis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gliridae.

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

---

gracelessly *(adverb)*

In a graceless manner.

- *She moves rather gracelessly.*
- *He answered "gracelessly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

gradable *(adjective)*

Capable of being graded (for quality or rank or size etc.).

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

---

gradable opposition *(noun)*

An opposition that is capable of being graded.

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

---

grammas *(noun)*

Pasture grass of plains of South America and western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "grammas" to mean pasture grass of plains of south america and....*
- *The article explained what "grammas" means with a simple example.*

---

grandiosely *(adverb)*

In a grandiose manner.

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

---

guenons *(noun)*

Small slender African monkey having long hind limbs and tail and long hair around the face.

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

---

gunes *(verb)*

Shoot with a gun.

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

---

haddocks *(noun)*

Important food fish on both sides of the Atlantic; related to cod but usually smaller.

- *They discussed "haddocks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haddocks" to mean important food fish on both sides of the atlantic;....*

---

hagiographer *(noun)*

The author of a worshipful or idealizing biography.

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

---

haliaeetus *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

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

---

handclasp *(noun)*

Grasping and shaking a person's hand (as to acknowledge an introduction or to agree on a contract).

- *In class, the teacher used "handclasp" to mean grasping and shaking a person's hand (as to....*
- *He looked up "handclasp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hasheesh *(noun)*

Purified resinous extract of the hemp plant; used as a hallucinogen.

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

---

hawsers *(noun)*

Large heavy rope for nautical use.

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

---

headcounts *(noun)*

Number of people in a particular group.

- *Understanding "headcounts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headcounts" to mean number of people in a particular group.*

---

headsails *(noun)*

Any sail set forward of the foremast of a vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "headsails" to mean any sail set forward of the foremast of a vessel.*
- *He looked up "headsails" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hecatomb *(noun)*

A great sacrifice; an ancient Greek or Roman sacrifice of 100 oxen.

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

helenium *(noun)*

Genus of American herbs with flowers having yellow rays: sneezeweeds.

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

hemolysin *(noun)*

Any substance that can cause lysis (destruction) of erythrocytes (red blood cells) and the release of their hemoglobin.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemolysin" to mean any substance that can cause lysis (destruction) of....*
- *The article explained what "hemolysin" means with a simple example.*

hemopoietic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the formation of blood or blood cells.

- *Hemopoietic stem cells in bone marrow.*
- *Students compared "hemopoietic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

hepper *(adjective)*

Informed about the latest trends.

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

highchairs *(noun)*

A chair for feeding a very young child; has four long legs and a footrest and a detachable tray.

- *In class, the teacher used "highchairs" to mean a chair for feeding a very young child; has four....*
- *Understanding "highchairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

highflyer *(noun)*

A person of great ability and ambition.

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

hightailing *(verb)*

Leave as fast as possible.

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

hornwort *(noun)*

Liverworts with slender hornlike capsules.

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

hydrobromic acid *(noun)*

An aqueous solution of hydrogen bromide that is a strong liquid acid.

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

ictalurus *(noun)*

Channel catfishes.

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

igor fyodorovich stravinsky *(noun)*

Composer who was born in Russia but lived in the United States after 1939 (1882-1971).

- *The article explained what "igor fyodorovich stravinsky" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "igor fyodorovich stravinsky" to mean composer who was born in russia but lived in the....*

immovables *(noun)*

Property consisting of houses and land.

- *The article explained what "immovables" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "immovables" to mean property consisting of houses and land.*

---

immunopathology *(noun)*

The branch of immunology that deals with pathologies of the immune system.

- *In class, the teacher used "immunopathology" to mean the branch of immunology that deals with....*
- *The article explained what "immunopathology" means with a simple example.*

---

impostures *(noun)*

Pretending to be another person.

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

---

improvidently *(adverb)*

In an improvident manner.

- *He lived improvidently for the moment.*
- *She spoke "improvidently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inciter *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately foments trouble.

- *In class, the teacher used "inciter" to mean someone who deliberately foments trouble.*
- *Understanding "inciter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inculpatory *(adjective)*

Causing blame to be imputed to.

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

---

inductances *(noun)*

An electrical device (typically a conducting coil) that introduces inductance into a circuit.

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

---

infelicitous *(adjective)*

Not appropriate in application; defective.

- *An infelicitous remark.*
- *Infelicitous phrasing.*

---

informercial *(noun)*

A television commercial presented in the form of a short documentary.

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

---

ingenuously *(adverb)*

In an ingenuous manner.

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

---

instillations *(noun)*

The introduction of a liquid (by pouring or injection) drop by drop.

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

---

interplays *(noun)*

Reciprocal action and reaction.

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

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

---

jiggery-pokery *(noun)*

Verbal misrepresentation intended to take advantage of you in some way.

- *In class, the teacher used "jiggery-pokery" to mean verbal misrepresentation intended to take advantage....*
- *The article explained what "jiggery-pokery" means with a simple example.*

---

keeshond *(noun)*

A spitz-like dog having a shaggy greyish coat and tightly curled tail originating in Holland.

- *The article explained what "keeshond" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "keeshond" to mean a spitz-like dog having a shaggy greyish coat and....*

---

khamsin *(noun)*

An oppressively hot southerly wind from the Sahara that blows across Egypt in the spring.

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

---

kinetochores *(noun)*

A specialized condensed region of each chromosome that appears during mitosis where the chromatids are held together to form an X shape.

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

---

knight errantry *(noun)*

Quixotic (romantic and impractical) behavior.

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

---

ladyfish *(noun)*

Game fish resembling the tarpon but smaller.

- *In class, the teacher used "ladyfish" to mean game fish resembling the tarpon but smaller.*
- *He looked up "ladyfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laic *(adjective)*

Characteristic of those who are not members of the clergy.

- *Set his collar in laic rather than clerical position.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "laic."*

---

languorously *(adverb)*

In a languorous manner.

- *He was sprawling languorously on the sofa.*
- *He answered "languorously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ledum *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs of north temperate regions.

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

---

lempira *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Honduras; equal to 100 centavos.

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

---

ligustrum vulgare *(noun)*

Deciduous semi-evergreen shrub used for hedges.

- *In class, the teacher used "ligustrum vulgare" to mean deciduous semi-evergreen shrub used for hedges.*
- *The article explained what "ligustrum vulgare" means with a simple example.*

---

longyi *(noun)*

A long piece of brightly colored cloth (cotton or silk) used as clothing (a skirt or loincloth or sash etc.) in India and Pakistan and Burma.

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

---

lopsidedness *(noun)*

An oblique or slanting asymmetry.

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

---

lushes *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.

- *In class, the teacher used "lushes" to mean a person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.*
- *Understanding "lushes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lxxvi *(adjective)*

Being six more than seventy.

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

---

macaronic *(adjective)*

Of or containing a mixture of Latin words and vernacular words jumbled together.

- *Macaronic verse.*
- *A "macaronic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

major tranquillizer *(noun)*

Tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions when a calming effect is desired.

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

---

manses *(noun)*

The residence of a clergyman (especially a Presbyterian clergyman).

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

---

markka *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Finland.

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

---

mashriq *(noun)*

Arabic name for the Middle East.

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

---

matrics *(noun)*

Admission to a group (especially a college or university).

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

---

megalosaurus *(noun)*

Gigantic carnivorous bipedal dinosaur of the Jurassic or early Cretaceous in Europe.

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

---

miasmas *(noun)*

An unwholesome atmosphere.

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

---

mineralocorticoids *(noun)*

Hormone that is one of the steroids of the adrenal cortex that influences the metabolism of sodium and potassium.

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

---

minor tranquillizer *(noun)*

A tranquilizer used to relieve anxiety and reduce tension and irritability.

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

---

misappropriations *(noun)*

The fraudulent appropriation of funds or property entrusted to your care but actually owned by someone else.

- *In class, the teacher used "misappropriations" to mean the fraudulent appropriation of funds or property....*
- *Understanding "misappropriations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misdirections *(noun)*

The act of distracting; drawing someone's attention away from something.

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

---

modernisms *(noun)*

The quality of being current or of the present.

- *The article explained what "modernisms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "modernisms" to mean the quality of being current or of the present.*

---

moralization *(noun)*

The act of making moral (or more moral).

- *For years she worked toward the moralization of English literature.*
- *The article explained what "moralization" means with a simple example.*

---

mouthless *(adjective)*

Having no mouth or mouthlike opening.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mouthless" when it is having no mouth or mouthlike opening.*
- *The speaker chose "mouthless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mumbler *(noun)*

A person who speaks softly and indistinctly.

- *In class, the teacher used "mumbler" to mean a person who speaks softly and indistinctly.*
- *The article explained what "mumbler" means with a simple example.*

---

muridae *(noun)*

Originally Old World rats now distributed worldwide; distinguished from the Cricetidae by typically lacking cheek pouches.

- *They discussed "muridae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muridae" to mean originally old world rats now distributed....*

---

mustelids *(noun)*

Fissiped fur-bearing carnivorous mammals.

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

---

nekton *(noun)*

The aggregate of actively swimming animals in a body of water ranging from microscopic organisms to whales.

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

netminders *(noun)*

The soccer or hockey player assigned to protect the goal.

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

niblick *(noun)*

An iron with considerable loft.

- *In class, the teacher used "niblick" to mean an iron with considerable loft.*
- *He looked up "niblick" because he had never seen it before.*

nightdresses *(noun)*

Lingerie consisting of a loose dress designed to be worn in bed by women.

- *The article explained what "nightdresses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nightdresses" to mean lingerie consisting of a loose dress designed to be....*

nonevent *(noun)*

An anticipated event that turns out to be far less significant than was expected.

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

nonrestrictive *(adjective)*

Not limiting the reference of a modified word or phrase.

- *The nonrestrictive clause in 'I always buy his books, which have influenced me greatly,' refers to his books generally and adds an additional fact about them.*
- *A "nonrestrictive" approach may work better in this case.*

nonrestrictive clause *(noun)*

A subordinate clause that does not limit or restrict the meaning of the noun phrase it modifies.

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

nonreturnable *(adjective)*

That may not be returned.

- *Nonreturnable bottles cannot be exchanged for a deposit.*
- *Sale merchandise is nonreturnable.*

noseless *(adjective)*

Having no nose.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noseless" when it is having no nose.*
- *The speaker chose "noseless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nosepiece *(noun)*

The link between two lenses; rests on the nose.

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

nosology *(noun)*

The branch of medical science dealing with the classification of disease.

- *Understanding "nosology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nosology" to mean the branch of medical science dealing with the....*

oboli *(noun)*

A Greek unit of weight equal to one tenth of a gram.

- *They discussed "oboli" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oboli" to mean a greek unit of weight equal to one tenth of a gram.*

oceanic whitetip shark *(noun)*

Large deep-water shark with white-tipped dorsal fin; worldwide distribution; most dangerous shark.

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

---

ophthalmoscopy *(noun)*

Examination of the interior of an eye using an ophthalmoscope.

- *In class, the teacher used "ophthalmoscopy" to mean examination of the interior of an eye using an....*
- *Understanding "ophthalmoscopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oranger *(adjective)*

Of the color between red and yellow; similar to the color of a ripe orange.

- *It is useful to describe something as "oranger" when it is of the color between red and yellow; similar to the....*
- *Would you call this situation "oranger"? Explain why.*

---

orcinus *(noun)*

Killer whales.

- *The article explained what "orcinus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orcinus" to mean killer whales.*

---

ornithischian *(noun)*

Herbivorous dinosaur with a pelvis like that of a bird.

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

---

ornithischian dinosaur *(noun)*

Herbivorous dinosaur with a pelvis like that of a bird.

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

---

orphaning *(verb)*

Deprive of parents.

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

---

osasco *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Brazil; suburb of Sao Paulo.

- *In class, the teacher used "osasco" to mean a city in southeastern brazil; suburb of sao paulo.*
- *They discussed "osasco" during the group presentation.*

---

outguess *(verb)*

Attempt to anticipate or predict.

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

---

ovoviviparous *(adjective)*

Producing living young from eggs that hatch within the body.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ovoviviparous" when it is producing living young from eggs that hatch within....*
- *Students compared "ovoviviparous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

oxalis crenata *(noun)*

South American wood sorrel cultivated for its edible tubers.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxalis crenata" to mean south american wood sorrel cultivated for its....*
- *He looked up "oxalis crenata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

papule *(noun)*

A small inflamed elevation of skin that is nonsuppurative (as in chicken pox).

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

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

---

paradiddle *(noun)*

The sound of a drum (especially a snare drum) beaten rapidly and continuously.

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

---

pasturelands *(noun)*

A field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock.

- *In class, the teacher used "pasturelands" to mean a field covered with grass or herbage and suitable....*
- *He looked up "pasturelands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peepul *(noun)*

Fig tree of India noted for great size and longevity; lacks the prop roots of the banyan; regarded as sacred by Buddhists.

- *The article explained what "peepul" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peepul" to mean fig tree of india noted for great size and....*

---

percipient *(noun)*

A person who becomes aware (of things or events) through the senses.

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

---

perinatology *(noun)*

The branch of obstetrics concerned with the anatomy and physiology and diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the mother and the fetus or newborn baby during late pregnancy and childbirth and the puerperium.

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

---

peripatetics *(noun)*

A follower of Aristotle or an adherent of Aristotelianism.

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

---

periphrasis *(noun)*

A style that involves indirect ways of expressing things.

- *In class, the teacher used "periphrasis" to mean a style that involves indirect ways of expressing....*
- *The article explained what "periphrasis" means with a simple example.*

---

phasmid *(noun)*

Large cylindrical or flattened mostly tropical insects with long strong legs that feed on plants; walking sticks and leaf insects.

- *He looked up "phasmid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phasmid" to mean large cylindrical or flattened mostly tropical....*

---

phasmid insect *(noun)*

Large cylindrical or flattened mostly tropical insects with long strong legs that feed on plants; walking sticks and leaf insects.

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

---

phoneticians *(noun)*

A specialist in phonetics.

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

---

pimentos *(noun)*

Fully ripened sweet red pepper; usually cooked.

- *The article explained what "pimentos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pimentos" to mean fully ripened sweet red pepper; usually cooked.*

pineta *(noun)*

An area planted with pine trees or related conifers.

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

pipet *(noun)*

Measuring instrument consisting of a graduated glass tube used to measure or transfer precise volumes of a liquid by drawing the liquid up into the tube.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipet" to mean measuring instrument consisting of a graduated....*
- *The article explained what "pipet" means with a simple example.*

plagiocephaly *(noun)*

Congenital malformation of the skull in which the main axis of the skull is oblique.

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

pluralists *(noun)*

A cleric who holds more than one benefice at a time.

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

podocarpus elongatus *(noun)*

South African tree or shrub having a rounded crown.

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

pousse-cafe *(noun)*

Small drink served after dinner (especially several liqueurs poured carefully so as to remain in separate layers).

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

precesses *(verb)*

Move in a gyrating fashion.

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

preliterate *(adjective)*

Used of a society that has not developed writing.

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

procumbent *(adjective)*

Having stems that trail along the ground without putting down roots.

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

prosopis glandulosa *(noun)*

Thorny deep-rooted drought-resistant shrub native to southwestern United States and Mexico bearing pods rich in sugar and important as livestock feed; tends to form extensive thickets.

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

protraction *(noun)*

The act of prolonging something.

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

psephologist *(noun)*

A sociologist who studies election trends.

- *They discussed "psephologist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psephologist" to mean a sociologist who studies election trends.*

---

pses *(noun)*

A note appended to a letter after the signature.

- *They discussed "pses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pses" to mean a note appended to a letter after the signature.*

---

pteridium *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Dennstaedtiaceae.

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

---

pudenda *(noun)*

Human external genital organs collectively especially of a female.

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

---

pupates *(verb)*

Develop into a pupa.

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

---

purple boneset *(noun)*

North American herb having whorled leaves and terminal clusters of flowers spotted with purple.

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

---

putrescent *(adjective)*

Becoming putrid.

- *A trail lined by putrescent carcasses.*
- *The speaker chose "putrescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pyrogen *(noun)*

Any substance characterized by its great flammability.

- *He looked up "pyrogen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyrogen" to mean any substance characterized by its great flammability.*

---

rattrap *(noun)*

A difficult entangling situation.

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

---

reallocates *(verb)*

Allocate, distribute, or apportion anew.

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

---

recreant *(noun)*

A disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause or religion or political party or friend etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "recreant" to mean a disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause....*
- *He looked up "recreant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rectifications *(noun)*

The conversion of alternating current to direct current.

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

reddings *(noun)*

A town in north central California on the Sacramento River.

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

redstarts *(noun)*

European songbird with a reddish breast and tail; related to Old World robins.

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

reef whitetip shark *(noun)*

Smooth dogfish of Pacific and Indian Oceans and Red Sea having white-tipped dorsal and caudal fins.

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

reorients *(verb)*

Set or arrange in a new or different determinate position.

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

reputably *(adverb)*

In a reputable manner.

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

reseau *(noun)*

A network of fine lines used by astronomers as a reference for measurements on star photographs.

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

richard errett smalley *(noun)*

American chemist who with Robert Curl and Harold Kroto discovered fullerenes and opened a new branch of chemistry (born in 1943).

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

rosa damascena *(noun)*

Large hardy very fragrant pink rose; cultivated in Asia Minor as source of attar of roses; parent of many hybrids.

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

rubicund *(adjective)*

Inclined to a healthy reddish color often associated with outdoor life.

- *Santa's rubicund cheeks.*
- *Would you call this situation "rubicund"? Explain why.*

rumbustious *(adjective)*

Noisy and lacking in restraint or discipline.

- *Beneath the rumbustious surface of his paintings is sympathy for the vulnerability of ordinary human beings.*
- *Students compared "rumbustious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sassafrass *(noun)*

Yellowwood tree with brittle wood and aromatic leaves and bark; source of sassafras oil; widely distributed in eastern North America.

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

sauterne *(noun)*

Semisweet golden-colored table or dessert wine from around Bordeaux in France; similar wine from California.

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

---

seesawing *(verb)*

Move up and down as if on a seesaw.

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

---

self-sufficing *(adjective)*

Able to provide for your own needs without help from others.

- *A self-sufficing economic unit.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "self-sufficing."*

---

semiweekly *(noun)*

A periodical that is published twice each week (or 104 issues per year).

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

---

sesamum *(noun)*

Tropical African and Indian herbs.

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

---

shorteners *(noun)*

Any agent that shortens.

- *The article explained what "shorteners" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shorteners" to mean any agent that shortens.*

---

shorthorns *(noun)*

English breed of short-horned cattle.

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

---

shoveller *(noun)*

A worker who shovels.

- *Understanding "shoveller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoveller" to mean a worker who shovels.*

---

skimpiest *(adjective)*

Containing little excess.

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

---

smatter *(verb)*

Speak with spotty or superficial knowledge.

- *She smatters Russian.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "smatter" in real sentences.*

---

snoods *(noun)*

An ornamental net in the shape of a bag that confines a woman's hair; pins or ties at the back of the head.

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

---

sonorously *(adverb)*

In a sonorous manner.

- *The congregation consisted chiefly of a few young folk, who snored sonorously.*

- *The narrator describes the scene "sonorously" in the final chapter.*

---

speechlessness *(noun)*

The property of being speechless.

- *In class, the teacher used "speechlessness" to mean the property of being speechless.*
- *He looked up "speechlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sporanox *(noun)*

An oral antifungal drug (trade name Sporanox) taken for cases of fungal nail disease.

- *Understanding "sporanox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sporanox" to mean an oral antifungal drug (trade name sporanox) taken....*

---

sporulating *(verb)*

Produce spores.

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

---

squiring *(verb)*

Attend upon as a squire; serve as a squire.

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

---

stachys sylvatica *(noun)*

Foul-smelling perennial Eurasiatic herb with a green creeping rhizome.

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

---

staunched *(verb)*

Stop the flow of a liquid.

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

---

stockaded *(verb)*

Surround with a stockade in order to fortify.

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

---

stoloniferous *(adjective)*

Producing stolons.

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

---

stomaching *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

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

---

stratifications *(noun)*

The act or process or arranging persons into classes or social strata.

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

---

stringybark *(noun)*

Any of several Australian eucalypts having fibrous inner bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "stringybark" to mean any of several australian eucalypts having fibrous....*
- *Understanding "stringybark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stringybark pine *(noun)*

Australian cypress pine with fibrous inner bark.

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

---

stubbled *(adjective)*

Having a short growth of beard.

- *His stubbled chin.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stubbled."*

---

sufficing *(verb)*

Be sufficient; be adequate, either in quality or quantity.

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

---

suffixation *(noun)*

Formation of a word by means of a suffix.

- *In class, the teacher used "suffixation" to mean formation of a word by means of a suffix.*
- *Understanding "suffixation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suffrages *(noun)*

A legal right guaranteed by the 15th amendment to the US Constitution; guaranteed to women by the 19th amendment.

- *In class, the teacher used "suffrages" to mean a legal right guaranteed by the 15th amendment to....*
- *The article explained what "suffrages" means with a simple example.*

---

sunlamps *(noun)*

A mercury-vapor lamp used in medical or cosmetic treatments.

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

---

sunstones *(noun)*

A translucent quartz spangled with bits of mica or other minerals.

- *Understanding "sunstones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sunstones" to mean a translucent quartz spangled with bits of mica or....*

---

supercilium *(noun)*

The arch of hair above each eye.

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

---

superfluously *(adverb)*

In a superfluous manner.

- *Superfluously, he added his silly comments to the discussion.*
- *He answered "superfluously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

supermans *(noun)*

A person with great powers and abilities.

- *In class, the teacher used "supermans" to mean a person with great powers and abilities.*
- *Understanding "supermans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

susiana *(noun)*

An ancient country in southwestern Asia to the east of the Tigris River (in what is modern Iran); was known for its warlike people.

- *In class, the teacher used "susiana" to mean an ancient country in southwestern asia to the east....*
- *The article explained what "susiana" means with a simple example.*

---

tailfins *(noun)*

A stabilizer that is part of the vertical tail structure of an airplane.

- *In class, the teacher used "tailfins" to mean a stabilizer that is part of the vertical tail....*
- *They discussed "tailfins" during the group presentation.*

---

taprooms *(noun)*

A room or establishment where alcoholic drinks are served over a counter.

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

---

tattles *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

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

---

tattletales *(noun)*

Someone who gossips indiscreetly.

- *The article explained what "tattletales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tattletales" to mean someone who gossips indiscreetly.*

---

taxmen *(noun)*

Someone who collects taxes for the government.

- *They discussed "taxmen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taxmen" to mean someone who collects taxes for the government.*

---

taxus floridana *(noun)*

Small bushy yew of northern Florida having spreading branches and very narrow leaves.

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

---

tectona grandis *(noun)*

Tall East Indian timber tree now planted in western Africa and tropical America for its hard durable wood.

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

---

telled *(verb)*

Inform positively and with certainty and confidence.

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

---

tempters *(noun)*

A person who tempts others.

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

---

tercet *(noun)*

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

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

---

thingamabob *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

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

---

titians *(noun)*

Old master of the Venetian school (1490-1576).

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

tompion *(noun)*

Plug for the muzzle of a gun to keep out dust and moisture.

- *In class, the teacher used "tompion" to mean plug for the muzzle of a gun to keep out dust and....*
- *The article explained what "tompion" means with a simple example.*

tonsillectomies *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the palatine tonsils; commonly performed along with adenoidectomy.

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

totalism *(noun)*

The principle of complete and unrestricted power in government.

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

towboats *(noun)*

A powerful small boat designed to pull or push larger ships.

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

tracheae *(noun)*

One of the tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects and many arachnids.

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

tranquillizer *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *Understanding "tranquillizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tranquillizer" to mean a drug used to reduce stress or tension without....*

trema *(noun)*

An evergreen tree of the family Ulmaceae that grows in tropical America and Africa and Asia.

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

trente-et-quarante *(noun)*

A card game in which two rows of cards are dealt and players can bet on the color of the cards or on which row will have a count nearer some number.

- *In class, the teacher used "trente-et-quarante" to mean a card game in which two rows of cards are dealt....*
- *Understanding "trente-et-quarante" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tribe bubalus *(noun)*

In some classification systems included in genus Bos; water buffaloes.

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

triops *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Triopidae: small crustaceans with a small third median eye.

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

trochee *(noun)*

A metrical unit with stressed-unstressed syllables.

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

trophozoite *(noun)*

A sporozoan in the active feeding stage of its life cycle.

- *They discussed "trophozoite" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trophozoite" to mean a sporozoan in the active feeding stage of its life....*

---

tunefully *(adverb)*

In a melodious manner.

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

---

typification *(noun)*

A representational or typifying form or model.

- *The article explained what "typification" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "typification" to mean a representational or typifying form or model.*

---

ulex *(noun)*

Genus of Eurasian spiny shrubs: gorse.

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

---

umas *(noun)*

A benevolent aspect of Devi; 'splendor'.

- *In class, the teacher used "umas" to mean a benevolent aspect of devi; 'splendor'.*
- *They discussed "umas" during the group presentation.*

---

unadaptable *(adjective)*

Not adaptable.

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

---

uncials *(noun)*

A style of orthography characterized by somewhat rounded capital letters; found especially in Greek and Latin manuscripts of the 4th to 8th centuries.

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

---

unconformable *(adjective)*

Not correspondent.

- *A description unconformable to previous accounts.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconformable."*

---

uncontroversially *(adverb)*

Not involving any controversy.

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

---

unstrap *(verb)*

Remove the strap or straps from.

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

---

untanned *(adjective)*

Not converted to leather by a tanning agent.

- *A whip made of untanned hide.*
- *The speaker chose "untanned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unwonted *(adjective)*

Out of the ordinary.

- *An unwonted softness in her face.*

- *Would you call this situation "unwonted"? Explain why.*

---

vacuolated *(adjective)*

Formed into or containing one or more vacuoles or small membrane-bound cavities within a cell.

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

---

vagary *(noun)*

An unexpected and inexplicable change in something (in a situation or a person's behavior, etc.).

- *Understanding "vagary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vagary" to mean an unexpected and inexplicable change in something....*

---

valuated *(verb)*

Evaluate or estimate the nature, quality, ability, extent, or significance of.

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

---

variabilities *(noun)*

The quality of being subject to variation.

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

---

varlets *(noun)*

A deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.

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

---

vegs *(noun)*

Edible seeds or roots or stems or leaves or bulbs or tubers or nonsweet fruits of any of numerous herbaceous plant.

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

---

ventes *(verb)*

Expose to cool or cold air so as to cool or freshen.

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

---

vermeers *(noun)*

Dutch painter renowned for his use of light (1632-1675).

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

---

vertexes *(noun)*

The highest point (of something).

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

---

vetos *(verb)*

Vote against; refuse to endorse; refuse to assent.

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

---

vicarages *(noun)*

An official residence provided by a church for its parson or vicar or rector.

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

---

viroids *(noun)*

The smallest of viruses; a plant virus with its RNA arranged in a circular chromosome without a protein coat.

- *In class, the teacher used "viroids" to mean the smallest of viruses; a plant virus with its rna....*
- *They discussed "viroids" during the group presentation.*

---

virtuousness *(noun)*

The quality of doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong.

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

---

warfares *(noun)*

The waging of armed conflict against an enemy.

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

---

white stringybark *(noun)*

Stringybark having white wood.

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

---

whitetip shark *(noun)*

Large deep-water shark with white-tipped dorsal fin; worldwide distribution; most dangerous shark.

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

---

whoremonger *(noun)*

A pimp who procures whores.

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

---

wolfes *(noun)*

United States writer best known for his autobiographical novels (1900-1938).

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

---

xaviers *(noun)*

Spanish missionary and Jesuit who establish missionaries in Japan and Ceylon and the East Indies (1506-1552).

- *Understanding "xaviers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xaviers" to mean spanish missionary and jesuit who establish....*

---

xhosas *(noun)*

A Bantu language closely related to Zulu.

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

---

zbs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 exabits or 10^21 bits.

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

---

abominate *(verb)*

Find repugnant.

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

---

absentmindedness *(noun)*

Preoccupation so great that the ordinary demands on attention are ignored.

- *They discussed "absentmindedness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absentmindedness" to mean preoccupation so great that the ordinary demands on....*

---

acer palmatum *(noun)*

Ornamental shrub or small tree of Japan and Korea with deeply incised leaves; cultivated in many varieties.

- *In class, the teacher used "acer palmatum" to mean ornamental shrub or small tree of japan and korea....*
- *They discussed "acer palmatum" during the group presentation.*

---

actinomycin *(noun)*

Any of various red antibiotics isolated from soil bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used "actinomycin" to mean any of various red antibiotics isolated from soil....*
- *He looked up "actinomycin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adar sheni *(noun)*

Included seven times in every 19 years.

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

---

adverbially *(adverb)*

As an adverb.

- *The prepositional phrase here is used adverbially.*
- *Using "adverbially" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

agathis lanceolata *(noun)*

New Zealand tree with glossy leaves and scaly reddish-brown bark.

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

---

agropyron repens *(noun)*

European grass spreading rapidly by creeping rhizomes; naturalized in North America as a weed.

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

---

airedales *(noun)*

Breed of large wiry-coated terrier bred in Yorkshire.

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

---

airscrew *(noun)*

A propeller that rotates to push against air.

- *In class, the teacher used "airscrew" to mean a propeller that rotates to push against air.*
- *The article explained what "airscrew" means with a simple example.*

---

alep *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Syria.

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

---

allium acuminatum *(noun)*

A common North American wild onion with a strong onion odor and an umbel of pink flowers atop a leafless stalk; British Columbia to California and Arizona and east to Wyoming and Colorado.

- *In class, the teacher used "allium acuminatum" to mean a common north american wild onion with a strong....*
- *He looked up "allium acuminatum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allomorphs *(noun)*

A variant phonological representation of a morpheme.

- *The final sounds of 'bets' and 'beds' and 'horses' and 'oxen' are allomorphs of the English plural morpheme.*
- *Calcium carbonate occurs in the allomorphs calcite and aragonite.*

andirons *(noun)*

Metal supports for logs in a fireplace.

- *The andirons were too hot to touch.*
- *He looked up "andirons" because he had never seen it before.*

androgenetic *(adjective)*

Of or related to androgenesis.

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

aneurisms *(noun)*

A cardiovascular disease characterized by a saclike widening of an artery resulting from weakening of the artery wall.

- *They discussed "aneurisms" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aneurisms" to mean a cardiovascular disease characterized by a saclike....*

antecedently *(adverb)*

At an earlier time or formerly.

- *Antecedently arranged.*
- *She spoke "antecedently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

antedating *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

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

appletons *(noun)*

A town in eastern Wisconsin.

- *He looked up "appletons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appletons" to mean a town in eastern wisconsin.*

aralia hispida *(noun)*

Bristly herb of eastern and central North America having black fruit and medicinal bark.

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

aramaean *(noun)*

A member of one of a group of Semitic peoples inhabiting Aram and parts of Mesopotamia from the 11th to the 8th century BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "aramaean" to mean a member of one of a group of semitic peoples....*
- *He looked up "aramaean" because he had never seen it before.*

arbitrageur *(noun)*

Someone who engages in arbitrage (who purchases securities in one market for immediate resale in another in the hope of profiting from the price differential).

- *In class, the teacher used "arbitrageur" to mean someone who engages in arbitrage (who purchases....*
- *The article explained what "arbitrageur" means with a simple example.*

argumentatively *(adverb)*

In a disputatious manner.

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

arianrhod *(noun)*

Celtic goddess famous for her beauty; mother of Dylan.

- *He looked up "arianrhod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arianrhod" to mean celtic goddess famous for her beauty; mother of dylan.*

arraigns *(verb)*

Call before a court to answer an indictment.

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

---

arteria hepatica *(noun)*

Arteries that supply the liver.

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

---

ashs *(noun)*

The residue that remains when something is burned.

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

---

asian longhorned beetle *(noun)*

A beetle from China that has been found in the United States and is a threat to hardwood trees; lives inside the tree; no natural predators in the United States.

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

---

asplenium viride *(noun)*

A small fern with slim green fronds; widely distributed in cool parts of northern hemisphere.

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

---

autographic *(adjective)*

Written in the author's own handwriting.

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

---

autotomy *(noun)*

Spontaneous removal or casting off of a body part (as the tail of a lizard or claw of a lobster) especially when the organism is injured or under attack.

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

---

avows *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

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

---

backscratcher *(noun)*

A long-handled scratcher for scratching your back.

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

---

bandoleer *(noun)*

A broad cartridge belt worn over the shoulder by soldiers.

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

---

baptisia australis *(noun)*

Wild indigo of the eastern United States having racemes of blue flowers.

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

---

bargeman *(noun)*

Someone who operates a barge.

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

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

---

barraging *(verb)*

Address with continuously or persistently, as if with a barrage.

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

---

battle of kerbala *(noun)*

A battle in 680 in which the grandson of Mohammed and his followers were killed.

- *The Battle of Kerbala is the basis for the Ta'ziyehs that are performed annually.*
- *The article explained what "battle of kerbala" means with a simple example.*

---

beaning *(verb)*

Hit on the head, especially with a pitched baseball.

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

---

beduin *(noun)*

A member of a nomadic tribe of Arabs.

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

---

blubbered *(verb)*

Cry or whine with snuffling.

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

---

bluntest *(adjective)*

Used of a knife or other blade; not sharp.

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

---

bobby-socker *(noun)*

An adolescent girl wearing bobby socks (common in the 1940s).

- *In class, the teacher used "bobby-socker" to mean an adolescent girl wearing bobby socks (common in....*
- *They discussed "bobby-socker" during the group presentation.*

---

boeuf fondu bourguignon *(noun)*

Cubes of beef cooked in hot oil and then dipped in various tasty sauces.

- *He looked up "boeuf fondu bourguignon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boeuf fondu bourguignon" to mean cubes of beef cooked in hot oil and then dipped in....*

---

bolivares *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Venezuela; equal to 100 centimos.

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

---

bondings *(noun)*

A close personal relationship that forms between people (as between husband and wife or parent and child).

- *In class, the teacher used "bondings" to mean a close personal relationship that forms between....*
- *He looked up "bondings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bottommost *(adjective)*

Farthest down.

- *Bottommost shelf.*
- *Would you call this situation "bottommost"? Explain why.*

---

bowknot *(noun)*

A knot with two loops and loose ends; used to tie shoelaces.

- *He looked up "bowknot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bowknot" to mean a knot with two loops and loose ends; used to tie....*

brachiopoda *(noun)*

Marine invertebrates that resemble mollusks.

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

brage *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of poetry and music; son of Odin.

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

bucketfuls *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a bucket.

- *In class, the teacher used "bucketfuls" to mean the quantity contained in a bucket.*
- *Understanding "bucketfuls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

callisthenics *(noun)*

The practice of calisthenic exercises.

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

campmates *(noun)*

Someone who lives in the same camp you do.

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

carboxylated *(verb)*

Treat (a chemical compound) with carboxyl or carboxylic acid.

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

cartographies *(noun)*

The making of maps and charts.

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

castanea crenata *(noun)*

A spreading tree of Japan that has a short trunk.

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

cataphract *(noun)*

Armor that protects the wearer's whole body.

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

catha *(noun)*

A genus of African evergreen shrubs characterized by thick leaves and white flowers.

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

catmint *(noun)*

Hairy aromatic perennial herb having whorls of small white purple-spotted flowers in a terminal spike; used in the past as a domestic remedy; strongly attractive to cats.

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

---

cercis *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs and trees of eastern Asia, southern Europe and the United States.

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

---

cerebrally *(adverb)*

In an intellectual manner.

- *Cerebrally active.*
- *Bleeding cerebrally.*

---

chagga *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken by the Chaga in northern Tanzania.

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

---

chelas *(noun)*

A grasping structure on the limb of a crustacean or other arthropods.

- *In class, the teacher used "chelas" to mean a grasping structure on the limb of a crustacean or....*
- *The article explained what "chelas" means with a simple example.*

---

chelone *(noun)*

Herbaceous perennials: shellflower.

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

---

cherimoya *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing round or oblong fruit.

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

---

cherimoya tree *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing round or oblong fruit.

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

---

chiasma *(noun)*

An intersection or crossing of two tracts in the form of the letter X.

- *In class, the teacher used "chiasma" to mean an intersection or crossing of two tracts in the....*
- *The article explained what "chiasma" means with a simple example.*

---

chihuahuan spotted whiptail *(noun)*

Having longitudinal stripes overlaid with light spots; upland lizard of United States southwest and Mexico.

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

---

claviceps *(noun)*

Fungi parasitic upon the ovaries of various grasses.

- *In class, the teacher used "claviceps" to mean fungi parasitic upon the ovaries of various grasses.*
- *The article explained what "claviceps" means with a simple example.*

---

claxon *(noun)*

A kind of loud horn formerly used on motor vehicles.

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

cleanthes *(noun)*

Ancient Greek philosopher who succeeded Zeno of Citium as the leader of the Stoic school (300-232 BC).

- *The article explained what "cleanthes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cleanthes" to mean ancient greek philosopher who succeeded zeno of....*

cleg *(noun)*

Large swift fly the female of which sucks blood of various animals.

- *The article explained what "cleg" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cleg" to mean large swift fly the female of which sucks blood of....*

clios *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Muse of history.

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

clopidogrel bisulfate *(noun)*

A blood thinner (trade name Plavix) approved for the treatment of mild heart attacks; works by preventing blood platelets from sticking together to form clots that would restrict blood flow.

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

cloudbursts *(noun)*

A heavy rain.

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

cloudiest *(adjective)*

Lacking definite form or limits; - H.T.Moore.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cloudiest" when it is lacking definite form or limits; - h.t.moore.*
- *Students compared "cloudiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cobalts *(noun)*

A hard ferromagnetic silver-white bivalent or trivalent metallic element; a trace element in plant and animal nutrition.

- *In class, the teacher used "cobalts" to mean a hard ferromagnetic silver-white bivalent or....*
- *The article explained what "cobalts" means with a simple example.*

cockcrow *(noun)*

The first light of day.

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

combinable *(adjective)*

Able to or tending to combine.

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

compering *(verb)*

Act as a master of ceremonies.

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

concavities *(noun)*

The property possessed by a concave shape.

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

consolingly *(adverb)*

In a comforting or consoling manner.

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

---

constipating *(verb)*

Impede with a clog or as if with a clog.

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

---

coordinative *(adjective)*

Serving to connect two grammatical constituents of identical construction.

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

---

coras *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) daughter of Zeus and Demeter; made queen of the underworld by Pluto in ancient mythology; identified with Roman Proserpina.

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

---

cornucopias *(noun)*

The property of being extremely abundant.

- *Understanding "cornucopias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cornucopias" to mean the property of being extremely abundant.*

---

corvee *(noun)*

Unpaid labor (as for the maintenance of roads) required by a lord of his vassals in lieu of taxes.

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

---

cosiest *(adjective)*

Enjoying or affording comforting warmth and shelter especially in a small space.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cosiest" when it is enjoying or affording comforting warmth and shelter....*
- *Students compared "cosiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

craws *(noun)*

A pouch in many birds and some lower animals that resembles a stomach for storage and preliminary maceration of food.

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

---

crowberry *(noun)*

A low evergreen shrub with small purple flowers and black berrylike fruit.

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

---

crowberry family *(noun)*

Heathlike shrubs.

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

---

crustose *(adjective)*

(of lichens) having a thin crusty thallus that adheres closely to the surface on which it is growing.

- *Crustose lichens.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "crustose" when it is (of lichens) having a thin crusty thallus that....*

---

cryptanalysts *(noun)*

Decoder skilled in the analysis of codes and cryptograms.

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

crystallographers *(noun)*

A specialist in crystallography.

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

curtseying *(verb)*

Bend the knees in a gesture of respectful greeting.

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

cycloserine *(noun)*

An antibiotic that is especially active against the tubercle bacillus.

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

daftest *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

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

damascenes *(noun)*

A design produced by inlaying gold or silver into steel.

- *In class, the teacher used "damascenes" to mean a design produced by inlaying gold or silver into steel.*
- *The article explained what "damascenes" means with a simple example.*

dazedly *(adverb)*

In a daze; in a dazed manner.

- *He wondered dazedly whether the term after next at his new school wouldn't matter so much.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "dazedly" in the final chapter.*

deoxyguanosine monophosphate *(noun)*

One of the four nucleotides used in building DNA; all four nucleotides have a common phosphate group and a sugar (ribose).

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

depersonalizing *(verb)*

Make impersonal or present as an object.

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

derris elliptica *(noun)*

Woody vine having bright green leaves and racemes of rose-tinted white flowers; the swollen roots contain rotenone.

- *In class, the teacher used "derris elliptica" to mean woody vine having bright green leaves and racemes....*
- *He looked up "derris elliptica" because he had never seen it before.*

descried *(verb)*

Catch sight of.

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

deweys *(noun)*

A United States naval officer remembered for his victory at Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War.

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

diacetylmorphine *(noun)*

A narcotic that is considered a hard drug; a highly addictive morphine derivative; intravenous injection provides the fastest and most intense rush.

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

---

dianthus deltoides *(noun)*

Low-growing loosely mat-forming Eurasian pink with a single pale pink flower with a crimson center.

- *They discussed "dianthus deltoides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dianthus deltoides" to mean low-growing loosely mat-forming eurasian pink with....*

---

diapirs *(noun)*

A domed rock formation where a core of rock has moved upward and pierced through the more brittle overlying strata.

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

---

dishonours *(noun)*

A state of shame or disgrace.

- *He looked up "dishonours" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dishonours" to mean a state of shame or disgrace.*

---

disjoined *(adjective)*

Have the connection undone; having become separate.

- *A "disjoined" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disjoined" when it is have the connection undone; having become separate.*

---

doctores *(verb)*

Alter and make impure, as with the intention to deceive.

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

---

doodlebugs *(noun)*

A small jet-propelled winged missile that carries a bomb.

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

---

doodly-squat *(noun)*

A small worthless amount.

- *In class, the teacher used "doodly-squat" to mean a small worthless amount.*
- *The article explained what "doodly-squat" means with a simple example.*

---

dowitcher *(noun)*

Shorebird of the sandpiper family that resembles a snipe.

- *The article explained what "dowitcher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dowitcher" to mean shorebird of the sandpiper family that resembles a....*

---

dumpsites *(noun)*

A piece of land where waste materials are dumped.

- *In class, the teacher used "dumpsites" to mean a piece of land where waste materials are dumped.*
- *Understanding "dumpsites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

durra *(noun)*

Sorghums of dry regions of Asia and North Africa.

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

---

echinochloa *(noun)*

Annual or perennial succulent grasses of warm regions.

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

- *In class, the teacher used "echinochloa" to mean annual or perennial succulent grasses of warm regions.*

---

efferents *(noun)*

A nerve that conveys impulses toward or to muscles or glands.

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

---

elisabethville *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Congo near the border with Zambia; a copper mining center; former name (until 1966) was Elisabethville.

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

---

elisions *(noun)*

A deliberate act of omission.

- *In class, the teacher used "elisions" to mean a deliberate act of omission.*
- *Understanding "elisions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embayments *(noun)*

An indentation of a shoreline larger than a cove but smaller than a gulf.

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

---

empanel *(verb)*

Enter into a list of prospective jurors.

- *Empanel prospective jurors.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "empanel" in real sentences.*

---

encyclopedists *(noun)*

A person who compiles information for encyclopedias.

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

---

enjambment *(noun)*

The continuation of a syntactic unit from one line of verse into the next line without a pause.

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

---

epiphysis cerebri *(noun)*

A small endocrine gland in the brain; situated beneath the back part of the corpus callosum; secretes melatonin.

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

---

eschar *(noun)*

A dry scab formed on the skin following a burn or cauterization of the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "eschar" to mean a dry scab formed on the skin following a burn or....*
- *Understanding "eschar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

etherized *(verb)*

Anesthetize with ether.

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

---

euonymus europaeus *(noun)*

Small erect deciduous shrub having tough white wood and cathartic bark and fruit.

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

---

eupatorium purpureum *(noun)*

North American herb having whorled leaves and terminal clusters of flowers spotted with purple.

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

---

euphorbia fulgens *(noun)*

Mexican shrub often cultivated for its scarlet-bracted flowers.

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

---

euphorbia pulcherrima *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having poisonous milk and showy tapering usually scarlet petallike leaves surrounding small yellow flowers.

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

---

exhibitionistic *(adjective)*

Compulsively attracting attention to yourself especially by public exposure or exaggerated behavior.

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

---

exostoses *(noun)*

A benign outgrowth from a bone (usually covered with cartilage).

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

---

externalise *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

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

---

extravasated *(verb)*

Become active and spew forth lava and rocks.

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

---

factorized *(verb)*

Resolve (a polynomial) into factors.

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

---

fieldings *(noun)*

English novelist and dramatist (1707-1754).

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

---

fimbriae *(noun)*

Thin projections forming a fringe (especially around the ovarian end of the Fallopian tube).

- *The article explained what "fimbriae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fimbriae" to mean thin projections forming a fringe (especially....*

---

fissiparous *(adjective)*

Having separated or advocating separation from another entity or policy or attitude.

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

---

flashgun *(noun)*

A lamp for providing momentary light to take a photograph.

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

---

flavius valerius constantinus *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome who stopped the persecution of Christians and in 324 made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire; in 330 he moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople (280-337).

- *He looked up "flavius valerius constantinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flavius valerius constantinus" to mean emperor of rome who stopped the persecution of....*

---

flexeril *(noun)*

Muscle relaxant (trade name Flexeril) used for muscle spasms or acute injury.

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

---

fluxions *(noun)*

A flow or discharge.

- *In class, the teacher used "fluxions" to mean a flow or discharge.*
- *They discussed "fluxions" during the group presentation.*

---

foreshocks *(noun)*

A tremor preceding an earthquake.

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

---

fragrant bedstraw *(noun)*

Old World fragrant stoloniferous perennial having small white flowers and narrow leaves used as flavoring and in sachets; widely cultivated as a ground cover; in some classifications placed in genus Asperula.

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

---

frenched *(verb)*

Cut (e.g, beans) lengthwise in preparation for cooking.

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

---

fulica atra *(noun)*

A coot found in Eurasia.

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

---

furcate *(verb)*

Divide into two or more branches so as to form a fork.

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

---

furcula *(noun)*

A forked bone formed by the fusion of the clavicles of most birds.

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

---

fussiest *(adjective)*

Exacting especially about details.

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

---

gassings *(noun)*

The deliberate act of poisoning some person or animal with gas.

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

- *In class, the teacher used "gassings" to mean the deliberate act of poisoning some person or....*

---

geminates *(noun)*

A doubled or long consonant.

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

---

genus catha *(noun)*

A genus of African evergreen shrubs characterized by thick leaves and white flowers.

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

---

genus cercis *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs and trees of eastern Asia, southern Europe and the United States.

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

---

genus chelone *(noun)*

Herbaceous perennials: shellflower.

- *He looked up "genus chelone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus chelone" to mean herbaceous perennials: shellflower.*

---

genus claviceps *(noun)*

Fungi parasitic upon the ovaries of various grasses.

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

---

genus echinochloa *(noun)*

Annual or perennial succulent grasses of warm regions.

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

---

genus inula *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs or subshrubs: elecampane.

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

---

genus laelia *(noun)*

Large genus of mostly epiphytic or lithophytic Central and South American orchids of various sizes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus laelia" to mean large genus of mostly epiphytic or lithophytic....*
- *The article explained what "genus laelia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lymantria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lymantriidae; a pest (Lymantria means 'destroyer').

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

---

genus mobula *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mobulidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mobula" to mean type genus of the mobulidae.*
- *They discussed "genus mobula" during the group presentation.*

---

genus psychotria *(noun)*

Tropical chiefly South American shrubs and trees.

- *He looked up "genus psychotria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus psychotria" to mean tropical chiefly south american shrubs and trees.*

---

genus saponaria *(noun)*

Mostly perennial Old World herbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus saponaria" to mean mostly perennial old world herbs.*
- *The article explained what "genus saponaria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus spermophilus *(noun)*

Typical ground squirrels.

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

---

genus squilla *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Squillidae.

- *The article explained what "genus squilla" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus squilla" to mean type genus of the family squillidae.*

---

girondists *(noun)*

A member of the moderate republican party that was in power during the French Revolution; the Girondists were overthrown by their more radical rivals the Jacobins.

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

---

glimmerings *(noun)*

A slight suggestion or vague understanding.

- *In class, the teacher used "glimmerings" to mean a slight suggestion or vague understanding.*
- *He looked up "glimmerings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glooming *(adjective)*

Depressingly dark.

- *The glooming interior of an old inn.*
- *Would you call this situation "glooming"? Explain why.*

---

goujons *(noun)*

Large catfish of central United States having a flattened head and projecting jaw.

- *They discussed "goujons" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goujons" to mean large catfish of central united states having a....*

---

grassfire *(noun)*

An uncontrolled fire in a grassy area.

- *In class, the teacher used "grassfire" to mean an uncontrolled fire in a grassy area.*
- *The article explained what "grassfire" means with a simple example.*

---

grotesqueries *(noun)*

Ludicrous or incongruous unnaturalness or distortion.

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

---

guileful *(adjective)*

Marked by skill in deception.

- *The speaker chose "guileful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "guileful" when it is marked by skill in deception.*

---

guillotining *(verb)*

Kill by cutting the head off with a guillotine.

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

---

haemophiliacs *(noun)*

Someone who has hemophilia and is subject to uncontrollable bleeding.

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

---

handcar *(noun)*

A small railroad car propelled by hand or by a small motor.

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

---

harborage *(noun)*

(nautical) a place of refuge (as for a ship).

- *The article explained what “harborage” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “harborage” to mean (nautical) a place of refuge (as for a ship).*

---

haricots verts *(noun)*

Very small and slender green bean.

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

---

hayfork *(noun)*

A long-handled fork for turning or lifting hay.

- *In class, the teacher used “hayfork” to mean a long-handled fork for turning or lifting hay.*
- *The article explained what “hayfork” means with a simple example.*

---

hectored *(verb)*

Be bossy towards.

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

---

helve *(noun)*

The handle of a weapon or tool.

- *He looked up “helve” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “helve” to mean the handle of a weapon or tool.*

---

hematemesis *(noun)*

Vomiting blood.

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

---

highflying *(adjective)*

Moving upward or along at a considerable height.

- *Some highflying fighter pilot fired a cannon shell into it.*
- *They did not understand what had happend at the once highflying company.*

---

hostilely *(adverb)*

With hostility; in a belligerent hostile manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “hostilely” in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “hostilely” naturally.*

---

hotpots *(noun)*

A stew of meat and potatoes cooked in a tightly covered pot.

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

---

huffily *(adverb)*

In a huffy manner.

- *‘Don’t bother to call me back,’ he said huffily.*
- *Using “huffily” can make your explanation more exact.*

hurok *(noun)*

United States impresario who was born in Russia (1888-1974).

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

hutchinsons *(noun)*

American colonist (born in England) who was banished from Boston for her religious views (1591-1643).

- *In class, the teacher used "hutchinsons" to mean american colonist (born in england) who was....*
- *The article explained what "hutchinsons" means with a simple example.*

hydrometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to hydrometry.

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

hydroplaned *(verb)*

Glide on the water in a hydroplane.

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

hydroxyls *(noun)*

The monovalent group -OH in such compounds as bases and some acids and alcohols.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydroxyls" to mean the monovalent group -oh in such compounds as bases....*
- *The article explained what "hydroxyls" means with a simple example.*

hyphenating *(verb)*

Divide or connect with a hyphen.

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

hypodermis *(noun)*

Layer of cells that secretes the chitinous cuticle in e.g. arthropods.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypodermis" to mean layer of cells that secretes the chitinous cuticle....*
- *He looked up "hypodermis" because he had never seen it before.*

impassivity *(noun)*

Apathy demonstrated by an absence of emotional reactions.

- *In class, the teacher used "impassivity" to mean apathy demonstrated by an absence of emotional....*
- *They discussed "impassivity" during the group presentation.*

inarticulately *(adverb)*

Without eloquence; in an inarticulate manner.

- *The freshman expresses his thoughts inarticulately.*
- *He talked inarticulately about the accident that had just taken his wife's life.*

indigofera anil *(noun)*

Shrub of West Indies and South America that is a source of indigo dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "indigofera anil" to mean shrub of west indies and south america that is a....*
- *Understanding "indigofera anil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indigos *(noun)*

A blue dye obtained from plants or made synthetically.

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

intoxications *(noun)*

Excitement and elation beyond the bounds of sobriety.

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

---

inula *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Inula.

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

---

jacinth *(noun)*

A red transparent variety of zircon used as a gemstone.

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

---

jakob ludwig felix mendelssohn-bartholdy *(noun)*

German musician and romantic composer of orchestral and choral works (1809-1847).

- *They discussed "jakob ludwig felix mendelssohn-bartholdy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jakob ludwig felix mendelssohn-bartholdy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jalopies *(noun)*

A car that is old and unreliable.

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

---

japanese snowbell *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of China and Japan.

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

---

japaneses *(noun)*

The language (usually considered to be Altaic) spoken by the Japanese.

- *In class, the teacher used "japaneses" to mean the language (usually considered to be altaic)....*
- *The article explained what "japaneses" means with a simple example.*

---

kadikoy *(noun)*

A former town on the Bosporus (now part of Istanbul); site of the Council of Chalcedon.

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

---

kavir desert *(noun)*

A salt desert in north central Iran.

- *Understanding "kavir desert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kavir desert" to mean a salt desert in north central iran.*

---

keas *(noun)*

Large brownish-green New Zealand parrot.

- *In class, the teacher used "keas" to mean large brownish-green new zealand parrot.*
- *Understanding "keas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kerbala *(noun)*

A city of central Iraq to the south of Baghdad; a holy city for Shiite Muslims because it is the site of the tomb of Mohammed's grandson who was killed there in 680.

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

---

kleptomaniacs *(noun)*

Someone with an irrational urge to steal in the absence of an economic motive.

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

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

---

knowings *(noun)*

A clear and certain mental apprehension.

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

---

krones *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Norway.

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

---

kuras *(noun)*

A river in western Asia; rises in northeast Turkey and flows to the Caspian Sea.

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

---

labyrinthian *(adjective)*

Resembling a labyrinth in form or complexity.

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

---

laelia *(noun)*

Any of various spectacular plants of the genus Laelia having showy flowers in many colors.

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

---

largos *(noun)*

(music) a composition or passage that is to be performed in a slow and dignified manner.

- *In class, the teacher used "largos" to mean (music) a composition or passage that is to be....*
- *They discussed "largos" during the group presentation.*

---

lariats *(noun)*

A long noosed rope used to catch animals.

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

---

lended *(verb)*

Give temporarily; let have for a limited time.

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

---

leucocyte *(noun)*

Blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body's defense system.

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

---

ligamentum teres uteri *(noun)*

Ligament attached to the uterus on either side in front of and below the opening of the Fallopian tube and passing through the inguinal canal to the labia majora.

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

---

lighterage *(noun)*

The transportation of goods on a lighter.

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

---

limner *(noun)*

A painter or drawer of portraits.

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

literalness *(noun)*

Adhereing to the concrete construal of something.

- *Understanding "literalness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "literalness" to mean adhereing to the concrete construal of something.*

loadstar *(noun)*

Something that serves as a model or guide.

- *In class, the teacher used "loadstar" to mean something that serves as a model or guide.*
- *They discussed "loadstar" during the group presentation.*

lockboxes *(noun)*

A fireproof metal strongbox (usually in a bank) for storing valuables.

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

love-philter *(noun)*

A drink credited with magical power; can make the one who takes it love the one who gave it.

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

loveing *(verb)*

Be enamored or in love with.

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

luik *(noun)*

City in eastern Belgium; largest French-speaking city in Belgium.

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

luwian *(noun)*

An Anatolian language.

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

lycopodium alpinum *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *They discussed "lycopodium alpinum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lycopodium alpinum" to mean a variety of club moss.*

lymantria *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lymantriidae; a pest (Lymantria means 'destroyer').

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

machs *(noun)*

Austrian physicist and philosopher who introduced the Mach number and who founded logical positivism (1838-1916).

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

malinger *(verb)*

Avoid responsibilities and duties, e.g., by pretending to be ill.

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

---

malthusianism *(noun)*

Malthus' theory that population increase would outpace increases in the means of subsistence.

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

---

mangabey *(noun)*

Large agile arboreal monkey with long limbs and tail and white upper eyelids.

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

---

manuring *(verb)*

Spread manure, as for fertilization.

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

---

marcels *(noun)*

A hairdo characterized by deep regular waves that are made by a heated curling iron.

- *They discussed "marcels" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marcels" to mean a hairdo characterized by deep regular waves that....*

---

marfan's syndrome *(noun)*

An autosomal dominant disease characterized by elongated bones (especially of limbs and digits) and abnormalities of the eyes and circulatory system.

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

---

maruts *(noun)*

Any of a group of Hindu storm gods; offspring of Rudra.

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

---

mawkishness *(noun)*

Falsely emotional in a maudlin way.

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

---

melioration *(noun)*

A condition superior to an earlier condition.

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

---

method of fluxions *(noun)*

The part of calculus that deals with the variation of a function with respect to changes in the independent variable (or variables) by means of the concepts of derivative and differential.

- *In class, the teacher used "method of fluxions" to mean the part of calculus that deals with the variation....*
- *The article explained what "method of fluxions" means with a simple example.*

---

midwifes *(noun)*

A woman skilled in aiding the delivery of babies.

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

---

minuteness *(noun)*

The property of being very small in size.

- *Hence the minuteness of detail in the painting.*
- *He examined the essay with the greatest minuteness.*

mitogens *(noun)*

An agent that triggers mitosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "mitogens" to mean an agent that triggers mitosis.*
- *Understanding "mitogens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mlitt *(noun)*

A master's degree in literature.

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

mobula *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mobulidae.

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

mooed *(verb)*

Make a low noise, characteristic of bovines.

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

myosins *(noun)*

The commonest protein in muscle; a globulin that combines with actin to form actomyosin.

- *In class, the teacher used "myosins" to mean the commonest protein in muscle; a globulin that....*
- *The article explained what "myosins" means with a simple example.*

myosotis sylvatica *(noun)*

Small biennial to perennial herb of Europe, northern Africa and western Asia having blue, purple or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "myosotis sylvatica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myosotis sylvatica" to mean small biennial to perennial herb of europe,....*

neter *(adjective)*

Remaining after all deductions.

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

nethermost *(adjective)*

Farthest down.

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

nocked *(verb)*

Make small marks into the surface of.

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

nomothetic *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving the search for abstract universal principles.

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

noncombustible *(adjective)*

Not capable of igniting and burning.

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

nondisjunction *(noun)*

Meiosis in which there is a failure of paired homologous chromosomes to separate; results in an abnormal number of chromosomes in the daughter cells.

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

---

nswc *(noun)*

The agency that provides scientific and engineering and technical support for all aspects of surface warfare.

- *They discussed "nswc" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nswc" to mean the agency that provides scientific and engineering....*

---

opprobrious *(adjective)*

(used of conduct or character) deserving or bringing disgrace or shame; - Rachel Carson.

- *An opprobrious monument to human greed.*
- *Would you call this situation "opprobrious"? Explain why.*

---

optic chiasma *(noun)*

The crossing of the optic nerves from the two eyes at the base of the brain.

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

---

orthochromatic film *(noun)*

A photographic film sensitive to green and blue and violet light.

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

---

overcall *(noun)*

(bridge) a bid that is higher than your opponent's bid (especially when your partner has not bid at all and your bid exceeds the value of your hand).

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

---

pacifically *(adverb)*

In a peaceable manner.

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

---

palimpsests *(noun)*

A manuscript (usually written on papyrus or parchment) on which more than one text has been written with the earlier writing incompletely erased and still visible.

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

---

papillose *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling papilla.

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

---

paramyxovirus *(noun)*

A group of viruses including those causing mumps and measles.

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

---

parturient *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or giving birth.

- *Parturient pangs.*
- *The parturient uterus.*

---

pectinate *(adjective)*

Like a comb.

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

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pectinate.”*

---

pelisse *(noun)*

A sleeveless cape that is lined or trimmed with fur.

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

---

penial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the penis.

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

---

perseveringly *(adverb)*

With perseverance.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “perseveringly” naturally.*
- *Place “perseveringly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

perversities *(noun)*

Deliberately deviating from what is good.

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

---

petechia *(noun)*

A minute red or purple spot on the surface of the skin as the result of tiny hemorrhages of blood vessels in the skin (as in typhoid fever).

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

---

peul *(noun)*

A family of languages of the Fulani of West Africa and used as a lingua franca in the sub-Saharan regions from Senegal to Chad; the best known of the West African languages.

- *In class, the teacher used “peul” to mean a family of languages of the fulani of west africa....*
- *They discussed “peul” during the group presentation.*

---

philter *(noun)*

A drink credited with magical power; can make the one who takes it love the one who gave it.

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

---

piffling *(adjective)*

(informal) small and of little importance.

- *Piffling efforts.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “piffling.”*

---

playlets *(noun)*

A short play.

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

---

plications *(noun)*

An angular or rounded shape made by folding.

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

---

pocketknives *(noun)*

A knife with a blade that folds into the handle; suitable for carrying in the pocket.

- *In class, the teacher used “pocketknives” to mean a knife with a blade that folds into the handle;....*
- *He looked up “pocketknives” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polypectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a polyp.

- *The article explained what "polypectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polypectomy" to mean surgical removal of a polyp.*

---

pomology *(noun)*

The branch of botany that studies and cultivates fruits.

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

---

popularizes *(verb)*

Make understandable to the general public.

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

---

porosities *(noun)*

The property of being porous; being able to absorb fluids.

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

---

portugals *(noun)*

A republic in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula; Portuguese explorers and colonists in the 15th and 16th centuries created a vast overseas empire (including Brazil).

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

---

postulations *(noun)*

A formal message requesting something that is submitted to an authority.

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

---

potsherd *(noun)*

A shard of pottery.

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

---

pouffe *(noun)*

Thick cushion used as a seat.

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

---

poyang *(noun)*

A lake in central China that is connected to the Chang Jiang by a canal.

- *In class, the teacher used "poyang" to mean a lake in central china that is connected to the....*
- *The article explained what "poyang" means with a simple example.*

---

propaedeutic *(noun)*

A course that provides an introduction to an art or science (or to more advanced study generally).

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

---

psalmes *(verb)*

Sing or celebrate in psalms.

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

---

psychotria *(noun)*

Tropical chiefly South American shrubs and trees.

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

---

punned *(verb)*

Make a play on words.

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

---

qadhafi *(noun)*

Libyan leader who seized power in a military coup d'etat in 1969; deposed the Libyan monarchy and imposed socialism and Islamic orthodoxy on the country (born in 1942).

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

---

quetzals *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Guatemala; equal to 100 centavos.

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

---

quinacrine *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Atabrine) used to treat certain worm infestations and once used to treat malaria.

- *The article explained what "quinacrine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quinacrine" to mean a drug (trade name atabrine) used to treat certain....*

---

ramify *(verb)*

Have or develop complicating consequences.

- *These actions will ramify.*
- *These plants ramify early and get to be very large.*

---

rammers *(noun)*

A tool for driving something with force.

- *The article explained what "rammers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rammers" to mean a tool for driving something with force.*

---

ras tafari makonnen *(noun)*

Emperor of Ethiopia; worshipped by Rastafarians (1892-1975).

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

---

reasoners *(noun)*

Someone who reasons logically.

- *In class, the teacher used "reasoners" to mean someone who reasons logically.*
- *They discussed "reasoners" during the group presentation.*

---

redounds *(verb)*

Have an effect for good or ill.

- *Fame redounds to the heroes.*
- *The coach explained when to use "redounds" and when to wait.*

---

reelections *(noun)*

Election again.

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

---

reenforced *(verb)*

Make stronger.

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

regimentals *(noun)*

The military uniform and insignia of a regiment.

- *The article explained what "regimentals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "regimentals" to mean the military uniform and insignia of a regiment.*

restrictiveness *(noun)*

A lack of permissiveness or indulgence and a tendency to confine behavior within certain specified limits.

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

reticuloendothelial system *(noun)*

A widely distributed system consisting of all the cells able to ingest bacteria or colloidal particles etc, except for certain white blood cells.

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

rhadamanthus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a judge of the dead in the underworld.

- *Understanding "rhadamanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhadamanthus" to mean (greek mythology) a judge of the dead in the underworld.*

rhapsodize *(verb)*

Say (something) with great enthusiasm.

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

ricardos *(noun)*

English economist who argued that the laws of supply and demand should operate in a free market (1772-1823).

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

riggings *(noun)*

Formation of masts, spars, sails, etc., on a vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "riggings" to mean formation of masts, spars, sails, etc., on a vessel.*
- *They discussed "riggings" during the group presentation.*

riveras *(noun)*

Socialist Mexican painter of murals (1886-1957).

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

rudbeckia serotina *(noun)*

The state flower of Maryland; of central and southeastern United States; having daisylike flowers with dark centers and yellow to orange rays.

- *The article explained what "rudbeckia serotina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rudbeckia serotina" to mean the state flower of maryland; of central and....*

rumbas *(noun)*

A ballroom dance based on the Cuban folk dance.

- *Understanding "rumbas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rumbas" to mean a ballroom dance based on the cuban folk dance.*

rurality *(noun)*

A rural characteristic or trait.

- *A place with the rurality of a turnip field.*
- *He looked up "rurality" because he had never seen it before.*

saponaria *(noun)*

Mostly perennial Old World herbs.

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

---

saxitoxin *(noun)*

A powerful neurotoxin produced by certain dinoflagellates found in red tides; it can accumulate in mollusks that feed on the dinoflagellates and cause food poisoning to humans.

- *The article explained what "saxitoxin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saxitoxin" to mean a powerful neurotoxin produced by certain....*

---

scenarist *(noun)*

A writer of screenplays.

- *In class, the teacher used "scenarist" to mean a writer of screenplays.*
- *He looked up "scenarist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schistosome dermatitis *(noun)*

A sensitization reaction to repeated invasion of the skin by cercariae of schistosomes.

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

---

sententiously *(adverb)*

In a pithy sententious manner.

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

---

seths *(noun)*

(Old Testament) third son of Adam and Eve; given by God in place of the murdered Abel.

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

---

shawm *(noun)*

A medieval oboe.

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

---

shebeens *(noun)*

Unlicensed drinking establishment.

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

---

sheridans *(noun)*

Irish playwright remembered for his satirical comedies of manners (1751-1816).

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

---

shivah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a period of seven days of mourning after the death of close relative.

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

---

shoofly *(noun)*

An undercover police officer who investigates other policemen.

- *He looked up "shoofly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoofly" to mean an undercover police officer who investigates other....*

---

shoofly pie *(noun)*

Open pie filled with a mixture of sweet crumbs and molasses.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoofly pie" to mean open pie filled with a mixture of sweet crumbs and....*

- *He looked up "shoofly pie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shortenings *(noun)*

Act of decreasing in length.

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

---

shrills *(verb)*

Utter a shrill cry.

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

---

silvertips *(noun)*

Powerful brownish-yellow bear of the uplands of western North America.

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

---

sinuosity *(noun)*

Having curves.

- *He hated the sinuosity of mountain roads.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinuosity."*

---

sir john cowdery kendrew *(noun)*

English biologist noted for studies of the molecular structure of blood components (born in 1917).

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

---

skittishness *(noun)*

Characterized by nervousness and quickness to take fright.

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

---

slided *(verb)*

To pass or move unobtrusively or smoothly.

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

---

snowbell *(noun)*

Small tree native to Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "snowbell" to mean small tree native to japan.*
- *Understanding "snowbell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soapboxes *(noun)*

A platform raised above the surrounding level to give prominence to the person on it.

- *Understanding "soapboxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soapboxes" to mean a platform raised above the surrounding level to....*

---

sodium tripolyphosphate *(noun)*

A sodium salt of triphosphoric acid used as a builder in soaps and detergents.

- *In class, the teacher used "sodium tripolyphosphate" to mean a sodium salt of triphosphoric acid used as a....*
- *They discussed "sodium tripolyphosphate" during the group presentation.*

---

sol hurok *(noun)*

United States impresario who was born in Russia (1888-1974).

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

---

solomon hurok *(noun)*

United States impresario who was born in Russia (1888-1974).

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

---

sopranino *(adjective)*

Higher in range than soprano.

- *A sopranino recorder.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sopranino."*

---

sou'wester *(noun)*

A strong wind from the southwest.

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

---

spermophilus *(noun)*

Typical ground squirrels.

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

---

spicule *(noun)*

Small pointed structure serving as a skeletal element in various marine and freshwater invertebrates e.g. sponges and corals.

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

---

spik *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for persons of Latin American descent.

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

---

spining *(verb)*

Revolve quickly and repeatedly around one's own axis.

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

---

squilla *(noun)*

A kind of mantis shrimp.

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

---

stanfords *(noun)*

A university in California.

- *Understanding "stanfords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stanfords" to mean a university in california.*

---

staunching *(verb)*

Stop the flow of a liquid.

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

---

steamrollered *(verb)*

Bring to a specified state by overwhelming force or pressure.

- *The Senator steamrollered the bill to defeat.*
- *In everyday English, people use "steamrollered" when talking about this idea.*

---

stemma *(noun)*

The descendants of one individual.

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

---

stirringly *(adverb)*

In a stirring manner.

- *He talked stirringly about his days during the war.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "stirringly" naturally.*

---

stylizing *(verb)*

Represent according to a conventional style.

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

---

styrax japonicum *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of China and Japan.

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

---

subaquatic *(adjective)*

Partially aquatic; living or growing partly on land and partly in water.

- *A marginal subaquatic flora.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "subaquatic" when it is partially aquatic; living or growing partly on land....*

---

suisses *(noun)*

A landlocked federal republic in central Europe.

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

---

suntrap *(noun)*

A terrace or garden oriented to take advantage of the sun while protected from cold winds.

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

---

superscribed *(verb)*

Write on the top or outside.

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

---

superstrate *(noun)*

The language of a later invading people that is imposed on an indigenous population and contributes features to their language.

- *In class, the teacher used "superstrate" to mean the language of a later invading people that is....*
- *They discussed "superstrate" during the group presentation.*

---

swansons *(noun)*

United States actress in many silent films (1899-1983).

- *He looked up "swansons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swansons" to mean united states actress in many silent films (1899-1983).*

---

synchronizers *(noun)*

An instrument that indicates whether two periodic motions are synchronous (especially an instrument that enables a pilot to synchronize the propellers of a plane that has two or more engines).

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

---

tachometers *(noun)*

Measuring instrument for indicating speed of rotation.

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

tartarian honeysuckle *(noun)*

A honeysuckle shrub of southern Russia to central Asia.

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

taymyr peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsula in northern Siberia.

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

tchotchke *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an attractive, unconventional woman.

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

tearjerkers *(noun)*

An excessively sentimental narrative.

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

temperately *(adverb)*

In a sparing manner; without overindulgence.

- *Indulged temperately in cocktails.*
- *He used the privileges of his office temperately.*

temporize *(verb)*

Draw out a discussion or process in order to gain time.

- *The speaker temporized in order to delay the vote.*
- *Can you use "temporize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

texas snowbell *(noun)*

Styrax of southwestern United States; a threatened species.

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

thrombocytosis *(noun)*

Increase in the number of platelets in the blood which tends to cause clots to form; associated with many neoplasms and chronic infections and other diseases.

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

thunks *(noun)*

A dull hollow sound.

- *The article explained what "thunks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thunks" to mean a dull hollow sound.*

thwacked *(verb)*

Deliver a hard blow to.

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

thwacks *(noun)*

A hard blow with a flat object.

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

tined *(adjective)*

Having prongs or tines; usually used in combination.

- *A three-tined fork.*
- *Students compared "tined" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trapshooting *(noun)*

The sport of shooting at clay pigeons that are hurled upward in such a way as to simulate the flight of a bird.

- *In class, the teacher used "trapshooting" to mean the sport of shooting at clay pigeons that are....*
- *The article explained what "trapshooting" means with a simple example.*

---

traversals *(noun)*

Taking a zigzag path on skis.

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

---

trinities *(noun)*

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

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

---

trombonists *(noun)*

A musician who plays the trombone.

- *Understanding "trombonists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trombonists" to mean a musician who plays the trombone.*

---

turcoman *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Turkoman.

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

---

unclimbable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being surmounted or climbed.

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

---

underbellies *(noun)*

The quality of being weak or unprotected; - Winston Churchill.

- *The underbellies of clouds.*
- *In class, the teacher used "underbellies" to mean the quality of being weak or unprotected; - winston....*

---

unguents *(noun)*

Semisolid preparation (usually containing a medicine) applied externally as a remedy or for soothing an irritation.

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

---

unlicenced *(adjective)*

Lacking official approval.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unlicenced" when it is lacking official approval.*
- *Would you call this situation "unlicenced"? Explain why.*

---

unobvious *(adjective)*

Not immediately apparent; - A.N.Whitehead.

- *In mathematical science connections are exhibited which...are extremely unobvious.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unobvious" when it is not immediately apparent; - a.n.whitehead.*

---

unscalable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being ascended.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unscalable" when it is incapable of being ascended.*

- *Would you call this situation "unscalable"? Explain why.*

---

unsuitably *(adverb)*

In an inappropriate manner.

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

---

untidily *(adverb)*

In a messy, untidy manner.

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

---

uraemic *(adjective)*

Of or involving excess nitrogenous waste products in the urine (usually due to kidney insufficiency).

- *Students compared "uraemic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uraemic" when it is of or involving excess nitrogenous waste products....*

---

ursus arctos horribilis *(noun)*

Powerful brownish-yellow bear of the uplands of western North America.

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

---

vatic *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.

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

---

vendue *(noun)*

The public sale of something to the highest bidder.

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

---

victimizations *(noun)*

An act that exploits or victimizes someone (treats them unfairly).

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

---

visualizers *(noun)*

One whose prevailing mental imagery is visual.

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

---

vitiating *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

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

---

whinchat *(noun)*

Brown-and-buff European songbird of grassy meadows.

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

---

whipple's penstemon *(noun)*

Wine and lavender to purple and black flowers in several clusters on the upper half of leafy stems; Montana south through the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "whipple's penstemon" to mean wine and lavender to purple and black flowers in....*
- *He looked up "whipple's penstemon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whirligigs *(noun)*

A conical child's plaything tapering to a steel point on which it can be made to spin.

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

---

whits *(noun)*

A tiny or scarcely detectable amount.

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

---

windlasses *(noun)*

Lifting device consisting of a horizontal cylinder turned by a crank on which a cable or rope winds.

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

---

woodbines *(noun)*

European twining honeysuckle with fragrant red and yellow-white flowers.

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

---

wooer *(noun)*

A man who courts a woman.

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

---

worrywart *(noun)*

Thinks about unfortunate things that might happen.

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

---

zenithal *(adjective)*

Relating to or located at or near the zenith.

- *A "zenithal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "zenithal" when it is relating to or located at or near the zenith.*

---

abaci *(noun)*

A calculator that performs arithmetic functions by manually sliding counters on rods or in grooves.

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

---

abetter *(noun)*

One who helps or encourages or incites another.

- *They discussed "abetter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abetter" to mean one who helps or encourages or incites another.*

---

absenting *(verb)*

Go away or leave.

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

---

abstainer *(noun)*

A person who refrains from drinking intoxicating beverages.

- *They discussed "abstainer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abstainer" to mean a person who refrains from drinking intoxicating....*

---

advancers *(noun)*

Someone who advances.

- *The article explained what "advancers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "advancers" to mean someone who advances.*

---

afroasiatic *(noun)*

A large family of related languages spoken both in Asia and Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "afroasiatic" to mean a large family of related languages spoken both in....*
- *They discussed "afroasiatic" during the group presentation.*

---

afroasiatic language *(noun)*

A large family of related languages spoken both in Asia and Africa.

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

---

agglutinate *(verb)*

Clump together; as of bacteria, red blood cells, etc.

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

---

al-ma'unah *(noun)*

A radical insurgent Islamist group consisting of disaffected middle-class professionals in Malaysia who want to overthrow the government by violent means and set up an Islamic state.

- *They discussed "al-ma'unah" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "al-ma'unah" to mean a radical insurgent islamist group consisting of....*

---

alate *(adjective)*

(of seeds or insects) having winglike extensions.

- *Alate leaves.*
- *Alate seeds of a maple tree.*

---

albula vulpes *(noun)*

Slender silvery marine fish found in tropical mud flats and mangrove lagoons.

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

---

alexandre emile jean yersin *(noun)*

French bacteriologist born in Switzerland; was a student of Pasteur; discovered the plague bacillus (1863-1943).

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

---

alexandre yersin *(noun)*

French bacteriologist born in Switzerland; was a student of Pasteur; discovered the plague bacillus (1863-1943).

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

---

alienage *(noun)*

The quality of being alien.

- *In class, the teacher used "alienage" to mean the quality of being alien.*
- *He looked up "alienage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amharas *(noun)*

A member of the Semitic speaking people of northern Ethiopia.

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

---

amputates *(verb)*

Remove surgically.

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

anchormen *(noun)*

A television reporter who coordinates a broadcast to which several correspondents contribute.

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

angioma *(noun)*

A tumor consisting of a mass of blood or lymphatic vessels.

- *In class, the teacher used "angioma" to mean a tumor consisting of a mass of blood or lymphatic....*
- *He looked up "angioma" because he had never seen it before.*

annunciator *(noun)*

An indicator that announces which electrical circuit has been active (as on a telephone switchboard).

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

anoa *(noun)*

Small buffalo of the Celebes having small straight horns.

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

anses *(noun)*

The part of the nervous system of vertebrates that controls involuntary actions of the smooth muscles and heart and glands.

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

antitype *(noun)*

A person or thing represented or foreshadowed by a type or symbol; especially a figure in the Old Testament having a counterpart in the New Testament.

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

antra *(noun)*

A natural cavity or hollow in a bone.

- *In class, the teacher used "antra" to mean a natural cavity or hollow in a bone.*
- *The article explained what "antra" means with a simple example.*

anuran *(noun)*

Any of various tailless stout-bodied amphibians with long hind limbs for leaping; semiaquatic and terrestrial species.

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

aphotic *(adjective)*

Lacking light; especially not reached by sunlight.

- *The aphotic depths of the sea where no photosynthesis occurs.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aphotic" when it is lacking light; especially not reached by sunlight.*

apoapsis *(noun)*

(astronomy) the point in an orbit farthest from the body being orbited.

- *In class, the teacher used "apoapsis" to mean (astronomy) the point in an orbit farthest from the....*
- *The article explained what "apoapsis" means with a simple example.*

apodemus *(noun)*

Old World field mice.

- *He looked up "apodemus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apodemus" to mean old world field mice.*

apportions *(verb)*

Distribute according to a plan or set apart for a special purpose.

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

---

appurtenance *(noun)*

A supplementary component that improves capability.

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

---

arccos *(noun)*

The inverse function of the cosine; the angle that has a cosine equal to a given number.

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

---

assyriology *(noun)*

Archeology of the ancient Assyrians.

- *The article explained what "assyriology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assyriology" to mean archeology of the ancient assyrians.*

---

asterisked *(adjective)*

Marked with an asterisk.

- *The speaker chose "asterisked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "asterisked" when it is marked with an asterisk.*

---

ataxias *(noun)*

Inability to coordinate voluntary muscle movements; unsteady movements and staggering gait.

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

---

athetosis *(noun)*

A continuous succession of slow, writhing, involuntary movements of the hands and feet and other body parts.

- *Understanding "athetosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "athetosis" to mean a continuous succession of slow, writhing,....*

---

attainability *(noun)*

The state of being achievable.

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

---

avena barbata *(noun)*

Oat of southern Europe and southwestern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "avena barbata" to mean oat of southern europe and southwestern asia.*
- *He looked up "avena barbata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

azote *(noun)*

An obsolete name for nitrogen.

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

---

bacchantes *(noun)*

A drunken reveller; a devotee of Bacchus.

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

---

backbends *(noun)*

An acrobatic feat in which the trunk is bent backward from a standing position until the hands touch the floor.

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

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

---

backcross *(verb)*

Mate a hybrid of the first generation with one of its parents.

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

---

backwoodsman *(noun)*

A man who lives on the frontier.

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

---

barding *(verb)*

Put a caparison on.

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

---

barillas *(noun)*

Algerian plant formerly burned to obtain calcium carbonate.

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

---

basils *(noun)*

Leaves of the common basil; used fresh or dried.

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

---

batholiths *(noun)*

Large mass of intrusive igneous rock believed to have solidified deep within the earth.

- *In class, the teacher used "batholiths" to mean large mass of intrusive igneous rock believed to....*
- *The article explained what "batholiths" means with a simple example.*

---

bathyscaphe *(noun)*

Navigable deep diving vessel for underwater exploration.

- *In class, the teacher used "bathyscaphe" to mean navigable deep diving vessel for underwater exploration.*
- *The article explained what "bathyscaphe" means with a simple example.*

---

battle of pharsalus *(noun)*

Caesar defeated Pompey in 48 BC.

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

---

battledore *(noun)*

A light long-handled racket used by badminton players.

- *In class, the teacher used "battledore" to mean a light long-handled racket used by badminton players.*
- *He looked up "battledore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bedstraw *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Galium.

- *Understanding "bedstraw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedstraw" to mean any of several plants of the genus galium.*

---

bichromate *(noun)*

A salt of the hypothetical dichromic acid.

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

---

biochips *(noun)*

A microchip that uses tiny strands of DNA to latch onto and quickly recognize thousands of genes at a time; intended for use in a biological environment.

- *The article explained what "biochips" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biochips" to mean a microchip that uses tiny strands of dna to latch....*

---

biotypes *(noun)*

Organisms sharing a specified genotype or the genotype (or peculiarities) so shared.

- *The article explained what "biotypes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biotypes" to mean organisms sharing a specified genotype or the....*

---

bladderwort *(noun)*

Any of numerous aquatic carnivorous plants of the genus Utricularia some of whose leaves are modified as small urn-shaped bladders that trap minute aquatic animals.

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

---

bladderwort family *(noun)*

Carnivorous aquatic or bog plants: genera Utricularia, Pinguicula, and Genlisea.

- *He looked up "bladderwort family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bladderwort family" to mean carnivorous aquatic or bog plants: genera....*

---

blubbers *(noun)*

An insulating layer of fat under the skin of whales and other large marine mammals; used as a source of oil.

- *The article explained what "blubbers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blubbers" to mean an insulating layer of fat under the skin of whales....*

---

boses *(noun)*

Wild and domestic cattle; in some classifications placed in the subfamily Bovinae or tribe Bovini.

- *In class, the teacher used "boses" to mean wild and domestic cattle; in some classifications....*
- *Understanding "boses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bovid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the genus Bos (cattle).

- *Students compared "bovid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bovid" when it is of or relating to or belonging to the genus bos....*

---

brain truster *(noun)*

An expert adviser involved in making important decisions but usually lacking official status.

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

---

burled *(adjective)*

(of wood) have a pattern from the grain of a tree burl.

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

---

calculatingly *(adverb)*

In a calculating manner.

- *He looked at her calculatingly.*
- *She spoke "calculatingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

campanulate *(adjective)*

Shaped like a bell or campana.

- *Campanulate flowers of the genus Campanula.*
- *A "campanulate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

canebrake rattler *(noun)*

Southern variety.

- *In class, the teacher used "canebrake rattler" to mean southern variety.*
- *He looked up "canebrake rattler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

captious *(adjective)*

Tending to find and call attention to faults.

- *A captious pedant.*
- *Would you call this situation "captious"? Explain why.*

---

carabineers *(noun)*

A soldier (historically a mounted soldier) who is armed with a carbine.

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

---

carinate *(adjective)*

Having a ridge or shaped like a ridge or suggesting the keel of a ship.

- *A carinate sepal.*
- *A "carinate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

carinate bird *(noun)*

Birds having keeled breastbones for attachment of flight muscles.

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

---

chemoreceptor *(noun)*

A sensory receptor that responds to chemical stimuli.

- *In class, the teacher used "chemoreceptor" to mean a sensory receptor that responds to chemical stimuli.*
- *He looked up "chemoreceptor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chrysoberyl *(noun)*

A rare hard yellow green mineral consisting of beryllium aluminate in crystal form; used as a gemstone.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysoberyl" to mean a rare hard yellow green mineral consisting of....*
- *The article explained what "chrysoberyl" means with a simple example.*

---

cigarets *(noun)*

Finely ground tobacco wrapped in paper; for smoking.

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

---

cinerary *(adjective)*

Containing or used for ashes of the cremated dead.

- *A cinerary urn.*
- *The speaker chose "cinerary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clangor *(noun)*

A loud resonant repeating noise.

- *He looked up "clangor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clangor" to mean a loud resonant repeating noise.*

---

coachs *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

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

---

cockiest *(adjective)*

Overly self-confident or self-assertive.

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

cognized *(verb)*

Be cognizant or aware of a fact or a specific piece of information; possess knowledge or information about.

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

collectivised *(adjective)*

Subscribing to the socialistic doctrine of ownership by the people collectively.

- *It is useful to describe something as "collectivised" when it is subscribing to the socialistic doctrine of....*
- *The speaker chose "collectivised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

collotype *(noun)*

A photomechanical printing process that uses a glass plate with a gelatin surface that carries the image to be reproduced; can be used with one or more colors.

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

collotype printing *(noun)*

A photomechanical printing process that uses a glass plate with a gelatin surface that carries the image to be reproduced; can be used with one or more colors.

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

compulsiveness *(noun)*

The trait of acting compulsively.

- *In class, the teacher used "compulsiveness" to mean the trait of acting compulsively.*
- *The article explained what "compulsiveness" means with a simple example.*

condonation *(noun)*

A pardon by treating the offender as if the offense had not occurred.

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

congers *(noun)*

Large dark-colored scaleless marine eel found in temperate and tropical coastal waters; some used for food.

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

contumacious *(adjective)*

Wilfully obstinate; stubbornly disobedient.

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

costumier *(noun)*

Someone who designs or supplies costumes (as for a play or masquerade).

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

cottars *(noun)*

A peasant farmer in the Scottish Highlands.

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

countryfolk *(noun)*

People living in the same country; compatriots.

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

countys *(noun)*

(United States) the largest administrative district within a state.

- *The article explained what "countys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "countys" to mean (united states) the largest administrative district....*

---

cretan dittany *(noun)*

Dwarf aromatic shrub of Crete.

- *In class, the teacher used "cretan dittany" to mean dwarf aromatic shrub of crete.*
- *The article explained what "cretan dittany" means with a simple example.*

---

crosspiece *(noun)*

A horizontal beam that extends across something.

- *He looked up "crosspiece" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crosspiece" to mean a horizontal beam that extends across something.*

---

crustaceous *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the class Crustacea.

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

---

cubbyholes *(noun)*

A small secluded room.

- *He looked up "cubbyholes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cubbyholes" to mean a small secluded room.*

---

cuirassier *(noun)*

A cavalryman equipped with a cuirass.

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

---

cupules *(noun)*

A sucker on the feet of certain flies.

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

---

cuscus *(noun)*

Woolly-haired monkey-like arboreal marsupial of New Guinea and northern Australia.

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

---

daises *(noun)*

A platform raised above the surrounding level to give prominence to the person on it.

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

---

debonaire *(adjective)*

Having a cheerful, lively, and self-confident air; - Frances G. Patton; - H.M.Reynolds.

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

---

defrocking *(verb)*

Divest of the frock; of church officials.

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

---

dehumidifying *(verb)*

Make less humid.

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

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

---

demagnetize *(verb)*

Make nonmagnetic; take away the magnetic properties (of).

- *Demagnetize the iron shavings.*
- *Can you use "demagnetize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

demijohn *(noun)*

Large bottle with a short narrow neck; often has small handles at neck and is enclosed in wickerwork.

- *In class, the teacher used "demijohn" to mean large bottle with a short narrow neck; often has....*
- *The article explained what "demijohn" means with a simple example.*

---

despondence *(noun)*

Feeling downcast and disheartened and hopeless.

- *Understanding "despondence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "despondence" to mean feeling downcast and disheartened and hopeless.*

---

detering *(verb)*

Turn away from by persuasion.

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

---

dicentra *(noun)*

North American and Asian herbs with divided leaves and irregular flowers.

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

---

disagreeably *(adverb)*

In a disagreeable manner.

- *'I took no harm from the journey, thank you,' she said disagreeably.*
- *He answered "disagreeably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

disambiguated *(verb)*

State unambiguously or remove ambiguities from.

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

---

discolouring *(verb)*

Change color, often in an undesired manner.

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

---

disinvest *(verb)*

Reduce or dispose of; cease to hold (an investment).

- *There was pressure on the university to disinvest in South Africa.*
- *They disinvested themselves of their rights.*

---

division pteridophyta *(noun)*

Containing all the vascular plants that do not bear seeds: ferns, horsetails, club mosses, and whisk ferns; in some classifications considered a subdivision of Tracheophyta.

- *Understanding "division pteridophyta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "division pteridophyta" to mean containing all the vascular plants that do not bear....*

---

docketing *(verb)*

Place on the docket for legal action.

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

---

dolours *(noun)*

(poetry) painful grief.

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

---

donato di betto bardi *(noun)*

Florentine sculptor famous for his lifelike sculptures (1386-1466).

- *He looked up "donato di betto bardi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donato di betto bardi" to mean florentine sculptor famous for his lifelike....*

---

doorsill *(noun)*

The sill of a door; a horizontal piece of wood or stone that forms the bottom of a doorway and offers support when passing through a doorway.

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

---

dosser *(noun)*

Someone who sleeps in any convenient place.

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

---

downstair *(adjective)*

On or of lower floors of a building.

- *The downstairs (or downstair) phone.*
- *The speaker chose "downstair" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

downswings *(noun)*

A worsening of business or economic activity.

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

---

drachm *(noun)*

A unit of apothecary weight equal to an eighth of an ounce or to 60 grains.

- *They discussed "drachm" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drachm" to mean a unit of apothecary weight equal to an eighth of....*

---

drogues *(noun)*

A funnel-shaped device towed as a target by an airplane.

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

---

duologue *(noun)*

A part of the script in which the speaking roles are limited to two actors.

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

---

durative *(noun)*

The aspect of a verb that expresses its duration.

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

---

durative aspect *(noun)*

The aspect of a verb that expresses its duration.

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

---

embitter *(verb)*

Cause to be bitter or resentful.

- *These injustices embittered her even more.*
- *She tried to use "embitter" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

enervation *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a nerve.

- *An enervation of mind greater than any fatigue.*
- *The article explained what "enervation" means with a simple example.*

---

enlistee *(noun)*

Any new member or supporter (as in the armed forces).

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

---

enrobed *(verb)*

Provide with a coating.

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

---

entrapments *(noun)*

A defense that claims the defendant would not have broken the law if not tricked into doing it by law enforcement officials.

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

---

epsilon aurigae *(noun)*

The largest known star.

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

---

eriophorum *(noun)*

Cotton grass.

- *In class, the teacher used "eriophorum" to mean cotton grass.*
- *They discussed "eriophorum" during the group presentation.*

---

eugenia uniflora *(noun)*

Brazilian tree with spicy red fruit; often cultivated in California and Florida.

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

---

exophthalmos *(noun)*

Protrusion of the eyeball from the socket.

- *In class, the teacher used "exophthalmos" to mean protrusion of the eyeball from the socket.*
- *They discussed "exophthalmos" during the group presentation.*

---

fairlead *(noun)*

A pulley-block used to guide a rope forming part of a ship's rigging to avoid chafing.

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

---

fascista *(noun)*

An Italian fascist under Mussolini.

- *In class, the teacher used "fascista" to mean an italian fascist under mussolini.*
- *The article explained what "fascista" means with a simple example.*

---

fibreoptic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fiber optics.

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

filar *(adjective)*

Related to or having filaments (especially across a field of view as in the eyepiece of a telescope).

- *A filar eyepiece.*
- *Students compared "filar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

firemans *(noun)*

A member of a fire department who tries to extinguish fires.

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

fluid drachm *(noun)*

A unit of capacity or volume in the apothecary system equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce.

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

footboards *(noun)*

A narrow platform on which to stand or brace the feet.

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

forbiddingly *(adverb)*

In an unpleasant or menacing manner.

- *It was forbiddingly dark in the corridor.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "forbiddingly" in the final chapter.*

frenziedly *(adverb)*

In a frenzied manner.

- *We rehearsed frenziedly the last few days before the premiere.*
- *Place "frenziedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

galeras *(noun)*

An active volcano in southeastern Colombia in the Andes.

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

garlanding *(verb)*

Adorn with bands of flowers or leaves.

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

gasolines *(noun)*

A volatile flammable mixture of hydrocarbons (hexane and heptane and octane etc.) derived from petroleum; used mainly as a fuel in internal-combustion engines.

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

genus anoa *(noun)*

A genus of mammals of the family Bovidae.

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

genus apodemus *(noun)*

Old World field mice.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus apodemus" to mean old world field mice.*
- *Understanding "genus apodemus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus dicentra *(noun)*

North American and Asian herbs with divided leaves and irregular flowers.

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

---

genus eriophorum *(noun)*

Cotton grass.

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

---

genus indigofera *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and spurred flowers in long racemes or spikes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus indigofera" to mean genus of tropical herbs and shrubs having....*
- *The article explained what "genus indigofera" means with a simple example.*

---

genus motacilla *(noun)*

Type genus of the Motacillidae: wagtails.

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

---

genus protium *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical American trees having fragrant wood and yielding gum elemi.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus protium" to mean genus of chiefly tropical american trees having....*
- *He looked up "genus protium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gerberas *(noun)*

Genus of South African or Asiatic herbs: African daisies.

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

---

germfree *(adjective)*

Free from germs or pathogenic organisms; sterile.

- *A germfree environment.*
- *A "germfree" approach may work better in this case.*

---

germicide *(noun)*

An agent (as heat or radiation or a chemical) that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease.

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

---

gewgaws *(noun)*

Cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.

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

---

gibberellins *(noun)*

A plant hormone isolated from a fungus; used in promoting plant growth.

- *In class, the teacher used "gibberellins" to mean a plant hormone isolated from a fungus; used in....*
- *The article explained what "gibberellins" means with a simple example.*

---

giros *(noun)*

A check given by the British government to someone who is unemployed; it can be cashed either at a bank or at the post office.

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

---

gladiola *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Gladiolus native chiefly to tropical and South Africa having sword-shaped leaves and one-sided spikes of brightly colored funnel-shaped flowers; widely cultivated.

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

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

---

glissandos *(noun)*

A rapid series of ascending or descending notes on the musical scale.

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

---

gordius *(noun)*

Legendary king of ancient Phrygia who was said to be responsible for the Gordian knot.

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

---

graffitis *(noun)*

A rude decoration inscribed on rocks or walls.

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

---

gulper *(noun)*

A drinker who swallows large amounts greedily.

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

---

gyrates *(verb)*

To wind or move in a spiral course.

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

---

haemophiliac *(noun)*

Someone who has hemophilia and is subject to uncontrollable bleeding.

- *He looked up "haemophiliac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haemophiliac" to mean someone who has hemophilia and is subject to....*

---

hangnails *(noun)*

A loose narrow strip of skin near the base of a fingernail; tearing it produces a painful sore that is easily infected.

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

---

hawthornes *(noun)*

United States writer of novels and short stories mostly on moral themes (1804-1864).

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

---

hegemons *(noun)*

A leading or paramount power.

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

---

hellers *(noun)*

A rowdy or mischievous person (usually a young man).

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

---

historiographers *(noun)*

A person who is an authority on history and who studies it and writes about it.

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

---

homarus americanus *(noun)*

Lobster of Atlantic coast of America.

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

homoptera *(noun)*

Plant lice (aphids); whiteflies; cicadas; leafhoppers; plant hoppers; scale insects and mealybugs; spittle insects.

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

hornpipes *(noun)*

A British solo dance performed by sailors.

- *In class, the teacher used "hornpipes" to mean a british solo dance performed by sailors.*
- *The article explained what "hornpipes" means with a simple example.*

horseshoeing *(verb)*

Equip (a horse) with a horseshoe or horseshoes.

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

humate *(noun)*

Material that is high in humic acids.

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

hypochondriacal *(adjective)*

Suffering from hypochondria.

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

ichthyologists *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies fishes.

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

ideate *(verb)*

Form a mental image of something that is not present or that is not the case.

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

ilya grigorievich ehrenberg *(noun)*

Russian novelist (1891-1967).

- *They discussed "ilya grigorievich ehrenberg" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ilya grigorievich ehrenberg" to mean russian novelist (1891-1967).*

immateriality *(noun)*

The quality of not being physical; not consisting of matter.

- *They discussed "immateriality" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "immateriality" to mean the quality of not being physical; not consisting....*

immolates *(verb)*

Offer as a sacrifice by killing or by giving up to destruction.

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

indention *(noun)*

The space left between the margin and the start of an indented line.

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

---

indigofera *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and spurred flowers in long racemes or spikes.

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

---

inexhaustibly *(adverb)*

With indefatigable energy.

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

---

intertrigo *(noun)*

Chafing between two skin surfaces that are in contact (as in the armpit or under the breasts or between the thighs).

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

---

iodoform *(noun)*

A yellowish crystalline solid with a penetrating odor; sometimes used as an antiseptic dressing.

- *They discussed "iodoform" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iodoform" to mean a yellowish crystalline solid with a penetrating....*

---

itemise *(verb)*

Specify individually.

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

---

jacques francois antoine ibert *(noun)*

French composer (1890-1962).

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

---

jacques lipchitz *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in Lithuania) who pioneered cubist sculpture (1891-1973).

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

---

jagua *(noun)*

Tree of the West Indies and northern South America bearing succulent edible orange-sized fruit.

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

---

japanned *(verb)*

Coat with a lacquer, as done in Japan.

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

---

javas *(noun)*

A beverage consisting of an infusion of ground coffee beans.

- *They discussed "javas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "javas" to mean a beverage consisting of an infusion of ground....*

---

kizil kum *(noun)*

A desert in Uzbekistan to the southeast of the Aral Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "kizil kum" to mean a desert in uzbekistan to the southeast of the aral sea.*
- *He looked up "kizil kum" because he had never seen it before.*

lactalbumin *(noun)*

Albumin occurring in milk.

- *In class, the teacher used "lactalbumin" to mean albumin occurring in milk.*
- *The article explained what "lactalbumin" means with a simple example.*

larus canus *(noun)*

The common gull of Eurasia and northeastern North America.

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

leagued *(verb)*

Unite to form a league.

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

lepidopterist *(noun)*

An entomologist who specializes in the collection and study of butterflies and moths.

- *In class, the teacher used "lepidopterist" to mean an entomologist who specializes in the collection....*
- *The article explained what "lepidopterist" means with a simple example.*

lerners *(noun)*

United States lyricist who collaborated on musicals with Frederick Loewe (1918-1986).

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

leucaena glauca *(noun)*

Low scrubby tree of tropical and subtropical North America having white flowers tinged with yellow resembling mimosa and long flattened pods.

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

levys *(noun)*

The act of drafting into military service.

- *They discussed "levys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "levys" to mean the act of drafting into military service.*

linacs *(noun)*

Ions are accelerated along a linear path by voltage differences on electrodes along the path.

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

linin *(noun)*

An obsolete term for the network of viscous material in the cell nucleus on which the chromatin granules were thought to be suspended.

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

lipchitz *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in Lithuania) who pioneered cubist sculpture (1891-1973).

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

locules *(noun)*

A small cavity or space within an organ or in a plant or animal.

- *The article explained what "locules" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "locules" to mean a small cavity or space within an organ or in a....*

loganberries *(noun)*

Red-fruited bramble native from Oregon to Baja California.

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

---

louis seymour bazett leakey *(noun)*

English paleontologist whose account of fossil discoveries in Tanzania changed theories of human evolution (1903-1972).

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

---

lovesome *(adjective)*

Having or displaying warmth or affection.

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

---

lowland burrowing treefrog *(noun)*

Terrestrial burrowing nocturnal frog of grassy terrain and scrub forests having very hard upper surface of head; of the United States southwest.

- *In class, the teacher used "lowland burrowing treefrog" to mean terrestrial burrowing nocturnal frog of grassy....*
- *Understanding "lowland burrowing treefrog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lubberly *(adjective)*

Inexperienced in seamanship.

- *Of all landlubbers the most lubberly.*
- *A big stupid lubberly fellow.*

---

lumper *(noun)*

A laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.

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

---

lustra *(noun)*

A surface coating for ceramics or porcelain.

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

---

lver *(adjective)*

Being five more than fifty.

- *The speaker chose "lver" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lver" when it is being five more than fifty.*

---

lxxx *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and eight.

- *In class, the teacher used "lxxx" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and....*
- *They discussed "lxxx" during the group presentation.*

---

lysimachia vulgaris *(noun)*

Frequently considered a weed; Europe and Asia.

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

---

macguffins *(noun)*

(film) a plot element that catches the viewers' attention or drives the plot.

- *The article explained what "macguffins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macguffins" to mean (film) a plot element that catches the viewers'....*

---

macrocephaly *(noun)*

An abnormally large head; differs from hydrocephalus because there is no increased intracranial pressure and the overgrowth is symmetrical.

- *In class, the teacher used "macrocephaly" to mean an abnormally large head; differs from....*

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

---

macropus giganteus *(noun)*

Very large greyish-brown Australian kangaroo formerly abundant in open wooded areas.

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

---

magisterially *(adverb)*

In an authoritative and magisterial manner.

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

---

major premiss *(noun)*

The premise of a syllogism that contains the major term (which is the predicate of the conclusion).

- *Understanding "major premiss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "major premiss" to mean the premise of a syllogism that contains the major....*

---

mandaean *(noun)*

The form of Aramaic used by the Mandeans.

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

---

meagerly *(adverb)*

To a meager degree or in a meager manner.

- *These voices are meagerly represented at the conference.*
- *She spoke "meagerly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

meritoriously *(adverb)*

In a meritorious manner.

- *He served his country meritoriously.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "meritoriously" naturally.*

---

miasmic *(adjective)*

Of noxious stench from atmospheric pollution.

- *Miasmic jungles.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "miasmic."*

---

midplane *(noun)*

The median plane of the body (or some part of the body).

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

---

minges *(noun)*

Vulgar term for a woman's pubic hair or genitals.

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

---

minor premiss *(noun)*

The premise of a syllogism that contains the minor term (which is the subject of the conclusion).

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

---

miris *(noun)*

Little known Kamarupan languages.

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

---

mishandles *(verb)*

Manage badly or incompetently.

- *She tried to use “mishandles” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “mishandles” and when to wait.*

---

misstates *(verb)*

State something incorrectly.

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

---

mistletoes *(noun)*

American plants closely resembling Old World mistletoe.

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

---

monocline *(noun)*

A geological formation in which all strata are inclined in the same direction.

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

---

moon curser *(noun)*

Someone who imports or exports without paying duties.

- *They discussed “moon curser” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “moon curser” to mean someone who imports or exports without paying duties.*

---

moon-curser *(noun)*

Someone who imports or exports without paying duties.

- *In class, the teacher used “moon-curser” to mean someone who imports or exports without paying duties.*
- *The article explained what “moon-curser” means with a simple example.*

---

morphophonemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to morphophonemics.

- *It is useful to describe something as “morphophonemic” when it is of or relating to morphophonemics.*
- *Students compared “morphophonemic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

morphophonemic system *(noun)*

The morphophonemics of a particular language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “morphophonemic system.”*
- *Understanding “morphophonemic system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motacilla *(noun)*

Type genus of the Motacillidae: wagtails.

- *Understanding “motacilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “motacilla” to mean type genus of the motacillidae: wagtails.*

---

mudskippers *(noun)*

Found in tropical coastal regions of Africa and Asia; able to move on land on strong pectoral fins.

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

---

muleteer *(noun)*

A worker who drives mules.

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

---

mundanely *(adverb)*

In a worldly manner.

- *The young man spoke so mundanely of university life.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "mundanely" naturally.*

---

narrowbody aircraft *(noun)*

A commercial airliner with a single aisle.

- *The article explained what "narrowbody aircraft" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "narrowbody aircraft" to mean a commercial airliner with a single aisle.*

---

naughtily *(adverb)*

In a disobedient or naughty way.

- *Behaved naughtily when they had guests and was sent to his room.*
- *Using "naughtily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

netherlanders *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Holland.

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

---

nnrtis *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used against HIV; binds directly to reverse transcriptase and prevents RNA conversion to DNA; often used in combination with other drugs.

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

---

noninflammatory *(adjective)*

Not inflammatory.

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

---

nonskid *(adjective)*

Designed to reduce or prevent skidding.

- *Nonskid tires.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonskid"? Explain why.*

---

northern bedstraw *(noun)*

North American stoloniferous perennial having white flowers; sometimes used as an ornamental.

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

---

northern snow bedstraw *(noun)*

North American stoloniferous perennial having white flowers; sometimes used as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what "northern snow bedstraw" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northern snow bedstraw" to mean north american stoloniferous perennial having white....*

---

ocas *(noun)*

South American wood sorrel cultivated for its edible tubers.

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

---

octopod *(noun)*

A cephalopod with eight arms but lacking an internal shell.

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

---

odocoileus virginianus *(noun)*

Common North American deer; tail has a white underside.

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

officiously *(adverb)*

In an officious manner.

- *Nothing so fatal as to strive too officiously for an abstract quality like beauty.*
- *She spoke "officiously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

orczy *(noun)*

British writer (born in Hungary) (1865-1947).

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

os temporale *(noun)*

A thick bone forming the side of the human cranium and encasing the inner ear.

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

our lady's bedstraw *(noun)*

Common yellow-flowered perennial bedstraw; North America and Europe and Asia.

- *He looked up "our lady's bedstraw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "our lady's bedstraw" during the group presentation.*

overgrowing *(verb)*

Grow beyond or across.

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

overskirt *(noun)*

An outer skirt worn over another skirt.

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

overthrust fault *(noun)*

A geological fault in which the upper side appears to have been pushed upward by compression.

- *In class, the teacher used "overthrust fault" to mean a geological fault in which the upper side appears....*
- *They discussed "overthrust fault" during the group presentation.*

oxidisation *(noun)*

The process of oxidizing; the addition of oxygen to a compound with a loss of electrons; always occurs accompanied by reduction.

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

papillomas *(noun)*

A benign epithelial tumor forming a rounded mass.

- *In class, the teacher used "papillomas" to mean a benign epithelial tumor forming a rounded mass.*
- *The article explained what "papillomas" means with a simple example.*

pediculus corporis *(noun)*

A parasitic louse that infests the body of human beings.

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

pentodes *(noun)*

A thermionic tube having five electrodes.

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

perfectible *(adjective)*

Capable of becoming or being made perfect.

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

---

perseveration *(noun)*

The act of persisting or persevering; continuing or repeating behavior.

- *His perseveration continued to the point where it was no longer appropriate.*
- *They discussed "perseveration" during the group presentation.*

---

phalaris arundinacea *(noun)*

Perennial grass of marshy meadows and ditches having broad leaves; Europe and North America.

- *The article explained what "phalaris arundinacea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phalaris arundinacea" to mean perennial grass of marshy meadows and ditches....*

---

pharsalus *(noun)*

Caesar defeated Pompey in 48 BC.

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

---

phenacetin *(noun)*

A white crystalline compound used as an analgesic and also as an antipyretic.

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

---

philosophized *(verb)*

Reason philosophically.

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

---

photoconductivity *(noun)*

Change in the electrical conductivity of a substance as a result of absorbing electromagnetic radiation.

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

---

photomontages *(noun)*

A montage that uses photographic images.

- *In class, the teacher used "photomontages" to mean a montage that uses photographic images.*
- *The article explained what "photomontages" means with a simple example.*

---

photosensitizing *(verb)*

Make (an organism or substance) sensitive to the influence of radiant energy and especially light.

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

---

physiologies *(noun)*

The branch of the biological sciences dealing with the functioning of organisms.

- *The article explained what "physiologies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physiologies" to mean the branch of the biological sciences dealing with....*

---

picea obovata *(noun)*

Tall spruce of northern Europe and Asia; resembles Norway spruce.

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

---

pimenta dioica *(noun)*

Aromatic West Indian tree that produces allspice berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pimenta dioica."*

- *They discussed "pimenta dioica" during the group presentation.*

---

pinworm *(noun)*

Small threadlike worm infesting human intestines and rectum especially in children.

- *In class, the teacher used "pinworm" to mean small threadlike worm infesting human intestines....*
- *Understanding "pinworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pipestem clematis *(noun)*

Clematis of California.

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

---

playtimes *(noun)*

Time for play or diversion.

- *In class, the teacher used "playtimes" to mean time for play or diversion.*
- *The article explained what "playtimes" means with a simple example.*

---

plectrums *(noun)*

A small thin device (of metal or plastic or ivory) used to pluck a stringed instrument.

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

---

plosion *(noun)*

The terminal forced release of pressure built up during the occlusive phase of a stop consonant.

- *He looked up "plosion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plosion" to mean the terminal forced release of pressure built up....*

---

plusher *(adjective)*

Characterized by extravagance and profusion.

- *The speaker chose "plusher" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "plusher" when it is characterized by extravagance and profusion.*

---

point of apoapsis *(noun)*

(astronomy) the point in an orbit farthest from the body being orbited.

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

---

polks *(noun)*

11th President of the United States; his expansionism led to the Mexican War and the annexation of California and much of the southwest (1795-1849).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polks."*
- *He looked up "polks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pollex *(noun)*

The thick short innermost digit of the forelimb.

- *In class, the teacher used "pollex" to mean the thick short innermost digit of the forelimb.*
- *Understanding "pollex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polymethyl methacrylate *(noun)*

A transparent plastic used as a substitute for glass.

- *Understanding "polymethyl methacrylate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polymethyl methacrylate."*

---

pones *(noun)*

Cornbread often made without milk or eggs and baked or fried (southern).

- *The article explained what "pones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pones" to mean cornbread often made without milk or eggs and baked....*

---

postnasal drip *(noun)*

Chronic secretion of mucus from the rear of the nasal cavity into the nasopharynx.

- *He looked up “postnasal drip” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “postnasal drip” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

premiss *(noun)*

A statement that is assumed to be true and from which a conclusion can be drawn.

- *The article explained what “premiss” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “premiss” to mean a statement that is assumed to be true and from....*

---

prestissimo *(adverb)*

Extremely fast; as fast as possible.

- *This passage should be played prestissimo.*
- *He answered “prestissimo,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

pricker *(noun)*

An awl for making small holes for brads or small screws.

- *Understanding “pricker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pricker” during the group presentation.*

---

prolapsing *(verb)*

Slip or fall out of place, as of body parts.

- *Can you use “prolapsing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “prolapsing” when talking about this idea.*

---

pronate *(verb)*

Turn the forearm or the hand so that the palm is directed downwards.

- *He did not know how to use “pronate” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “pronate” and when to wait.*

---

protium *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical American trees having fragrant wood and yielding gum elemi.

- *He looked up “protium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “protium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pteridophyta *(noun)*

Containing all the vascular plants that do not bear seeds: ferns, horsetails, club mosses, and whisk ferns; in some classifications considered a subdivision of Tracheophyta.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pteridophyta.”*
- *They discussed “pteridophyta” during the group presentation.*

---

pureeing *(verb)*

Rub through a strainer or process in an electric blender.

- *He did not know how to use “pureeing” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “pureeing” in real sentences.*

---

pushpin *(noun)*

A tack for attaching papers to a bulletin board or drawing board.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pushpin.”*
- *He looked up “pushpin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

putout *(noun)*

An out resulting from a fielding play (not a strikeout).

- *The first baseman made 15 putouts.*
- *They discussed “putout” during the group presentation.*

---

quietening *(verb)*

Cause to be quiet or not talk.

- *Can you use "quietening" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "quietening" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

quines *(noun)*

United States philosopher and logician who championed an empirical view of knowledge that depended on language (1908-2001).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quines."*
- *Understanding "quines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raddled *(adjective)*

Showing the wearing effects of overwork or care or suffering; ; ; ; - Charles Dickens.

- *That raddled but still noble face.*
- *Battered trumpets and raddled radios.*

---

ragpicker *(noun)*

An unskilled person who picks up rags from trash cans and public dumps as a means of livelihood.

- *He looked up "ragpicker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ragpicker" to mean an unskilled person who picks up rags from trash....*

---

redeploys *(verb)*

Deploy anew.

- *He did not know how to use "redeploys" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "redeploys" in real sentences.*

---

redshanks *(noun)*

A common Old World wading bird with long red legs.

- *The article explained what "redshanks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "redshanks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

repointed *(verb)*

Repair the joints of bricks.

- *The coach explained when to use "repointed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "repointed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reportings *(noun)*

The news as presented by reporters for newspapers or radio or television.

- *The article explained what "reportings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reportings" to mean the news as presented by reporters for newspapers....*

---

reproducer *(noun)*

An audio system that can reproduce and amplify signals to produce sound.

- *The article explained what "reproducer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "reproducer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

resorb *(verb)*

Undergo resorption.

- *He did not know how to use "resorb" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "resorb" in real sentences.*

---

retouches *(verb)*

Alter so as to produce a more desirable appearance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "retouches" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "retouches" until he saw an example.*

---

rheometer *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring the flow of liquids (especially arterial blood).

- *They discussed "rheometer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rheometer" because he had never seen it before.*

rhinorrhea *(noun)*

Persistent watery mucus discharge from the nose (as in the common cold).

- *In class, the teacher used "rhinorrhea" to mean persistent watery mucus discharge from the nose (as....*
- *The article explained what "rhinorrhea" means with a simple example.*

riant *(adjective)*

Showing or feeling mirth or pleasure or happiness.

- *Would you call this situation "riant"? Explain why.*
- *A "riant" approach may work better in this case.*

riparia riparia *(noun)*

Swallow of the northern hemisphere that nests in tunnels dug in clay or sand banks.

- *Understanding "riparia riparia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "riparia riparia" to mean swallow of the northern hemisphere that nests in....*

rosicrucianism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine that venerates the rose and the cross as symbols of Christ's Resurrection and redemption; claims various occult powers.

- *The article explained what "rosicrucianism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rosicrucianism" during the group presentation.*

rucked *(verb)*

Become wrinkled or drawn together.

- *She tried to use "rucked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rucked" when talking about this idea.*

sadducee *(noun)*

A member of an ancient Jewish sect around the time of Jesus; opposed to the Pharisees.

- *Understanding "sadducee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sadducee" to mean a member of an ancient jewish sect around the time....*

saltpans *(noun)*

A shallow basin in a desert region; contains salt and gypsum that was deposited by an evaporated salt lake.

- *In class, the teacher used "saltpans" to mean a shallow basin in a desert region; contains salt....*
- *Understanding "saltpans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sannyasin *(noun)*

A Hindu religious mendicant.

- *Understanding "sannyasin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sannyasin" to mean a hindu religious mendicant.*

schistosome *(noun)*

Flatworms parasitic in the blood vessels of mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schistosome."*
- *Understanding "schistosome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

schoolfriends *(noun)*

A friend who attends the same school.

- *The article explained what "schoolfriends" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "schoolfriends" during the group presentation.*

scrooges *(noun)*

A selfish person who is unwilling to give or spend.

- *They discussed "scrooges" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrooges."*

scuppernong *(noun)*

Amber-green muscadine grape of southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "scuppernong" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scuppernong" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seamier *(adjective)*

Morally degraded; ; ; ; - Seattle Weekly; - James Joyce.

- *Students compared "seamier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "seamier" when it is morally degraded; ; ; ; - seattle weekly; - james joyce.*

---

seedbeds *(noun)*

A bed where seedlings are grown before transplanting.

- *The article explained what "seedbeds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seedbeds" to mean a bed where seedlings are grown before transplanting.*

---

semiautobiographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a work that combines autobiography and fiction.

- *A semiautobiographical novel.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semiautobiographical" when it is of or relating to a work that combines....*

---

semiquaver *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of a sixteenth of a whole note.

- *He looked up "semiquaver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semiquaver."*

---

sensitising *(noun)*

Rendering an organism sensitive to a serum by a series of injections.

- *In class, the teacher used "sensitising" to mean rendering an organism sensitive to a serum by a....*
- *Understanding "sensitising" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

septicemic *(adjective)*

Characteristic of septicemia.

- *A septicemic temperature curve.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "septicemic" when it is characteristic of septicemia.*

---

septicemic plague *(noun)*

An especially dangerous and generally fatal form of the plague in which infecting organisms invade the bloodstream; does not spread from person to person.

- *He looked up "septicemic plague" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "septicemic plague" to mean an especially dangerous and generally fatal form of....*

---

serigraphs *(noun)*

A print made using a stencil process in which an image or design is superimposed on a very fine mesh screen and printing ink is squeegeed onto the printing surface through the area of the screen that is not covered by the stencil.

- *In class, the teacher used "serigraphs" to mean a print made using a stencil process in which an....*
- *Understanding "serigraphs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serratia marcescens *(noun)*

The type species of the genus Serratia; a species found in water and soil and milk and foods and insects; can cause infections of the endocardium and blood and wounds and urinary tract and respiratory tract; has been tested as a bioweapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serratia marcescens."*
- *Understanding "serratia marcescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shoehorns *(noun)*

A device used for easing the foot into a shoe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoehorns."*
- *He looked up "shoehorns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signalised *(verb)*

Communicate silently and non-verbally by signals or signs.

- *In everyday English, people use “signalised” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “signalised” in real sentences.*

---

signalization *(noun)*

A conspicuous indication.

- *In class, the teacher used “signalization” to mean a conspicuous indication.*
- *The article explained what “signalization” means with a simple example.*

---

skinniness *(noun)*

The bodily property of lacking flesh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “skinniness.”*
- *He looked up “skinniness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

smeltery *(noun)*

An industrial plant for smelting.

- *The article explained what “smeltery” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “smeltery” during the group presentation.*

---

smited *(verb)*

Affect suddenly with deep feeling.

- *The coach explained when to use “smited” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “smited” until he saw an example.*

---

sodium bichromate *(noun)*

A red-orange salt used as a mordant.

- *The article explained what “sodium bichromate” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sodium bichromate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sordidness *(noun)*

Unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.

- *In class, the teacher used “sordidness” to mean unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.*
- *The article explained what “sordidness” means with a simple example.*

---

sortition *(noun)*

Making a chance decision by using lots (straws or pebbles etc.) that are thrown or drawn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sortition.”*
- *He looked up “sortition” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spider angioma *(noun)*

A dilation of superficial capillaries with a central red dot from which blood vessels radiate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spider angioma.”*
- *Understanding “spider angioma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splodges *(noun)*

An irregularly shaped spot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “splodges.”*
- *He looked up “splodges” because he had never seen it before.*

---

staler *(adjective)*

Lacking freshness, palatability, or showing deterioration from age.

- *The speaker chose “staler” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “staler” when it is lacking freshness, palatability, or showing....*

---

stinting *(adjective)*

Avoiding waste.

- *Stinting in bestowing gifts.*
- *Students compared “stinting” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

stoolie *(noun)*

Someone acting as an informer or decoy for the police.

- *They discussed "stoolie" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stoolie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

strait of ormuz *(noun)*

A strategically important strait linking the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strait of ormuz."*
- *He looked up "strait of ormuz" because he had never seen it before.*

stromata *(noun)*

The dense colorless framework of a chloroplast.

- *They discussed "stromata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stromata" means with a simple example.*

sublunary *(adjective)*

Situated between the earth and the moon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sublunary."*
- *The speaker chose "sublunary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

superstrings *(noun)*

A hypothetical particle that is the elementary particle in a theory of space-time.

- *They discussed "superstrings" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "superstrings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

swagging *(verb)*

Walk as if unable to control one's movements.

- *In everyday English, people use "swagging" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "swagging" until he saw an example.*

syphoned *(verb)*

Convey, draw off, or empty by or as if by a siphon.

- *The coach explained when to use "syphoned" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "syphoned" carefully so everyone would understand.*

tachymeter *(noun)*

A theodolite designed for rapid measurements.

- *He looked up "tachymeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tachymeter."*

tatou *(noun)*

About three feet long exclusive of tail.

- *They discussed "tatou" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tatou" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tatums *(noun)*

United States biochemist who discovered how genes act by regulating definite chemical events (1909-1975).

- *He looked up "tatums" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tatums."*

tensional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by tension.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tensional."*
- *Students compared "tensional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

teodor josef konrad korzeniowski *(noun)*

English novelist (born in Poland) noted for sea stories and for his narrative technique (1857-1924).

- *He looked up "teodor josef konrad korzeniowski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teodor josef konrad korzeniowski."*

---

terazosin *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Hytrin) used to treat high blood pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terazosin."*
- *Understanding "terazosin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terpsichorean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to dancing.

- *Her terpsichorean activities.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "terpsichorean."*

---

thermotherapy *(noun)*

The use of heat to treat a disease or disorder; heating pads or hot compresses or hot-water bottles are used to promote circulation in peripheral vascular disease or to relax tense muscles.

- *He looked up "thermotherapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermotherapy."*

---

trepang *(noun)*

Of warm coasts from Australia to Asia; used as food especially by Chinese.

- *The article explained what "trepang" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trepang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trepidations *(noun)*

A feeling of alarm or dread.

- *In class, the teacher used "trepidations" to mean a feeling of alarm or dread.*
- *He looked up "trepidations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

truster *(noun)*

A supporter who accepts something as true.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "truster."*
- *He looked up "truster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unbaptised *(adjective)*

Not having undergone the Christian ritual of baptism.

- *The speaker chose "unbaptised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unbaptised" when it is not having undergone the christian ritual of baptism.*

---

uncoerced *(adjective)*

Not brought about by coercion or force.

- *The confession was uncoerced.*
- *Students compared "uncoerced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uncomparable *(adjective)*

Such that comparison is impossible; unsuitable for comparison or lacking features that can be compared.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncomparable."*
- *Students compared "uncomparable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

undersells *(verb)*

Sell cheaper than one's competition.

- *In everyday English, people use "undersells" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "undersells" in real sentences.*

---

unexceptionable *(adjective)*

Completely acceptable; not open to exception or reproach.

- *Two unexceptionable witnesses.*

- *A judge's ethics should be unexceptionable.*

---

unkindest *(adjective)*

Deficient in humane and kindly feelings.

- *The speaker chose "unkindest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unkindest" when it is deficient in humane and kindly feelings.*

---

unscholarly *(adjective)*

Not scholarly.

- *Students compared "unscholarly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unscholarly"? Explain why.*

---

unscientifically *(adverb)*

In an unscientific way; not according to the principles of science.

- *They proceeded unscientifically when they dissected the mummy.*
- *She spoke "unscientifically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

untruthfulness *(noun)*

The quality of being untruthful.

- *Understanding "untruthfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "untruthfulness" during the group presentation.*

---

upbeats *(noun)*

A contented state of being happy and healthy and prosperous.

- *In class, the teacher used "upbeats" to mean a contented state of being happy and healthy and....*
- *The article explained what "upbeats" means with a simple example.*

---

utilizations *(noun)*

The state of having been made use of.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utilizations."*
- *The article explained what "utilizations" means with a simple example.*

---

vena peroneus *(noun)*

Accompany the peroneal arteries; arising in the heel and running up the back of the leg to join the posterior tibial veins of the popliteal vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena peroneus."*
- *They discussed "vena peroneus" during the group presentation.*

---

victuallers *(noun)*

A supplier of victuals or supplies to an army.

- *He looked up "victuallers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victuallers."*

---

vinaigrettes *(noun)*

Oil and vinegar with mustard and garlic.

- *They discussed "vinaigrettes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vinaigrettes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wantons *(verb)*

Indulge in a carefree or voluptuous way of life.

- *The coach explained when to use "wantons" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "wantons" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

watercolourist *(noun)*

A painter who paints with watercolors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watercolourist."*
- *He looked up "watercolourist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

watermans *(noun)*

Someone who drives or rides in a boat.

- *In class, the teacher used "watermans" to mean someone who drives or rides in a boat.*
- *They discussed "watermans" during the group presentation.*

---

wbn *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of due west.

- *The article explained what "wbn" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wbn."*

---

white bedstraw *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with ample panicles of small white flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "white bedstraw" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white bedstraw."*

---

wirehaired terrier *(noun)*

A terrier with wiry hair.

- *The article explained what "wirehaired terrier" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wirehaired terrier."*

---

wittgensteinian *(adjective)*

In the manner of Ludwig Wittgenstein.

- *The speaker chose "wittgensteinian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wittgensteinian" when it is in the manner of ludwig wittgenstein.*

---

womanliness *(noun)*

The trait of being womanly; having the characteristics of an adult female.

- *In class, the teacher used "womanliness" to mean the trait of being womanly; having the....*
- *Understanding "womanliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xeroxes *(noun)*

A duplicator (trade mark Xerox) that copies graphic matter by the action of light on an electrically charged photoconductive insulating surface in which the latent image is developed with a resinous powder.

- *Understanding "xeroxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "xeroxes" during the group presentation.*

---

yarders *(noun)*

(used only in combinations) the height or length of something in yards.

- *In class, the teacher used "yarders" to mean (used only in combinations) the height or length of....*
- *He looked up "yarders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow bedstraw *(noun)*

Common yellow-flowered perennial bedstraw; North America and Europe and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow bedstraw" to mean common yellow-flowered perennial bedstraw; north....*
- *Understanding "yellow bedstraw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yevgeni yevtushenko *(noun)*

Russian poet who expressed the feelings of the post-Stalinist generation (born in 1933).

- *Understanding "yevgeni yevtushenko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yevgeni yevtushenko" during the group presentation.*

---

yucca elata *(noun)*

Tall arborescent yucca of southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "yucca elata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yucca elata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zeniths *(noun)*

The point above the observer that is directly opposite the nadir on the imaginary sphere against which celestial bodies appear to be projected.

- *They discussed “zeniths” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “zeniths” to mean the point above the observer that is directly....*

---

zettabytes *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 exabytes or 10^21 bytes.

- *They discussed “zettabytes” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “zettabytes” to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 exabytes or....*

---

abjuring *(verb)*

Formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief, usually under pressure.

- *The coach explained when to use “abjuring” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “abjuring” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

abridges *(verb)*

Reduce in scope while retaining essential elements.

- *He did not know how to use “abridges” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “abridges” in real sentences.*

---

african yellowwood *(noun)*

South African tree or shrub having a rounded crown.

- *They discussed “african yellowwood” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “african yellowwood” means with a simple example.*

---

ageratum *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Ageratum having opposite leaves and small heads of blue or white flowers.

- *Understanding “ageratum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “ageratum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

agrimony *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Agrimonia having spikelike clusters of small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “agrimony” to mean a plant of the genus agrimonia having spikelike....*
- *Understanding “agrimony” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alaskas *(noun)*

A state in northwestern North America; the 49th state admitted to the union.

- *He looked up “alaskas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “alaskas” during the group presentation.*

---

alehouses *(noun)*

A tavern where ale is sold.

- *The article explained what “alehouses” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “alehouses” to mean a tavern where ale is sold.*

---

allurements *(noun)*

The power to entice or attract through personal charm.

- *Understanding “allurements” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “allurements.”*

---

almoravid *(noun)*

A member of a Muslim dynasty of Berber warriors that flourished from 1049 to 1145 and that established political dominance over northwestern Africa and Spain.

- *They discussed “almoravid” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “almoravid.”*

---

alnus incana *(noun)*

Native to Europe but introduced in America.

- *The article explained what “alnus incana” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alnus incana.”*

amnesiacs *(noun)*

A person suffering from amnesia.

- *In class, the teacher used "amnesiacs" to mean a person suffering from amnesia.*
- *They discussed "amnesiacs" during the group presentation.*

anergy *(noun)*

Reduction or lack of an immune response to a specific antigen.

- *He looked up "anergy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anergy" during the group presentation.*

antiphonary *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling an antiphon or antiphony.

- *The speaker chose "antiphonary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antiphonary."*

appreciators *(noun)*

A person who is fully aware of something and understands it.

- *The article explained what "appreciators" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "appreciators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arctics *(noun)*

A waterproof overshoe that protects shoes from water or snow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arctics."*
- *He looked up "arctics" because he had never seen it before.*

arised *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *She tried to use "arised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "arised" until he saw an example.*

arsine *(noun)*

A poisonous colorless flammable gas used in organic synthesis and to dope transistors and as a poison gas in warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used "arsine" to mean a poisonous colorless flammable gas used in organic....*
- *He looked up "arsine" because he had never seen it before.*

astilbe japonica *(noun)*

A Japanese shrub that resembles members of the genus Spiraea; widely cultivated in many varieties for its dense panicles of flowers in many colors; often forced by florists for Easter blooming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astilbe japonica."*
- *They discussed "astilbe japonica" during the group presentation.*

atherogenesis *(noun)*

The formation of atheromas on the walls of the arteries as in atherosclerosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atherogenesis."*
- *He looked up "atherogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

babylons *(noun)*

The chief city of ancient Mesopotamia and capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia.

- *In class, the teacher used "babylons" to mean the chief city of ancient mesopotamia and capital....*
- *They discussed "babylons" during the group presentation.*

backhanding *(verb)*

Hit a tennis ball backhand.

- *She tried to use "backhanding" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "backhanding" in real sentences.*

baptisia *(noun)*

Genus of North American plants with showy flowers and an inflated pod.

- *They discussed “baptisia” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “baptisia” means with a simple example.*

---

bastard yellowwood *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used “bastard yellowwood” to mean medium-sized tree of south africa.*
- *They discussed “bastard yellowwood” during the group presentation.*

---

bedes *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *He did not know how to use “bedes” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “bedes” when talking about this idea.*

---

behaviourists *(noun)*

A psychologist who subscribes to behaviorism.

- *In class, the teacher used “behaviourists” to mean a psychologist who subscribes to behaviorism.*
- *The article explained what “behaviourists” means with a simple example.*

---

bestes *(verb)*

Get the better of.

- *The coach explained when to use “bestes” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “bestes” until he saw an example.*

---

bewitchingly *(adverb)*

In a bewitching manner.

- *She was bewitchingly beautiful.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “bewitchingly” in the final chapter.*

---

blastomere *(noun)*

Any cell resulting from cleavage of a fertilized egg.

- *Understanding “blastomere” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blastomere” to mean any cell resulting from cleavage of a fertilized egg.*

---

bondages *(noun)*

The state of being under the control of a force or influence or abstract power; he sought release from his bondage to Satana self freed from the bondage of time".

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bondages.”*
- *He looked up “bondages” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bonzer *(adjective)*

Remarkable or wonderful.

- *Would you call this situation “bonzer”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bonzer.”*

---

bookes *(verb)*

Arrange for and reserve (something for someone else) in advance.

- *Can you use “bookes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “bookes” and when to wait.*

---

borderer *(noun)*

An inhabitant of a border area (especially the border between Scotland and England).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “borderer.”*
- *He looked up “borderer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bottlenecking *(verb)*

Slow down or impede by creating an obstruction.

- *He did not know how to use “bottlenecking” until he saw an example.*

- *In everyday English, people use "bottlenecking" when talking about this idea.*

---

bounders *(noun)*

Someone who is morally reprehensible.

- *Understanding "bounders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bounders."*

---

bovidae *(noun)*

True antelopes; cattle; oxen; sheep; goats.

- *He looked up "bovidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bovidae."*

---

brambling *(noun)*

Eurasian finch.

- *In class, the teacher used "brambling" to mean eurasian finch.*
- *He looked up "brambling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brownshirt *(noun)*

A member of the Nazi SA which wore brown uniforms.

- *Understanding "brownshirt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brownshirt."*

---

brummagem *(noun)*

A city in central England; 2nd largest English city and an important industrial and transportation center.

- *The article explained what "brummagem" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brummagem."*

---

bursal *(adjective)*

Relating to or affecting a bursa.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bursal."*
- *A "bursal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

caesalpinia *(noun)*

Small spiny tropical trees or shrubs; includes the small genus or subgenus Poinciana.

- *In class, the teacher used "caesalpinia" to mean small spiny tropical trees or shrubs; includes the....*
- *The article explained what "caesalpinia" means with a simple example.*

---

calcific *(adjective)*

Involving or resulting from calcification.

- *Students compared "calcific" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "calcific"? Explain why.*

---

canis latrans *(noun)*

Small wolf native to western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canis latrans."*
- *He looked up "canis latrans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caparisoned *(adjective)*

Clothed in finery (especially a horse in ornamental trappings).

- *The speaker chose "caparisoned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "caparisoned" when it is clothed in finery (especially a horse in ornamental....*

---

cape yellowwood *(noun)*

South African tree or shrub having a rounded crown.

- *Understanding "cape yellowwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cape yellowwood" to mean south african tree or shrub having a rounded crown.*

---

carassius auratus *(noun)*

Small golden or orange-red freshwater fishes of Eurasia used as pond or aquarium fishes.

- *The article explained what "carassius auratus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carassius auratus" to mean small golden or orange-red freshwater fishes of....*

---

cardamoms *(noun)*

Rhizomatous herb of India having aromatic seeds used as seasoning.

- *The article explained what "cardamoms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardamoms" to mean rhizomatous herb of india having aromatic seeds....*

---

cardinalis cardinalis *(noun)*

Crested thick-billed North American finch having bright red plumage in the male.

- *Understanding "cardinalis cardinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cardinalis cardinalis" during the group presentation.*

---

carduus *(noun)*

Genus of annual or perennial Old World prickly thistles.

- *The article explained what "carduus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carduus" to mean genus of annual or perennial old world prickly thistles.*

---

caromed *(verb)*

Rebound after hitting.

- *The car caromed off several lampposts.*
- *He did not know how to use "caromed" until he saw an example.*

---

carroty *(adjective)*

Resembling the bright orange of the root of the carrot plant.

- *A boy with carroty hair.*
- *Students compared "carroty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

carrys *(verb)*

Serve as a means for expressing something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "carrys" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "carrys" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

catharanthus *(noun)*

Small genus of erect annual or perennial herbs native to Madagascar; widely naturalized in the tropics; formerly included in genus Vinca.

- *Understanding "catharanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catharanthus."*

---

cauterise *(verb)*

Burn, sear, or freeze (tissue) using a hot iron or electric current or a caustic agent.

- *He did not know how to use "cauterise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cauterise" when talking about this idea.*

---

cavils *(noun)*

An evasion of the point of an argument by raising irrelevant distinctions or objections.

- *In class, the teacher used "cavils" to mean an evasion of the point of an argument by raising....*
- *He looked up "cavils" because he had never seen it before.*

---

celosia cristata *(noun)*

Garden annual with featherlike spikes of red or yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celosia cristata."*
- *The article explained what "celosia cristata" means with a simple example.*

---

cementite *(noun)*

A chemical compound that is a constituent of steel and cast iron; very hard and brittle.

- *He looked up "cementite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cementite."*

---

centrosymmetric *(adjective)*

Having a symmetrical arrangement of radiating parts about a central point.

- *Would you call this situation "centrosymmetric"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "centrosymmetric" when it is having a symmetrical arrangement of radiating parts....*

---

cesareans *(noun)*

The delivery of a fetus by surgical incision through the abdominal wall and uterus (from the belief that Julius Caesar was born that way).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cesareans."*
- *They discussed "cesareans" during the group presentation.*

---

chairmans *(noun)*

The officer who presides at the meetings of an organization.

- *Understanding "chairmans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chairmans" to mean the officer who presides at the meetings of an....*

---

chenopodium glaucum *(noun)*

Annual European plant with spikes of greenish flowers and leaves that are white and hairy on the underside; common as a weed in North America.

- *They discussed "chenopodium glaucum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chenopodium glaucum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlorophyceae *(noun)*

Algae distinguished chiefly by having flagella and a clear green color, their chlorophyll being masked little if at all by other pigments.

- *Understanding "chlorophyceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chlorophyceae" during the group presentation.*

---

chorded *(verb)*

Bring into consonance, harmony, or accord while making music or singing.

- *In everyday English, people use "chorded" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chorded" in real sentences.*

---

chukker *(noun)*

(polo) one of six divisions into which a polo match is divided.

- *They discussed "chukker" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chukker."*

---

chukker-brown *(adjective)*

Snuff colored; of a greyish to yellowish brown.

- *Would you call this situation "chukker-brown"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chukker-brown."*

---

clacked *(verb)*

Make a clucking sounds, characteristic of hens.

- *In everyday English, people use "clacked" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "clacked" in real sentences.*

---

clarinetists *(noun)*

A musician who plays the clarinet.

- *They discussed "clarinetists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clarinetists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

class chlorophyceae *(noun)*

Algae distinguished chiefly by having flagella and a clear green color, their chlorophyll being masked little if at all by other pigments.

- *He looked up "class chlorophyceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class chlorophyceae."*

clepsydra *(noun)*

Clock that measures time by the escape of water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clepsydra."*
- *The article explained what "clepsydra" means with a simple example.*

clinchers *(noun)*

A tool used to clinch nails or bolts or rivets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clinchers."*
- *He looked up "clinchers" because he had never seen it before.*

clofibrate *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Atromid-S) that reduces lipids in the blood serum; used to treat some cardiovascular diseases.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clofibrate."*
- *Understanding "clofibrate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cocoas *(noun)*

A beverage made from cocoa powder and milk and sugar; usually drunk hot.

- *Understanding "cocoas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cocoas" during the group presentation.*

colanders *(noun)*

Bowl-shaped strainer; used to wash or drain foods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colanders."*
- *He looked up "colanders" because he had never seen it before.*

commiserates *(verb)*

To feel or express sympathy or compassion.

- *She tried to use "commiserates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "commiserates" until he saw an example.*

common ageratum *(noun)*

Small tender herb grown for its fluffy brushlike blue to lavender blooms.

- *They discussed "common ageratum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "common ageratum" means with a simple example.*

common yellowwood *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of South Africa.

- *Understanding "common yellowwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common yellowwood" to mean medium-sized tree of south africa.*

comstock's mealybug *(noun)*

Asiatic insect introduced accidentally into United States; pest on citrus and apple trees.

- *They discussed "comstock's mealybug" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "comstock's mealybug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conjunctivitis arida *(noun)*

Abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea of the eyes; may be due to a systemic deficiency of vitamin A.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conjunctivitis arida."*
- *The article explained what "conjunctivitis arida" means with a simple example.*

cornetist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the trumpet or cornet.

- *The article explained what "cornetist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornetist."*

cosmid *(noun)*

(genetics) a large vector that is made from a bacteriophage and used to clone genes or gene fragments.

- *The article explained what "cosmid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cosmid" to mean (genetics) a large vector that is made from a....*

---

coulters *(noun)*

A sharp steel wedge that precedes the plow and cuts vertically through the soil.

- *They discussed "coulters" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "coulters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

countercharges *(noun)*

A charge brought by an accused person against the accuser.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "countercharges."*
- *Understanding "countercharges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

courtes *(verb)*

Engage in social activities leading to marriage.

- *He did not know how to use "courtes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "courtes" in real sentences.*

---

cowfish *(noun)*

Trunkfish having hornlike spines over the eyes.

- *They discussed "cowfish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cowfish" means with a simple example.*

---

credal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a creed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "credal."*
- *A "credal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

crematories *(noun)*

A furnace where a corpse can be burned and reduced to ashes.

- *In class, the teacher used "crematories" to mean a furnace where a corpse can be burned and reduced....*
- *He looked up "crematories" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ctenoid *(adjective)*

Resembling a comb; having projections like the teeth of a comb.

- *Students compared "ctenoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ctenoid" when it is resembling a comb; having projections like the....*

---

curtsying *(verb)*

Make a curtsy; usually done only by girls and women; as a sign of respect.

- *The coach explained when to use "curtsying" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "curtsying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cuting *(verb)*

Form by probing, penetrating, or digging.

- *She tried to use "cuting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cuting" in real sentences.*

---

cymene *(noun)*

Any of three isotopes of a colorless aromatic liquid hydrocarbon occurring in the volatile oil of cumin and thyme and used in the manufacture of synthetic resins.

- *They discussed "cymene" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cymene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cynodon dactylon *(noun)*

Trailing grass native to Europe now cosmopolitan in warm regions; used for lawns and pastures especially in southern United States and India.

- *In class, the teacher used "cynodon dactylon" to mean trailing grass native to europe now cosmopolitan in....*

- *The article explained what "cynodon dactylon" means with a simple example.*

---

datelines *(noun)*

An imaginary line on the surface of the earth following (approximately) the 180th meridian.

- *They discussed "datelines" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "datelines" to mean an imaginary line on the surface of the earth....*

---

deadlights *(noun)*

A strong shutter over a ship's porthole that is closed in stormy weather.

- *They discussed "deadlights" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deadlights."*

---

deceptiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being deceptive.

- *Understanding "deceptiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "deceptiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

delimitations *(noun)*

A line that indicates a boundary.

- *In class, the teacher used "delimitations" to mean a line that indicates a boundary.*
- *They discussed "delimitations" during the group presentation.*

---

dematerialised *(verb)*

Become immaterial; disappear.

- *He did not know how to use "dematerialised" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "dematerialised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

denitrifying *(verb)*

Remove nitrogen from.

- *She tried to use "denitrifying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "denitrifying" until he saw an example.*

---

dentes *(verb)*

Make a depression into.

- *Can you use "dentes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "dentes" and when to wait.*

---

desecrations *(noun)*

Blasphemous behavior; the act of depriving something of its sacred character.

- *In class, the teacher used "desecrations" to mean blasphemous behavior; the act of depriving....*
- *The article explained what "desecrations" means with a simple example.*

---

deteriorations *(noun)*

A symptom of reduced quality or strength.

- *He looked up "deteriorations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "deteriorations" during the group presentation.*

---

diametral *(adjective)*

Related to or along a diameter.

- *The diametral plane.*
- *A "diametral" approach may work better in this case.*

---

didanosine *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used to combat HIV infection.

- *He looked up "didanosine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "didanosine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

digitalize *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "digitalize" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "digitalize" and when to wait.*

---

disarrayed *(adjective)*

In disarray.

- *Disarrayed bedclothes.*
- *Would you call this situation "disarrayed"? Explain why.*

---

dislikable *(adjective)*

Such as to provoke dislike.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dislikable" when it is such as to provoke dislike.*
- *The speaker chose "dislikable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dismays *(verb)*

Lower someone's spirits; make downhearted.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dismays" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dismays" and when to wait.*

---

dogfighter *(noun)*

A fighter pilot who engages in an aerial dogfights.

- *The article explained what "dogfighter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dogfighter" to mean a fighter pilot who engages in an aerial dogfights.*

---

donato d'agnolo bramante *(noun)*

Great Italian architect of the High Renaissance in Italy (1444-1514).

- *Understanding "donato d'agnolo bramante" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donato d'agnolo bramante" to mean great italian architect of the high renaissance in....*

---

dossing *(verb)*

Sleep in a convenient place.

- *In everyday English, people use "dossing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dossing" in real sentences.*

---

drugless *(adjective)*

Without the use of drugs.

- *Drugless therapy.*
- *The speaker chose "drugless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dutches *(noun)*

The people of the Netherlands.

- *Understanding "dutches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dutches" during the group presentation.*

---

earsplitting *(adjective)*

Loud enough to cause (temporary) hearing loss.

- *It is useful to describe something as "earsplitting" when it is loud enough to cause (temporary) hearing loss.*
- *Students compared "earsplitting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

electrodermal response *(noun)*

A change in the electrical properties of the skin in response to stress or anxiety; can be measured either by recording the electrical resistance of the skin or by recording weak currents generated by the body.

- *He looked up "electrodermal response" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrodermal response."*

---

encephalocele *(noun)*

Protrusion of brain tissue through a congenital fissure in the skull.

- *Understanding "encephalocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "encephalocele" during the group presentation.*

---

endoparasites *(noun)*

Any of various parasites that live in the internal organs of animals (especially intestinal worms).

- *Understanding "endoparasites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "endoparasites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

endospore *(noun)*

A small asexual spore that develops inside the cell of some bacteria and algae.

- *The article explained what "endospore" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "endospore" during the group presentation.*

---

endospore-forming bacteria *(noun)*

A group of true bacteria.

- *They discussed "endospore-forming bacteria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endospore-forming bacteria" to mean a group of true bacteria.*

---

endplates *(noun)*

The flattened end of a motor neuron that transmits neural impulses to a muscle.

- *In class, the teacher used "endplates" to mean the flattened end of a motor neuron that transmits....*
- *Understanding "endplates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

engrossment *(noun)*

The quality of being intent and concentrated.

- *They discussed "engrossment" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "engrossment" means with a simple example.*

---

enrapture *(verb)*

Hold spellbound.

- *The coach explained when to use "enrapture" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enrapture" in real sentences.*

---

entelechy *(noun)*

(Aristotle) the state of something that is fully realized; actuality as opposed to potentiality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entelechy."*
- *Understanding "entelechy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entraining *(verb)*

Board a train.

- *In everyday English, people use "entraining" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "entraining" in real sentences.*

---

eohippus *(noun)*

Earliest horse; extinct primitive dog-sized four-toed Eocene animal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eohippus."*
- *The article explained what "eohippus" means with a simple example.*

---

esotropia *(noun)*

Strabismus in which one or both eyes turn inward toward the nose.

- *He looked up "esotropia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "esotropia" to mean strabismus in which one or both eyes turn inward....*

---

eurodollars *(noun)*

A United States dollar deposited in a European bank and used as an international currency to finance trade.

- *Understanding "eurodollars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eurodollars."*

execrate *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *In everyday English, people use "execrate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "execrate" in real sentences.*

expectorating *(verb)*

Clear out the chest and lungs.

- *Can you use "expectorating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "expectorating" and when to wait.*

exserted *(verb)*

Thrust or extend out.

- *The bee exserted its sting.*
- *The coach explained when to use "exserted" and when to wait.*

family bovidae *(noun)*

True antelopes; cattle; oxen; sheep; goats.

- *In class, the teacher used "family bovidae" to mean true antelopes; cattle; oxen; sheep; goats.*
- *The article explained what "family bovidae" means with a simple example.*

famish *(verb)*

Be hungry; go without food.

- *Many famished in the countryside during the drought.*
- *She tried to use "famish" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fathomable *(adjective)*

(of depth) capable of being sounded or measured for depth.

- *A "fathomable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fathomable" when it is (of depth) capable of being sounded or measured for....*

feeblest *(adjective)*

Pathetically lacking in force or effectiveness.

- *Would you call this situation "feeblest"? Explain why.*
- *A "feeblest" approach may work better in this case.*

ferule *(noun)*

A switch (a stick or cane or flat paddle) used to punish children.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferule."*
- *He looked up "ferule" because he had never seen it before.*

fireplug *(noun)*

An upright hydrant for drawing water to use in fighting a fire.

- *He looked up "fireplug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fireplug" to mean an upright hydrant for drawing water to use in....*

footnoting *(verb)*

Add explanatory notes to or supply with critical comments.

- *In everyday English, people use "footnoting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "footnoting" until he saw an example.*

forams *(noun)*

Marine microorganism having a calcareous shell with openings where pseudopods protrude.

- *In class, the teacher used "forams" to mean marine microorganism having a calcareous shell with....*
- *They discussed "forams" during the group presentation.*

forswore *(verb)*

Formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief, usually under pressure.

- *He did not know how to use "forswore" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "forswore" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fragrant agrimony *(noun)*

Fragrant European perennial herb found at woodland margins on moist soils.

- *The article explained what "fragrant agrimony" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fragrant agrimony" during the group presentation.*

---

francophiles *(noun)*

An admirer of France and everything French.

- *In class, the teacher used "francophiles" to mean an admirer of france and everything french.*
- *They discussed "francophiles" during the group presentation.*

---

fructidor *(noun)*

Twelfth month of the Revolutionary calendar (August and September); the month of fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "fructidor" to mean twelfth month of the revolutionary calendar (august....*
- *They discussed "fructidor" during the group presentation.*

---

furys *(noun)*

A feeling of intense anger.

- *They discussed "furys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furys."*

---

gentlemanlike *(adjective)*

Befitting a man of good breeding.

- *Would you call this situation "gentlemanlike"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gentlemanlike."*

---

genus ageratum *(noun)*

Genus of tropical American herbs grown for their flowers.

- *He looked up "genus ageratum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ageratum" to mean genus of tropical american herbs grown for their....*

---

genus baptisia *(noun)*

Genus of North American plants with showy flowers and an inflated pod.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus baptisia."*
- *He looked up "genus baptisia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus caesalpinia *(noun)*

Small spiny tropical trees or shrubs; includes the small genus or subgenus Poinciana.

- *Understanding "genus caesalpinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus caesalpinia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus carduus *(noun)*

Genus of annual or perennial Old World prickly thistles.

- *They discussed "genus carduus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus carduus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus catharanthus *(noun)*

Small genus of erect annual or perennial herbs native to Madagascar; widely naturalized in the tropics; formerly included in genus Vinca.

- *He looked up "genus catharanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus catharanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus meriones *(noun)*

A genus of Cricetidae.

- *He looked up "genus meriones" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "genus meriones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus momordica *(noun)*

Old World tropical vine.

- *The article explained what "genus momordica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus momordica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus strombus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Strombidae.

- *The article explained what "genus strombus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus strombus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus welwitschia *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Welwitschiaceae.

- *Understanding "genus welwitschia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus welwitschia."*

---

ghastliness *(noun)*

The quality of being ghastly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ghastliness."*
- *They discussed "ghastliness" during the group presentation.*

---

giveing *(verb)*

Be flexible under stress of physical force.

- *Can you use "giveing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "giveing" and when to wait.*

---

goidelic *(noun)*

Any of several related languages of the Celts in Ireland and Scotland.

- *He looked up "goidelic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goidelic" to mean any of several related languages of the celts in....*

---

goldmans *(noun)*

United States anarchist (born in Russia) who opposed conscription; was deported to the Soviet Union in 1919 (1869-1940).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goldmans."*
- *He looked up "goldmans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gradated *(verb)*

Pass imperceptibly from one degree, shade, or tone into another.

- *These lines are gradated.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gradated" in real sentences.*

---

gravimeters *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for determining the specific gravity of a liquid or solid.

- *They discussed "gravimeters" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gravimeters" to mean a measuring instrument for determining the specific....*

---

greave *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects legs below the knee.

- *He looked up "greave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "greave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groaner *(noun)*

A person who groans.

- *In class, the teacher used "groaner" to mean a person who groans.*
- *Understanding "groaner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gruesomeness *(noun)*

The quality of being ghastly.

- *He looked up "gruesomeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gruesomeness" to mean the quality of being ghastly.*

---

guardant *(adjective)*

Looking forward.

- *Would you call this situation "guardant"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "guardant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gunrunners *(noun)*

A smuggler of guns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunrunners."*
- *Understanding "gunrunners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gyrocompass *(noun)*

A compass that does not depend on magnetism but uses a gyroscope instead.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyrocompass."*
- *The article explained what "gyrocompass" means with a simple example.*

---

haematomas *(noun)*

A localized swelling filled with blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "haematomas" to mean a localized swelling filled with blood.*
- *The article explained what "haematomas" means with a simple example.*

---

hakes *(noun)*

The lean flesh of a fish similar to cod.

- *Understanding "hakes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hakes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halcion *(noun)*

A form of benzodiazepine (trade name Halcion) frequently prescribed as a sleeping pill; usually given to people who have trouble falling asleep.

- *Understanding "halcion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "halcion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haler *(noun)*

100 halers equal 1 koruna in Czech Republic.

- *Understanding "haler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "haler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harkes *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *She tried to use "harkes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "harkes" when talking about this idea.*

---

headwords *(noun)*

A content word that can be qualified by a modifier.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "headwords."*
- *Understanding "headwords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemp agrimony *(noun)*

Coarse European herb with palmately divided leaves and clusters of small reddish-purple flower heads.

- *Understanding "hemp agrimony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hemp agrimony" means with a simple example.*

---

henry le chatelier *(noun)*

French chemist who formulated Le Chatelier's principle (1850-1936).

- *He looked up "henry le chatelier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henry le chatelier."*

---

hermanns *(noun)*

German hero; leader at the battle of Teutoburger Wald in AD 9 (circa 18 BC - AD 19).

- *Understanding "hermanns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hermanns" to mean german hero; leader at the battle of teutoburger....*

---

heter *(adjective)*

Made warm or hot ('het' is a dialectal variant of 'heated').

- *Would you call this situation "heter"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heter."*

---

hewers *(noun)*

A person who hews.

- *In class, the teacher used "hewers" to mean a person who hews.*
- *The article explained what "hewers" means with a simple example.*

---

hiccupped *(verb)*

Breathe spasmodically, and make a sound.

- *Can you use "hiccupped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hiccupped" until he saw an example.*

---

hopei *(noun)*

A populous province in northeastern China.

- *They discussed "hopei" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hopei" to mean a populous province in northeastern china.*

---

husbandly *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a husband.

- *Students compared "husbandly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "husbandly."*

---

hyaloid *(noun)*

The transparent membrane enveloping the vitreous humor of the eye and separating it from the retina.

- *Understanding "hyaloid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyaloid."*

---

hyaloid membrane *(noun)*

The transparent membrane enveloping the vitreous humor of the eye and separating it from the retina.

- *The article explained what "hyaloid membrane" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyaloid membrane."*

---

hypanthium *(noun)*

The cuplike or ringlike or tubular structure of a flower which bears the sepals and stamens and calyx (as in Rosaceae).

- *The article explained what "hypanthium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hypanthium" during the group presentation.*

---

hyraxes *(noun)*

Any of several small ungulate mammals of Africa and Asia with rodent-like incisors and feet with hooflike toes.

- *He looked up "hyraxes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyraxes" to mean any of several small ungulate mammals of africa and....*

---

ibert *(noun)*

French composer (1890-1962).

- *In class, the teacher used "ibert" to mean french composer (1890-1962).*
- *The article explained what "ibert" means with a simple example.*

idealising *(verb)*

Consider or render as ideal.

- *He did not know how to use "idealising" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "idealising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

impregnability *(noun)*

Having the strength to withstand attack.

- *He looked up "impregnability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "impregnability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

indecencies *(noun)*

An indecent or improper act.

- *In class, the teacher used "indecencies" to mean an indecent or improper act.*
- *The article explained what "indecencies" means with a simple example.*

indefeasible *(adjective)*

Not liable to being annulled or voided or undone.

- *An indefeasible right to freedom.*
- *An indefeasible claim to the title.*

indocin *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Indocin).

- *Understanding "indocin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indocin" to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*

intercourses *(noun)*

The act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman; the man's penis is inserted into the woman's vagina and excited until orgasm and ejaculation occur.

- *He looked up "intercourses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercourses."*

interlaces *(verb)*

Hold in a locking position.

- *The coach explained when to use "interlaces" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "interlaces" until he saw an example.*

irrigations *(noun)*

Supplying dry land with water by means of ditches etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irrigations."*
- *He looked up "irrigations" because he had never seen it before.*

isoptera *(noun)*

Order of social insects that live in colonies, including: termites; often placed in subclass Exopterygota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isoptera."*
- *Understanding "isoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jesuitical *(adjective)*

Having qualities characteristic of Jesuits or Jesuitism.

- *Jesuitical education.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jesuitical."*

kahoolawe *(noun)*

An island of south-central Hawaii.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kahoolawe."*
- *He looked up "kahoolawe" because he had never seen it before.*

kahoolawe island *(noun)*

An island of south-central Hawaii.

- *Understanding "kahoolawe island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kahoolawe island" during the group presentation.*

---

kentucky yellowwood *(noun)*

Small handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having showy white flowers in terminal clusters and heavy hardwood yielding yellow dye.

- *The article explained what "kentucky yellowwood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kentucky yellowwood" to mean small handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having....*

---

keratinization *(noun)*

Organic process by which keratin is deposited in cells and the cells become horny (as in nails and hair).

- *He looked up "keratinization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "keratinization" during the group presentation.*

---

kibe *(noun)*

Ulcerated chilblain on the heel.

- *The article explained what "kibe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kibe" to mean ulcerated chilblain on the heel.*

---

kinescopes *(noun)*

A cathode-ray tube in a television receiver; translates the received signal into a picture on a luminescent screen.

- *Understanding "kinescopes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinescopes."*

---

klees *(noun)*

Swiss painter influenced by Kandinsky (1879-1940).

- *He looked up "klees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "klees" to mean swiss painter influenced by kandinsky (1879-1940).*

---

lacerta agilis *(noun)*

A common and widely distributed lizard of Europe and central Asia.

- *They discussed "lacerta agilis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lacerta agilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laicized *(verb)*

Reduce to lay status.

- *In everyday English, people use "laicized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "laicized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

latinist *(noun)*

A specialist in the Latin language.

- *Understanding "latinist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "latinist" during the group presentation.*

---

latitudinarian *(noun)*

A person who is broad-minded and tolerant (especially in standards of religious belief and conduct).

- *The article explained what "latitudinarian" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "latitudinarian."*

---

le chatelier *(noun)*

French chemist who formulated Le Chatelier's principle (1850-1936).

- *He looked up "le chatelier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "le chatelier" during the group presentation.*

---

le chatelier principle *(noun)*

The principle that if any change is imposed on a system that is in equilibrium then the system tends to adjust to a new equilibrium counteracting the change.

- *In class, the teacher used "le chatelier principle" to mean the principle that if any change is imposed on a....*

- *The article explained what "le chatelier principle" means with a simple example.*

---

le chatelier-braun principle *(noun)*

The principle that if any change is imposed on a system that is in equilibrium then the system tends to adjust to a new equilibrium counteracting the change.

- *They discussed "le chatelier-braun principle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "le chatelier-braun principle" means with a simple example.*

---

limitlessness *(noun)*

The quality of being infinite; without bound or limit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limitlessness."*
- *He looked up "limitlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

linearities *(noun)*

The property of having one dimension.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linearities."*
- *The article explained what "linearities" means with a simple example.*

---

lolium perenne *(noun)*

European perennial grass widely cultivated for pasture and hay and as a lawn grass.

- *They discussed "lolium perenne" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lolium perenne."*

---

lopper *(noun)*

A long-handled pruning saw with a curved blade at the end and sometimes a clipper; used to prune small trees.

- *He looked up "lopper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lopper."*

---

lucius tarquinius superbus *(noun)*

According to legend, the seventh and last Etruscan king of Rome who was expelled for his cruelty (reigned from 534 to 510 BC).

- *They discussed "lucius tarquinius superbus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lucius tarquinius superbus" to mean according to legend, the seventh and last etruscan....*

---

lumberyards *(noun)*

A workplace where lumber is stocked for sale.

- *In class, the teacher used "lumberyards" to mean a workplace where lumber is stocked for sale.*
- *The article explained what "lumberyards" means with a simple example.*

---

lunaria annua *(noun)*

Southeastern European plant cultivated for its fragrant purplish flowers and round flat papery silver-white seedpods that are used for indoor decoration.

- *The article explained what "lunaria annua" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lunaria annua" to mean southeastern european plant cultivated for its....*

---

luxuriance *(noun)*

The property of being lush and abundant and a pleasure to the senses.

- *Understanding "luxuriance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "luxuriance" means with a simple example.*

---

mackintoshes *(noun)*

A waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.

- *They discussed "mackintoshes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mackintoshes."*

---

makeweight *(noun)*

A weight added to the scale to reach a required weight.

- *Some of the items in the collection are mere makeweights.*
- *In class, the teacher used "makeweight" to mean a weight added to the scale to reach a required weight.*

---

malpighian body *(noun)*

The capsule that contains Bowman's capsule and a glomerulus at the expanded end of a nephron.

- *In class, the teacher used "malpighian body" to mean the capsule that contains bowman's capsule and a....*
- *He looked up "malpighian body" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malpighian layer *(noun)*

The innermost layer of the epidermis.

- *The article explained what "malpighian layer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "malpighian layer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mamey *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having edible fruit with a leathery rind.

- *The article explained what "mamey" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mamey."*

---

mammillary body *(noun)*

One of two small round structures on the undersurface of the brain that form the terminals of the anterior arches of the fornix.

- *The article explained what "mammillary body" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mammillary body" to mean one of two small round structures on the....*

---

marinis *(noun)*

Italian poet (1569-1625).

- *They discussed "marinis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "marinis" means with a simple example.*

---

marooning *(verb)*

Leave stranded on a desert island without resources.

- *The coach explained when to use "marooning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "marooning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

matoaka *(noun)*

A Powhatan woman (the daughter of Powhatan) who befriended the English at Jamestown and is said to have saved Captain John Smith's life (1595-1617).

- *Understanding "matoaka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "matoaka" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medusas *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a woman transformed into a Gorgon by Athena; she was slain by Perseus.

- *He looked up "medusas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "medusas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

megaera *(noun)*

One of the three Furies.

- *Understanding "megaera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "megaera" during the group presentation.*

---

melbournes *(noun)*

The capital of Victoria state and 2nd largest Australian city; a financial and commercial center.

- *He looked up "melbournes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "melbournes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

memorialising *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *Learners should practice how to use "memorialising" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "memorialising" and when to wait.*

---

meriones *(noun)*

A genus of Cricetidae.

- *Understanding "meriones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meriones."*

---

minelaying *(noun)*

Laying explosive mines in concealed places to destroy enemy personnel and equipment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minelaying."*
- *They discussed "minelaying" during the group presentation.*

---

misdirects *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *He did not know how to use "misdirects" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "misdirects" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

misperceive *(verb)*

Perceive incorrectly.

- *The coach explained when to use "misperceive" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "misperceive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

momordica *(noun)*

Old World tropical vine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "momordica."*
- *He looked up "momordica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monarda punctata *(noun)*

Tall erect perennial or annual having lanceolate leaves and heads of purple-spotted creamy flowers; many subspecies grown from eastern to southwestern United States and in Mexico.

- *Understanding "monarda punctata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monarda punctata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morrows *(noun)*

The next day.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morrows."*
- *He looked up "morrows" because he had never seen it before.*

---

multiprocessors *(noun)*

A computer that uses two or more processing units under integrated control.

- *In class, the teacher used "multiprocessors" to mean a computer that uses two or more processing units....*
- *He looked up "multiprocessors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musculus adductor hallucis *(noun)*

The adductor muscle of the great toe.

- *He looked up "musculus adductor hallucis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus adductor hallucis."*

---

naging *(verb)*

Bother persistently with trivial complaints.

- *The coach explained when to use "naging" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "naging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nankeen *(noun)*

A durable fabric formerly loomed by hand in China from natural cotton having a yellowish color.

- *He looked up "nankeen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nankeen" during the group presentation.*

---

nasolacrimal duct *(noun)*

A duct that carries tears from the lacrimal sac to the nasal cavity.

- *In class, the teacher used "nasolacrimal duct" to mean a duct that carries tears from the lacrimal sac to....*
- *The article explained what "nasolacrimal duct" means with a simple example.*

negatived *(verb)*

Vote against; refuse to endorse; refuse to assent.

- *In everyday English, people use "negatived" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "negatived" in real sentences.*

neurofibromas *(noun)*

Tumor of the fibrous covering of a peripheral nerve.

- *In class, the teacher used "neurofibromas" to mean tumor of the fibrous covering of a peripheral nerve.*
- *The article explained what "neurofibromas" means with a simple example.*

nexter *(adjective)*

(of elected officers) elected but not yet serving.

- *Would you call this situation "nexter"? Explain why.*
- *A "nexter" approach may work better in this case.*

noachian deluge *(noun)*

(Biblical) the great deluge that is said in the Book of Genesis to have occurred in the time of Noah; it was brought by God upon the earth because of the wickedness of human beings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noachian deluge."*
- *He looked up "noachian deluge" because he had never seen it before.*

nobilities *(noun)*

A privileged class holding hereditary titles.

- *In class, the teacher used "nobilities" to mean a privileged class holding hereditary titles.*
- *The article explained what "nobilities" means with a simple example.*

norgestrel *(noun)*

Synthetic progestin used in oral contraceptives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norgestrel."*
- *He looked up "norgestrel" because he had never seen it before.*

northern scup *(noun)*

Found in Atlantic coastal waters of North America from South Carolina to Maine; esteemed as a panfish.

- *They discussed "northern scup" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "northern scup" means with a simple example.*

nothofagus obliqua *(noun)*

Tall deciduous South American tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nothofagus obliqua."*
- *The article explained what "nothofagus obliqua" means with a simple example.*

nothofagus procera *(noun)*

Large Chilean timber tree yielding coarse lumber.

- *In class, the teacher used "nothofagus procera" to mean large chilean timber tree yielding coarse lumber.*
- *The article explained what "nothofagus procera" means with a simple example.*

novitiates *(noun)*

The period during which you are a novice (especially in a religious order).

- *Understanding "novitiates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "novitiates" because he had never seen it before.*

numerable *(adjective)*

That can be counted.

- *Numerable assets.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "numerable."*

nux vomica *(noun)*

A medicine made from the seeds of an Asiatic tree; contains strychnine and brucine; formerly used as a stimulant.

- *He looked up "nux vomica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nux vomica."*

---

oospores *(noun)*

A thick-walled sexual spore that develops from a fertilized oosphere in some algae and fungi.

- *Understanding "oospores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oospores" to mean a thick-walled sexual spore that develops from a....*

---

orangewood *(noun)*

Fine-grained wood of an orange tree; used in fine woodwork.

- *The article explained what "orangewood" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orangewood."*

---

order isoptera *(noun)*

Order of social insects that live in colonies, including: termites; often placed in subclass Exopterygota.

- *The article explained what "order isoptera" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "order isoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orientalizing *(verb)*

Make oriental in character.

- *In everyday English, people use "orientalizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "orientalizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

orotund *(adjective)*

(of sounds) full and rich.

- *Orotund tones.*
- *A "orotund" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ortolans *(noun)*

Brownish Old World bunting often eaten as a delicacy.

- *In class, the teacher used "ortolans" to mean brownish old world bunting often eaten as a delicacy.*
- *He looked up "ortolans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oryx gazella *(noun)*

Large South African oryx with a broad black band along its flanks.

- *He looked up "oryx gazella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "oryx gazella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ottava rima *(noun)*

A stanza of eight lines of heroic verse with the rhyme scheme abababcc.

- *Understanding "ottava rima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ottava rima" during the group presentation.*

---

overaged *(adjective)*

Too old to be useful; - Anthony Trollope.

- *A "overaged" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "overaged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pair of virginals *(noun)*

A legless rectangular harpsichord; played (usually by women) in the 16th and 17th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "pair of virginals" to mean a legless rectangular harpsichord; played (usually....*
- *Understanding "pair of virginals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

papaver alpinum *(noun)*

Old World alpine poppy with white or yellow to orange flowers.

- *They discussed "papaver alpinum" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "papaver alpinum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paraphyses *(noun)*

A sterile simple or branched filament or hair borne among sporangia; may be pointed or clubbed.

- *Understanding "paraphyses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "paraphyses" means with a simple example.*

---

paul johann ludwig von heyse *(noun)*

German writer (1830-1914).

- *The article explained what "paul johann ludwig von heyse" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paul johann ludwig von heyse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pawls *(noun)*

A hinged catch that fits into a notch of a ratchet to move a wheel forward or prevent it from moving backward.

- *They discussed "pawls" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pawls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

percolators *(noun)*

A coffeepot in which boiling water ascends through a central tube and filters back down through a basket of ground coffee beans.

- *He looked up "percolators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "percolators."*

---

peridotites *(noun)*

A dark coarse-grained igneous rock consisting principally of olivine.

- *Understanding "peridotites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peridotites."*

---

permeabilities *(noun)*

The property of something that can be pervaded by a liquid (as by osmosis or diffusion).

- *They discussed "permeabilities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "permeabilities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pes cavus *(noun)*

A deformity of the foot characterized by an abnormally high arch and hyperextension of the toes which gives the foot the appearance of a claw.

- *In class, the teacher used "pes cavus" to mean a deformity of the foot characterized by an....*
- *The article explained what "pes cavus" means with a simple example.*

---

phlegmy *(adjective)*

Characterized by phlegm.

- *A phlegmy discharge.*
- *Would you call this situation "phlegmy"? Explain why.*

---

phocoena sinus *(noun)*

A short porpoise that lives in the Gulf of California; an endangered species.

- *They discussed "phocoena sinus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phocoena sinus."*

---

photocoagulation *(noun)*

Surgical procedure that uses an intense laser beam to destroy diseased retinal tissue or to make a scar that will hold the retina in cases of detached retina.

- *In class, the teacher used "photocoagulation" to mean surgical procedure that uses an intense laser beam....*
- *They discussed "photocoagulation" during the group presentation.*

---

pisum arvense *(noun)*

Variety of pea plant native to the Mediterranean region and North Africa and widely grown especially for forage.

- *Understanding "pisum arvense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pisum arvense."*

---

plighted *(verb)*

Promise solemnly and formally.

- *In everyday English, people use "plighted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "plighted" in real sentences.*

---

pluralizing *(verb)*

Mark with a grammatical morpheme that indicates plural.

- *Can you use "pluralizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "pluralizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

polygala lutea *(noun)*

Bog plant of pine barrens of southeastern United States having spikes of irregular yellow-orange flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "polygala lutea" to mean bog plant of pine barrens of southeastern united....*
- *They discussed "polygala lutea" during the group presentation.*

---

polymaths *(noun)*

A person of great and varied learning.

- *The article explained what "polymaths" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "polymaths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potence *(noun)*

The state of being potent; a male's capacity to have sexual intercourse.

- *In class, the teacher used "potence" to mean the state of being potent; a male's capacity to....*
- *Understanding "potence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pother *(noun)*

An excited state of agitation.

- *He looked up "pother" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pother."*

---

prankish *(adjective)*

Naughtily or annoyingly playful.

- *It is useful to describe something as "prankish" when it is naughtily or annoyingly playful.*
- *The speaker chose "prankish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prattled *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prattled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prattled" when talking about this idea.*

---

precessing *(verb)*

Move in a gyrating fashion.

- *Can you use "precessing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "precessing" and when to wait.*

---

presocratic *(adjective)*

Before the time of Socrates.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "presocratic."*
- *Students compared "presocratic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

prettified *(verb)*

Make more beautiful.

- *The coach explained when to use "prettified" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prettified" in real sentences.*

---

procrustean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the mythical giant Procrustes or the mode of torture practiced by him.

- *It is useful to describe something as "procrustean" when it is of or relating to the mythical giant procrustes or....*
- *The speaker chose "procrustean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

procrustean bed *(noun)*

A standard that is enforced uniformly without regard to individuality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procrustean bed."*
- *The article explained what "procrustean bed" means with a simple example.*

---

procrustean rule *(noun)*

A standard that is enforced uniformly without regard to individuality.

- *He looked up "procrustean rule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procrustean rule."*

---

procrustean standard *(noun)*

A standard that is enforced uniformly without regard to individuality.

- *They discussed "procrustean standard" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "procrustean standard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prolongations *(noun)*

The act of prolonging something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prolongations."*
- *He looked up "prolongations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prospero lambertini *(noun)*

Pope who was a patron of the arts and who denounced the cruelty to the indigenous peoples of South America (1675-1758).

- *They discussed "prospero lambertini" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prospero lambertini" means with a simple example.*

---

ptos *(noun)*

A device that transfers power from an engine (as in a tractor or other motor vehicle) to another piece of equipment (as to a pump or jackhammer).

- *He looked up "ptos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ptos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

publius terentius afer *(noun)*

Dramatist of ancient Rome (born in Greece) whose comedies were based on works by Menander (190?-159 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "publius terentius afer."*
- *He looked up "publius terentius afer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quaestors *(noun)*

Any of several public officials of ancient Rome (usually in charge of finance and administration).

- *The article explained what "quaestors" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quaestors" to mean any of several public officials of ancient rome....*

---

quodlibet *(noun)*

An issue that is presented for formal disputation.

- *The article explained what "quodlibet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quodlibet" to mean an issue that is presented for formal disputation.*

---

racecard *(noun)*

A program for a race meeting; lists the races and the names of the horses.

- *They discussed "racecard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "racecard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ragbag *(noun)*

A bag in which rags are kept.

- *In class, the teacher used "ragbag" to mean a bag in which rags are kept.*
- *He looked up "ragbag" because he had never seen it before.*

ranunculus acris *(noun)*

Perennial European buttercup with yellow spring flowers widely naturalized especially in eastern North America.

- *He looked up "ranunculus acris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ranunculus acris" during the group presentation.*

reactivities *(noun)*

Responsive to stimulation.

- *Understanding "reactivities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "reactivities" during the group presentation.*

realties *(noun)*

Property consisting of houses and land.

- *They discussed "realties" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "realties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

receiverships *(noun)*

The state of property that is in the hands of a receiver.

- *In class, the teacher used "receiverships" to mean the state of property that is in the hands of a....*
- *The article explained what "receiverships" means with a simple example.*

redresses *(noun)*

A sum of money paid in compensation for loss or injury.

- *He looked up "redresses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "redresses" during the group presentation.*

reforging *(verb)*

Cast or model anew.

- *In everyday English, people use "reforging" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "reforging" carefully so everyone would understand.*

regionalisms *(noun)*

A feature (as a pronunciation or expression or custom) that is characteristic of a particular region.

- *The article explained what "regionalisms" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "regionalisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

regreted *(verb)*

Decline formally or politely.

- *The coach explained when to use "regreted" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "regreted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reifies *(verb)*

Consider an abstract concept to be real.

- *He did not know how to use "reifies" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reifies" in real sentences.*

repulsions *(noun)*

The force by which bodies repel one another.

- *He looked up "repulsions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "repulsions."*

revivification *(noun)*

Bringing again into activity and prominence.

- *In class, the teacher used "revivification" to mean bringing again into activity and prominence.*
- *The article explained what "revivification" means with a simple example.*

robinia hispida *(noun)*

Large shrub or small tree of the eastern United States having bristly stems and large clusters of pink flowers.

- *He looked up "robinia hispida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robinia hispida."*

---

routeing *(verb)*

Divert in a specified direction.

- *Can you use "routeing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "routeing" when talking about this idea.*

---

ruiners *(noun)*

A person who destroys or ruins or lays waste to.

- *Understanding "ruiners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruiners."*

---

rummer *(noun)*

A large drinking glass (ovoid bowl on a stem) for drinking toasts.

- *He looked up "rummer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rummer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saltshaker *(noun)*

A shaker with a perforated top for sprinkling salt.

- *In class, the teacher used "saltshaker" to mean a shaker with a perforated top for sprinkling salt.*
- *The article explained what "saltshaker" means with a simple example.*

---

salvia reflexa *(noun)*

Sage of western North America to Central America having violet-blue flowers; widespread in cultivation.

- *They discussed "salvia reflexa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "salvia reflexa" means with a simple example.*

---

sandbaggers *(noun)*

Someone who deceives you about his true nature or intent in order to take advantage of you.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandbaggers."*
- *He looked up "sandbaggers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saucily *(adverb)*

In an impudent or impertinent manner.

- *He answered "saucily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "saucily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

sceloporus occidentalis *(noun)*

Common western lizard; seen on logs or rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sceloporus occidentalis."*
- *Understanding "sceloporus occidentalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scup *(noun)*

Porgy of southern Atlantic coastal waters of North America.

- *They discussed "scup" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scup" to mean porgy of southern atlantic coastal waters of north....*

---

sedulously *(adverb)*

In a sedulous manner.

- *This illusion has been sedulously fostered.*
- *Using "sedulously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sedums *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Sedum.

- *The article explained what "sedums" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sedums."*

---

semiconductive *(adjective)*

Having characteristics of a semiconductor; that is having electrical conductivity greater than insulators but less than good conductors.

- *It is useful to describe something as "semiconductive" when it is having characteristics of a semiconductor; that is....*
- *The speaker chose "semiconductive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

semidesert *(noun)*

A region much like a desert but usually located between a desert and the surrounding regions.

- *The article explained what "semidesert" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semidesert."*

---

serow *(noun)*

Short-horned dark-coated goat antelope of mountain areas of southern and southeastern Asia.

- *Understanding "serow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serow" to mean short-horned dark-coated goat antelope of mountain....*

---

setaria italica *(noun)*

Coarse drought-resistant annual grass grown for grain, hay, and forage in Europe and Asia and chiefly for forage and hay in United States.

- *He looked up "setaria italica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "setaria italica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

severer *(adjective)*

Causing fear or anxiety by threatening great harm.

- *Would you call this situation "severer"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "severer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

shank's mare *(noun)*

You own legs.

- *I traveled on shank's mare.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shank's mare" to mean you own legs.*

---

shank's pony *(noun)*

You own legs.

- *I traveled on shank's mare.*
- *The article explained what "shank's pony" means with a simple example.*

---

shellers *(noun)*

A worker who removes shells (as of peas or oysters).

- *Understanding "shellers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shellers."*

---

shockable *(adjective)*

Capable of being shocked.

- *Students compared "shockable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shockable."*

---

showiness *(noun)*

Extravagant elaborateness.

- *They discussed "showiness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "showiness" means with a simple example.*

---

silvae *(noun)*

The forest trees growing in a country or region.

- *Understanding "silvae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "silvae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sissified *(adjective)*

Having unsuitable feminine qualities.

- *The speaker chose "sissified" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "sissified"? Explain why.*

---

skewes *(verb)*

Turn or place at an angle.

- *The coach explained when to use "skewes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "skewes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sorex cinereus *(noun)*

Commonest shrew of moist habitats in North America.

- *The article explained what "sorex cinereus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sorex cinereus" during the group presentation.*

---

south-african yellowwood *(noun)*

Erect or shrubby tree of Africa having ridged dark grey bark and rigid glossy medium to long leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south-african yellowwood."*
- *He looked up "south-african yellowwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

southern scup *(noun)*

Porgy of southern Atlantic coastal waters of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southern scup."*
- *He looked up "southern scup" because he had never seen it before.*

---

speediness *(noun)*

A rate that is rapid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "speediness."*
- *He looked up "speediness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spiritualize *(verb)*

Purify from the corrupting influences of the world.

- *During his stay at the ashram he was spiritualized.*
- *In everyday English, people use "spiritualize" when talking about this idea.*

---

sprogs *(noun)*

A new military recruit.

- *He looked up "sprogs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sprogs."*

---

stonily *(adverb)*

In a stony manner.

- *Stonily indifferent to time.*
- *He answered "stonily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

strappado *(noun)*

A form of torture in which the hands are tied behind a person's back and they are lifted off the ground by a rope tied to their wrists, then allowed to drop until their fall is checked with a jerk by the rope.

- *Understanding "strappado" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "strappado" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strikebreaking *(noun)*

Confrontational activities intended to break up a strike by workers.

- *They discussed "strikebreaking" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strikebreaking" to mean confrontational activities intended to break up a....*

---

strombus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Strombidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strombus."*
- *He looked up "strombus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strongboxes *(noun)*

A strongly made box for holding money or valuables; can be locked.

- *Understanding "strongboxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "strongboxes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subclass infusoria *(noun)*

In some recent classifications, coextensive with the Ciliata: minute organisms found in decomposing infusions of organic matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "subclass infusoria" to mean in some recent classifications, coextensive with....*
- *He looked up "subclass infusoria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suborder brachyura *(noun)*

An order of crustaceans (including true crabs) having a reduced abdomen folded against the ventral surface.

- *The article explained what "suborder brachyura" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "suborder brachyura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

substantia grisea *(noun)*

Greyish nervous tissue containing cell bodies as well as fibers; forms the cerebral cortex consisting of unmyelinated neurons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "substantia grisea."*
- *He looked up "substantia grisea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subversiveness *(noun)*

Disloyalty by virtue of subversive behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subversiveness."*
- *He looked up "subversiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sulfanilamide *(noun)*

A white odorless crystalline sulfa drug; the parent compound of most of the sulfa drugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "sulfanilamide" to mean a white odorless crystalline sulfa drug; the parent....*
- *The article explained what "sulfanilamide" means with a simple example.*

---

sulindac *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Clinoril).

- *They discussed "sulindac" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sulindac" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superscription *(noun)*

An inscription written above something else.

- *He looked up "superscription" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "superscription" during the group presentation.*

---

tajikistani *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Tajikistan or it people or culture.

- *The speaker chose "tajikistani" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tajikistani" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of tajikistan....*

---

tajikistani monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Tajikistan.

- *Understanding "tajikistani monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tajikistani monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in tajikistan.*

---

talmuds *(noun)*

The collection of ancient rabbinic writings on Jewish law and tradition (the Mishna and the Gemara) that constitute the basis of religious authority in Orthodox Judaism.

- *In class, the teacher used "talmuds" to mean the collection of ancient rabbinic writings on....*
- *He looked up "talmuds" because he had never seen it before.*

taxus baccata *(noun)*

Predominant yew in Europe; extraordinarily long-lived and slow growing; one of the oldest species in the world.

- *He looked up "taxus baccata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxus baccata."*

televangelism *(noun)*

Evangelism at a distance by the use of television.

- *In class, the teacher used "televangelism" to mean evangelism at a distance by the use of television.*
- *He looked up "televangelism" because he had never seen it before.*

teratogen *(noun)*

Any agent that interferes with normal embryonic development: alcohol or thalidomide or X-rays or rubella are examples.

- *The article explained what "teratogen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teratogen" to mean any agent that interferes with normal embryonic....*

terra sigillata *(noun)*

Earthenware made from the reddish-brown clay found on the Aegean island of Lemnos.

- *He looked up "terra sigillata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terra sigillata."*

thanatology *(noun)*

The branch of science that studies death (especially its social and psychological aspects).

- *In class, the teacher used "thanatology" to mean the branch of science that studies death....*
- *The article explained what "thanatology" means with a simple example.*

theodolites *(noun)*

A surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, consisting of a small telescope mounted on a tripod.

- *In class, the teacher used "theodolites" to mean a surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and....*
- *They discussed "theodolites" during the group presentation.*

theologist *(noun)*

Someone who is learned in theology or who speculates about theology.

- *He looked up "theologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theologist."*

tipplers *(noun)*

Someone who drinks liquor repeatedly in small quantities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tipplers."*
- *He looked up "tipplers" because he had never seen it before.*

tourmalines *(noun)*

A mineral that is a complex borosilicate and hydroxide of aluminum containing iron and magnesium and calcium and lithium and sodium; it is usually black but occurs in transparent colored forms that are used as gemstones.

- *The article explained what "tourmalines" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tourmalines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

toweled *(verb)*

Wipe with a towel.

- *Learners should practice how to use "toweled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "toweled" when talking about this idea.*

trackballs *(noun)*

An electronic device consisting of a rotatable ball in a housing; used to position the cursor and move images on a computer screen.

- *The article explained what "trackballs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trackballs" to mean an electronic device consisting of a rotatable ball....*

transfigurations *(noun)*

A striking change in appearance or character or circumstances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transfigurations."*
- *The article explained what "transfigurations" means with a simple example.*

---

triplicates *(noun)*

One of three copies; any of three things that correspond to one another exactly.

- *In class, the teacher used "triplicates" to mean one of three copies; any of three things that....*
- *They discussed "triplicates" during the group presentation.*

---

triskaidekaphobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of the number 13.

- *The article explained what "triskaidekaphobia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triskaidekaphobia" to mean a morbid fear of the number 13.*

---

trumans *(noun)*

Elected vice president in Roosevelt's 4th term; became 33rd President of the United States on Roosevelt's death in 1945 and was elected President in 1948; authorized the use of atomic bombs against Japan (1884-1972).

- *He looked up "trumans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trumans."*

---

turdus torquatus *(noun)*

European thrush common in rocky areas; the male has blackish plumage with a white band around the neck.

- *They discussed "turdus torquatus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turdus torquatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unassumingly *(adverb)*

In an unassuming manner.

- *She is unassumingly skeptical of her own work.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unassumingly" naturally.*

---

unbrushed *(adjective)*

(of hair or clothing) not brushed.

- *Snarled unbrushed hair.*
- *The suit was wrinkled and unbrushed, as if it had been slept in.*

---

unclasp *(verb)*

Release from a clasp.

- *She clasped and unclasped her hands.*
- *She tried to use "unclasp" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

undercharging *(verb)*

Charge (someone) too little money.

- *In everyday English, people use "undercharging" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "undercharging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unfeathered *(adjective)*

Having no feathers.

- *The unfeathered legs of an Orpington.*
- *A "unfeathered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unfrosted *(adjective)*

(of glass) lacking a frosted coating.

- *Unfrosted light bulbs.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfrosted"? Explain why.*

---

unguaranteed *(adjective)*

Without financial security.

- *A "unguaranteed" approach may work better in this case.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "unguaranteed" when it is without financial security.*

---

unrealizable *(adjective)*

Impossible to achieve.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unrealizable" when it is impossible to achieve.*
- *A "unrealizable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

upthrust *(noun)*

(geology) a rise of land to a higher elevation (as in the process of mountain building).

- *They discussed "upthrust" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "upthrust" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vacillations *(noun)*

Changing location by moving back and forth.

- *They discussed "vacillations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacillations."*

---

vapidity *(noun)*

The quality of being vapid and unsophisticated.

- *He looked up "vapidity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vapidity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venturous *(adjective)*

Disposed to venture or take risks.

- *A venturous spirit.*
- *A "venturous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

virginals *(noun)*

A legless rectangular harpsichord; played (usually by women) in the 16th and 17th centuries.

- *The article explained what "virginals" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "virginals" during the group presentation.*

---

vocables *(noun)*

A word that is spoken aloud.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vocables."*
- *The article explained what "vocables" means with a simple example.*

---

volatilizes *(verb)*

Make volatile; cause to pass off in a vapor.

- *Learners should practice how to use "volatilizes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "volatilizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

votings *(noun)*

A choice that is made by counting the number of people in favor of each alternative.

- *He looked up "votings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "votings."*

---

walkes *(verb)*

Use one's feet to advance; advance by steps.

- *He did not know how to use "walkes" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "walkes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

washboards *(noun)*

Device consisting of a corrugated surface to scrub clothes on.

- *Understanding "washboards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "washboards" to mean device consisting of a corrugated surface to scrub....*

---

weimaraners *(noun)*

Large breed of hound having a smooth greyish coat; originated in Germany.

- *In class, the teacher used "weimaraners" to mean large breed of hound having a smooth greyish coat;....*
- *He looked up "weimaraners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whinstone *(noun)*

Any of various hard colored rocks (especially rocks consisting of chert or basalt).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whinstone."*
- *Understanding "whinstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whiteners *(noun)*

An agent that makes things white or colorless.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whiteners."*
- *He looked up "whiteners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whitings *(noun)*

A small fish of the genus Sillago; excellent food fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whitings."*
- *The article explained what "whitings" means with a simple example.*

---

xishuangbanna dai *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xishuangbanna dai."*
- *The article explained what "xishuangbanna dai" means with a simple example.*

---

yakuts *(noun)*

A member of a Turkic people of northeastern Siberia (mainly in the Lena river basin).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yakuts."*
- *He looked up "yakuts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yardages *(noun)*

Distance measured in the aggregate number of yards.

- *Understanding "yardages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yardages" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow ageratum *(noun)*

Shrub of southwestern Mediterranean region having yellow daisylike flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow ageratum" to mean shrub of southwestern mediterranean region having....*
- *The article explained what "yellow ageratum" means with a simple example.*

---

yellowwood *(noun)*

The yellow wood of any of various yellowwood trees.

- *They discussed "yellowwood" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellowwood."*

---

yellowwood tree *(noun)*

Any of various trees having yellowish wood or yielding a yellow extract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellowwood tree."*
- *He looked up "yellowwood tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yersin *(noun)*

French bacteriologist born in Switzerland; was a student of Pasteur; discovered the plague bacillus (1863-1943).

- *In class, the teacher used "yersin" to mean french bacteriologist born in switzerland; was a....*
- *The article explained what "yersin" means with a simple example.*

---

zapotecs *(noun)*

A member of a large tribe of Mesoamericans living in southern Mexico whose civilization flourished around 300 to 900.

- *The article explained what "zapotecs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zapotecs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zees *(noun)*

The 26th letter of the Roman alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zees."*
- *They discussed "zees" during the group presentation.*

---

zippos *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *They discussed "zippos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "zippos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abbes *(noun)*

A French abbot.

- *They discussed "abbes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abbes."*

---

abstractness *(noun)*

The quality of being considered apart from a specific instance or object.

- *The article explained what "abstractness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "abstractness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acidophilic *(adjective)*

Especially of some bacteria; growing well in an acid medium.

- *A "acidophilic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "acidophilic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acoustician *(noun)*

A physicist who specializes in acoustics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acoustician."*
- *Understanding "acoustician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advisee *(noun)*

Someone who receives advice.

- *They discussed "advisee" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "advisee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alhazen *(noun)*

An Egyptian polymath (born in Iraq) whose research in geometry and optics was influential into the 17th century; established experiments as the norm of proof in physics (died in 1040).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alhazen."*
- *They discussed "alhazen" during the group presentation.*

---

allometry *(noun)*

The study of the relative growth of a part of an organism in relation to the growth of the whole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allometry."*
- *He looked up "allometry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allotrope *(noun)*

A structurally different form of an element.

- *Graphite and diamond are allotropes of carbon.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allotrope" to mean a structurally different form of an element.*

---

almandine *(noun)*

A deep red garnet consisting of iron aluminum silicate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "almandine."*
- *The article explained what "almandine" means with a simple example.*

alnus crispa *(noun)*

North American shrub with light green leaves and winged nuts.

- *The article explained what "alnus crispa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alnus crispa" to mean north american shrub with light green leaves and....*

amaranthus spinosus *(noun)*

Erect annual of tropical central Asia and Africa having a pair of divergent spines at most leaf nodes.

- *He looked up "amaranthus spinosus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amaranthus spinosus."*

aminobenzoic acid *(noun)*

A derivative of benzoic acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aminobenzoic acid."*
- *Understanding "aminobenzoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

analyticity *(noun)*

The property of being analytic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "analyticity."*
- *He looked up "analyticity" because he had never seen it before.*

androsterone *(noun)*

An androgenic hormone that is less active than testosterone.

- *He looked up "androsterone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "androsterone."*

arboretums *(noun)*

A facility where trees and shrubs are cultivated for exhibition.

- *In class, the teacher used "arboretums" to mean a facility where trees and shrubs are cultivated....*
- *He looked up "arboretums" because he had never seen it before.*

arctostaphylos tomentosa *(noun)*

Erect openly branched California shrub whose twigs are woolly when young.

- *He looked up "arctostaphylos tomentosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arctostaphylos tomentosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aroid *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Araceae; have small flowers massed on a spadix surrounded by a large spathe.

- *They discussed "aroid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aroid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aromatized *(verb)*

Fill or impregnate with an odor.

- *The coach explained when to use "aromatized" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "aromatized" in real sentences.*

arteriography *(noun)*

Roentgenographic examination of arteries.

- *They discussed "arteriography" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteriography."*

asphalts *(noun)*

A dark bituminous substance found in natural beds and as residue from petroleum distillation; consists mainly of hydrocarbons.

- *In class, the teacher used "asphalts" to mean a dark bituminous substance found in natural beds....*
- *The article explained what "asphalts" means with a simple example.*

avicennia officinalis *(noun)*

A small to medium-sized tree growing in brackish water especially along the shores of the southwestern Pacific.

- *The article explained what "avicennia officinalis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "avicennia officinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avouch *(verb)*

Admit openly and bluntly; make no bones about.

- *The coach explained when to use "avouch" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "avouch" until he saw an example.*

---

babblings *(noun)*

Gibberish resembling the sounds of a baby.

- *Understanding "babblings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "babblings" during the group presentation.*

---

balkanize *(verb)*

Divide a territory into small, hostile states.

- *In everyday English, people use "balkanize" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "balkanize" until he saw an example.*

---

beefcakes *(noun)*

A photograph of a muscular man in minimal attire.

- *The article explained what "beefcakes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beefcakes" to mean a photograph of a muscular man in minimal attire.*

---

benedetto caetani *(noun)*

Pope who declared that Catholic princes are subject to the pope in temporal as well as in theological matters (1235-1303).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benedetto caetani."*
- *Understanding "benedetto caetani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bestrides *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *He did not know how to use "bestrides" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bestrides" when talking about this idea.*

---

biassed *(verb)*

Influence in an unfair way.

- *He did not know how to use "biassed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "biassed" and when to wait.*

---

blandish *(verb)*

Praise somewhat dishonestly.

- *In everyday English, people use "blandish" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "blandish" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bluestockings *(noun)*

A woman having literary or intellectual interests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluestockings."*
- *He looked up "bluestockings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boisterousness *(noun)*

The property of being noisy and lively and unrestrained.

- *Understanding "boisterousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "boisterousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bosun's chair *(noun)*

A seat consisting of a board and a rope; used while working aloft or over the side of a ship.

- *Understanding "bosun's chair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bosun's chair."*

---

bowheads *(noun)*

Large-mouthed Arctic whale.

- *They discussed "bowheads" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bowheads" means with a simple example.*

---

bracteate *(adjective)*

Having bracts.

- *The speaker chose "bracteate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bracteate" when it is having bracts.*

---

briss *(noun)*

The Jewish rite of circumcision performed on a male child on the eighth day of his life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "briss."*
- *The article explained what "briss" means with a simple example.*

---

broomcorn millet *(noun)*

Extensively cultivated in Europe and Asia for its grain and in United States sometimes for forage.

- *In class, the teacher used "broomcorn millet" to mean extensively cultivated in europe and asia for its....*
- *The article explained what "broomcorn millet" means with a simple example.*

---

bumf *(noun)*

Reading materials (documents, written information) that you must read and deal with but that you think are extremely boring.

- *In class, the teacher used "bumf" to mean reading materials (documents, written information)....*
- *The article explained what "bumf" means with a simple example.*

---

busks *(verb)*

Play music in a public place and solicit money for it.

- *Learners should practice how to use "busks" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "busks" and when to wait.*

---

byname *(noun)*

A familiar name for a person (often a shortened version of a person's given name).

- *In class, the teacher used "byname" to mean a familiar name for a person (often a shortened....*
- *The article explained what "byname" means with a simple example.*

---

byrons *(noun)*

English romantic poet notorious for his rebellious and unconventional lifestyle (1788-1824).

- *The article explained what "byrons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "byrons" to mean english romantic poet notorious for his rebellious....*

---

cabdrivers *(noun)*

Someone who drives a taxi for a living.

- *They discussed "cabdrivers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cabdrivers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caddish *(adjective)*

Offensively discourteous.

- *It is useful to describe something as "caddish" when it is offensively discourteous.*
- *Would you call this situation "caddish"? Explain why.*

---

calendering *(verb)*

Press between rollers or plates so as to smooth, glaze, or thin into sheets.

- *She tried to use "calendering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "calendering" when talking about this idea.*

---

calks *(noun)*

A metal cleat on the bottom front of a horseshoe to prevent slipping.

- *He looked up "calks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "calks" during the group presentation.*

---

camphorated tincture of opium *(noun)*

Medicine used to treat diarrhea.

- *The article explained what "camphorated tincture of opium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camphorated tincture of opium" to mean medicine used to treat diarrhea.*

---

canebrake rattlesnake *(noun)*

Southern variety.

- *Understanding "canebrake rattlesnake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "canebrake rattlesnake" means with a simple example.*

---

cannibalizes *(verb)*

Use parts of something to repair something else.

- *Can you use "cannibalizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "cannibalizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

canyon treefrog *(noun)*

A small chiefly ground dweller that stays within easy jumping distance of water; of United States southwest and northern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "canyon treefrog" to mean a small chiefly ground dweller that stays within....*
- *He looked up "canyon treefrog" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carinated *(adjective)*

Having a ridge or shaped like a ridge or suggesting the keel of a ship.

- *The speaker chose "carinated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "carinated" when it is having a ridge or shaped like a ridge or suggesting....*

---

catnaps *(noun)*

Sleeping for a short period of time (usually not in bed).

- *Understanding "catnaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catnaps."*

---

causas *(noun)*

A comprehensive term for any proceeding in a court of law whereby an individual seeks a legal remedy.

- *He looked up "causas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "causas."*

---

central vein of suprarenal gland *(noun)*

A single draining vein; on the right it empties into the inferior vena cava; on the left it empties into the left renal vein.

- *The article explained what "central vein of suprarenal gland" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "central vein of suprarenal gland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cherts *(noun)*

Variety of silica containing microcrystalline quartz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cherts."*
- *They discussed "cherts" during the group presentation.*

---

chineses *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Communist China or of Nationalist China.

- *He looked up "chineses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chineses."*

---

chunga *(noun)*

Argentinian Cariama.

- *In class, the teacher used "chunga" to mean argentinian cariama.*
- *Understanding "chunga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cockier *(adjective)*

Overly self-confident or self-assertive.

- *Students compared "cockier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cockier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cocoanuts *(noun)*

Large hard-shelled oval nut with a fibrous husk containing thick white meat surrounding a central cavity filled (when fresh) with fluid or milk.

- *The article explained what "cocoanuts" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cocoanuts" during the group presentation.*

---

concretize *(verb)*

Make something concrete.

- *The idea concretized in her mind.*
- *The coach explained when to use "concretize" and when to wait.*

---

confidential adviser-advisee relation *(noun)*

The responsibility of a confidential adviser to act in the best interest of the advisee.

- *Understanding "confidential adviser-advisee relation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "confidential adviser-advisee relation" during the group presentation.*

---

confutation *(noun)*

The speech act of refuting conclusively.

- *In class, the teacher used "confutation" to mean the speech act of refuting conclusively.*
- *The article explained what "confutation" means with a simple example.*

---

constantines *(noun)*

A walled city in northeastern Algeria to the east of Algiers; was destroyed in warfare in the 4th century and rebuilt by Constantine I.

- *The article explained what "constantines" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "constantines" during the group presentation.*

---

contemptibly *(adverb)*

In a manner deserving contempt.

- *Place "contemptibly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "contemptibly" in the final chapter.*

---

contenting *(verb)*

Satisfy in a limited way.

- *Can you use "contenting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "contenting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

continuums *(noun)*

A continuous nonspatial whole or extent or succession in which no part or portion is distinct or distinguishable from adjacent parts.

- *They discussed "continuums" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "continuums."*

---

controvert *(verb)*

Prove to be false or incorrect.

- *Learners should practice how to use "controvert" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "controvert" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

coordinately *(adverb)*

In a coordinated manner.

- *Using "coordinately" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "coordinately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

corydalis sempervirens *(noun)*

Glaucous herb of northeastern United States and Canada having loose racemes of yellow-tipped pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Fumaria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corydalis sempervirens."*
- *The article explained what "corydalis sempervirens" means with a simple example.*

counteractive *(adjective)*

Opposing or neutralizing or mitigating an effect by contrary action.

- *It is useful to describe something as "counteractive" when it is opposing or neutralizing or mitigating an effect by....*
- *The speaker chose "counteractive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

counterblast *(noun)*

A vigorous and unrestrained response.

- *Her tirade provoked a counterblast from her husband.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterblast" to mean a vigorous and unrestrained response.*

cpss *(noun)*

The unit of frequency; one hertz has a periodic interval of one second.

- *The article explained what "cpss" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cpss" to mean the unit of frequency; one hertz has a periodic....*

crete dittany *(noun)*

Dwarf aromatic shrub of Crete.

- *Understanding "crete dittany" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "crete dittany" means with a simple example.*

crimpers *(noun)*

A mechanical device consisting of a cylindrical tube around which the hair is wound to curl it.

- *They discussed "crimpers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crimpers."*

crotalus atrox *(noun)*

Largest and most dangerous North American snake; of southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "crotalus atrox" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalus atrox."*

cubic decimeter *(noun)*

A metric unit of capacity, formerly defined as the volume of one kilogram of pure water under standard conditions; now equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters (or approximately 1.75 pints).

- *Understanding "cubic decimeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cubic decimeter."*

cupronickel *(noun)*

A 60/40 alloy of copper and nickel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cupronickel."*
- *He looked up "cupronickel" because he had never seen it before.*

cyclothymia *(noun)*

A mild bipolar disorder that persists over a long time.

- *Understanding "cyclothymia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyclothymia" to mean a mild bipolar disorder that persists over a long time.*

cypripedium reginae *(noun)*

Pale pink wild orchid of northeastern America having an inflated pouchlike lip.

- *Understanding "cypripedium reginae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cypripedium reginae" means with a simple example.*

cytologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of cytology.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cytologic."*
- *Students compared "cytologic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cytologic smear *(noun)*

A thin tissue or blood sample spread on a glass slide and stained for cytologic examination and diagnosis under a microscope.

- *They discussed "cytologic smear" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cytologic smear" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cytologic specimen *(noun)*

A specimen used for cytologic examination and diagnosis.

- *The article explained what "cytologic specimen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytologic specimen."*

---

dazing *(verb)*

To cause someone to lose clear vision, especially from intense light.

- *Can you use "dazing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "dazing" when talking about this idea.*

---

debaucheries *(noun)*

A wild gathering involving excessive drinking and promiscuity.

- *He looked up "debaucheries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "debaucheries" to mean a wild gathering involving excessive drinking and....*

---

decimeter *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one tenth of a meter.

- *He looked up "decimeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "decimeter" during the group presentation.*

---

dehydrogenated *(verb)*

Remove hydrogen from.

- *In everyday English, people use "dehydrogenated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dehydrogenated" in real sentences.*

---

demilitarizing *(verb)*

Do away with the military organization and potential of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "demilitarizing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "demilitarizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

denationalized *(verb)*

Put under private control or ownership.

- *The steel industry was denationalized.*
- *Can you use "denationalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

densitometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for determining density or specific gravity.

- *The article explained what "densitometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "densitometer" to mean a measuring instrument for determining density or....*

---

denvers *(noun)*

The state capital and largest city of Colorado; located in central Colorado on the South Platte river.

- *The article explained what "denvers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "denvers" to mean the state capital and largest city of colorado;....*

---

depersonalisation neurosis *(noun)*

Emotional dissociative disorder in which there is loss of contact with your own personal reality accompanied by feelings of unreality and strangeness.

- *In class, the teacher used "depersonalisation neurosis" to mean emotional dissociative disorder in which there is....*

- *They discussed "depersonalisation neurosis" during the group presentation.*

---

diabatic *(adjective)*

Involving a transfer of heat.

- *A diabatic process.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diabatic."*

---

diploids *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism or cell having the normal amount of DNA per cell; i.e., two sets of chromosomes or twice the haploid number.

- *He looked up "diploids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "diploids" during the group presentation.*

---

discolors *(verb)*

Change color, often in an undesired manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "discolors" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "discolors" until he saw an example.*

---

discouragements *(noun)*

The expression of opposition and disapproval.

- *They discussed "discouragements" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discouragements" to mean the expression of opposition and disapproval.*

---

dislodgement *(noun)*

Forced removal from a position of advantage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dislodgement."*
- *They discussed "dislodgement" during the group presentation.*

---

dittany *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial herb with white flowers that emit flammable vapor in hot weather.

- *The article explained what "dittany" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dittany" during the group presentation.*

---

dittany of crete *(noun)*

Dwarf aromatic shrub of Crete.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dittany of crete."*
- *He looked up "dittany of crete" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dolmans *(noun)*

A hussar's jacket worn over the shoulders.

- *In class, the teacher used "dolmans" to mean a hussar's jacket worn over the shoulders.*
- *Understanding "dolmans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dormy *(adjective)*

In match play a side that stands as many holes ahead as there are holes remaining to be played.

- *The speaker chose "dormy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "dormy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

doyens *(noun)*

A man who is the senior member of a group.

- *He looked up "doyens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doyens."*

---

dropsies *(noun)*

Swelling from excessive accumulation of watery fluid in cells, tissues, or serous cavities.

- *The article explained what "dropsies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dropsies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dryed *(verb)*

Remove the moisture from and make dry.

- *She tried to use "dryed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "dryed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dubbin *(noun)*

Tallow mixed with oil; used to make leather soft and waterproof.

- *He looked up "dubbin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dubbin."*

---

dysgenic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or causing degeneration in the offspring produced.

- *Would you call this situation "dysgenic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dysgenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ebullition *(noun)*

An unrestrained expression of emotion.

- *They discussed "ebullition" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ebullition."*

---

echocardiograms *(noun)*

A graphical image of the heart produced by an echocardiograph.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echocardiograms."*
- *They discussed "echocardiograms" during the group presentation.*

---

economized *(verb)*

Use cautiously and frugally.

- *Can you use "economized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "economized" until he saw an example.*

---

edos *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Japan; the economic and cultural center of Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edos."*
- *The article explained what "edos" means with a simple example.*

---

effs *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *Learners should practice how to use "effs" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "effs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

egalite *(noun)*

Social and political equality.

- *They discussed "egalite" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "egalite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electroscope *(noun)*

Measuring instrument that detects electric charge; two gold leaves diverge owing to repulsion of charges with like sign.

- *He looked up "electroscope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electroscope."*

---

encrustations *(noun)*

A hard outer layer that covers something.

- *He looked up "encrustations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "encrustations" during the group presentation.*

---

endogenic *(adjective)*

Of rocks formed or occurring beneath the surface of the earth.

- *Endogenic rocks are not clastic.*
- *Students compared "endogenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

enfeebling *(adjective)*

Causing debilitation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "enfeebling."*
- *A "enfeebling" approach may work better in this case.*

---

enterprisers *(noun)*

Someone who organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it.

- *He looked up "enterprisers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enterprisers."*

---

equid *(noun)*

Hoofed mammals having slender legs and a flat coat with a narrow mane along the back of the neck.

- *Understanding "equid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equid."*

---

erythrina variegata *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized thorny tree of tropical Asia and northern Australia having dense clusters of scarlet or crimson flowers and black seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "erythrina variegata" to mean small to medium-sized thorny tree of tropical asia....*
- *He looked up "erythrina variegata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

escapements *(noun)*

Mechanical device that regulates movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "escapements" to mean mechanical device that regulates movement.*
- *The article explained what "escapements" means with a simple example.*

---

etui *(noun)*

Small ornamental ladies' bag for small articles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "etui."*
- *They discussed "etui" during the group presentation.*

---

eurythmy *(noun)*

The interpretation in harmonious bodily movements of the rhythm of musical compositions; used to teach musical understanding.

- *The article explained what "eurythmy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eurythmy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eventuating *(verb)*

Come out in the end.

- *Learners should practice how to use "eventuating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "eventuating" when talking about this idea.*

---

exorcized *(verb)*

Expel through adjuration or prayers.

- *Can you use "exorcized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "exorcized" and when to wait.*

---

expectorated *(verb)*

Clear out the chest and lungs.

- *The coach explained when to use "expectorated" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "expectorated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

farer *(adjective)*

Located at a great distance in time or space or degree.

- *It is useful to describe something as "farer" when it is located at a great distance in time or space or degree.*
- *A "farer" approach may work better in this case.*

favoritest *(adjective)*

Preferred above all others and treated with partiality.

- *The speaker chose "favoritest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "favoritest" approach may work better in this case.*

feldene *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Feldene) used to treat arthritis and other inflammatory conditions.

- *The article explained what "feldene" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "feldene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fibroadenomas *(noun)*

Benign and movable and firm and not tender tumor of the breast; common in young women and caused by high levels of estrogen.

- *Understanding "fibroadenomas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fibroadenomas" to mean benign and movable and firm and not tender tumor of....*

fivesome *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.

- *He looked up "fivesome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fivesome" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.*

flibbertigibbet *(noun)*

A female fool.

- *Understanding "flibbertigibbet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flibbertigibbet" means with a simple example.*

florae *(noun)*

All the plant life in a particular region or period.

- *The article explained what "florae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "florae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flunkeys *(noun)*

A person of unquestioning obedience.

- *They discussed "flunkeys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "flunkeys" because he had never seen it before.*

folates *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction.

- *In class, the teacher used "folates" to mean a b vitamin that is essential for cell growth and....*
- *Understanding "folates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

foliose *(adjective)*

Bearing numerous leaves.

- *The speaker chose "foliose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "foliose"? Explain why.*

foreknew *(verb)*

Realize beforehand.

- *Can you use "foreknew" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "foreknew" and when to wait.*

fosses *(noun)*

Ditch dug as a fortification and usually filled with water.

- *They discussed "fosses" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fosses."*

fraxinus velutina *(noun)*

Small shrubby ash of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.

- *Understanding "fraxinus velutina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fraxinus velutina" because he had never seen it before.*

frontwards *(adverb)*

At or to or toward the front; ; ; ('forrad' and 'forrard' are dialectal variations).

- *He answered "frontwards," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "frontwards" in the final chapter.*

fulminates *(verb)*

Come on suddenly and intensely.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fulminates" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fulminates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fulsomely *(adverb)*

In an unctuous manner.

- *She spoke "fulsomely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "fulsomely" in the final chapter.*

gentling *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *The coach explained when to use "gentling" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "gentling" until he saw an example.*

genus chunga *(noun)*

A genus of Cariamidae.

- *Understanding "genus chunga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus chunga" means with a simple example.*

genus lysimachia *(noun)*

Loosestrife: a cosmopolitan genus found in damp or swampy terrain having usually yellow flowers; inclined to be invasive.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lysimachia" to mean loosestrife: a cosmopolitan genus found in damp or....*
- *They discussed "genus lysimachia" during the group presentation.*

genus nypa *(noun)*

Monotypic genus of palms of Australasia.

- *He looked up "genus nypa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nypa."*

genus oryctolagus *(noun)*

Old World rabbits.

- *Understanding "genus oryctolagus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus oryctolagus" to mean old world rabbits.*

genus phacelia *(noun)*

American herbs with usually pinnatifid leaves and blue or purple or white flowers in scorpioid cymes.

- *The article explained what "genus phacelia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phacelia" to mean american herbs with usually pinnatifid leaves and....*

genus podiceps *(noun)*

Type genus of the Podicipedidae: grebes.

- *They discussed "genus podiceps" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus podiceps" to mean type genus of the podicipedidae: grebes.*

genus puffinus *(noun)*

Shearwaters.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus puffinus" to mean shearwaters.*

- *They discussed "genus puffinus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus saimiri *(noun)*

Squirrel monkeys.

- *Understanding "genus saimiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus saimiri" means with a simple example.*

---

genus toxicodendron *(noun)*

In some classifications: comprising those members of the genus Rhus having foliage that is poisonous to the touch; of North America and northern South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus toxicodendron" to mean in some classifications: comprising those members....*
- *The article explained what "genus toxicodendron" means with a simple example.*

---

georgias *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *The article explained what "georgias" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "georgias" to mean a state in southeastern united states; one of the....*

---

gestations *(noun)*

The conception and development of an idea or plan.

- *The article explained what "gestations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gestations" to mean the conception and development of an idea or plan.*

---

gingersnaps *(noun)*

A crisp round cookie flavored with ginger.

- *The article explained what "gingersnaps" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gingersnaps" during the group presentation.*

---

gipping *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gipping" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "gipping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gizeh *(noun)*

An ancient Egyptian city on the west bank of the Nile opposite Cairo; site of three Great Pyramids and the Sphinx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gizeh."*
- *He looked up "gizeh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glucophage *(noun)*

An antidiabetic drug (trade name Glucophage) prescribed to treat type II diabetes.

- *They discussed "glucophage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "glucophage" means with a simple example.*

---

golliwogs *(noun)*

A grotesque black doll.

- *They discussed "golliwogs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golliwogs" to mean a grotesque black doll.*

---

gorgets *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gorgets."*
- *He looked up "gorgets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gossypium hirsutum *(noun)*

Native tropical American plant now cultivated in the United States yielding short-staple cotton.

- *They discussed "gossypium hirsutum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gossypium hirsutum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grots *(noun)*

A small cave (usually with attractive features).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grots."*
- *They discussed "grots" during the group presentation.*

---

guomindang *(noun)*

The political party founded in 1911 by Sun Yat-sen; it governed China under Chiang Kai-shek from 1928 until 1949 when the Communists took power and subsequently was the official ruling party of Taiwan.

- *The article explained what "guomindang" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "guomindang" during the group presentation.*

---

habited *(adjective)*

Dressed in a habit.

- *The habited men of the monastery.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "habited."*

---

hairspring *(noun)*

A fine spiral spring that regulates the movement of the balance wheel in a timepiece.

- *They discussed "hairspring" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairspring."*

---

hajis *(noun)*

An Arabic term of respect for someone who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

- *They discussed "hajis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hajis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hassock *(noun)*

A cushion for kneeling on (as when praying in church).

- *He looked up "hassock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hassock."*

---

hawkweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Pilosella.

- *Understanding "hawkweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hawkweed" means with a simple example.*

---

heavers *(noun)*

A bar used as a lever (as in twisting rope).

- *In class, the teacher used "heavers" to mean a bar used as a lever (as in twisting rope).*
- *Understanding "heavers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heyse *(noun)*

German writer (1830-1914).

- *Understanding "heyse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heyse" during the group presentation.*

---

hoatzin *(noun)*

Crested ill-smelling South American bird whose young have claws on the first and second digits of the wings.

- *The article explained what "hoatzin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hoatzin" during the group presentation.*

---

homonymy *(noun)*

The relation between two words that are spelled the same way but differ in meaning or the relation between two words that are pronounced the same way but differ in meaning.

- *Understanding "homonymy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homonymy."*

---

hopple *(verb)*

Strap the foreleg and hind leg together on each side (of a horse) in order to keep the legs on the same side moving in unison.

- *Learners should practice how to use “hopple” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “hopple” until he saw an example.*

---

houri *(noun)*

A voluptuously beautiful young woman.

- *They discussed “houri” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “houri” because he had never seen it before.*

---

housebreak *(verb)*

Train (a pet) to live cleanly in a house.

- *In everyday English, people use “housebreak” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “housebreak” until he saw an example.*

---

huskier *(adjective)*

Deep and harsh sounding as if from shouting or illness or emotion; ; ; ; - Virgil Thomson.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “huskier.”*
- *Students compared “huskier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hypersecretion *(noun)*

Excessive secretion.

- *In class, the teacher used “hypersecretion” to mean excessive secretion.*
- *The article explained what “hypersecretion” means with a simple example.*

---

inchoative *(noun)*

Aspect with regard to the beginning of the action of the verb.

- *He looked up “inchoative” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “inchoative” during the group presentation.*

---

inchoative aspect *(noun)*

Aspect with regard to the beginning of the action of the verb.

- *He looked up “inchoative aspect” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “inchoative aspect.”*

---

indirectness *(noun)*

Having the characteristic of lacking a true course toward a goal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “indirectness.”*
- *Understanding “indirectness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

individualise *(verb)*

Make personal or more personal.

- *Learners should practice how to use “individualise” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “individualise” when talking about this idea.*

---

indorse *(verb)*

Give support or one’s approval to.

- *Learners should practice how to use “indorse” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “indorse” when talking about this idea.*

---

inflations *(noun)*

A general and progressive increase in prices.

- *They discussed “inflations” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “inflations.”*

---

infusoria *(noun)*

In some recent classifications, coextensive with the Ciliata: minute organisms found in decomposing infusions of organic matter.

- *He looked up “infusoria” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “infusoria” during the group presentation.*

ingenuousness *(noun)*

The quality of innocent naivete.

- *Understanding "ingenuousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ingenuousness" to mean the quality of innocent naivete.*

inoculants *(noun)*

A substance (a virus or toxin or immune serum) that is introduced into the body to produce or increase immunity to a particular disease.

- *Understanding "inoculants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inoculants" means with a simple example.*

intactness *(noun)*

The state of being unimpaired.

- *He looked up "intactness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "intactness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

intercommunicating *(verb)*

Transmit thoughts or feelings.

- *The coach explained when to use "intercommunicating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "intercommunicating" until he saw an example.*

interpenetrated *(verb)*

Spread or diffuse through.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interpenetrated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "interpenetrated" when talking about this idea.*

intrepidly *(adverb)*

Without fear.

- *He answered "intrepidly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "intrepidly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

intromission *(noun)*

The act of putting one thing into another.

- *In class, the teacher used "intromission" to mean the act of putting one thing into another.*
- *The article explained what "intromission" means with a simple example.*

iritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the iris.

- *In class, the teacher used "iritis" to mean inflammation of the iris.*
- *Understanding "iritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jean cauvin *(noun)*

Swiss theologian (born in France) whose tenets (predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith) defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564).

- *In class, the teacher used "jean cauvin" to mean swiss theologian (born in france) whose tenets....*
- *He looked up "jean cauvin" because he had never seen it before.*

jitterbugs *(noun)*

A jerky American dance that was popular in the 1940s.

- *They discussed "jitterbugs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jitterbugs" because he had never seen it before.*

joseph jacques cesaire joffre *(noun)*

French field marshal who commanded the Allied armies in France during World War II (1852-1931).

- *They discussed "joseph jacques cesaire joffre" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "joseph jacques cesaire joffre" because he had never seen it before.*

julys *(noun)*

The month following June and preceding August.

- *The article explained what "julys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "julys."*

---

juniperus communis depressa *(noun)*

A procumbent variety of the common juniper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juniperus communis depressa."*
- *Understanding "juniperus communis depressa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kerygma *(noun)*

Preaching the gospel of Christ in the manner of the early church.

- *Understanding "kerygma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kerygma" during the group presentation.*

---

kyzyl kum *(noun)*

A desert in Uzbekistan to the southeast of the Aral Sea.

- *Understanding "kyzyl kum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kyzyl kum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lakeshores *(noun)*

The shore of a lake.

- *They discussed "lakeshores" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lakeshores" to mean the shore of a lake.*

---

lampblack *(noun)*

A black colloidal substance consisting wholly or principally of amorphous carbon and used to make pigments and ink.

- *They discussed "lampblack" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lampblack" means with a simple example.*

---

latria *(noun)*

The worship given to God alone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "latria."*
- *The article explained what "latria" means with a simple example.*

---

lilium candidum *(noun)*

Lily of eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans with broad funnel-shaped white flowers.

- *The article explained what "lilium candidum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lilium candidum" to mean lily of eastern mediterranean and the balkans with....*

---

limina *(noun)*

The smallest detectable sensation.

- *He looked up "limina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "limina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lineation *(noun)*

The line that appears to bound an object.

- *The article explained what "lineation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lineation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liniments *(noun)*

A medicinal liquid that is rubbed into the skin to relieve muscular stiffness and pain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liniments."*
- *They discussed "liniments" during the group presentation.*

---

litterbug *(noun)*

A person who litters public places with refuse.

- *In class, the teacher used "litterbug" to mean a person who litters public places with refuse.*

- *They discussed "litterbug" during the group presentation.*

---

liveing *(verb)*

Pursue a positive and satisfying existence.

- *Learners should practice how to use "liveing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "liveing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

loches *(noun)*

A long narrow inlet of the sea in Scotland (especially when it is nearly landlocked).

- *Understanding "loches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "loches" means with a simple example.*

---

lunchrooms *(noun)*

A restaurant (in a facility) where lunch can be purchased.

- *In class, the teacher used "lunchrooms" to mean a restaurant (in a facility) where lunch can be....*
- *They discussed "lunchrooms" during the group presentation.*

---

lusus naturae *(noun)*

A person or animal that is markedly unusual or deformed.

- *In class, the teacher used "lusus naturae" to mean a person or animal that is markedly unusual or deformed.*
- *The article explained what "lusus naturae" means with a simple example.*

---

lxxxiv *(adjective)*

Being four more than eighty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lxxxiv."*
- *Would you call this situation "lxxxiv"? Explain why.*

---

lysimachia *(noun)*

Loosestrife: a cosmopolitan genus found in damp or swampy terrain having usually yellow flowers; inclined to be invasive.

- *He looked up "lysimachia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysimachia."*

---

maharajahs *(noun)*

A great raja; a Hindu prince or king in India ranking above a raja.

- *Understanding "maharajahs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maharajahs" to mean a great raja; a hindu prince or king in india....*

---

mannikin *(noun)*

A woman who wears clothes to display fashions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mannikin."*
- *He looked up "mannikin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manoeuvers *(verb)*

Act in order to achieve a certain goal.

- *Can you use "manoeuvers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "manoeuvers" and when to wait.*

---

martinmas *(noun)*

The feast of Saint Martin; a quarter day in Scotland.

- *In class, the teacher used "martinmas" to mean the feast of saint martin; a quarter day in scotland.*
- *He looked up "martinmas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

masquerader *(noun)*

A participant in a masquerade.

- *Understanding "masquerader" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "masquerader" means with a simple example.*

---

megacycles *(noun)*

One million periods per second.

- *The article explained what "megacycles" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "megacycles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

microdots *(noun)*

Photograph reduced to the size of a dot (usually for purposes of security).

- *Understanding "microdots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microdots" to mean photograph reduced to the size of a dot (usually....*

monobasic acid *(noun)*

An acid containing only one replaceable hydrogen atom per molecule.

- *Understanding "monobasic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "monobasic acid" means with a simple example.*

monotones *(noun)*

A single tone repeated with different words or different rhythms (especially in rendering liturgical texts).

- *He looked up "monotones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "monotones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mortifications *(noun)*

An instance in which you are caused to lose your prestige or self-respect.

- *The article explained what "mortifications" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mortifications" during the group presentation.*

mouse-ear hawkweed *(noun)*

European hawkweed having soft hairy leaves; sometimes placed in genus Hieracium.

- *Understanding "mouse-ear hawkweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mouse-ear hawkweed" to mean european hawkweed having soft hairy leaves;....*

musculus abductor hallucis *(noun)*

The abductor muscle of the great toe.

- *Understanding "musculus abductor hallucis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus abductor hallucis."*

myotonia congenita *(noun)*

A mild, rare, congenital form of myotonia characterized by muscle stiffness.

- *He looked up "myotonia congenita" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myotonia congenita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

narwal *(noun)*

Small Arctic whale the male having a long spiral ivory tusk.

- *The article explained what "narwal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "narwal" during the group presentation.*

necklet *(noun)*

Decoration worn about the neck (fur piece or tight necklace) as an ornament.

- *He looked up "necklet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "necklet" to mean decoration worn about the neck (fur piece or tight....*

neuroblast *(noun)*

A cell from which a nerve cell develops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuroblast."*
- *The article explained what "neuroblast" means with a simple example.*

neuromas *(noun)*

Any tumor derived from cells of the nervous system.

- *He looked up "neuromas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "neuromas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

newfoundlands *(noun)*

A breed of very large heavy dogs with a thick coarse usually black coat; highly intelligent dogs and vigorous swimmers; developed in Newfoundland.

- *Understanding "newfoundlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newfoundlands" to mean a breed of very large heavy dogs with a thick....*

---

nibbed *(adjective)*

(used of pens) having a writing point or nib especially of a certain kind.

- *A broad-nibbed pen.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nibbed" when it is (used of pens) having a writing point or nib....*

---

noachian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Noah or his time.

- *Noachian deluge.*
- *A "noachian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

noctuid *(noun)*

Usually dull-colored medium-sized nocturnal moth; the usually smooth-bodied larvae are destructive agricultural pests.

- *Understanding "noctuid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "noctuid" means with a simple example.*

---

noctuid moth *(noun)*

Usually dull-colored medium-sized nocturnal moth; the usually smooth-bodied larvae are destructive agricultural pests.

- *In class, the teacher used "noctuid moth" to mean usually dull-colored medium-sized nocturnal moth;....*
- *Understanding "noctuid moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonessentials *(noun)*

Anything that is not essential.

- *He looked up "nonessentials" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nonessentials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

norvasc *(noun)*

A vasodilator (trade name Norvasc) taken in tablet form; prescribed for hypertension and angina pectoris.

- *Understanding "norvasc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "norvasc" because he had never seen it before.*

---

notturno *(noun)*

A pensive lyrical piece of music (especially for the piano).

- *They discussed "notturno" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "notturno" means with a simple example.*

---

novelized *(verb)*

Convert into the form or the style of a novel.

- *The author novelized the historical event.*
- *The coach explained when to use "novelized" and when to wait.*

---

nypa *(noun)*

Monotypic genus of palms of Australasia.

- *Understanding "nypa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nypa" to mean monotypic genus of palms of australasia.*

---

oinking *(verb)*

Utter a high-pitched cry, characteristic of pigs.

- *Can you use "oinking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "oinking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

orange hawkweed *(noun)*

European hawkweed having flower heads with bright orange-red rays; a troublesome weed especially as naturalized in northeastern North America; sometimes placed in genus Hieracium.

- *He looked up "orange hawkweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "orange hawkweed" during the group presentation.*

orlon *(noun)*

An acrylic fiber or the lightweight crease-resistant fabric made with Orlon yarns.

- *Understanding "orlon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "orlon" because he had never seen it before.*

oryctolagus *(noun)*

Old World rabbits.

- *In class, the teacher used "oryctolagus" to mean old world rabbits.*
- *He looked up "oryctolagus" because he had never seen it before.*

overuses *(verb)*

Make use of too often or too extensively.

- *The coach explained when to use "overuses" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overuses" in real sentences.*

palmettos *(noun)*

Any of several low-growing palms with fan-shaped leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palmettos."*
- *He looked up "palmettos" because he had never seen it before.*

pancreases *(noun)*

A large elongated exocrine gland located behind the stomach; secretes pancreatic juice and insulin.

- *They discussed "pancreases" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pancreases" because he had never seen it before.*

panoche *(noun)*

Fudge made with brown sugar and butter and milk and nuts.

- *Understanding "panoche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "panoche" because he had never seen it before.*

pantomimed *(verb)*

Act out without words but with gestures and bodily movements only.

- *She tried to use "pantomimed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pantomimed" in real sentences.*

para aminobenzoic acid *(noun)*

A metabolic acid found in yeast and liver cells; used to make dyes and drugs and sun blockers.

- *The article explained what "para aminobenzoic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "para aminobenzoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parallelisms *(noun)*

Similarity by virtue of corresponding.

- *They discussed "parallelisms" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parallelisms."*

partible *(adjective)*

(of e.g. property) capable of being parted or divided.

- *A partible estate.*
- *A "partible" approach may work better in this case.*

patrilineally *(adverb)*

By descent through the male line.

- *Place "patrilineally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "patrilineally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

paul heyse *(noun)*

German writer (1830-1914).

- *In class, the teacher used "paul heyse" to mean german writer (1830-1914).*
- *They discussed "paul heyse" during the group presentation.*

---

pennyweight *(noun)*

A unit of apothecary weight equal to 24 grains.

- *Understanding "pennyweight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pennyweight" during the group presentation.*

---

peroneus *(noun)*

Muscle of the lower leg that is involved in moving the foot.

- *They discussed "peroneus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "peroneus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phacelia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Phacelia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phacelia."*
- *He looked up "phacelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phacelia minor *(noun)*

Desert plant of southern California with blue or violet tubular flowers in terminal racemes.

- *In class, the teacher used "phacelia minor" to mean desert plant of southern california with blue or....*
- *The article explained what "phacelia minor" means with a simple example.*

---

phalacrocorax carbo *(noun)*

Large voracious dark-colored long-necked seabird with a distensible pouch for holding fish; used in Asia to catch fish.

- *Understanding "phalacrocorax carbo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phalacrocorax carbo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phlebotomists *(noun)*

Someone who practices phlebotomy.

- *They discussed "phlebotomists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "phlebotomists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phytolacca americana *(noun)*

Tall coarse perennial American herb having small white flowers followed by blackish-red berries on long drooping racemes; young fleshy stems are edible; berries and root are poisonous.

- *The article explained what "phytolacca americana" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "phytolacca americana" during the group presentation.*

---

piagetian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like or in the manner of Jean Piaget.

- *Students compared "piagetian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "piagetian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

picas *(noun)*

A linear unit (1/6 inch) used in printing.

- *In class, the teacher used "picas" to mean a linear unit (1/6 inch) used in printing.*
- *They discussed "picas" during the group presentation.*

---

pickfords *(noun)*

United States film actress (born in Canada) who starred in silent films (1893-1979).

- *They discussed "pickfords" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what “pickfords” means with a simple example.*

pirogues *(noun)*

A canoe made by hollowing out and shaping a large log.

- *Understanding “pirogues” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pirogues” means with a simple example.*

pissers *(noun)*

A very disagreeable difficulty.

- *The article explained what “pissers” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pissers.”*

placidity *(noun)*

A disposition free from stress or emotion.

- *The article explained what “placidity” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “placidity” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pleomorphism *(noun)*

(chemistry) the existence of different kinds of crystal of the same chemical compound.

- *The article explained what “pleomorphism” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pleomorphism” to mean (chemistry) the existence of different kinds of....*

ploughmen *(noun)*

A man who plows.

- *The article explained what “ploughmen” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ploughmen” during the group presentation.*

plunks *(verb)*

Pull lightly but sharply with a plucking motion.

- *In everyday English, people use “plunks” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “plunks” in real sentences.*

podiceps *(noun)*

Type genus of the Podicipedidae: grebes.

- *The article explained what “podiceps” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “podiceps” during the group presentation.*

podocarpus nivalis *(noun)*

Low wide-spreading coniferous shrub of New Zealand mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used “podocarpus nivalis” to mean low wide-spreading coniferous shrub of new zealand....*
- *They discussed “podocarpus nivalis” during the group presentation.*

podocarpus spicata *(noun)*

Conifer of Australia and New Zealand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “podocarpus spicata.”*
- *Understanding “podocarpus spicata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

poleaxed *(verb)*

Fell with or as if with a poleax.

- *The coach explained when to use “poleaxed” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “poleaxed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

pollarded *(verb)*

Convert into a pollard.

- *In everyday English, people use “pollarded” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “pollarded” in real sentences.*

polyarteritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of several arteries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyarteritis."*
- *He looked up "polyarteritis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porridges *(noun)*

Soft food made by boiling oatmeal or other meal or legumes in water or milk until thick.

- *The article explained what "porridges" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "porridges" during the group presentation.*

---

portugueses *(noun)*

The Romance language spoken in Portugal and Brazil.

- *He looked up "portugueses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "portugueses" to mean the romance language spoken in portugal and brazil.*

---

potpie *(noun)*

Deep-dish meat and vegetable pie or a meat stew with dumplings.

- *The article explained what "potpie" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potpie."*

---

praenomen *(noun)*

The first name of a citizen of ancient Rome.

- *They discussed "praenomen" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "praenomen" means with a simple example.*

---

predacious *(adjective)*

Living by or given to victimizing others for personal gain; ; - Peter S. Prescott; - W.E.Swinton.

- *A predacious kind of animal–the early geological gangster.*
- *The speaker chose "predacious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prefiguration *(noun)*

An example that prefigures or foreshadows what is to come.

- *The article explained what "prefiguration" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prefiguration."*

---

preponderate *(verb)*

Weigh more heavily.

- *He did not know how to use "preponderate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "preponderate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

profundities *(noun)*

The quality of being physically deep.

- *In class, the teacher used "profundities" to mean the quality of being physically deep.*
- *They discussed "profundities" during the group presentation.*

---

psyllids *(noun)*

Small active cicada-like insect with hind legs adapted for leaping; feeds on plant juices.

- *Understanding "psyllids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "psyllids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

puffinus *(noun)*

Shearwaters.

- *He looked up "puffinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puffinus."*

---

quadrics *(noun)*

A curve or surface whose equation (in Cartesian coordinates) is of the second degree.

- *Understanding “quadrics” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “quadrics” to mean a curve or surface whose equation (in cartesian....*

---

queerer *(adjective)*

Beyond or deviating from the usual or expected.

- *A “queerer” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “queerer” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

quizzers *(noun)*

Someone who administers a test to determine your qualifications.

- *The article explained what “quizzers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “quizzers” to mean someone who administers a test to determine your....*

---

reclusiveness *(noun)*

A disposition to prefer seclusion or isolation.

- *The article explained what “reclusiveness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “reclusiveness” to mean a disposition to prefer seclusion or isolation.*

---

reevaluates *(verb)*

Revise or renew one’s assessment.

- *In everyday English, people use “reevaluates” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “reevaluates” until he saw an example.*

---

refacing *(verb)*

Provide with a new facing.

- *In everyday English, people use “refacing” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “refacing” in real sentences.*

---

repayed *(verb)*

Act or give recompense in recognition of someone’s behavior or actions.

- *She tried to use “repayed” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “repayed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

resuspension *(noun)*

A renewed suspension of insoluble particles after they have been precipitated.

- *In class, the teacher used “resuspension” to mean a renewed suspension of insoluble particles after....*
- *The article explained what “resuspension” means with a simple example.*

---

rived *(verb)*

Separate or cut with a tool, such as a sharp instrument.

- *The coach explained when to use “rived” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “rived” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ruckle *(verb)*

Make wrinkles or creases on a smooth surface; make a pressed, folded or wrinkled line in.

- *The coach explained when to use “ruckle” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “ruckle” until he saw an example.*

---

runnier *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a fluid; capable of flowing and easily changing shape.

- *The speaker chose “runnier” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “runnier” when it is characteristic of a fluid; capable of flowing and....*

---

sailmakers *(noun)*

A maker of sails.

- *In class, the teacher used “sailmakers” to mean a maker of sails.*
- *They discussed “sailmakers” during the group presentation.*

saimiri *(noun)*

Squirrel monkeys.

- *In class, the teacher used "saimiri" to mean squirrel monkeys.*
- *Understanding "saimiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sandblaster *(noun)*

A tool that throws out a blast of steam laden with sand; used to clean or grind hard surfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandblaster."*
- *Understanding "sandblaster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sapiential *(adjective)*

Characterized by wisdom, especially the wisdom of God.

- *A sapiential government.*
- *Students compared "sapiential" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sapiential book *(noun)*

Any of the biblical books (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus) that are considered to contain wisdom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sapiential book."*
- *He looked up "sapiential book" because he had never seen it before.*

sarawakian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Sarawak or its people.

- *Sarawakian beaches.*
- *Sarawakian natives.*

satiates *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *The coach explained when to use "satiates" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "satiates" in real sentences.*

sauciness *(noun)*

Inappropriate playfulness.

- *Understanding "sauciness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sauciness" because he had never seen it before.*

seconder *(noun)*

Someone who endorses a motion or petition as a necessary preliminary to a discussion or vote.

- *They discussed "seconder" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "seconder" because he had never seen it before.*

semiprivate *(adjective)*

Confined to a small number of hospital patients.

- *Semiprivate room.*
- *A "semiprivate" approach may work better in this case.*

sensualism *(noun)*

(philosophy) the ethical doctrine that feeling is the only criterion for what is good.

- *In class, the teacher used "sensualism" to mean (philosophy) the ethical doctrine that feeling is....*
- *He looked up "sensualism" because he had never seen it before.*

shads *(noun)*

Herring-like food fishes that migrate from the sea to fresh water to spawn.

- *The article explained what "shads" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shads" to mean herring-like food fishes that migrate from the sea....*

shindy *(noun)*

A large and noisy party of people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shindy."*
- *He looked up "shindy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shirtfront *(noun)*

The front of a shirt (usually the part not covered by a jacket).

- *He had spilled catsup on his shirtfront.*
- *The article explained what "shirtfront" means with a simple example.*

---

shriller *(adjective)*

Of colors that are bright and gaudy.

- *A "shriller" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shriller."*

---

shrillness *(noun)*

The quality of being sharp or harsh to the senses.

- *The shrillness of her hair color.*
- *The article explained what "shrillness" means with a simple example.*

---

sinology *(noun)*

The study of Chinese history and language and culture.

- *Understanding "sinology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sinology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sizz *(verb)*

Make a sharp hissing sound, as if to show disapproval.

- *She tried to use "sizz" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sizz" and when to wait.*

---

sketchiness *(noun)*

Incompleteness of details.

- *In class, the teacher used "sketchiness" to mean incompleteness of details.*
- *They discussed "sketchiness" during the group presentation.*

---

snakewood *(noun)*

East Indian climbing shrub with twisted limbs and roots resembling serpents.

- *They discussed "snakewood" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "snakewood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

snapes *(verb)*

To grasp hastily or eagerly.

- *She tried to use "snapes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "snapes" in real sentences.*

---

someways *(adverb)*

In some unspecified way or manner; or by some unspecified means.

- *He answered "someways," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "someways" in the final chapter.*

---

spathes *(noun)*

A conspicuous bract surrounding or subtending a spadix or other inflorescence.

- *He looked up "spathes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spathes."*

---

spellbinders *(noun)*

An orator who can hold his listeners spellbound.

- *The article explained what "spellbinders" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spellbinders.”*

spotted weakfish *(noun)*

Weakfish of southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of United States.

- *The article explained what “spotted weakfish” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “spotted weakfish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stellite *(noun)*

A very hard alloy of cobalt and chromium with cobalt as the principal ingredient; used to make cutting tools and for surfaces subject to heavy wear.

- *In class, the teacher used “stellite” to mean a very hard alloy of cobalt and chromium with....*
- *Understanding “stellite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

subtend *(verb)*

Be opposite to; of angles and sides, in geometry.

- *Can you use “subtend” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “subtend” when talking about this idea.*

sufferable *(adjective)*

Capable of being borne though unpleasant.

- *Sufferable punishment.*
- *A “sufferable” approach may work better in this case.*

summersault *(noun)*

An acrobatic feat in which the feet roll over the head (either forward or backward) and return.

- *In class, the teacher used “summersault” to mean an acrobatic feat in which the feet roll over the....*
- *They discussed “summersault” during the group presentation.*

sunbathes *(verb)*

Expose one’s body to the sun.

- *Can you use “sunbathes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “sunbathes” and when to wait.*

superfecta *(noun)*

A bet that you can pick the first four finishers in a race in the right order.

- *In class, the teacher used “superfecta” to mean a bet that you can pick the first four finishers in....*
- *The article explained what “superfecta” means with a simple example.*

superficialities *(noun)*

Shallowness in terms of affecting only surface layers of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “superficialities.”*
- *The article explained what “superficialities” means with a simple example.*

supervening *(verb)*

Take place as an additional or unexpected development.

- *Learners should practice how to use “supervening” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “supervening” when talking about this idea.*

syncretized *(verb)*

Unite (beliefs or conflicting principles).

- *The coach explained when to use “syncretized” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “syncretized” carefully so everyone would understand.*

synthesist *(noun)*

An intellectual who synthesizes or uses synthetic methods.

- *Understanding “synthesist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “synthesist” means with a simple example.*

tarmacadam *(noun)*

A paved surface having compressed layers of broken rocks held together with tar.

- *The article explained what "tarmacadam" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tarmacadam" during the group presentation.*

---

tarquinius superbus *(noun)*

According to legend, the seventh and last Etruscan king of Rome who was expelled for his cruelty (reigned from 534 to 510 BC).

- *Understanding "tarquinius superbus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tarquinius superbus" to mean according to legend, the seventh and last etruscan....*

---

tebet *(noun)*

The fourth month of the civil year; the tenth month of the ecclesiastical year (in December and January).

- *He looked up "tebet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tebet" to mean the fourth month of the civil year; the tenth month....*

---

telefilms *(noun)*

A movie that is made to be shown on television.

- *They discussed "telefilms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "telefilms" means with a simple example.*

---

temptresses *(noun)*

A woman who is considered to be dangerously seductive.

- *The article explained what "temptresses" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "temptresses" during the group presentation.*

---

tensest *(adjective)*

Taut or rigid; stretched tight.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tensest" when it is taut or rigid; stretched tight.*
- *The speaker chose "tensest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

thalweg *(noun)*

A line following the lowest points of a valley.

- *He looked up "thalweg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thalweg."*

---

thenar *(noun)*

The fleshy area of the palm at the base of the thumb.

- *In class, the teacher used "thenar" to mean the fleshy area of the palm at the base of the thumb.*
- *He looked up "thenar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thermometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to thermometry.

- *Helium gas was the thermometric fluid.*
- *The speaker chose "thermometric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

thiazides *(noun)*

Any of a group of drugs commonly used as diuretics in the treatment of hypertension; they block the reabsorption of sodium in the kidneys.

- *They discussed "thiazides" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thiazides" means with a simple example.*

---

thoracentesis *(noun)*

Removal of fluid from the chest by centesis for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

- *In class, the teacher used "thoracentesis" to mean removal of fluid from the chest by centesis for....*
- *The article explained what "thoracentesis" means with a simple example.*

---

tided *(verb)*

Rise or move forward.

- *Learners should practice how to use “tided” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “tided” and when to wait.*

---

tightlipped *(adjective)*

Inclined to secrecy or reticence about divulging information.

- *It is useful to describe something as “tightlipped” when it is inclined to secrecy or reticence about divulging....*
- *Students compared “tightlipped” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

torrey’s pine *(noun)*

Medium-sized five-needled pine of southwestern California having long cylindrical cones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “torrey’s pine.”*
- *Understanding “torrey’s pine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toxicodendron *(noun)*

In some classifications: comprising those members of the genus Rhus having foliage that is poisonous to the touch; of North America and northern South America.

- *He looked up “toxicodendron” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “toxicodendron.”*

---

traduce *(verb)*

Speak unfavorably about.

- *Learners should practice how to use “traduce” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “traduce” when talking about this idea.*

---

treacheries *(noun)*

An act of deliberate betrayal.

- *The article explained what “treacheries” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “treacheries.”*

---

tricolours *(noun)*

A flag having three colored stripes (especially the French flag).

- *In class, the teacher used “tricolours” to mean a flag having three colored stripes (especially the....*
- *Understanding “tricolours” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tups *(noun)*

Uncastrated adult male sheep.

- *He looked up “tups” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tups.”*

---

tureens *(noun)*

Large deep serving dish with a cover; for serving soups and stews.

- *In class, the teacher used “tureens” to mean large deep serving dish with a cover; for serving....*
- *The article explained what “tureens” means with a simple example.*

---

turnes *(verb)*

To break and turn over earth especially with a plow.

- *Can you use “turnes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “turnes” and when to wait.*

---

ululation *(noun)*

A long loud emotional utterance.

- *They discussed “ululation” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ululation.”*

---

unaccessible *(adjective)*

Capable of being reached only with great difficulty or not at all.

- *A “unaccessible” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “unaccessible” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

uncompassionate *(adjective)*

Lacking compassion or feeling for others; - Shakespeare.

- *Nor silver-shedding tears could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.*
- *A "uncompassionate" approach may work better in this case.*

uncorrectable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being controlled or managed.

- *An uncorrectable habit.*
- *A "uncorrectable" approach may work better in this case.*

uncus *(noun)*

(biology) any hook-shaped process or part.

- *In class, the teacher used "uncus" to mean (biology) any hook-shaped process or part.*
- *They discussed "uncus" during the group presentation.*

undermentioned *(adjective)*

About to be mentioned or specified.

- *A "undermentioned" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "undermentioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

underrates *(verb)*

Make too low an estimate of.

- *He did not know how to use "underrates" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "underrates" when talking about this idea.*

undesirability *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that should be avoided.

- *In class, the teacher used "undesirability" to mean the quality possessed by something that should be....*
- *He looked up "undesirability" because he had never seen it before.*

undiscerning *(adjective)*

Lacking discernment.

- *A "undiscerning" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undiscerning."*

undiscriminating *(adjective)*

Not discriminating.

- *Students compared "undiscriminating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undiscriminating."*

undutiful *(adjective)*

Lacking due respect or dutifulness.

- *An undutiful son.*
- *Would you call this situation "undutiful"? Explain why.*

unilateralist *(noun)*

An advocate of unilateralism.

- *They discussed "unilateralist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unilateralist."*

unmourned *(adjective)*

Not grieved for; causing no mourning.

- *A "unmourned" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unmourned."*

unprovided for *(adjective)*

Without income or means.

- *Left his family unprovided for.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unprovided for."*

---

unresisting *(adjective)*

Offering no resistance; ; - Theodore Roosevelt.

- *A "unresisting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unresisting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsympathetically *(adverb)*

Without sympathy; in an unsympathetic manner.

- *The judge listened to the accused unsympathetically.*
- *She spoke "unsympathetically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unwomanly *(adjective)*

Not womanly.

- *The logical clearness of her arguments...condemned her as eccentric and unwomanly.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unwomanly" when it is not womanly.*

---

uppp *(noun)*

Surgical resection of unnecessary palatal and oropharyngeal tissue to open the airway; intended to cure extreme cases of snoring (with or without sleep apnea).

- *The article explained what "uppp" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "uppp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena labialis inferior *(noun)*

A tributary of the facial vein that drains the lower lip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena labialis inferior."*
- *He looked up "vena labialis inferior" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena labialis superior *(noun)*

A tributary of the facial vein that drains the upper lip.

- *He looked up "vena labialis superior" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena labialis superior" to mean a tributary of the facial vein that drains the....*

---

viis *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.

- *They discussed "viis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viis" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.*

---

waul *(verb)*

Make high-pitched, whiney noises.

- *In everyday English, people use "waul" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "waul" in real sentences.*

---

weakfish *(noun)*

Lean flesh of food and game fishes of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *He looked up "weakfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weakfish."*

---

weatherboards *(noun)*

A long thin board with one edge thicker than the other; used as siding by lapping one board over the board below.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weatherboards."*
- *The article explained what "weatherboards" means with a simple example.*

---

weder *(adjective)*

Having been taken in marriage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "weder."*

- *Students compared "weder" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

weekending *(verb)*

Spend the weekend.

- *Can you use "weekending" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "weekending" when talking about this idea.*

---

whaleboats *(noun)*

A long narrow boat designed for quick turning and use in rough seas.

- *He looked up "whaleboats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "whaleboats" during the group presentation.*

---

wheedled *(verb)*

Influence or urge by gentle urging, caressing, or flattering.

- *Learners should practice how to use "wheedled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "wheedled" when talking about this idea.*

---

whitmans *(noun)*

United States poet who celebrated the greatness of America (1819-1892).

- *They discussed "whitmans" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "whitmans" means with a simple example.*

---

wystan hugh auden *(noun)*

United States poet (born in England) (1907-1973).

- *The article explained what "wystan hugh auden" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wystan hugh auden" during the group presentation.*

---

yardies *(noun)*

Member of an international gang of Jamaican criminals who sell drugs and violence.

- *The article explained what "yardies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "yardies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yellow hawkweed *(noun)*

European hawkweed introduced into northeastern United States; locally troublesome weeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow hawkweed" to mean european hawkweed introduced into northeastern....*
- *They discussed "yellow hawkweed" during the group presentation.*

---

yenta *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a vulgar shrew; a shallow coarse termagant.

- *They discussed "yenta" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "yenta" means with a simple example.*

---

ablating *(verb)*

Wear away through erosion or vaporization.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ablating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ablating" when talking about this idea.*

---

ablations *(noun)*

The erosive process that reduces the size of glaciers.

- *The article explained what "ablations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ablations."*

---

aestivation *(noun)*

(botany) the arrangement of sepals and petals in a flower bud before it opens.

- *The article explained what "aestivation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aestivation" to mean (botany) the arrangement of sepals and petals in a....*

---

airsickness *(noun)*

Motion sickness experienced while traveling by air (especially during turbulence).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airsickness."*
- *He looked up "airsickness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

airstreams *(noun)*

A relatively well-defined prevailing wind.

- *The article explained what "airstreams" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "airstreams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

albizia saman *(noun)*

Large ornamental tropical American tree with bipinnate leaves and globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens and seed pods that are eaten by cattle.

- *Understanding "albizia saman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "albizia saman" during the group presentation.*

---

altricial *(adjective)*

(of hatchlings) naked and blind and dependent on parents for food.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "altricial."*
- *A "altricial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

amateurishly *(adverb)*

In an amateurish manner.

- *He performed the piece amateurishly.*
- *She spoke "amateurishly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

amniotes *(noun)*

Any member of the Amniota.

- *In class, the teacher used "amniotes" to mean any member of the amniota.*
- *The article explained what "amniotes" means with a simple example.*

---

ampersands *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (&) used to represent conjunction (and).

- *Understanding "ampersands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ampersands" to mean a punctuation mark (&) used to represent....*

---

anamorphosis *(noun)*

The evolution of one type of organism from another by a long series of gradual changes.

- *He looked up "anamorphosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anamorphosis."*

---

angoras *(noun)*

A long-haired breed of cat similar to the Persian cat.

- *The article explained what "angoras" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angoras."*

---

appenzeller *(noun)*

A smaller of the four Swiss breeds.

- *He looked up "appenzeller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "appenzeller" during the group presentation.*

---

apprising *(verb)*

Inform (somebody) of something.

- *Can you use "apprising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "apprising" and when to wait.*

---

arraying *(verb)*

Lay out orderly or logically in a line or as if in a line.

- *In everyday English, people use "arraying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "arraying" in real sentences.*

---

artiodactyla *(noun)*

An order of hooved mammals of the subclass Eutheria (including pigs and peccaries and hippopotami and members of the suborder Ruminantia) having an even number of functional toes.

- *The article explained what "artiodactyla" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artiodactyla" to mean an order of hooved mammals of the subclass eutheria....*

---

autogyro *(noun)*

An aircraft that is supported in flight by unpowered rotating horizontal wings (or blades); forward propulsion is provided by a conventional propeller.

- *Understanding "autogyro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autogyro" to mean an aircraft that is supported in flight by....*

---

autosome *(noun)*

Any chromosome that is not a sex chromosome; appear in pairs in body cells but as single chromosomes in spermatozoa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autosome."*
- *The article explained what "autosome" means with a simple example.*

---

baals *(noun)*

Any of numerous local fertility and nature deities worshipped by ancient Semitic peoples; the Hebrews considered Baal a false god.

- *They discussed "baals" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "baals" means with a simple example.*

---

backrests *(noun)*

A support that you can lean against while sitting.

- *Understanding "backrests" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "backrests" during the group presentation.*

---

bahais *(noun)*

A teacher of or believer in Bahaism.

- *He looked up "bahais" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bahais" during the group presentation.*

---

bailiwicks *(noun)*

The area over which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

- *Understanding "bailiwicks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bailiwicks" means with a simple example.*

---

ballpoints *(noun)*

A pen that has a small metal ball as the point of transfer of ink to paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "ballpoints" to mean a pen that has a small metal ball as the point of....*
- *Understanding "ballpoints" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barye *(noun)*

The absolute unit of pressure equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

- *The article explained what "barye" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barye" to mean the absolute unit of pressure equal to one dyne per....*

---

battle of leuctra *(noun)*

Thebes defeated Sparta in 371 BC; the battle ended Sparta's military supremacy in Greece.

- *The article explained what "battle of leuctra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "battle of leuctra" during the group presentation.*

---

beamy *(adjective)*

Radiating or as if radiating light.

- *A beamy cargo ship.*
- *Students compared "beamy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

beetling *(adjective)*

Jutting or overhanging.

- *Would you call this situation "beetling"? Explain why.*
- *A "beetling" approach may work better in this case.*

bemuse *(verb)*

Cause to be confused emotionally.

- *He did not know how to use "bemuse" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bemuse" and when to wait.*

benford's law *(noun)*

A law used by auditors to identify fictitious populations of numbers; applies to any population of numbers derived from other numbers.

- *Benford's law holds that 30% of the time the first non-zero digit of a derived number will be 1 and it will be 9 only 4.6% of the time.*
- *He looked up "benford's law" because he had never seen it before.*

bettinger *(adjective)*

Preoccupied with the pursuit of pleasure and especially games of chance.

- *Students compared "bettinger" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bettinger"? Explain why.*

biface *(adjective)*

Having two faces or fronts.

- *Would you call this situation "biface"? Explain why.*
- *A "biface" approach may work better in this case.*

bloodlessly *(adverb)*

Without bloodshed; in a bloodless manner; without shedding blood.

- *The coup disposed of the dictator bloodlessly.*
- *She spoke "bloodlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

blueback salmon *(noun)*

Small salmon with red flesh; found in rivers and tributaries of the northern Pacific and valued as food; adults die after spawning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blueback salmon."*
- *The article explained what "blueback salmon" means with a simple example.*

bluebottles *(noun)*

An annual Eurasian plant cultivated in North America having showy heads of blue or purple or pink or white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluebottles."*
- *They discussed "bluebottles" during the group presentation.*

bouteloua gracilis *(noun)*

A pasture grass of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "bouteloua gracilis" to mean a pasture grass of western north america.*
- *The article explained what "bouteloua gracilis" means with a simple example.*

bradfords *(noun)*

United States printer (born in England) whose press produced the first American prayer book and the New York City's first newspaper (1663-1752).

- *The article explained what "bradfords" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bradfords" to mean united states printer (born in england) whose press....*

brickyards *(noun)*

A place where bricks are made and sold.

- *Understanding "brickyards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brickyards" to mean a place where bricks are made and sold.*

broomcorn *(noun)*

Tall grasses grown for the elongated stiff-branched panicle used for brooms and brushes.

- *They discussed "broomcorn" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "broomcorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bunchgrass *(noun)*

Any of various grasses of many genera that grow in tufts or clumps rather than forming a sod or mat; chiefly of western United States.

- *He looked up "bunchgrass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bunchgrass" to mean any of various grasses of many genera that grow in....*

---

buyed *(verb)*

Acquire by trade or sacrifice or exchange.

- *In everyday English, people use "buyed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "buyed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

byssus *(noun)*

Tuft of strong filaments by which e.g. a mussel makes itself fast to a fixed surface.

- *The article explained what "byssus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "byssus" to mean tuft of strong filaments by which e.g. a mussel....*

---

cabriolets *(noun)*

Small two-wheeled horse-drawn carriage; with two seats and a folding hood.

- *Understanding "cabriolets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cabriolets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caladium *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Caladium cultivated for their ornamental foliage variously patterned in white or pink or red.

- *He looked up "caladium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caladium" to mean any plant of the genus caladium cultivated for....*

---

calvaria *(noun)*

The dome of the skull.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calvaria."*
- *He looked up "calvaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

canebrake *(noun)*

A dense growth of cane (especially giant cane).

- *In class, the teacher used "canebrake" to mean a dense growth of cane (especially giant cane).*
- *The article explained what "canebrake" means with a simple example.*

---

carafate *(noun)*

Medicine consisting of a tablet (trade name Carafate) used to treat peptic ulcers; said to bind to the ulcer site and coat it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carafate."*
- *He looked up "carafate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carbineers *(noun)*

A soldier (historically a mounted soldier) who is armed with a carbine.

- *He looked up "carbineers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carbineers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardamine *(noun)*

Bittercress, bitter cress.

- *Understanding "cardamine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cardamine" during the group presentation.*

---

cardinalate *(noun)*

Cardinals collectively.

- *He looked up "cardinalate" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "cardinalate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardinalities *(noun)*

(mathematics) the number of elements in a set or group (considered as a property of that grouping).

- *He looked up "cardinalities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardinalities" to mean (mathematics) the number of elements in a set or....*

---

castrations *(noun)*

The deletion of objectionable parts from a literary work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castrations."*
- *He looked up "castrations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

catchwords *(noun)*

A favorite saying of a sect or political group.

- *In class, the teacher used "catchwords" to mean a favorite saying of a sect or political group.*
- *The article explained what "catchwords" means with a simple example.*

---

cavalries *(noun)*

A highly mobile army unit.

- *In class, the teacher used "cavalries" to mean a highly mobile army unit.*
- *The article explained what "cavalries" means with a simple example.*

---

cerussite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of lead carbonate that is an important source of lead.

- *They discussed "cerussite" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cerussite" to mean a mineral consisting of lead carbonate that is an....*

---

cervidae *(noun)*

Deer: reindeer; moose or elks; muntjacs; roe deer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cervidae."*
- *He looked up "cervidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chancre *(noun)*

A small hard painless nodule at the site of entry of a pathogen (as syphilis).

- *He looked up "chancre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chancre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chancroid *(noun)*

Infectious venereal ulcer.

- *The article explained what "chancroid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chancroid" to mean infectious venereal ulcer.*

---

cheekier *(adjective)*

Offensively bold.

- *Students compared "cheekier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cheekier" when it is offensively bold.*

---

cheesemongers *(noun)*

Someone who sells cheese.

- *He looked up "cheesemongers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cheesemongers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chelae *(noun)*

A grasping structure on the limb of a crustacean or other arthropods.

- *He looked up "chelae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelae."*

---

chloris truncata *(noun)*

Perennial Australian grass having numerous long spikes arranged like the vanes of a windmill.

- *He looked up "chloris truncata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chloris truncata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christianities *(noun)*

The collective body of Christians throughout the world and history (found predominantly in Europe and the Americas and Australia).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christianities."*
- *The article explained what "christianities" means with a simple example.*

---

chromas *(noun)*

Chromatic purity: freedom from dilution with white and hence vivid in hue.

- *They discussed "chromas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromas."*

---

chrysanthemum parthenium *(noun)*

Bushy aromatic European perennial herb having clusters of buttonlike white-rayed flower heads; valued traditionally for medicinal uses; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chrysanthemum parthenium."*
- *He looked up "chrysanthemum parthenium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clangour *(noun)*

A loud resonant repeating noise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clangour."*
- *They discussed "clangour" during the group presentation.*

---

class polychaeta *(noun)*

Marine annelid worms.

- *In class, the teacher used "class polychaeta" to mean marine annelid worms.*
- *He looked up "class polychaeta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

claudius ptolemaeus *(noun)*

Alexandrian astronomer (of the 2nd century) who proposed a geocentric system of astronomy that was undisputed until the late Renaissance.

- *The article explained what "claudius ptolemaeus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claudius ptolemaeus."*

---

clitoridectomy *(noun)*

Excision of the clitoris.

- *The article explained what "clitoridectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clitoridectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

clotheshorse *(noun)*

A framework on which to hang clothes (as for drying).

- *The article explained what "clotheshorse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clotheshorse" to mean a framework on which to hang clothes (as for drying).*

---

codefendants *(noun)*

A defendant who has been joined together with one or more other defendants in a single action.

- *Understanding "codefendants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "codefendants" during the group presentation.*

---

coltish *(adjective)*

Given to merry frolicking.

- *Would you call this situation "coltish"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "coltish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

commissariats *(noun)*

A stock or supply of foods.

- *The article explained what "commissariats" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commissariats."*

---

concupiscent *(adjective)*

Vigorously passionate.

- *Students compared "concupiscent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "concupiscent"? Explain why.*

---

confuted *(verb)*

Prove to be false.

- *The coach explained when to use "confuted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "confuted" until he saw an example.*

---

connecter *(noun)*

An instrumentality that connects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "connecter."*
- *Understanding "connecter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

connives *(verb)*

Form intrigues (for) in an underhand manner.

- *He did not know how to use "connives" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "connives" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

consummates *(verb)*

Make perfect; bring to perfection.

- *He did not know how to use "consummates" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "consummates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

convertors *(noun)*

A device for changing one substance or form or state into another.

- *They discussed "convertors" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convertors."*

---

copular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a copula.

- *A copular verb.*
- *Would you call this situation "copular"? Explain why.*

---

copys *(noun)*

A thing made to be similar or identical to another thing.

- *In class, the teacher used "copys" to mean a thing made to be similar or identical to another....*
- *They discussed "copys" during the group presentation.*

---

cornishmen *(noun)*

A man who is a native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

- *He looked up "cornishmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornishmen."*

---

crambe *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs with large leaves that resemble the leaves of cabbages.

- *In class, the teacher used "crambe" to mean annual or perennial herbs with large leaves that....*
- *They discussed "crambe" during the group presentation.*

---

credos *(noun)*

Any system of principles or beliefs.

- *He looked up "credos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "credos."*

cuboids *(noun)*

A rectangular parallelepiped.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuboids."*
- *He looked up "cuboids" because he had never seen it before.*

cumana *(noun)*

A port city in northeastern Venezuela on the Caribbean Sea; founded in 1523, it is the oldest European settlement in South America.

- *They discussed "cumana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cumana."*

cupressus macrocarpa *(noun)*

Tall California cypress endemic on Monterey Bay; widely used for ornament as well as reforestation and shelterbelt planting.

- *He looked up "cupressus macrocarpa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cupressus macrocarpa" during the group presentation.*

curacoa *(noun)*

Flavored with sour orange peel.

- *Understanding "curacoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "curacoa" because he had never seen it before.*

cyperus rotundus *(noun)*

A widely distributed perennial sedge having small edible nutlike tubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyperus rotundus."*
- *Understanding "cyperus rotundus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

daintier *(adjective)*

Excessively fastidious and easily disgusted.

- *Would you call this situation "daintier"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "daintier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

damozel *(noun)*

A young unmarried woman.

- *He looked up "damozel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "damozel."*

dastard *(adjective)*

Despicably cowardly; - F.D. Roosevelt.

- *The unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on...December 7th.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dastard."*

decencies *(noun)*

The quality of being polite and respectable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decencies."*
- *Understanding "decencies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

defilers *(noun)*

A person or organization that causes pollution of the environment.

- *In class, the teacher used "defilers" to mean a person or organization that causes pollution of....*
- *The article explained what "defilers" means with a simple example.*

degassed *(verb)*

Remove gas from.

- *The coach explained when to use "degassed" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "degassed" in real sentences.*

demagnetizing *(verb)*

Make nonmagnetic; take away the magnetic properties (of).

- *She tried to use "demagnetizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "demagnetizing" until he saw an example.*

---

demonetize *(verb)*

Deprive of value for payment.

- *Demonetize a coin.*
- *She tried to use "demonetize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deviser *(noun)*

A person who makes plans.

- *He looked up "deviser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "deviser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disarranged *(adjective)*

Having the arrangement disturbed; not in order.

- *Her disarranged hair.*
- *Students compared "disarranged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

discomfit *(verb)*

Cause to lose one's composure.

- *She tried to use "discomfit" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "discomfit" until he saw an example.*

---

dmus *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in music.

- *The article explained what "dmus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dmus" to mean a doctor's degree in music.*

---

dolichos *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical vines often placed in genera Dipogon or Lablab or Macrotyloma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dolichos."*
- *He looked up "dolichos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

duplexer *(adjective)*

(used technically of a device or process) having two parts.

- *The speaker chose "duplexer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "duplexer"? Explain why.*

---

effervesce *(verb)*

Become bubbly or frothy or foaming.

- *The coach explained when to use "effervesce" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "effervesce" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

elasmobranchs *(noun)*

Any of numerous fishes of the class Chondrichthyes characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton and placoid scales: sharks; rays; skates.

- *He looked up "elasmobranchs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elasmobranchs."*

---

eleemosynary *(adjective)*

Generous in assistance to the poor.

- *Eleemosynary relief.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "eleemosynary."*

---

enneads *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eight and one.

- *Understanding "enneads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "enneads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epidendrum *(noun)*

Large and variable genus of terrestrial or epiphytic or lithophytic orchids of tropical and subtropical Americas; some native to United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epidendrum."*
- *They discussed "epidendrum" during the group presentation.*

---

epiphenomenon *(noun)*

A secondary phenomenon that is a by-product of another phenomenon.

- *They discussed "epiphenomenon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "epiphenomenon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epiphora *(noun)*

Repetition of the ends of two or more successive sentences, verses, etc.

- *He looked up "epiphora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "epiphora" during the group presentation.*

---

equiangular *(adjective)*

Having all angles equal.

- *It is useful to describe something as "equiangular" when it is having all angles equal.*
- *Students compared "equiangular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

equiangular triangle *(noun)*

A three-sided regular polygon.

- *He looked up "equiangular triangle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equiangular triangle."*

---

eupatorium maculatum *(noun)*

North American herb having whorled leaves and terminal clusters of small pinkish or purple flower heads.

- *In class, the teacher used "eupatorium maculatum" to mean north american herb having whorled leaves and....*
- *Understanding "eupatorium maculatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expostulate *(verb)*

Reason with (somebody) for the purpose of dissuasion.

- *She tried to use "expostulate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "expostulate" and when to wait.*

---

fagus sylvatica pendula *(noun)*

Variety of European beech with pendulous limbs.

- *The article explained what "fagus sylvatica pendula" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fagus sylvatica pendula" to mean variety of european beech with pendulous limbs.*

---

family cervidae *(noun)*

Deer: reindeer; moose or elks; muntjacs; roe deer.

- *The article explained what "family cervidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cervidae" to mean deer: reindeer; moose or elks; muntjacs; roe deer.*

---

family pinaceae *(noun)*

A family of Pinaceae.

- *Understanding "family pinaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family pinaceae."*

---

fibrovascular bundle *(noun)*

A unit strand of the vascular system in stems and leaves of higher plants consisting essentially of xylem and phloem.

- *The article explained what "fibrovascular bundle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fibrovascular bundle" to mean a unit strand of the vascular system in stems and....*

---

filum *(noun)*

A threadlike structure (as a chainlike series of cells).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filum."*
- *Understanding "filum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finlands *(noun)*

Republic in northern Europe; achieved independence from Russia in 1917.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finlands."*
- *The article explained what "finlands" means with a simple example.*

flimsiness *(noun)*

The property of weakness by virtue of careless construction.

- *They discussed "flimsiness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "flimsiness" means with a simple example.*

floridly *(adverb)*

In a florid manner.

- *Floridly figurative prose.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "floridly" in the final chapter.*

flunkey *(noun)*

A person of unquestioning obedience.

- *He looked up "flunkey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "flunkey" during the group presentation.*

forwent *(verb)*

Do without or cease to hold or adhere to.

- *He did not know how to use "forwent" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "forwent" in real sentences.*

fractionate *(verb)*

Separate into constituents or fractions containing concentrated constituents.

- *The coach explained when to use "fractionate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "fractionate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fragilities *(noun)*

Quality of being easily damaged or destroyed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fragilities."*
- *Understanding "fragilities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

frontispieces *(noun)*

Front illustration facing the title page of a book.

- *Understanding "frontispieces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frontispieces."*

fussily *(adverb)*

In a fussy manner.

- *He spoke to her fussily.*
- *Using "fussily" can make your explanation more exact.*

galaxys *(noun)*

A splendid assemblage (especially of famous people).

- *They discussed "galaxys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "galaxys" because he had never seen it before.*

gameness *(noun)*

Disability of walking due to crippling of the legs or feet.

- *They discussed "gameness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gameness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gazella *(noun)*

Typical gazelles.

- *He looked up "gazella" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gazella" during the group presentation.*

---

gelatins *(noun)*

A thin translucent membrane used over stage lights for color effects.

- *The article explained what "gelatins" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gelatins" during the group presentation.*

---

genus caladium *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical South American tuberous perennials with large variously colored leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus caladium" to mean small genus of tropical south american tuberous....*
- *Understanding "genus caladium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cardamine *(noun)*

Bittercress, bitter cress.

- *He looked up "genus cardamine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cardamine."*

---

genus crambe *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs with large leaves that resemble the leaves of cabbages.

- *Understanding "genus crambe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus crambe."*

---

genus dolichos *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly tropical vines often placed in genera Dipogon or Lablab or Macrotyloma.

- *The article explained what "genus dolichos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dolichos" to mean genus of chiefly tropical vines often placed in....*

---

genus epidendrum *(noun)*

Large and variable genus of terrestrial or epiphytic or lithophytic orchids of tropical and subtropical Americas; some native to United States.

- *The article explained what "genus epidendrum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus epidendrum."*

---

genus gazella *(noun)*

Typical gazelles.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gazella" to mean typical gazelles.*
- *The article explained what "genus gazella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus glossina *(noun)*

Type genus of the Glossinidae: tsetse flies.

- *Understanding "genus glossina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus glossina" during the group presentation.*

---

genus lamium *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs: dead nettles; henbits.

- *They discussed "genus lamium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lamium" to mean genus of old world herbs: dead nettles; henbits.*

---

genus microsporum *(noun)*

A genus of fungus of the family Moniliaceae; causes ringworm.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus microsporum" to mean a genus of fungus of the family moniliaceae; causes....*
- *The article explained what "genus microsporum" means with a simple example.*

genus phytolacca *(noun)*

Type genus of Phytolaccaceae: pokeweed.

- *He looked up "genus phytolacca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phytolacca" to mean type genus of phytolaccaceae: pokeweed.*

genus plesiosaurus *(noun)*

A reptile genus of suborder Plesiosauria.

- *The article explained what "genus plesiosaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus plesiosaurus" during the group presentation.*

genus secale *(noun)*

Cereal grass widely cultivated for its grain: rye.

- *They discussed "genus secale" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus secale."*

genus strophanthus *(noun)*

Genus of tropical Asiatic and African shrubs and woody vines and small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus strophanthus."*
- *They discussed "genus strophanthus" during the group presentation.*

genus tectona *(noun)*

Small genus of southeastern Asian tropics: teak.

- *Understanding "genus tectona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus tectona" means with a simple example.*

girlishly *(adverb)*

Like a girl.

- *She was girlishly shy.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "girlishly" in the final chapter.*

glossina *(noun)*

Bloodsucking African fly; transmits sleeping sickness etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "glossina" to mean bloodsucking african fly; transmits sleeping....*
- *The article explained what "glossina" means with a simple example.*

grafs *(noun)*

German tennis player who won seven women's singles titles at Wimbledon (born in 1969).

- *The article explained what "grafs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grafs" to mean german tennis player who won seven women's singles....*

gregorys *(noun)*

The pope who sponsored the introduction of the modern calendar (1572-1585).

- *In class, the teacher used "gregorys" to mean the pope who sponsored the introduction of the....*
- *He looked up "gregorys" because he had never seen it before.*

grovels *(verb)*

Show submission or fear.

- *She tried to use "grovels" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "grovels" in real sentences.*

gruffness *(noun)*

An abrupt discourteous manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gruffness."*
- *They discussed "gruffness" during the group presentation.*

grumblers *(noun)*

A person given to excessive complaints and crying and whining.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grumblers."*
- *They discussed "grumblers" during the group presentation.*

---

gunsights *(noun)*

A sight used for aiming a gun.

- *He looked up "gunsights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunsights."*

---

gurs *(noun)*

A group of Niger-Congo languages spoken primarily in southeastern Mali and northern Ghana.

- *They discussed "gurs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gurs."*

---

hardtops *(noun)*

A car that resembles a convertible but has a fixed rigid top.

- *They discussed "hardtops" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hardtops."*

---

harebell *(noun)*

Perennial of northern hemisphere with slender stems and bell-shaped blue flowers.

- *The article explained what "harebell" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harebell" to mean perennial of northern hemisphere with slender stems....*

---

harmes *(verb)*

Cause or do harm to.

- *The coach explained when to use "harmes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "harmes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

heathenish *(adjective)*

Not acknowledging the God of Christianity and Judaism and Islam.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heathenish."*
- *The speaker chose "heathenish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hemingways *(noun)*

An American writer of fiction who won the Nobel prize for literature in 1954 (1899-1961).

- *He looked up "hemingways" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hemingways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemosiderin *(noun)*

A granular brown substance composed of ferric oxide; left from the breakdown of hemoglobin; can be a sign of disturbed iron metabolism.

- *They discussed "hemosiderin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hemosiderin" means with a simple example.*

---

hendrik antoon lorentz *(noun)*

Dutch physicist noted for work on electromagnetic theory (1853-1928).

- *He looked up "hendrik antoon lorentz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hendrik antoon lorentz" to mean dutch physicist noted for work on electromagnetic....*

---

heterocycle *(noun)*

A compound containing a heterocyclic ring.

- *They discussed "heterocycle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heterocycle" means with a simple example.*

---

hevesy *(noun)*

Hungarian chemist who studied radioisotopes and was one of the discoverers of the element hafnium (1885-1966).

- *In class, the teacher used "hevesy" to mean hungarian chemist who studied radioisotopes and was....*

- *Understanding "hevesy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hindoos *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Hindustan or India.

- *In class, the teacher used "hindoos" to mean a native or inhabitant of hindustan or india.*
- *The article explained what "hindoos" means with a simple example.*

---

hisss *(noun)*

A fricative sound (especially as an expression of disapproval).

- *Understanding "hisss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hisss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

histiocytic leukaemia *(noun)*

Leukemia characterized by the proliferation of monocytes and monoblasts in the blood.

- *He looked up "histiocytic leukaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "histiocytic leukaemia."*

---

homarus vulgaris *(noun)*

Lobster of Atlantic coast of Europe.

- *Understanding "homarus vulgaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homarus vulgaris."*

---

homegirls *(noun)*

A fellow female member of a youth gang.

- *He looked up "homegirls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homegirls."*

---

houris *(noun)*

A voluptuously beautiful young woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "houris" to mean a voluptuously beautiful young woman.*
- *The article explained what "houris" means with a simple example.*

---

hoyden *(noun)*

A girl who behaves in a boyish manner.

- *They discussed "hoyden" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hoyden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ilang-ilang *(noun)*

Oil distilled from flowers of the ilang-ilang tree; used in perfumery.

- *They discussed "ilang-ilang" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ilang-ilang" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ill-omened *(adjective)*

Marked by or promising bad fortune; ; ; ; - W.H.Prescott.

- *Would you call this situation "ill-omened"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "ill-omened" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ill-shapen *(adjective)*

So badly formed or out of shape as to be ugly.

- *An ill-shapen vase.*
- *The speaker chose "ill-shapen" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

immortalizes *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *The coach explained when to use "immortalizes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "immortalizes" in real sentences.*

---

inconsideration *(noun)*

The quality of failing to be considerate of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inconsideration."*
- *They discussed "inconsideration" during the group presentation.*

incrusted *(verb)*

Decorate or cover lavishly (as with gems).

- *He did not know how to use "incrusted" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "incrusted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

indemnifies *(verb)*

Secure against future loss, damage, or liability; give security for.

- *This plan indemnifies workers against wages lost through illness.*
- *He did not know how to use "indemnifies" until he saw an example.*

indolently *(adverb)*

In an indolent manner.

- *He lives indolently with his relatives.*
- *Place "indolently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

ingloriously *(adverb)*

In a dishonorable manner or to a dishonorable degree.

- *She spoke "ingloriously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "ingloriously" can make your explanation more exact.*

inoculates *(verb)*

Introduce an idea or attitude into the mind of.

- *He did not know how to use "inoculates" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "inoculates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

internationaler *(adjective)*

Concerning or belonging to all or at least two or more nations.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "internationaler."*
- *Students compared "internationaler" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

internationalise *(verb)*

Put under international control.

- *He did not know how to use "internationalise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "internationalise" and when to wait.*

internationality *(noun)*

Quality of being international in scope.

- *He applauded the internationality of scientific terminology.*
- *Understanding "internationality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

interrogatively *(adverb)*

In a questioning format.

- *She spoke "interrogatively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "interrogatively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

interwove *(verb)*

Interlace by or as if by weaving.

- *He did not know how to use "interwove" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "interwove" when talking about this idea.*

intubations *(noun)*

The insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow body organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "intubations" to mean the insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow....*
- *Understanding "intubations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invertase *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of sucrose into glucose and fructose.

- *They discussed "invertase" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "invertase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ionics *(noun)*

The dialect of Ancient Greek spoken and written in Attica and Athens and Ionia.

- *The article explained what "ionics" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ionics" during the group presentation.*

---

jacobinism *(noun)*

The ideology of the most radical element of the French Revolution that instituted the Reign of Terror.

- *They discussed "jacobinism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jacobinism" means with a simple example.*

---

jewfish *(noun)*

Large dark grouper with a thick head and rough scales.

- *Understanding "jewfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jewfish" during the group presentation.*

---

jnd *(noun)*

(psychophysics) the difference between two stimuli that (under properly controlled experimental conditions) is detected as often as it is undetected.

- *He looked up "jnd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jnd" during the group presentation.*

---

jobes *(verb)*

Arranged for contracted work to be done by others.

- *In everyday English, people use "jobes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jobes" in real sentences.*

---

judas maccabaeus *(noun)*

Jewish leader of a revolt in Judea that recovered Jerusalem around 166 BC; hero of the Apocryphal books I Maccabees and II Maccabees (?-161 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "judas maccabaeus" to mean jewish leader of a revolt in judea that recovered....*
- *The article explained what "judas maccabaeus" means with a simple example.*

---

keyboardists *(noun)*

A musician who plays a keyboard instrument.

- *He looked up "keyboardists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keyboardists."*

---

keynoted *(verb)*

Give the keynote address to (an audience).

- *In everyday English, people use "keynoted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "keynoted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

kibitzing *(verb)*

Make unwanted and intrusive comments.

- *He did not know how to use "kibitzing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "kibitzing" and when to wait.*

---

kidds *(noun)*

Scottish sea captain who was hired to protect British shipping in the Indian Ocean and then was accused of piracy and hanged (1645-1701).

- *They discussed "kidds" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kidds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

knuckler *(noun)*

A baseball pitch thrown with little speed or spin.

- *They discussed "knuckler" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knuckler" to mean a baseball pitch thrown with little speed or spin.*

krung thep *(noun)*

The capital and largest city and chief port of Thailand; a leading city in southeastern Asia; noted for Buddhist architecture.

- *Understanding "krung thep" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krung thep."*

lacrimation *(noun)*

Shedding tears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lacrimation."*
- *Understanding "lacrimation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lamium *(noun)*

Genus of Old World herbs: dead nettles; henbits.

- *The article explained what "lamium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lamium" during the group presentation.*

lamium album *(noun)*

European dead nettle with white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lamium album" to mean european dead nettle with white flowers.*
- *The article explained what "lamium album" means with a simple example.*

leuctra *(noun)*

Thebes defeated Sparta in 371 BC; the battle ended Sparta's military supremacy in Greece.

- *Understanding "leuctra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leuctra" during the group presentation.*

lipreading *(noun)*

Perceiving what a person is saying by observing the movements of the lips.

- *They discussed "lipreading" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lipreading" means with a simple example.*

logotypes *(noun)*

A company emblem or device.

- *Understanding "logotypes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "logotypes" means with a simple example.*

louisianians *(noun)*

A native or resident of Louisiana.

- *They discussed "louisianians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "louisianians" means with a simple example.*

lucys *(noun)*

Incomplete skeleton of female found in eastern Ethiopia in 1974.

- *Understanding "lucys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lucys" to mean incomplete skeleton of female found in eastern....*

luffa cylindrica *(noun)*

The loofah climber that has cylindrical fruit.

- *Understanding "luffa cylindrica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luffa cylindrica."*

luminesce *(verb)*

Be or become luminescent; exhibit luminescence.

- *He did not know how to use "luminesce" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "luminesce" when talking about this idea.*

---

lyrebird *(noun)*

Australian bird that resembles a pheasant; the courting male displays long tail feathers in a lyre shape.

- *The article explained what "lyrebird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lyrebird" to mean australian bird that resembles a pheasant; the....*

---

machine-displayable text *(noun)*

Electronic text that is stored and used in the form of a digital image.

- *They discussed "machine-displayable text" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "machine-displayable text" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maculate *(verb)*

Make dirty or spotty, as by exposure to air; also used metaphorically.

- *The coach explained when to use "maculate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "maculate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

majorana hortensis *(noun)*

Aromatic European plant native to Mediterranean and Turkey; not widespread in Europe.

- *He looked up "majorana hortensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "majorana hortensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

majuscule *(noun)*

One of the large alphabetic characters used as the first letter in writing or printing proper names and sometimes for emphasis.

- *The article explained what "majuscule" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "majuscule" to mean one of the large alphabetic characters used as the....*

---

malva neglecta *(noun)*

Annual Old World plant with clusters of pink or white flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "malva neglecta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "malva neglecta" during the group presentation.*

---

managership *(noun)*

The position of manager.

- *The article explained what "managership" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "managership."*

---

manannan *(noun)*

Celtic god of the sea; son of Ler.

- *In class, the teacher used "manannan" to mean celtic god of the sea; son of ler.*
- *Understanding "manannan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medicago echinus *(noun)*

An annual of the Mediterranean area having spiny seed pods and leaves with dark spots.

- *In class, the teacher used "medicago echinus" to mean an annual of the mediterranean area having spiny....*
- *They discussed "medicago echinus" during the group presentation.*

---

melilotus officinalis *(noun)*

Biennial yellow-flowered Eurasian plant having aromatic leaves used as carminative or flavoring agent; widely cultivated especially as green manure or cover crop.

- *The article explained what "melilotus officinalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melilotus officinalis" to mean biennial yellow-flowered eurasian plant having....*

---

mephitic *(adjective)*

Of noxious stench from atmospheric pollution.

- *A "mephitic" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Students compared “mephitic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

messmate *(noun)*

(nautical) an associate with whom you share meals in the same mess (as on a ship).

- *They discussed “messmate” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “messmate” to mean (nautical) an associate with whom you share meals....*

---

messuages *(noun)*

(law) a dwelling house and its adjacent buildings and the adjacent land used by the household.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “messuages.”*
- *He looked up “messuages” because he had never seen it before.*

---

microcopy *(verb)*

Photocopy printed or other graphic matter so that it is reduced in size.

- *In everyday English, people use “microcopy” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “microcopy” in real sentences.*

---

microsporum *(noun)*

A genus of fungus of the family Moniliaceae; causes ringworm.

- *He looked up “microsporum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “microsporum” during the group presentation.*

---

milans *(noun)*

The capital of Lombardy in northern Italy; has been an international center of trade and industry since the Middle Ages.

- *Understanding “milans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “milans” because he had never seen it before.*

---

millerite *(noun)*

A yellow mineral consisting of nickel sulfide; a minor source of nickel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “millerite.”*
- *The article explained what “millerite” means with a simple example.*

---

milliampere *(noun)*

One thousandth of an ampere.

- *They discussed “milliampere” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “milliampere.”*

---

misstate *(verb)*

State something incorrectly.

- *You misstated my position.*
- *The coach explained when to use “misstate” and when to wait.*

---

mizzenmast *(noun)*

Third mast from the bow in a vessel having three or more masts; the after and shorter mast of a yawl, ketch, or dandy.

- *Understanding “mizzenmast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mizzenmast.”*

---

mizzle *(noun)*

Very light rain; stronger than mist but less than a shower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mizzle.”*
- *The article explained what “mizzle” means with a simple example.*

---

modiste *(noun)*

Someone who makes and sells hats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “modiste.”*
- *The article explained what “modiste” means with a simple example.*

---

moneymen *(noun)*

A person skilled in large scale financial transactions.

- *Understanding "moneymen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "moneymen" during the group presentation.*

---

monomaniac *(noun)*

A person suffering from monomania.

- *Understanding "monomaniac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "monomaniac" means with a simple example.*

---

montaner *(adjective)*

Of or inhabiting mountainous regions.

- *Students compared "montaner" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "montaner."*

---

moralise *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *She tried to use "moralise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "moralise" in real sentences.*

---

mortised *(verb)*

Cut a hole for a tenon in.

- *Can you use "mortised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "mortised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mount garmo *(noun)*

The highest mountain peak in the Pamir Mountains; near the Chinese border in northeastern Tajikistan (24,590 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount garmo."*
- *They discussed "mount garmo" during the group presentation.*

---

mournes *(verb)*

Observe the customs of mourning after the death of a loved one.

- *In everyday English, people use "mournes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "mournes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mucopolysaccharidosis *(noun)*

Any of a group of genetic disorders involving a defect in the metabolism of mucopolysaccharides resulting in greater than normal levels of mucopolysaccharides in tissues.

- *Understanding "mucopolysaccharidosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mucopolysaccharidosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mudcat *(noun)*

Flesh of scaleless food fish of the southern United States; often farmed.

- *Understanding "mudcat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mudcat" means with a simple example.*

---

musculus buccinator *(noun)*

A muscle that flattens the cheek and retracts the angle of the mouth.

- *The article explained what "musculus buccinator" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "musculus buccinator" during the group presentation.*

---

myriapods *(noun)*

General term for any terrestrial arthropod having an elongated body composed of many similar segments: e.g. centipedes and millipedes.

- *In class, the teacher used "myriapods" to mean general term for any terrestrial arthropod having....*
- *The article explained what "myriapods" means with a simple example.*

---

nebuliser *(noun)*

A dispenser that turns a liquid (such as perfume) into a fine mist.

- *The article explained what "nebuliser" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nebuliser" to mean a dispenser that turns a liquid (such as perfume)....*

---

nefazodone *(noun)*

An antidepressant drug (trade name Serzone).

- *The article explained what "nefazodone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nefazodone" during the group presentation.*

---

negligees *(noun)*

A loose dressing gown for women.

- *They discussed "negligees" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "negligees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neurobiologists *(noun)*

A specialist in neurobiology.

- *Understanding "neurobiologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurobiologists" to mean a specialist in neurobiology.*

---

neuromotor *(adjective)*

Relating to a nerve fiber or impulse passing toward motor effectors.

- *Neuromotor impulses.*
- *Students compared "neuromotor" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

newels *(noun)*

The central pillar of a circular staircase.

- *In class, the teacher used "newels" to mean the central pillar of a circular staircase.*
- *The article explained what "newels" means with a simple example.*

---

noer *(adjective)*

Quantifier; used with either mass nouns or plural count nouns for indicating a complete or almost complete lack or zero quantity of.

- *Students compared "noer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "noer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nothofagus menziesii *(noun)*

New Zealand beech with usually pale silvery bark.

- *The article explained what "nothofagus menziesii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nothofagus menziesii" to mean new zealand beech with usually pale silvery bark.*

---

nymphaea stellata *(noun)*

Blue lotus of India and southeastern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nymphaea stellata."*
- *Understanding "nymphaea stellata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oldster *(noun)*

An elderly person.

- *The article explained what "oldster" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oldster" during the group presentation.*

---

omened *(verb)*

Indicate by signs.

- *She tried to use "omened" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "omened" until he saw an example.*

---

omnium-gatherum *(noun)*

A motley assortment of things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "omnium-gatherum."*
- *The article explained what "omnium-gatherum" means with a simple example.*

omphalocele *(noun)*

Protrusion of the intestine and omentum through a hernia in the abdominal wall near the navel; usually self correcting after birth.

- *The article explained what "omphalocele" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "omphalocele" to mean protrusion of the intestine and omentum through a....*

onondagas *(noun)*

The Iroquoian language spoken by the Onondaga.

- *In class, the teacher used "onondagas" to mean the iroquoian language spoken by the onondaga.*
- *The article explained what "onondagas" means with a simple example.*

orangeries *(noun)*

A place where oranges are grown; a plantation of orange trees in warm climes or a greenhouse in cooler areas.

- *The article explained what "orangeries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orangeries" to mean a place where oranges are grown; a plantation of....*

order artiodactyla *(noun)*

An order of hooved mammals of the subclass Eutheria (including pigs and peccaries and hippopotami and members of the suborder Ruminantia) having an even number of functional toes.

- *They discussed "order artiodactyla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order artiodactyla" to mean an order of hooved mammals of the subclass eutheria....*

osmunda regalis *(noun)*

Large deeply rooted fern of worldwide distribution with upright bipinnate compound tufted fronds.

- *He looked up "osmunda regalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "osmunda regalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

outdistancing *(verb)*

Go far ahead of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outdistancing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outdistancing" when talking about this idea.*

palaeogeography *(noun)*

The study of the geography of ancient times or ancient epochs.

- *Understanding "palaeogeography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "palaeogeography" during the group presentation.*

pansexuals *(noun)*

A person who participates in (or is open to) sexual activities of many kinds.

- *In class, the teacher used "pansexuals" to mean a person who participates in (or is open to) sexual....*
- *He looked up "pansexuals" because he had never seen it before.*

parentally *(adverb)*

In a parental manner.

- *Place "parentally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "parentally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

particularize *(verb)*

Be specific about.

- *In everyday English, people use "particularize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "particularize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

pawpaws *(noun)*

Fruit with yellow flesh; related to custard apples.

- *The article explained what "pawpaws" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pawpaws" to mean fruit with yellow flesh; related to custard apples.*

pelter *(noun)*

A thrower of missiles.

- *The police were too busy to chase the pelters.*
- *He looked up "pelter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pelters *(noun)*

A thrower of missiles.

- *The police were too busy to chase the pelters.*
- *They discussed "pelters" during the group presentation.*

---

phytolacca *(noun)*

Type genus of Phytolaccaceae: pokeweed.

- *Understanding "phytolacca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phytolacca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinaceae *(noun)*

A family of Pinaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pinaceae" to mean a family of pinaceae.*
- *He looked up "pinaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pirozhki *(noun)*

Small fruit or meat turnover baked or fried.

- *He looked up "pirozhki" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pirozhki."*

---

platanus racemosa *(noun)*

Tall tree of Baja California having deciduous bark and large alternate palmately lobed leaves and ball-shaped clusters of flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platanus racemosa."*
- *The article explained what "platanus racemosa" means with a simple example.*

---

plesiosaurus *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptile with a small head on a long neck a short tail and four paddle-shaped limbs; of the Jurassic and Cretaceous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plesiosaurus."*
- *The article explained what "plesiosaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

plodders *(noun)*

Someone who walks in a laborious heavy-footed manner.

- *The article explained what "plodders" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plodders" to mean someone who walks in a laborious heavy-footed manner.*

---

pneumonectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a lung (usually to treat lung cancer).

- *They discussed "pneumonectomy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pneumonectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pockmark *(noun)*

A scar or pit on the skin that is left by a pustule of smallpox or acne or other eruptive disease.

- *He looked up "pockmark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pockmark" during the group presentation.*

---

pointedness *(noun)*

The quality of being obviously directed at a particular person or thing.

- *The pointedness of his sarcasm was unmistakable.*
- *Understanding "pointedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polands *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; the invasion of Poland by Germany in 1939 started World War II.

- *The article explained what "polands" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "polands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polychaeta *(noun)*

Marine annelid worms.

- *He looked up "polychaeta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "polychaeta" during the group presentation.*

---

polynya *(noun)*

A stretch of open water surrounded by ice (especially in Arctic seas).

- *In class, the teacher used "polynya" to mean a stretch of open water surrounded by ice....*
- *Understanding "polynya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pongo pygmaeus *(noun)*

Large long-armed ape of Borneo and Sumatra having arboreal habits.

- *Understanding "pongo pygmaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pongo pygmaeus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

postboxes *(noun)*

Public box for deposit of mail.

- *The article explained what "postboxes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postboxes" to mean public box for deposit of mail.*

---

postum *(noun)*

Trade mark for a coffee substitute invented by C. W. Post and made with chicory and roasted grains.

- *Understanding "postum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "postum" to mean trade mark for a coffee substitute invented by c.....*

---

pottered *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *Can you use "pottered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "pottered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

prelapsarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the time before the Fall of Adam and Eve.

- *Students compared "prelapsarian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "prelapsarian" when it is of or relating to the time before the fall of adam....*

---

proconsular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or typical of a proconsul.

- *Proconsular offices.*
- *Would you call this situation "proconsular"? Explain why.*

---

proprioceptors *(noun)*

Special nerve endings in the muscles and tendons and other organs that respond to stimuli regarding the position and movement of the body.

- *They discussed "proprioceptors" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "proprioceptors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prostyle *(adjective)*

Marked by columniation having free columns in a portico only across the opening to the structure.

- *Students compared "prostyle" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prostyle."*

---

psychoanalyzed *(verb)*

Subject to psychoanalytic treatment.

- *Learners should practice how to use "psychoanalyzed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "psychoanalyzed" until he saw an example.*

---

purgatives *(noun)*

A purging medicine; stimulates evacuation of the bowels.

- *In class, the teacher used "purgatives" to mean a purging medicine; stimulates evacuation of the bowels.*
- *They discussed "purgatives" during the group presentation.*

---

questers *(noun)*

Someone making a search or inquiry.

- *He looked up "questers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "questers" to mean someone making a search or inquiry.*

---

rabelaisian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Francois Rabelais or his works.

- *Rabelaisian characters.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rabelaisian."*

---

radiocommunications *(noun)*

Medium for communication.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiocommunications" to mean medium for communication.*
- *Understanding "radiocommunications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ramrods *(noun)*

A rod used to clean the barrel of a firearm.

- *He looked up "ramrods" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ramrods."*

---

raptus *(noun)*

A sudden occurrence (or recurrence) of a disease.

- *They discussed "raptus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "raptus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ravishes *(verb)*

Force (someone) to have sex against their will.

- *He did not know how to use "ravishes" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "ravishes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reabsorbing *(verb)*

Undergo resorption.

- *She tried to use "reabsorbing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "reabsorbing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

recognisance *(noun)*

(law) a security entered into before a court with a condition to perform some act required by law; on failure to perform that act a sum is forfeited.

- *They discussed "recognisance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "recognisance" means with a simple example.*

---

reenforce *(verb)*

Make stronger.

- *He did not know how to use "reenforce" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reenforce" in real sentences.*

---

reft *(verb)*

Steal goods; take as spoils.

- *Can you use "reft" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reft" and when to wait.*

---

refulgent *(adjective)*

Radiating or as if radiating light.

- *A refulgent sunset.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "refulgent" when it is radiating or as if radiating light.*

---

reimposing *(verb)*

Impose anew.

- *He did not know how to use "reimposing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reimposing" when talking about this idea.*

---

remarriages *(noun)*

The act of marrying again.

- *In class, the teacher used "remarriages" to mean the act of marrying again.*
- *Understanding "remarriages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

resile *(verb)*

Pull out from an agreement, contract, statement, etc.

- *The landlord cannot resile from the lease.*
- *These particles do not resile but they unite after they collide.*

---

restiveness *(noun)*

The anxious feeling you have when you have the jitters.

- *They discussed "restiveness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "restiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rfds *(noun)*

Free government delivery of mail in outlying country areas.

- *They discussed "rfds" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rfds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhinoviruses *(noun)*

Any of a group of picornaviruses that are responsible for many upper respiratory infections.

- *The article explained what "rhinoviruses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhinoviruses" to mean any of a group of picornaviruses that are....*

---

rigidness *(noun)*

The quality of being rigid and rigorously severe.

- *Understanding "rigidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rigidness" means with a simple example.*

---

riped *(verb)*

Criticize or abuse strongly and violently.

- *The coach explained when to use "riped" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "riped" in real sentences.*

---

rolfs *(noun)*

Norse chieftain who became the first duke of Normandy (860-931).

- *He looked up "rolfs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rolfs."*

---

rookes *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *He did not know how to use "rookes" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "rookes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ropeways *(noun)*

A conveyance that transports passengers or freight in carriers suspended from cables and supported by a series of towers.

- *Understanding "ropeways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ropeways" to mean a conveyance that transports passengers or freight....*

rosmarinus officinalis *(noun)*

Widely cultivated for its fragrant grey-green leaves used in cooking and in perfumery.

- *In class, the teacher used "rosmarinus officinalis" to mean widely cultivated for its fragrant grey-green....*
- *They discussed "rosmarinus officinalis" during the group presentation.*

salesclerk *(noun)*

A salesperson in a store.

- *The article explained what "salesclerk" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salesclerk" during the group presentation.*

salubrity *(noun)*

The quality of being salubrious and invigorating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salubrity."*
- *Understanding "salubrity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salvadorians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of El Salvador.

- *The article explained what "salvadorians" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvadorians."*

samis *(noun)*

The language of nomadic Lapps in northern Scandinavia and the Kola Peninsula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samis."*
- *Understanding "samis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

samite *(noun)*

A heavy silk fabric (often woven with silver or gold threads); used to make clothing in the Middle Ages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samite."*
- *He looked up "samite" because he had never seen it before.*

sarcolemma *(noun)*

An extensible membrane enclosing the contractile substance of a muscle fiber.

- *He looked up "sarcolemma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcolemma."*

scorekeepers *(noun)*

An official who records the score during the progress of a game.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scorekeepers."*
- *Understanding "scorekeepers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scrupulousness *(noun)*

Conformity to high standards of ethics or excellence.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrupulousness" to mean conformity to high standards of ethics or excellence.*
- *The article explained what "scrupulousness" means with a simple example.*

secale *(noun)*

Cereal grass widely cultivated for its grain: rye.

- *The article explained what "secale" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "secale" to mean cereal grass widely cultivated for its grain: rye.*

seediness *(noun)*

A lack of elegance as a consequence of wearing threadbare or dirty clothing.

- *The article explained what "seediness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "seediness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

semipermanent *(adjective)*

Relating to or extending over a relatively long time.

- *Would you call this situation "semipermanent"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semipermanent" when it is relating to or extending over a relatively long time.*

---

semitics *(noun)*

A major branch of the Afro-Asiatic language family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semitics."*
- *He looked up "semitics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

semitrailers *(noun)*

A trailer having wheels only in the rear; the front is supported by the towing vehicle.

- *He looked up "semitrailers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semitrailers."*

---

sesquipedalian *(noun)*

A very long word (a foot and a half long).

- *Understanding "sesquipedalian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sesquipedalian."*

---

seychellois *(adjective)*

Of the Seychelles or their people.

- *Seychellois fishermen.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "seychellois" when it is of the seychelles or their people.*

---

shrive *(verb)*

Grant remission of a sin to.

- *In everyday English, people use "shrive" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "shrive" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

silicides *(noun)*

Any of various compounds of silicon with a more electropositive element or radical.

- *They discussed "silicides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silicides" to mean any of various compounds of silicon with a more....*

---

sinequan *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Adapin and Sinequan) with numerous side effects (dry mouth and sedation and gastrointestinal disturbances).

- *He looked up "sinequan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinequan."*

---

sisterhoods *(noun)*

The kinship relation between a female offspring and the siblings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sisterhoods."*
- *The article explained what "sisterhoods" means with a simple example.*

---

sketchier *(adjective)*

Giving only major points; lacking completeness.

- *Would you call this situation "sketchier"? Explain why.*
- *A "sketchier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

skimps *(verb)*

Supply sparingly and with restricted quantities.

- *In everyday English, people use "skimps" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "skimps" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

skirling *(verb)*

Make a shrill, wailing sound.

- *Skirling bagpipes.*

- *In everyday English, people use "skirling" when talking about this idea.*

---

sniffly *(adjective)*

Liable to sniffle.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sniffly."*
- *Students compared "sniffly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

southern harebell *(noun)*

Bellflower of southeastern United States (Maryland to Georgia) having pale blue flowers.

- *They discussed "southern harebell" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "southern harebell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spendthrifts *(noun)*

Someone who spends money prodigally.

- *Understanding "spendthrifts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spendthrifts" to mean someone who spends money prodigally.*

---

spile *(noun)*

A plug used to close a hole in a barrel or flask.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spile."*
- *Understanding "spile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinnakers *(noun)*

A large and usually triangular headsail; carried by a yacht as a headsail when running before the wind.

- *In class, the teacher used "spinnakers" to mean a large and usually triangular headsail; carried by....*
- *The article explained what "spinnakers" means with a simple example.*

---

spirts *(noun)*

The occurrence of a sudden discharge (as of liquid).

- *They discussed "spirts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spirts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spodoptera exigua *(noun)*

Moth larva that eats foliage of beets and other vegetables.

- *In class, the teacher used "spodoptera exigua" to mean moth larva that eats foliage of beets and other....*
- *The article explained what "spodoptera exigua" means with a simple example.*

---

sponger *(noun)*

A follower who hangs around a host (without benefit to the host) in hope of gain or advantage.

- *He looked up "sponger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sponger" during the group presentation.*

---

sputniks *(noun)*

A Russian artificial satellite.

- *The article explained what "sputniks" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sputniks."*

---

stantons *(noun)*

United States suffragist and feminist; called for reform of the practices that perpetuated sexual inequality (1815-1902).

- *Understanding "stantons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stantons" to mean united states suffragist and feminist; called for....*

---

staphylococcal enterotoxin *(noun)*

A soluble exotoxin produced by some strains of staphylococcus; a cause of food poisoning.

- *Understanding "staphylococcal enterotoxin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "staphylococcal enterotoxin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

staphylococcal enterotoxin b *(noun)*

A form of staphylococcal enterotoxin that has been used as an incapacitating agent in biological warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used "staphylococcal enterotoxin b" to mean a form of staphylococcal enterotoxin that has been....*
- *The article explained what "staphylococcal enterotoxin b" means with a simple example.*

---

stinted *(verb)*

Supply sparingly and with restricted quantities.

- *Can you use "stinted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "stinted" and when to wait.*

---

stochasticity *(noun)*

The quality of lacking any predictable order or plan.

- *The article explained what "stochasticity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stochasticity" to mean the quality of lacking any predictable order or plan.*

---

stoep *(noun)*

Small porch or set of steps at the front entrance of a house.

- *The article explained what "stoep" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stoep" during the group presentation.*

---

strangulating *(verb)*

Kill by squeezing the throat of so as to cut off the air.

- *Can you use "strangulating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "strangulating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stridulation *(noun)*

A shrill grating or chirping noise made by some insects by rubbing body parts together.

- *In class, the teacher used "stridulation" to mean a shrill grating or chirping noise made by some....*
- *The article explained what "stridulation" means with a simple example.*

---

strophanthus *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs or small trees of the genus Strophanthus having whorled leaves and showy flowers of various colors in dense and corymbose clusters; some have poisonous seeds.

- *They discussed "strophanthus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "strophanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stubbles *(noun)*

Short stiff hairs growing on a man's face when he has not shaved for a few days.

- *He looked up "stubbles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stubbles."*

---

sublimed *(adjective)*

Passing or having passed from the solid to the gaseous state (or vice versa) without becoming liquid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sublimed."*
- *Students compared "sublimed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

subphylum *(noun)*

(biology) a taxonomic group ranking between a phylum and a class.

- *They discussed "subphylum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subphylum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sultriness *(noun)*

The quality of expressing or arousing sexual desire.

- *The sultriness of her look was unmistakable.*
- *The sultriness of lust was in the air.*

---

sunchoke *(noun)*

Sunflower tuber eaten raw or boiled or sliced thin and fried as Saratoga chips.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunchoke" to mean sunflower tuber eaten raw or boiled or sliced thin....*
- *The article explained what "sunchoke" means with a simple example.*

---

suntans *(noun)*

A browning of the skin resulting from exposure to the rays of the sun.

- *In class, the teacher used "suntans" to mean a browning of the skin resulting from exposure to....*
- *Understanding "suntans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supervenes *(verb)*

Take place as an additional or unexpected development.

- *Learners should practice how to use "supervenes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "supervenes" when talking about this idea.*

---

suppling *(verb)*

Make pliant and flexible.

- *Learners should practice how to use "suppling" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "suppling" and when to wait.*

---

suprarenal gland *(noun)*

Either of a pair of complex endocrine glands situated near the kidney.

- *The article explained what "suprarenal gland" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "suprarenal gland" during the group presentation.*

---

suspiciousness *(noun)*

Being of a suspicious nature.

- *His suspiciousness destroyed his marriage.*
- *He looked up "suspiciousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sutherlands *(noun)*

Australian operatic soprano (born in 1926).

- *The article explained what "sutherlands" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sutherlands."*

---

suttee *(noun)*

The act of a Hindu widow willingly cremating herself on the funeral pyre of her dead husband.

- *In class, the teacher used "suttee" to mean the act of a hindu widow willingly cremating....*
- *The article explained what "suttee" means with a simple example.*

---

swankier *(adjective)*

Imposingly fashionable and elegant.

- *Students compared "swankier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "swankier."*

---

switchman *(noun)*

A man who operates railroad switches.

- *Understanding "switchman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "switchman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swots *(noun)*

An insignificant student who is ridiculed as being affected or boringly studious.

- *In class, the teacher used "swots" to mean an insignificant student who is ridiculed as being....*
- *The article explained what "swots" means with a simple example.*

---

tabulators *(noun)*

A calculator that keeps a record of the number of times something happens.

- *The article explained what "tabulators" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tabulators" to mean a calculator that keeps a record of the number of....*

tapdance *(verb)*

Dance and make rhythmic clicking sounds by means of metal plates nailed to the sole of the dance shoes.

- *Glover tapdances better than anybody.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tapdance" and when to wait.*

tectona *(noun)*

Small genus of southeastern Asian tropics: teak.

- *In class, the teacher used "tectona" to mean small genus of southeastern asian tropics: teak.*
- *Understanding "tectona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tellies *(noun)*

An electronic device that receives television signals and displays them on a screen.

- *He looked up "tellies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tellies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tenormin *(noun)*

An oral beta blocker (trade name Tenormin) used in treating hypertension and angina; has adverse side effects (depression and exacerbation of congestive heart failure etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used "tenormin" to mean an oral beta blocker (trade name tenormin) used in....*
- *The article explained what "tenormin" means with a simple example.*

tets *(noun)*

The New Year in Vietnam; observed for three days after the first full moon after January 20th.

- *He looked up "tets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tets."*

thens *(noun)*

That time; that moment.

- *In class, the teacher used "thens" to mean that time; that moment.*
- *The article explained what "thens" means with a simple example.*

thrummed *(verb)*

Sound the strings of (a string instrument).

- *Learners should practice how to use "thrummed" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "thrummed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

tilter *(noun)*

A device for emptying a cask by tilting it without disturbing the dregs.

- *In class, the teacher used "tilter" to mean a device for emptying a cask by tilting it without....*
- *Understanding "tilter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tootling *(verb)*

Play (a musical instrument) casually.

- *The saxophone player was tootling a sad melody.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tootling" and when to wait.*

torahs *(noun)*

The whole body of the Jewish sacred writings and tradition including the oral tradition.

- *The article explained what "torahs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torahs."*

tortes *(noun)*

Rich cake usually covered with cream and fruit or nuts; originated in Austria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tortes."*
- *He looked up "tortes" because he had never seen it before.*

townsends *(noun)*

United States social reformer who proposed an old-age pension sponsored by the federal government; his plan was a precursor to Social Security (1867-1960).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "townsends."*
- *The article explained what "townsends" means with a simple example.*

---

tremolite *(noun)*

A white or pale green mineral (calcium magnesium silicate) of the amphibole group used as a form of asbestos.

- *The article explained what "tremolite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tremolite" to mean a white or pale green mineral (calcium magnesium....*

---

trichinella spiralis *(noun)*

Parasitic nematode occurring in the intestines of pigs and rats and human beings and producing larvae that form cysts in skeletal muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used "trichinella spiralis" to mean parasitic nematode occurring in the intestines of....*
- *Understanding "trichinella spiralis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trilliums *(noun)*

Any liliaceous plant of the genus Trillium having a whorl of three leaves at the top of the stem with a single three-petaled flower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trilliums."*
- *The article explained what "trilliums" means with a simple example.*

---

unaccommodating *(adjective)*

Offering no assistance.

- *Rudely unaccommodating to the customers.*
- *The speaker chose "unaccommodating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ungual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a nail or claw or hoof.

- *Students compared "ungual" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ungual" when it is of or relating to a nail or claw or hoof.*

---

unpresentable *(adjective)*

Creating an unfavorable or neutral first impression.

- *Would you call this situation "unpresentable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpresentable" when it is creating an unfavorable or neutral first impression.*

---

unproductively *(adverb)*

In an unproductive manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unproductively" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unproductively" in the final chapter.*

---

unshakably *(adverb)*

With determination; in a determined manner.

- *He answered "unshakably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "unshakably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unshorn *(adjective)*

Not sheared.

- *A grizzly unshorn beard.*
- *Unshorn sheep.*

---

unvanquished *(adjective)*

Not conquered.

- *A "unvanquished" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unvanquished"? Explain why.*

---

unwearied *(adjective)*

With unreduced energy.

- *Students compared "unwearied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Would you call this situation "unwearied"? Explain why.*

---

upbraids *(verb)*

Express criticism towards.

- *Learners should practice how to use "upbraids" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "upbraids" until he saw an example.*

---

uscb *(noun)*

The agency of the Treasury Department that enforces import tariffs.

- *The article explained what "uscb" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uscb" to mean the agency of the treasury department that enforces....*

---

uzbekistani *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Uzbekistan or its people or culture.

- *A "uzbekistani" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uzbekistani" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of uzbekistan....*

---

uzbekistani monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Uzbekistan.

- *He looked up "uzbekistani monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "uzbekistani monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaishnavas *(noun)*

Worshipper of Vishnu.

- *Understanding "vaishnavas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaishnavas."*

---

vena labialis *(noun)*

A vein draining the lips of the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena labialis."*
- *Understanding "vena labialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vitiates *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *In everyday English, people use "vitiates" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "vitiates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vivisected *(verb)*

Cut (a body) open while still alive.

- *The coach explained when to use "vivisected" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "vivisected" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

voguish *(adjective)*

In accord with the latest fad.

- *Voguish terminology.*
- *A suit of voguish cut.*

---

waggish *(adjective)*

Witty or joking; - James Fenimore Cooper.

- *Muskrat Castle as the house has been facetiously named by some waggish officer.*
- *Would you call this situation "waggish"? Explain why.*

---

washerman *(noun)*

Operates industrial washing machine.

- *In class, the teacher used "washerman" to mean operates industrial washing machine.*
- *The article explained what "washerman" means with a simple example.*

---

weathervanes *(noun)*

Mechanical device attached to an elevated structure; rotates freely to show the direction of the wind.

- *The article explained what "weathervanes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "weathervanes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whackers *(noun)*

Something especially big or impressive of its kind.

- *He looked up "whackers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "whackers" during the group presentation.*

---

wheatfields *(noun)*

A field planted with wheat.

- *He looked up "wheatfields" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheatfields."*

---

whimsey *(noun)*

The trait of acting unpredictably and more from whim or caprice than from reason or judgment.

- *In class, the teacher used "whimsey" to mean the trait of acting unpredictably and more from....*
- *The article explained what "whimsey" means with a simple example.*

---

wobblers *(noun)*

Something that wobbles.

- *In class, the teacher used "wobblers" to mean something that wobbles.*
- *The article explained what "wobblers" means with a simple example.*

---

yacking *(verb)*

Talk incessantly and tiresomely.

- *The coach explained when to use "yacking" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "yacking" in real sentences.*

---

yapped *(verb)*

Bark in a high-pitched tone.

- *Can you use "yapped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "yapped" and when to wait.*

---

yenisey *(noun)*

A Russian river in Siberia; rises in mountains near the Mongolian border and flows generally northward into the Kara Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "yenisey" to mean a russian river in siberia; rises in mountains near....*
- *The article explained what "yenisey" means with a simple example.*

---

yenisey river *(noun)*

A Russian river in Siberia; rises in mountains near the Mongolian border and flows generally northward into the Kara Sea.

- *Understanding "yenisey river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yenisey river" means with a simple example.*

---

acquirable *(adjective)*

Capable of being acquired.

- *A "acquirable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acquirable."*

---

acrididae *(noun)*

Short-horned grasshoppers; true locusts.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrididae" to mean short-horned grasshoppers; true locusts.*
- *They discussed "acrididae" during the group presentation.*

---

actuations *(noun)*

The act of propelling.

- *The article explained what "actuations" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "actuations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adnexal *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to adnexa.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adnexal."*
- *Students compared "adnexal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

adrenalectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one or both adrenal glands.

- *He looked up "adrenalectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "adrenalectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advocacies *(noun)*

Active support of an idea or cause etc.; especially the act of pleading or arguing for something.

- *He looked up "advocacies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "advocacies" to mean active support of an idea or cause etc.; especially....*

---

agarics *(noun)*

A saprophytic fungus of the order Agaricales having an umbrellalike cap with gills on the underside.

- *He looked up "agarics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agarics."*

---

alfred korzybski *(noun)*

United States semanticist (born in Poland) (1879-1950).

- *He looked up "alfred korzybski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alfred korzybski" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alla nazimova *(noun)*

United States actress (born in Russia) (1879-1945).

- *The article explained what "alla nazimova" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alla nazimova" to mean united states actress (born in russia) (1879-1945).*

---

amorously *(adverb)*

In an amorous manner.

- *He looked at her amorously.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "amorously" naturally.*

---

anaesthetise *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "anaesthetise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "anaesthetise" until he saw an example.*

---

annihilations *(noun)*

Destruction by annihilating something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annihilations."*
- *He looked up "annihilations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthemis arvensis *(noun)*

European white-flowered weed naturalized in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "anthemis arvensis" to mean european white-flowered weed naturalized in north....*
- *The article explained what "anthemis arvensis" means with a simple example.*

---

apidae *(noun)*

Honeybees; carpenter bees; bumblebees.

- *In class, the teacher used "apidae" to mean honeybees; carpenter bees; bumblebees.*
- *He looked up "apidae" because he had never seen it before.*

aralia racemosa *(noun)*

Unarmed woody rhizomatous perennial plant distinguished from wild sarsaparilla by more aromatic roots and panicled umbels; southeastern North America to Mexico.

- *They discussed "aralia racemosa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aralia racemosa" to mean unarmed woody rhizomatous perennial plant....*

arils *(noun)*

Fleshy and usually brightly colored cover of some seeds that develops from the ovule stalk and partially or entirely envelopes the seed.

- *They discussed "arils" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arils."*

arteria ileum *(noun)*

Branch of the superior mesenteric artery that supplies the ileum.

- *Understanding "arteria ileum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteria ileum."*

asclepias verticillata *(noun)*

Milkweed of the eastern United States with narrow leaves in whorls and greenish-white flowers.

- *The article explained what "asclepias verticillata" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "asclepias verticillata" during the group presentation.*

astilbe *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Astilbe having compound leaves and showy panicles of tiny colorful flowers.

- *Understanding "astilbe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astilbe" to mean any plant of the genus astilbe having compound....*

athapaskan *(noun)*

A group of Amerindian languages (the name coined by an American anthropologist, Edward Sapir).

- *Understanding "athapaskan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "athapaskan" during the group presentation.*

athapaskan language *(noun)*

A group of Amerindian languages (the name coined by an American anthropologist, Edward Sapir).

- *In class, the teacher used "athapaskan language" to mean a group of amerindian languages (the name coined by....*
- *Understanding "athapaskan language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

auriferous *(adjective)*

Containing gold.

- *Auriferous quartz veins.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "auriferous."*

auspex *(noun)*

(ancient Rome) a religious official who interpreted omens to guide public policy.

- *Understanding "auspex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "auspex" during the group presentation.*

ayahs *(noun)*

(in India) a native nursemaid who looks after children.

- *In class, the teacher used "ayahs" to mean (in india) a native nursemaid who looks after children.*
- *The article explained what "ayahs" means with a simple example.*

azolla caroliniana *(noun)*

Small free-floating aquatic fern from the eastern United States to tropical America; naturalized in western and southern Europe.

- *He looked up "azolla caroliniana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azolla caroliniana."*

bacillary dysentery *(noun)*

An acute infection of the intestine by shigella bacteria; characterized by diarrhea and fever and abdominal pains.

- *He looked up "bacillary dysentery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacillary dysentery."*

---

bacillary white diarrhoea *(noun)*

A serious bacterial disease of young chickens.

- *The article explained what "bacillary white diarrhoea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bacillary white diarrhoea" to mean a serious bacterial disease of young chickens.*

---

bahrein *(noun)*

An island country in the Persian Gulf off the coast of Saudi Arabia; oil revenues funded progressive programs until reserves were exhausted in 1970s.

- *The article explained what "bahrein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bahrein" to mean an island country in the persian gulf off the coast....*

---

bahrein island *(noun)*

An island in the Persian Gulf.

- *He looked up "bahrein island" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bahrein island" during the group presentation.*

---

ballistae *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *The article explained what "ballistae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ballistae" during the group presentation.*

---

bastardizing *(verb)*

Change something so that its value declines; for example, art forms.

- *The coach explained when to use "bastardizing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bastardizing" in real sentences.*

---

basuto *(noun)*

The dialect of Sotho spoken by the Basotho; an official language of Lesotho.

- *In class, the teacher used "basuto" to mean the dialect of sotho spoken by the basotho; an....*
- *The article explained what "basuto" means with a simple example.*

---

bedeviling *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *He did not know how to use "bedeviling" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "bedeviling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

begrudges *(verb)*

Wish ill or allow unwillingly.

- *The coach explained when to use "begrudges" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "begrudges" in real sentences.*

---

belayed *(verb)*

Turn a rope round an object or person in order to secure it or him.

- *Learners should practice how to use "belayed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "belayed" when talking about this idea.*

---

bights *(noun)*

A broad bay formed by an indentation in the shoreline.

- *They discussed "bights" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bights" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bird-scarer *(noun)*

An effigy in the shape of a man to frighten birds away from seeds.

- *He looked up "bird-scarer" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "bird-scarer" to mean an effigy in the shape of a man to frighten birds....*

---

bivouacking *(noun)*

The act of encamping and living in tents in a camp.

- *In class, the teacher used "bivouacking" to mean the act of encamping and living in tents in a camp.*
- *Understanding "bivouacking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blackcock *(noun)*

Male black grouse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blackcock."*
- *He looked up "blackcock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blastoderm *(noun)*

A layer of cells on the inside of the blastula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blastoderm."*
- *They discussed "blastoderm" during the group presentation.*

---

blueing *(noun)*

A process that makes something blue (or bluish).

- *He looked up "blueing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blueing" to mean a process that makes something blue (or bluish).*

---

boasters *(noun)*

A very boastful and talkative person.

- *The article explained what "boasters" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boasters."*

---

bondmen *(noun)*

A male bound to serve without wages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bondmen."*
- *They discussed "bondmen" during the group presentation.*

---

boogied *(verb)*

Dance to boogie music.

- *In everyday English, people use "boogied" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "boogied" in real sentences.*

---

bowies *(noun)*

United States pioneer and hero of the Texas revolt against Mexico; he shared command of the garrison that resisted the Mexican attack on the Alamo where he died (1796-1836).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowies."*
- *They discussed "bowies" during the group presentation.*

---

boxfish *(noun)*

Any of numerous small tropical fishes having body and head encased in bony plates.

- *They discussed "boxfish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "boxfish" means with a simple example.*

---

brahui *(noun)*

A member of a Dravidian people living in Pakistan.

- *They discussed "brahui" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "brahui" means with a simple example.*

---

bridals *(noun)*

Archaic terms for a wedding or wedding feast.

- *They discussed "bridals" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bridals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bronchos *(noun)*

An unbroken or imperfectly broken mustang.

- *He looked up "bronchos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bronchos" to mean an unbroken or imperfectly broken mustang.*

---

bumed *(verb)*

Ask for and get free; be a parasite.

- *In everyday English, people use "bumed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bumed" until he saw an example.*

---

bunji-bunji *(noun)*

Australian timber tree whose bark yields a poison.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bunji-bunji."*
- *The article explained what "bunji-bunji" means with a simple example.*

---

bunnys *(noun)*

A young waitress in a nightclub whose costume includes the tail and ears of a rabbit.

- *They discussed "bunnys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bunnys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bushs *(noun)*

A low woody perennial plant usually having several major stems.

- *The article explained what "bushs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bushs" to mean a low woody perennial plant usually having several....*

---

butterflys *(verb)*

Cut and spread open, as in preparation for cooking.

- *The coach explained when to use "butterflys" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "butterflys" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

butylated *(verb)*

Introduce the butyl group into a chemical compound.

- *She tried to use "butylated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "butylated" and when to wait.*

---

caddoan *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken widely in the Midwest by the Caddo.

- *In class, the teacher used "caddoan" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*
- *The article explained what "caddoan" means with a simple example.*

---

caddoan language *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken widely in the Midwest by the Caddo.

- *He looked up "caddoan language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caddoan language" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*

---

calendared *(verb)*

Enter into a calendar.

- *Can you use "calendared" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "calendared" when talking about this idea.*

---

calidris *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *The article explained what "calidris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "calidris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

camphorated *(adjective)*

Impregnated with camphor.

- *Camphorated oil.*
- *Would you call this situation "camphorated"? Explain why.*

---

cannibalising *(verb)*

Use parts of something to repair something else.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cannibalising" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cannibalising" and when to wait.*

---

capric acid *(noun)*

A fatty acid found in animal oils and fats; has an unpleasant smell resembling goats.

- *The article explained what "capric acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capric acid" to mean a fatty acid found in animal oils and fats; has an....*

---

centaurea imperialis *(noun)*

Perennial of mountains of Iran and Iraq; cultivated for its fragrant rose-pink flowers.

- *The article explained what "centaurea imperialis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "centaurea imperialis" during the group presentation.*

---

centerlines *(noun)*

A line that bisects a plane figure.

- *He looked up "centerlines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centerlines."*

---

cervids *(noun)*

Distinguished from Bovidae by the male's having solid deciduous antlers.

- *Understanding "cervids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cervids" during the group presentation.*

---

chaplaincies *(noun)*

The position of chaplain.

- *He looked up "chaplaincies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chaplaincies" to mean the position of chaplain.*

---

chartaceous *(adjective)*

Of or like paper.

- *It is useful to describe something as "chartaceous" when it is of or like paper.*
- *Would you call this situation "chartaceous"? Explain why.*

---

chasidic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Jewish Hasidim or its members or their beliefs and practices.

- *Would you call this situation "chasidic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "chasidic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chessboards *(noun)*

A checkerboard used to play chess.

- *They discussed "chessboards" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chessboards."*

---

claddings *(noun)*

A protective covering that protects the outside of a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claddings."*
- *The article explained what "claddings" means with a simple example.*

---

clienteles *(noun)*

Customers collectively.

- *Understanding "clienteles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clienteles" because he had never seen it before.*

codicils *(noun)*

A supplement to a will; a testamentary instrument intended to alter an already executed will.

- *Understanding "codicils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "codicils" during the group presentation.*

cofferdams *(noun)*

Large watertight chamber used for construction under water.

- *In class, the teacher used "cofferdams" to mean large watertight chamber used for construction....*
- *Understanding "cofferdams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coluber constrictor *(noun)*

Blackish racer of the eastern United States that grows to six feet.

- *He looked up "coluber constrictor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coluber constrictor."*

comediennes *(noun)*

A female actor in a comedy.

- *He looked up "comediennes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comediennes" to mean a female actor in a comedy.*

comporting *(verb)*

Behave in a certain manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "comporting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "comporting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

comte donatien alphonse francois de sade *(noun)*

French soldier and writer whose descriptions of sexual perversion gave rise to the term 'sadism' (1740-1814).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comte donatien alphonse francois de sade."*
- *Understanding "comte donatien alphonse francois de sade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conceptional *(adjective)*

Being of the nature of a notion or concept.

- *A plan abstract and conceptional.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "conceptional."*

conspicuousness *(noun)*

The state of being conspicuous.

- *Understanding "conspicuousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "conspicuousness" during the group presentation.*

continuant consonant *(noun)*

Consonant articulated by constricting (but not closing) the vocal tract.

- *Understanding "continuant consonant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "continuant consonant" during the group presentation.*

coronaries *(noun)*

Obstruction of blood flow in a coronary artery by a blood clot (thrombus).

- *The article explained what "coronaries" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coronaries."*

coronate *(verb)*

Invest with regal power; enthrone.

- *Can you use "coronate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "coronate" until he saw an example.*

corselet *(noun)*

A piece of body armor for the trunk; usually consists of a breastplate and back piece.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corselet."*
- *He looked up "corselet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coryza *(noun)*

An inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nose (usually associated with nasal discharge).

- *He looked up "coryza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coryza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coteries *(noun)*

An exclusive circle of people with a common purpose.

- *He looked up "coteries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coteries" to mean an exclusive circle of people with a common purpose.*

---

cottus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cottidae: sculpins.

- *Understanding "cottus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cottus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

covariation *(noun)*

(statistics) correlated variation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "covariation."*
- *He looked up "covariation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coveys *(noun)*

A small collection of people.

- *They discussed "coveys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coveys" means with a simple example.*

---

crumps *(verb)*

Explode heavily or with a loud dull noise.

- *Learners should practice how to use "crumps" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "crumps" when talking about this idea.*

---

cucurbita mixta *(noun)*

Plant bearing squash having globose to ovoid fruit with variously striped grey and green and white warty rinds.

- *They discussed "cucurbita mixta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cucurbita mixta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cydonia oblonga *(noun)*

Small Asian tree with pinkish flowers and pear-shaped fruit; widely cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cydonia oblonga."*
- *He looked up "cydonia oblonga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cymose *(adjective)*

Having a usually flat-topped flower cluster in which the main and branch stems each end in a flower that opens before those below it or to its side.

- *Would you call this situation "cymose"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cymose."*

---

damasks *(noun)*

A table linen made from linen with a damask pattern.

- *Understanding "damasks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "damasks" to mean a table linen made from linen with a damask pattern.*

---

decarbonize *(verb)*

Remove carbon from (an engine).

- *Learners should practice how to use "decarbonize" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "decarbonize" until he saw an example.*

dedifferentiation *(noun)*

The loss of specialization in form or function.

- *Understanding "dedifferentiation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dedifferentiation."*

dejeuner *(noun)*

A midday meal.

- *He looked up "dejeuner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dejeuner."*

depersonalisation *(noun)*

Representing a human being as a physical thing deprived of personal qualities or individuality.

- *He looked up "depersonalisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depersonalisation."*

depersonalisation disorder *(noun)*

Emotional dissociative disorder in which there is loss of contact with your own personal reality accompanied by feelings of unreality and strangeness.

- *Understanding "depersonalisation disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "depersonalisation disorder" to mean emotional dissociative disorder in which there is....*

depolarizes *(verb)*

Eliminate the polarization of.

- *The coach explained when to use "depolarizes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "depolarizes" until he saw an example.*

dichotomously *(adverb)*

In a dichotomous manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "dichotomously" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "dichotomously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

dictums *(noun)*

An opinion voiced by a judge on a point of law not directly bearing on the case in question and therefore not binding.

- *They discussed "dictums" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dictums" because he had never seen it before.*

didactically *(adverb)*

In a didactic manner.

- *This is a didactically sound method.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "didactically" naturally.*

discretions *(noun)*

The trait of judging wisely and objectively.

- *The article explained what "discretions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discretions" to mean the trait of judging wisely and objectively.*

disenchanting *(adjective)*

Freeing from illusion or false belief.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disenchanting."*
- *Students compared "disenchanting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dodgiest *(adjective)*

Of uncertain outcome; especially fraught with risk; - New Yorker.

- *A "dodgiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "dodgiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

downbeats *(noun)*

The first beat of a musical measure (as the conductor's arm moves downward).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "downbeats."*
- *The article explained what "downbeats" means with a simple example.*

---

draughting *(verb)*

Make a blueprint of.

- *Can you use "draughting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "draughting" until he saw an example.*

---

dressmaker's model *(noun)*

Someone who models dresses.

- *In class, the teacher used "dressmaker's model" to mean someone who models dresses.*
- *They discussed "dressmaker's model" during the group presentation.*

---

dripstone *(noun)*

The form of calcium carbonate found in stalactites and stalagmites.

- *In class, the teacher used "dripstone" to mean the form of calcium carbonate found in stalactites....*
- *The article explained what "dripstone" means with a simple example.*

---

dropkicked *(verb)*

Make the point after a touchdown with a dropkick.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dropkicked" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dropkicked" when talking about this idea.*

---

duchesse de valentinois *(noun)*

French noblewoman who was the mistress of Henry II; she had more influence over him than did his wife Catherine de Medicis (1499-1566).

- *The article explained what "duchesse de valentinois" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "duchesse de valentinois" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dwarf astilbe *(noun)*

Mat-forming evergreen Asiatic plant with finely cut leaves and small pink to burgundy flowers; grown as ground cover.

- *Understanding "dwarf astilbe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dwarf astilbe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dwight filley davis *(noun)*

United States tennis player who donated the Davis Cup for international team tennis competition (1879-1945).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dwight filley davis."*
- *Understanding "dwight filley davis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earldoms *(noun)*

The domain controlled by an earl or count or countess.

- *The article explained what "earldoms" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "earldoms" during the group presentation.*

---

ectotherms *(noun)*

An animal whose body temperature varies with the temperature of its surroundings; any animal except birds and mammals.

- *In class, the teacher used "ectotherms" to mean an animal whose body temperature varies with the....*
- *The article explained what "ectotherms" means with a simple example.*

---

egypts *(noun)*

An ancient empire to the west of Israel; centered on the Nile River and ruled by a Pharaoh; figured in many events described in the Old Testament.

- *Understanding "egypts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "egypts" means with a simple example.*

---

electrosurgery *(noun)*

Surgery performed with electrical devices (as in electrocautery).

- *They discussed "electrosurgery" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "electrosurgery" means with a simple example.*

---

embeded *(verb)*

Attach to, as a journalist to a military unit when reporting on a war.

- *She tried to use "embeded" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "embeded" in real sentences.*

---

empathised *(verb)*

Be understanding of.

- *The coach explained when to use "empathised" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "empathised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

endecott *(noun)*

Born in England; in 1629 he became the founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1588-1665).

- *Understanding "endecott" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "endecott" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epsteins *(noun)*

British sculptor (born in the United States) noted for busts and large controversial works (1880-1959).

- *They discussed "epsteins" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "epsteins" means with a simple example.*

---

equisetum arvense *(noun)*

Of Eurasia and Greenland and North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "equisetum arvense" to mean of eurasia and greenland and north america.*
- *He looked up "equisetum arvense" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erythrina crista-galli *(noun)*

Small South American spiny tree with dark crimson and scarlet flowers solitary or clustered.

- *In class, the teacher used "erythrina crista-galli" to mean small south american spiny tree with dark crimson....*
- *The article explained what "erythrina crista-galli" means with a simple example.*

---

erythroderma *(noun)*

Any skin disorder involving abnormal redness.

- *In class, the teacher used "erythroderma" to mean any skin disorder involving abnormal redness.*
- *He looked up "erythroderma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

escapologist *(noun)*

An entertainer who is expert in the art of escaping.

- *The article explained what "escapologist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "escapologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expansible *(adjective)*

Able to expand or be expanded.

- *A "expansible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "expansible"? Explain why.*

---

expositors *(noun)*

A person who explains.

- *He looked up "expositors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expositors."*

---

falangists *(noun)*

A Spanish member of General Franco's political party.

- *In class, the teacher used "falangists" to mean a spanish member of general franco's political party.*
- *They discussed "falangists" during the group presentation.*

---

family acrididae *(noun)*

Short-horned grasshoppers; true locusts.

- *Understanding "family acrididae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family acrididae" during the group presentation.*

---

family apidae *(noun)*

Honeybees; carpenter bees; bumblebees.

- *Understanding "family apidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family apidae."*

---

febrifuge *(noun)*

Any medicine that lowers body temperature to prevent or alleviate fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "febrifuge."*
- *He looked up "febrifuge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fenestrae *(noun)*

A small opening covered with membrane (especially one in the bone between the middle and inner ear).

- *The article explained what "fenestrae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fenestrae."*

---

fibbers *(noun)*

Someone who tells lies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fibbers."*
- *He looked up "fibbers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fibroadenoma *(noun)*

Benign and movable and firm and not tender tumor of the breast; common in young women and caused by high levels of estrogen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fibroadenoma."*
- *He looked up "fibroadenoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

finno-ugrian *(noun)*

A family of Uralic languages indigenous to Scandinavia and Hungary and Russia and western Siberia (prior to the Slavic expansion into those regions).

- *They discussed "finno-ugrian" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finno-ugrian."*

---

firebugs *(noun)*

A criminal who illegally sets fire to property.

- *The article explained what "firebugs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "firebugs" during the group presentation.*

---

flatteries *(noun)*

Excessive or insincere praise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flatteries."*
- *He looked up "flatteries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fo'c'sle *(noun)*

Living quarters consisting of a superstructure in the bow of a merchant ship where the crew is housed.

- *In class, the teacher used "fo'c'sle" to mean living quarters consisting of a superstructure in....*
- *The article explained what "fo'c'sle" means with a simple example.*

---

fomes *(noun)*

Genus of bracket fungi forming corky or woody perennial shelflike sporophores often of large size; includes some that cause destructive heartrot in trees.

- *He looked up "fomes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fomes."*

---

footbath *(noun)*

A small bathtub for warming or washing or disinfecting the feet.

- *The article explained what "footbath" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "footbath" during the group presentation.*

---

frenchwomen *(noun)*

A person of French nationality.

- *He looked up "frenchwomen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frenchwomen."*

---

fulanis *(noun)*

A member of a pastoral and nomadic people of western Africa; they are traditionally cattle herders of Muslim faith.

- *He looked up "fulanis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fulanis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fulminations *(noun)*

The act of exploding with noise and violence.

- *His fulminations frightened the horses.*
- *The article explained what "fulminations" means with a simple example.*

---

furbelows *(noun)*

A strip of pleated material used as a decoration or a trim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furbelows."*
- *He looked up "furbelows" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gallinules *(noun)*

Any of various small aquatic birds of the genus Gallinula distinguished from rails by a frontal shield and a resemblance to domestic hens.

- *He looked up "gallinules" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gallinules" to mean any of various small aquatic birds of the genus....*

---

garbagemen *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garbagemen."*
- *He looked up "garbagemen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geeing *(verb)*

Give a command to a horse to turn to the right side.

- *He did not know how to use "geeing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "geeing" in real sentences.*

---

genus astilbe *(noun)*

Chiefly Asiatic perennials: spirea.

- *He looked up "genus astilbe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus astilbe."*

---

genus calidris *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *They discussed "genus calidris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus calidris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cottus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cottidae: sculpins.

- *He looked up "genus cottus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cottus" to mean type genus of the cottidae: sculpins.*

---

genus fomes *(noun)*

Genus of bracket fungi forming corky or woody perennial shelflike sporophores often of large size; includes some that cause destructive heartrot in trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus fomes" to mean genus of bracket fungi forming corky or woody....*
- *The article explained what "genus fomes" means with a simple example.*

genus jasminum *(noun)*

Shrubs and woody climbers mostly of tropical and temperate Old World: jasmine; jessamine.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus jasminum" to mean shrubs and woody climbers mostly of tropical and....*
- *The article explained what "genus jasminum" means with a simple example.*

genus limax *(noun)*

A genus of Limacidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus limax."*
- *The article explained what "genus limax" means with a simple example.*

genus megachile *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megachilidae: leaf-cutting bees.

- *They discussed "genus megachile" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus megachile" means with a simple example.*

genus monodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Monodontidae.

- *Understanding "genus monodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus monodon" to mean type genus of the monodontidae.*

genus palinurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Palinuridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus palinurus."*
- *He looked up "genus palinurus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus raphia *(noun)*

Feather palm of tropical Africa and Madagascar and Central and South America widely grown for commercial purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus raphia."*
- *The article explained what "genus raphia" means with a simple example.*

genus tamandua *(noun)*

Lesser anteater.

- *They discussed "genus tamandua" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus tamandua" because he had never seen it before.*

genus tortrix *(noun)*

Type genus of the Tortricidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus tortrix" to mean type genus of the tortricidae.*
- *The article explained what "genus tortrix" means with a simple example.*

genus utahraptor *(noun)*

Advanced bipedal carnivorous dinosaur.

- *Understanding "genus utahraptor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus utahraptor."*

genus viverra *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Viverridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus viverra."*
- *He looked up "genus viverra" because he had never seen it before.*

genus zamia *(noun)*

Genus of small evergreen tropical and subtropical American cycads.

- *He looked up "genus zamia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus zamia."*

germen *(noun)*

The standard German language; developed historically from West Germanic.

- *Understanding "germen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "germen" means with a simple example.*

---

gnarl *(verb)*

Make complaining remarks or noises under one's breath.

- *The wind has gnarled this old tree.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gnarl" and when to wait.*

---

grapey *(adjective)*

Having a taste like that of grapes.

- *A grapey wine.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grapey" when it is having a taste like that of grapes.*

---

graticule *(noun)*

A network of fine lines, dots, cross hairs, or wires in the focal plane of the eyepiece of an optical instrument.

- *In class, the teacher used "graticule" to mean a network of fine lines, dots, cross hairs, or....*
- *Understanding "graticule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groovier *(adjective)*

(British informal) very chic.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "groovier."*
- *The speaker chose "groovier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

groveled *(verb)*

Show submission or fear.

- *The coach explained when to use "groveled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "groveled" until he saw an example.*

---

guestimate *(noun)*

An estimate that combines reasoning with guessing.

- *In class, the teacher used "guestimate" to mean an estimate that combines reasoning with guessing.*
- *Understanding "guestimate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hadal *(adjective)*

Relating to the deepest parts of the ocean (below 6000 meters).

- *Would you call this situation "hadal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hadal."*

---

hallowing *(verb)*

Render holy by means of religious rites.

- *He did not know how to use "hallowing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hallowing" when talking about this idea.*

---

handies *(noun)*

United States blues musician who transcribed and published traditional blues music (1873-1958).

- *In class, the teacher used "handies" to mean united states blues musician who transcribed and....*
- *He looked up "handies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handies peak *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado (14,048 feet high).

- *They discussed "handies peak" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "handies peak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harmonises *(verb)*

Bring (several things) into consonance or relate harmoniously.

- *Can you use "harmonises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *She tried to use "harmonises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hausas *(noun)*

A member of a Negroid people living chiefly in northern Nigeria.

- *The article explained what "hausas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hausas" during the group presentation.*

---

hawkishness *(noun)*

Any political orientation favoring aggressive policies.

- *He looked up "hawkishness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hawkishness" to mean any political orientation favoring aggressive policies.*

---

heuchera cylindrica *(noun)*

Plant with leathery heart-shaped leaf blades clustered at base of long stalks with greenish-white flowers clustered along the upper part; western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heuchera cylindrica."*
- *The article explained what "heuchera cylindrica" means with a simple example.*

---

histiocytes *(noun)*

A macrophage that is found in connective tissue.

- *Understanding "histiocytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "histiocytes" means with a simple example.*

---

histiocytic leukemia *(noun)*

Leukemia characterized by the proliferation of monocytes and monoblasts in the blood.

- *The article explained what "histiocytic leukemia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "histiocytic leukemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hitchhikes *(verb)*

Travel by getting free rides from motorists.

- *The coach explained when to use "hitchhikes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "hitchhikes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hornfels *(noun)*

A fine-grained metamorphic rock formed by the action of heat on clay rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hornfels."*
- *He looked up "hornfels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

humulus americanus *(noun)*

Native American plant sometimes confused with the European hop.

- *They discussed "humulus americanus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humulus americanus" to mean native american plant sometimes confused with the....*

---

huntingtons *(noun)*

A city of western West Virginia on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Kanawha.

- *They discussed "huntingtons" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "huntingtons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of hydrography.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hydrographical."*
- *A "hydrographical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hydroxybenzoic acid *(noun)*

A crystalline derivative of benzoic acid.

- *Understanding "hydroxybenzoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydroxybenzoic acid" to mean a crystalline derivative of benzoic acid.*

---

iambs *(noun)*

A metrical unit with unstressed-stressed syllables.

- *Understanding "iambs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "iambs" because he had never seen it before.*

iceboxes *(noun)*

White goods in which food can be stored at low temperatures.

- *He looked up "iceboxes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iceboxes."*

individuate *(verb)*

Give individual shape or form to.

- *Language that individuates his memories.*
- *The coach explained when to use "individuate" and when to wait.*

inscrutably *(adverb)*

In an inscrutable manner.

- *He answered "inscrutably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "inscrutably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

insentient *(adjective)*

Devoid of feeling and consciousness and animation.

- *Insentient (or insensate) stone.*
- *The speaker chose "insentient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

intercalations *(noun)*

An insertion into a calendar.

- *He looked up "intercalations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "intercalations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

interloping *(verb)*

Encroach on the rights of others, as in trading without a proper license.

- *Can you use "interloping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "interloping" and when to wait.*

inures *(verb)*

Cause to accept or become hardened to; habituate.

- *She tried to use "inures" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "inures" until he saw an example.*

jaks *(noun)*

Immense East Indian fruit resembling breadfruit; it contains an edible pulp and nutritious seeds that are commonly roasted.

- *They discussed "jaks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jaks" means with a simple example.*

jasminum *(noun)*

Shrubs and woody climbers mostly of tropical and temperate Old World: jasmine; jessamine.

- *He looked up "jasminum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jasminum."*

jean-baptiste poquelin *(noun)*

French author of sophisticated comedies (1622-1673).

- *Understanding "jean-baptiste poquelin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jean-baptiste poquelin" means with a simple example.*

john endecott *(noun)*

Born in England; in 1629 he became the founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1588-1665).

- *The article explained what "john endecott" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john endecott."*

---

joines *(verb)*

Become part of; become a member of a group or organization.

- *Learners should practice how to use "joines" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "joines" until he saw an example.*

---

joyces *(noun)*

Influential Irish writer noted for his many innovations (such as stream of consciousness writing) (1882-1941).

- *They discussed "joyces" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joyces" to mean influential irish writer noted for his many....*

---

jussive mood *(noun)*

A mood that expresses an intention to influence the listener's behavior.

- *He looked up "jussive mood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jussive mood."*

---

kirgiz *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Kirghiz.

- *Understanding "kirgiz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kirgiz."*

---

kited *(verb)*

Get credit or money by using a bad check.

- *The businessman kited millions of dollars.*
- *He kited many checks.*

---

konstantin sergeevich alekseev *(noun)*

Russian actor and theater director who trained his actors to emphasize the psychological motivation of their roles (1863-1938).

- *He looked up "konstantin sergeevich alekseev" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "konstantin sergeevich alekseev."*

---

korzybski *(noun)*

United States semanticist (born in Poland) (1879-1950).

- *He looked up "korzybski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "korzybski."*

---

lagomorphs *(noun)*

Relative large gnawing animals; distinguished from rodents by having two pairs of upper incisors specialized for gnawing.

- *He looked up "lagomorphs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lagomorphs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lakotas *(noun)*

A member of the large western branch of Sioux people which was made up of several groups that lived on the plains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lakotas."*
- *Understanding "lakotas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lavabo *(noun)*

A basin for washing the hands ('wash-hand basin' is a British expression).

- *They discussed "lavabo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lavabo."*

---

legatees *(noun)*

Someone to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

- *Understanding "legatees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "legatees" during the group presentation.*

limax *(noun)*

A genus of Limacidae.

- *They discussed "limax" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limax."*

limeys *(noun)*

A man of English descent.

- *They discussed "limeys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limeys."*

linaria canadensis *(noun)*

North American plant having racemes of blue-violet flowers.

- *They discussed "linaria canadensis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "linaria canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

linchpins *(noun)*

A central cohesive source of support and stability.

- *Understanding "linchpins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "linchpins" means with a simple example.*

litotes *(noun)*

Understatement for rhetorical effect (especially when expressing an affirmative by negating its contrary).

- *Saying 'I was not a little upset' when you mean 'I was very upset' is an example of litotes.*
- *He looked up "litotes" because he had never seen it before.*

loddon pondweed *(noun)*

Pondweed with floating leaves; of northern United States and Europe.

- *Understanding "loddon pondweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loddon pondweed."*

logjams *(noun)*

An immovable mass of logs blocking a river.

- *They discussed "logjams" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logjams."*

lookes *(verb)*

Look forward to the probable occurrence of.

- *He did not know how to use "lookes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lookes" in real sentences.*

lopressor *(noun)*

Beta blocker (trade name Lopressor) used in treating hypertension and angina and arrhythmia and acute myocardial infarction; has adverse side effects (depression and exacerbation of congestive heart failure etc.).

- *They discussed "lopressor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lopressor" because he had never seen it before.*

losed *(verb)*

Miss from one's possessions; lose sight of.

- *Can you use "losed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "losed" and when to wait.*

lothringen *(noun)*

An eastern French region rich in iron-ore deposits.

- *Understanding "lothringen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lothringen" during the group presentation.*

lubricators *(noun)*

A substance capable of reducing friction by making surfaces smooth or slippery.

- *In class, the teacher used "lubricators" to mean a substance capable of reducing friction by making....*
- *The article explained what "lubricators" means with a simple example.*

---

lubricious *(adjective)*

Having a smooth or slippery quality.

- *The skin of cephalopods is thin and lubricious.*
- *Eluding the lubricious embraces of her employer.*

---

lulli *(noun)*

French composer (born in Italy) who was the court composer to Louis XIV and founded the national French opera (1632-1687).

- *In class, the teacher used "lulli" to mean french composer (born in italy) who was the court....*
- *The article explained what "lulli" means with a simple example.*

---

lycaon pictus *(noun)*

A powerful doglike mammal of southern and eastern Africa that hunts in large packs; now rare in settled area.

- *He looked up "lycaon pictus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lycaon pictus" to mean a powerful doglike mammal of southern and eastern....*

---

macrobiotics *(noun)*

The theory of promoting health and longevity by means of diet (especially whole beans and grains).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macrobiotics."*
- *They discussed "macrobiotics" during the group presentation.*

---

maleficence *(noun)*

The quality or nature of being harmful or evil.

- *He looked up "maleficence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maleficence" to mean the quality or nature of being harmful or evil.*

---

malmsey *(noun)*

Sweet Madeira wine.

- *He looked up "malmsey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malmsey."*

---

malocclusions *(noun)*

(dentistry) a condition in which the opposing teeth do not mesh normally.

- *In class, the teacher used "malocclusions" to mean (dentistry) a condition in which the opposing teeth....*
- *The article explained what "malocclusions" means with a simple example.*

---

mandaeans *(noun)*

The form of Aramaic used by the Mandeans.

- *In class, the teacher used "mandaeans" to mean the form of aramaic used by the mandeans.*
- *The article explained what "mandaeans" means with a simple example.*

---

margay *(noun)*

Small spotted wildcat found from Texas to Brazil.

- *They discussed "margay" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "margay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

margay cat *(noun)*

Small spotted wildcat found from Texas to Brazil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "margay cat."*
- *He looked up "margay cat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maturer *(adjective)*

Having reached full natural growth or development.

- *It is useful to describe something as "maturer" when it is having reached full natural growth or development.*
- *A "maturer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

medlars *(noun)*

Relational database of the United States National Library of Medicine for the storage and retrieval of bibliographical information concerning the biomedical literature.

- *In class, the teacher used "medlars" to mean relational database of the united states national....*
- *The article explained what "medlars" means with a simple example.*

---

megachile *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megachilidae: leaf-cutting bees.

- *The article explained what "megachile" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megachile."*

---

mesomorph *(noun)*

A person with a well-developed muscular body.

- *Understanding "mesomorph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesomorph."*

---

migrator *(noun)*

An animal (especially birds and fish) that travels between different habitats at particular times of the year.

- *They discussed "migrator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "migrator."*

---

milanos *(noun)*

The capital of Lombardy in northern Italy; has been an international center of trade and industry since the Middle Ages.

- *They discussed "milanos" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "milanos" means with a simple example.*

---

moloch horridus *(noun)*

Desert lizard that feeds on ants.

- *In class, the teacher used "moloch horridus" to mean desert lizard that feeds on ants.*
- *The article explained what "moloch horridus" means with a simple example.*

---

monochromes *(noun)*

A black-and-white photograph or slide.

- *In class, the teacher used "monochromes" to mean a black-and-white photograph or slide.*
- *The article explained what "monochromes" means with a simple example.*

---

monodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Monodontidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "monodon" to mean type genus of the monodontidae.*
- *He looked up "monodon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moonlighters *(noun)*

A person who holds a second job (usually after hours).

- *They discussed "moonlighters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "moonlighters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mses *(noun)*

The form of a literary work submitted for publication.

- *Understanding "mses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mses" to mean the form of a literary work submitted for publication.*

---

multiprogramming *(noun)*

The execution of two or more computer programs by a single computer.

- *Understanding "multiprogramming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "multiprogramming" during the group presentation.*

myoma *(noun)*

A benign tumor composed of muscle tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myoma."*
- *The article explained what "myoma" means with a simple example.*

naprosyn *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Naprosyn) used in the treatment of arthritis and musculoskeletal inflammation and moderate pain.

- *Understanding "naprosyn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naprosyn" to mean a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name....*

nebe *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east of northeast.

- *Understanding "nebe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nebe" to mean the compass point that is one point east of northeast.*

neros *(noun)*

Roman Emperor notorious for his monstrous vice and fantastic luxury (was said to have started a fire that destroyed much of Rome in 64) but the Roman Empire remained prosperous during his rule (37-68).

- *They discussed "neros" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "neros" because he had never seen it before.*

neurolinguistics *(noun)*

The branch of linguistics that studies the relation between language and the structure and function of the nervous system.

- *They discussed "neurolinguistics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "neurolinguistics" because he had never seen it before.*

nihil obstat *(noun)*

The phrase used by the official censor of the Roman Catholic Church to say that a publication has been examined and contains nothing offensive to the church.

- *They discussed "nihil obstat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nihil obstat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nilgai *(noun)*

Large Indian antelope; male is blue-grey with white markings; female is brownish with no horns.

- *He looked up "nilgai" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nilgai."*

noumena *(noun)*

The intellectual conception of a thing as it is in itself, not as it is known through perception.

- *They discussed "noumena" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "noumena" means with a simple example.*

nursling *(noun)*

An infant considered in relation to its nurse.

- *In class, the teacher used "nursling" to mean an infant considered in relation to its nurse.*
- *He looked up "nursling" because he had never seen it before.*

nutes *(verb)*

Gather nuts.

- *Can you use "nutes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "nutes" until he saw an example.*

oenothera macrocarpa *(noun)*

Evening-opening primrose of south central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "oenothera macrocarpa" to mean evening-opening primrose of south central united states.*
- *The article explained what "oenothera macrocarpa" means with a simple example.*

oestrogens *(noun)*

A general term for female steroid sex hormones that are secreted by the ovary and responsible for typical female sexual characteristics.

- *They discussed "oestrogens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "oestrogens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

optical pyrometer *(noun)*

A pyrometer that uses the color of the light emitted by a hot object.

- *The article explained what "optical pyrometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "optical pyrometer" to mean a pyrometer that uses the color of the light....*

---

orange tortrix *(noun)*

California moth whose larvae live in especially oranges.

- *In class, the teacher used "orange tortrix" to mean california moth whose larvae live in especially oranges.*
- *The article explained what "orange tortrix" means with a simple example.*

---

order sirenia *(noun)*

An animal order including: manatees; dugongs; Steller's sea cow.

- *They discussed "order sirenia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order sirenia."*

---

oriflamme *(noun)*

A red or orange-red flag used as a standard by early French kings.

- *Understanding "oriflamme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oriflamme."*

---

ormer *(noun)*

An abalone found near the Channel Islands.

- *The article explained what "ormer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ormer" to mean an abalone found near the channel islands.*

---

ottar *(noun)*

Essential oil or perfume obtained from flowers.

- *Understanding "ottar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ottar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outbids *(verb)*

Bid over an opponent's bid when one's partner has not bid or doubled.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outbids" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "outbids" and when to wait.*

---

outflowing *(adjective)*

That is flowing outward.

- *Students compared "outflowing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "outflowing" when it is that is flowing outward.*

---

overdriving *(verb)*

Make use of too often or too extensively.

- *Overdriving people often suffer stress.*
- *He did not know how to use "overdriving" until he saw an example.*

---

overemphasised *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *In everyday English, people use "overemphasised" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "overemphasised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overemphasizes *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *Can you use "overemphasizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use "overemphasizes" and when to wait.*

---

paisleys *(noun)*

A soft wool fabric with a colorful swirled pattern of curved shapes.

- *He looked up "paisleys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paisleys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palinurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Palinuridae.

- *They discussed "palinurus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "palinurus" means with a simple example.*

---

palmist *(noun)*

Fortuneteller who predicts your future by the lines on your palms.

- *In class, the teacher used "palmist" to mean fortuneteller who predicts your future by the lines....*
- *He looked up "palmist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palominos *(noun)*

A horse of light tan or golden color with cream-colored or white mane and tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "palominos" to mean a horse of light tan or golden color with....*
- *They discussed "palominos" during the group presentation.*

---

pangas *(noun)*

A large heavy knife used in Central and South America as a weapon or for cutting vegetation.

- *He looked up "pangas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pangas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paranoias *(noun)*

A psychological disorder characterized by delusions of persecution or grandeur.

- *He looked up "paranoias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paranoias."*

---

paresthesias *(noun)*

Abnormal skin sensations (as tingling or tickling or itching or burning) usually associated with peripheral nerve damage.

- *Understanding "paresthesias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paresthesias" during the group presentation.*

---

pareve *(adjective)*

Containing no meat or milk (or their derivatives) and thus eatable with both meat and dairy dishes according to the dietary laws of Judaism.

- *Pareve margarine.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pareve."*

---

patchworks *(noun)*

A quilt made by sewing patches of different materials together.

- *Understanding "patchworks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "patchworks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

patons *(noun)*

South African writer (1903-1988).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patons."*
- *Understanding "patons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peahens *(noun)*

Female peafowl.

- *Understanding "peahens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peahens" to mean female peafowl.*

---

pearmain *(noun)*

Any of several varieties of apples with red skins.

- *They discussed "pearmain" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pearmain" means with a simple example.*

peccadillos *(noun)*

A petty misdeed.

- *The article explained what "peccadillos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "peccadillos" during the group presentation.*

peltate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) round, with the stem attached near the center of the lower surface rather than the margin (as a nasturtium leaf for example).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "peltate."*
- *Would you call this situation "peltate"? Explain why.*

peltate leaf *(noun)*

A shield-shaped leaf; as a nasturtium leaf.

- *The article explained what "peltate leaf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peltate leaf" to mean a shield-shaped leaf; as a nasturtium leaf.*

perkiness *(noun)*

Cheerfulness that bubbles to the surface.

- *Understanding "perkiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perkiness" to mean cheerfulness that bubbles to the surface.*

permuting *(verb)*

Change the order or arrangement of.

- *In everyday English, people use "permuting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "permuting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

petaloid *(adjective)*

Resembling a flower petal.

- *Students compared "petaloid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "petaloid."*

petit dejeuner *(noun)*

A breakfast that usually includes a roll and coffee or tea.

- *He looked up "petit dejeuner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "petit dejeuner" to mean a breakfast that usually includes a roll and coffee....*

phenothiazine *(noun)*

A compound used primarily in veterinary medicine to rid farm animals of internal parasites.

- *In class, the teacher used "phenothiazine" to mean a compound used primarily in veterinary medicine to....*
- *They discussed "phenothiazine" during the group presentation.*

pinnaces *(noun)*

A boat for communication between ship and shore.

- *The article explained what "pinnaces" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinnaces" to mean a boat for communication between ship and shore.*

pinus thunbergii *(noun)*

Large Japanese ornamental having long needles in bunches of 2; widely planted in United States because of its resistance to salt and smog.

- *Understanding "pinus thunbergii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pinus thunbergii" because he had never seen it before.*

pithecanthropus erectus *(noun)*

Former genus of primitive apelike men now Homo erectus.

- *He looked up "pithecanthropus erectus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pithecanthropus erectus."*

---

politicks *(verb)*

Engage in political activities.

- *Learners should practice how to use "politicks" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "politicks" until he saw an example.*

---

ponces *(noun)*

A man who is effeminate in his manner and fussy in the way he dresses.

- *In class, the teacher used "ponces" to mean a man who is effeminate in his manner and fussy in....*
- *They discussed "ponces" during the group presentation.*

---

precedented *(adjective)*

Having or supported or justified by a precedent.

- *The speaker chose "precedented" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "precedented" approach may work better in this case.*

---

precipitant *(noun)*

An agent that causes a precipitate to form.

- *They discussed "precipitant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "precipitant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

predetermines *(verb)*

Determine beforehand.

- *Can you use "predetermines" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "predetermines" until he saw an example.*

---

procardia *(noun)*

Calcium blocker (trade name Procardia); appears to increase the risk of recurrent heart attacks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procardia."*
- *They discussed "procardia" during the group presentation.*

---

productivities *(noun)*

The quality of being productive or having the power to produce.

- *He looked up "productivities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "productivities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prolapses *(verb)*

Slip or fall out of place, as of body parts.

- *Can you use "prolapses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "prolapses" and when to wait.*

---

promisee *(noun)*

A person to whom a promise is made.

- *He looked up "promisee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "promisee."*

---

provenience *(noun)*

Where something originated or was nurtured in its early existence.

- *In class, the teacher used "provenience" to mean where something originated or was nurtured in its....*
- *He looked up "provenience" because he had never seen it before.*

---

puerperium *(noun)*

Time period following childbirth when the mother's uterus shrinks and the other functional and anatomic changes of pregnancy are resolved.

- *A perinatologist cared for her during the puerperium.*
- *He looked up "puerperium" because he had never seen it before.*

pumpkinseed *(noun)*

Small brilliantly colored North American sunfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pumpkinseed."*
- *They discussed "pumpkinseed" during the group presentation.*

pupating *(verb)*

Develop into a pupa.

- *She tried to use "pupating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "pupating" until he saw an example.*

pyridium *(noun)*

Analgesic (trade name Pyridium) used to treat urinary tract infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyridium."*
- *He looked up "pyridium" because he had never seen it before.*

pyrometer *(noun)*

A thermometer designed to measure high temperatures.

- *The article explained what "pyrometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyrometer" to mean a thermometer designed to measure high temperatures.*

quinsy *(noun)*

A painful pus filled inflammation of the tonsils and surrounding tissues; usually a complication of tonsillitis.

- *The article explained what "quinsy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quinsy" to mean a painful pus filled inflammation of the tonsils....*

radiation pyrometer *(noun)*

A pyrometer for estimating the temperature of distant sources of heat; radiation is focussed on a thermojunction connected in circuit with a galvanometer.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiation pyrometer" to mean a pyrometer for estimating the temperature of....*
- *The article explained what "radiation pyrometer" means with a simple example.*

rampion bellflower *(noun)*

Bellflower of Europe and Asia and North Africa having bluish flowers and an edible tuberous root used with the leaves in salad.

- *In class, the teacher used "rampion bellflower" to mean bellflower of europe and asia and north africa....*
- *Understanding "rampion bellflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ranis *(noun)*

(the feminine of raja) a Hindu princess or the wife of a raja.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranis."*
- *Understanding "ranis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

raphia *(noun)*

Leaf fibers of the raffia palm tree; used to make baskets and mats etc.

- *They discussed "raphia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raphia."*

rapscallions *(noun)*

A deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapscallions."*
- *Understanding "rapscallions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rasterized *(verb)*

Convert (an image) into pixels.

- *He did not know how to use "rasterized" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rasterized" when talking about this idea.*

redeposit *(verb)*

Deposit anew.

- *The water had redeposited minerals on the rocks.*
- *Redeposit a cheque.*

---

relativize *(verb)*

Consider or treat as relative.

- *Can you use "relativize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "relativize" when talking about this idea.*

---

replenishments *(noun)*

Filling again by supplying what has been used up.

- *The article explained what "replenishments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "replenishments" to mean filling again by supplying what has been used up.*

---

resistance pyrometer *(noun)*

Pyrometer that measures high temperatures by the resistance in a heated wire.

- *He looked up "resistance pyrometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "resistance pyrometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

retreaded *(verb)*

Use again in altered form.

- *She tried to use "retreaded" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "retreaded" and when to wait.*

---

richmonds *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Virginia located in the east central part of the state; was capital of the Confederacy during the American Civil War.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richmonds."*
- *The article explained what "richmonds" means with a simple example.*

---

roomette *(noun)*

A small private compartment for one on a sleeping car.

- *The article explained what "roomette" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roomette" to mean a small private compartment for one on a sleeping car.*

---

sabbatarian *(noun)*

One who observes Saturday as the Sabbath (as in Judaism).

- *He looked up "sabbatarian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sabbatarian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sacrificer *(noun)*

A religious person who offers up a sacrifice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacrificer."*
- *Understanding "sacrificer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sallows *(noun)*

Any of several Old World shrubby broad-leaved willows having large catkins; some are important sources for tanbark and charcoal.

- *They discussed "sallows" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sallows" to mean any of several old world shrubby broad-leaved....*

---

salvations *(noun)*

A means of preserving from harm or unpleasantness.

- *In class, the teacher used "salvations" to mean a means of preserving from harm or unpleasantness.*
- *He looked up "salvations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scarer *(noun)*

An effigy in the shape of a man to frighten birds away from seeds.

- *He looked up "scarer" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scarer.”*

---

schola cantorum *(noun)*

A school that is part of a cathedral or monastery where boys with singing ability can receive a general education.

- *The article explained what “schola cantorum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “schola cantorum” to mean a school that is part of a cathedral or monastery....*

---

scoters *(noun)*

Large black diving duck of northern parts of the northern hemisphere.

- *The article explained what “scoters” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “scoters” to mean large black diving duck of northern parts of the....*

---

scrammed *(verb)*

Leave immediately; used usually in the imperative form.

- *The coach explained when to use “scrammed” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “scrammed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

screwballs *(noun)*

A pitch with reverse spin that curves toward the side of the plate from which it was thrown.

- *In class, the teacher used “screwballs” to mean a pitch with reverse spin that curves toward the....*
- *The article explained what “screwballs” means with a simple example.*

---

scriveners *(noun)*

Someone employed to make written copies of documents and manuscripts.

- *In class, the teacher used “scriveners” to mean someone employed to make written copies of....*
- *He looked up “scriveners” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scurf *(noun)*

A thin flake of dead epidermis shed from the surface of the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scurf.”*
- *The article explained what “scurf” means with a simple example.*

---

seckel *(noun)*

Small yellowish- to reddish-brown pear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seckel.”*
- *Understanding “seckel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seckel pear *(noun)*

Small yellowish- to reddish-brown pear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seckel pear.”*
- *The article explained what “seckel pear” means with a simple example.*

---

selles *(verb)*

Be sold at a certain price or in a certain way.

- *Learners should practice how to use “selles” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “selles” until he saw an example.*

---

semimonthly *(noun)*

A periodical that is published twice each month (or 24 issues per year).

- *The article explained what “semimonthly” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “semimonthly” to mean a periodical that is published twice each month (or....*

---

senecio cineraria *(noun)*

Stiff much-branched perennial of the Mediterranean region having very white woolly stems and leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used “senecio cineraria” to mean stiff much-branched perennial of the mediterranean....*
- *The article explained what “senecio cineraria” means with a simple example.*

---

serer *(noun)*

A West African language closely related to Fula; spoken primarily in Senegal and Gambia.

- *They discussed "serer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "serer" means with a simple example.*

---

sestet *(noun)*

A set of six similar things considered as a unit.

- *He looked up "sestet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sestet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shortleaf pine *(noun)*

Large pine of southern United States having short needles in bunches of 2-3 and red-brown bark when mature.

- *In class, the teacher used "shortleaf pine" to mean large pine of southern united states having short....*
- *They discussed "shortleaf pine" during the group presentation.*

---

shortleaf yellow pine *(noun)*

Large pine of southern United States having short needles in bunches of 2-3 and red-brown bark when mature.

- *He looked up "shortleaf yellow pine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shortleaf yellow pine."*

---

simoom *(noun)*

A violent hot sand-laden wind on the deserts of Arabia and North Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "simoom" to mean a violent hot sand-laden wind on the deserts of....*
- *Understanding "simoom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sinitic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Chinese people or their language or culture.

- *Sinitic dialects.*
- *A "sinitic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sinitic language *(noun)*

A group of Sino-Tibetan languages.

- *The article explained what "sinitic language" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sinitic language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sirenia *(noun)*

An animal order including: manatees; dugongs; Steller's sea cow.

- *The article explained what "sirenia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sirenia."*

---

sledged *(verb)*

Ride in or travel with a sledge.

- *The antarctic expedition sledged along the coastline.*
- *The children sledged all day by the lake.*

---

sneezer *(noun)*

A person who sneezes.

- *Understanding "sneezer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sneezer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solanum crispum *(noun)*

Hardy climbing shrub of Chile grown as an ornamental for its fragrant flowers; not a true potato.

- *He looked up "solanum crispum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solanum crispum."*

---

sophora sinensis *(noun)*

Handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having compound dark green leaves and profuse panicles of fragrant creamy-white flowers; China and Japan.

- *He looked up "sophora sinensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sophora sinensis" to mean handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having compound....*

---

spadefish *(noun)*

Deep-bodied disk-shaped food fish of warmer western Atlantic coastal waters.

- *The article explained what "spadefish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spadefish" to mean deep-bodied disk-shaped food fish of warmer western....*

---

specked *(adjective)*

Having a pattern of dots.

- *The speaker chose "specked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "specked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

spokeswomen *(noun)*

A female spokesperson.

- *They discussed "spokeswomen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spokeswomen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

starfishes *(noun)*

Echinoderms characterized by five arms extending from a central disk.

- *He looked up "starfishes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "starfishes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

starveling *(noun)*

Someone who is starving (or being starved).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starveling."*
- *The article explained what "starveling" means with a simple example.*

---

stenches *(noun)*

A distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.

- *The article explained what "stenches" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stenches" to mean a distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.*

---

stiring *(verb)*

Stir the feelings, emotions, or peace of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stiring" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "stiring" until he saw an example.*

---

streambeds *(noun)*

A channel occupied (or formerly occupied) by a stream.

- *He looked up "streambeds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "streambeds" during the group presentation.*

---

stylisation *(noun)*

The act of stylizing; causing to conform to a particular style.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stylisation."*
- *They discussed "stylisation" during the group presentation.*

---

subserve *(verb)*

Be helpful or useful.

- *In everyday English, people use "subserve" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subserve" in real sentences.*

---

subventions *(noun)*

The act or process of providing aid or help of any sort.

- *He looked up "subventions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "subventions" during the group presentation.*

sucher *(adjective)*

Of so extreme a degree or extent.

- *Would you call this situation "sucher"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sucher" when it is of so extreme a degree or extent.*

sulcate *(adjective)*

Having deep narrow furrows or grooves.

- *The speaker chose "sulcate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "sulcate"? Explain why.*

sursum corda *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a Latin versicle meaning 'lift up your hearts'.

- *He looked up "sursum corda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sursum corda."*

sybarites *(noun)*

A person addicted to luxury and pleasures of the senses.

- *He looked up "sybarites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sybarites" to mean a person addicted to luxury and pleasures of the senses.*

syncytium *(noun)*

A mass of cytoplasm containing several nuclei and enclosed in a membrane but no internal cell boundaries (as in muscle fibers).

- *They discussed "syncytium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syncytium" to mean a mass of cytoplasm containing several nuclei and....*

tagalong *(noun)*

Someone who persistently (and annoyingly) follows along.

- *They discussed "tagalong" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tagalong" means with a simple example.*

tamandua *(noun)*

Small toothless anteater with prehensile tail and four-clawed forelimbs; of tropical South America and Central America.

- *The article explained what "tamandua" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tamandua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

taring *(verb)*

Coat with tar.

- *In everyday English, people use "taring" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "taring" until he saw an example.*

tea tortrix *(noun)*

Small Indian moth infesting e.g. tea and coffee plants.

- *Understanding "tea tortrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tea tortrix" during the group presentation.*

technophiles *(noun)*

A person who is enthusiastic about new technology.

- *Understanding "technophiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technophiles."*

telemeter *(noun)*

Any scientific instrument for observing events at a distance and transmitting the information back to the observer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telemeter."*
- *The article explained what "telemeter" means with a simple example.*

tellurian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or inhabiting the land as opposed to the sea or air.

- *Students compared "tellurian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tellurian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

teratogens *(noun)*

Any agent that interferes with normal embryonic development: alcohol or thalidomide or X-rays or rubella are examples.

- *He looked up "teratogens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "teratogens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terce *(noun)*

The third canonical hour; about 9 a.m.

- *The article explained what "terce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terce" to mean the third canonical hour; about 9 a.m.*

---

tesseracts *(noun)*

The four-dimensional analogue of a cube.

- *The article explained what "tesseracts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tesseracts" to mean the four-dimensional analogue of a cube.*

---

tibur *(noun)*

A town twenty miles to the east of Rome (Tibur is the ancient name); a summer resort during the Roman empire; noted for its waterfalls.

- *He looked up "tibur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tibur."*

---

timbrel *(noun)*

Small hand drum similar to a tambourine; formerly carried by itinerant jugglers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timbrel."*
- *Understanding "timbrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toreadors *(noun)*

Someone who fights bulls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toreadors."*
- *They discussed "toreadors" during the group presentation.*

---

tortrix *(noun)*

Small Indian moth infesting e.g. tea and coffee plants.

- *He looked up "tortrix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tortrix" during the group presentation.*

---

transmogrify *(verb)*

Change completely the nature or appearance of.

- *In everyday English, people use "transmogrify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "transmogrify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

treelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "treelike."*
- *Students compared "treelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trephine *(noun)*

A surgical instrument used to remove sections of bone from the skull.

- *They discussed "trephine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trephine" to mean a surgical instrument used to remove sections of....*

---

trifolium dubium *(noun)*

Clover native to Ireland with yellowish flowers; often considered the true or original shamrock.

- *The article explained what "trifolium dubium" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "trifolium dubium" during the group presentation.*

---

triturus vulgaris *(noun)*

Small semiaquatic salamander.

- *They discussed "triturus vulgaris" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triturus vulgaris" to mean small semiaquatic salamander.*

---

tsking *(verb)*

Utter 'tsk,' 'tut,' or 'tut-tut,' as in disapproval.

- *She tried to use "tsking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "tsking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tyrannic *(adjective)*

Characteristic of an absolute ruler or absolute rule; having absolute sovereignty.

- *A tyrannical government.*
- *Would you call this situation "tyrannic"? Explain why.*

---

undeciphered *(adjective)*

Not deciphered.

- *Linear A is still undeciphered.*
- *Students compared "undeciphered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

undershooting *(verb)*

Fall short of (the runway) in a landing.

- *Can you use "undershooting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "undershooting" when talking about this idea.*

---

unornamented *(adjective)*

Lacking embellishment or ornamentation.

- *Functional architecture featuring stark unornamented concrete.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unornamented" when it is lacking embellishment or ornamentation.*

---

unsex *(verb)*

Remove the qualities typical of one's sex.

- *She unsexed herself.*
- *He did not know how to use "unsex" until he saw an example.*

---

unweathered *(adjective)*

Not worn by exposure to the weather.

- *Chemical weathering was beginning to attack the unweathered bedrock.*
- *Students compared "unweathered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

utahraptor *(noun)*

Large (20-ft) and swift carnivorous dinosaur having an upright slashing claw 15 inches long on each hind foot; early Cretaceous.

- *In class, the teacher used "utahraptor" to mean large (20-ft) and swift carnivorous dinosaur having....*
- *They discussed "utahraptor" during the group presentation.*

---

vaccinium arboreum *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of eastern United States having black inedible berries.

- *He looked up "vaccinium arboreum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaccinium arboreum" to mean shrub or small tree of eastern united states having....*

---

vantages *(noun)*

The quality of having a superior or more favorable position.

- *They discussed "vantages" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vantages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

variates *(noun)*

A variable quantity that is random.

- *They discussed "variates" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "variates" to mean a variable quantity that is random.*

---

vena azygos *(noun)*

One of a system of veins that drain the thoracic and abdominal walls; arises as a continuation of the right ascending lumbar vein and terminates in the superior vena cava.

- *They discussed "vena azygos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vena azygos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venire *(noun)*

(law) a group of people summoned for jury service (from whom a jury will be chosen).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venire."*
- *They discussed "venire" during the group presentation.*

---

verbalizes *(verb)*

Articulate; either verbally or with a cry, shout, or noise.

- *This lawyer verbalizes and is rather tedious.*
- *He did not know how to use "verbalizes" until he saw an example.*

---

viverra *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Viverridae.

- *They discussed "viverra" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "viverra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vivified *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *She tried to use "vivified" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vivified" and when to wait.*

---

vocalism *(noun)*

The sound made by the vibration of vocal folds modified by the resonance of the vocal tract.

- *He looked up "vocalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vocalism" to mean the sound made by the vibration of vocal folds....*

---

wainscotting *(noun)*

A wainscoted wall (or wainscoted walls collectively).

- *He looked up "wainscotting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wainscotting" during the group presentation.*

---

waverers *(noun)*

One who hesitates (usually out of fear).

- *The article explained what "waverers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waverers" to mean one who hesitates (usually out of fear).*

---

wheatears *(noun)*

Small songbird of northern America and Eurasia having a distinctive white rump.

- *He looked up "wheatears" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wheatears" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whipsawed *(verb)*

Victimize, especially in gambling or negotiations.

- *Learners should practice how to use "whipsawed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "whipsawed" and when to wait.*

---

white matsutake *(noun)*

A large white mushroom that develops brown stains as it ages; gills are white; odor is spicy and aromatic; collected commercially for oriental cooking the Pacific Northwest.

- *He looked up "white matsutake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white matsutake" to mean a large white mushroom that develops brown stains....*

---

witheringly *(adverb)*

In a withering manner.

- *Guns fired witheringly at the railroad cars.*
- *He answered "witheringly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

wodan *(noun)*

Chief god; counterpart of Norse Odin and Teutonic Wotan.

- *The article explained what "wodan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wodan."*

---

yarning *(verb)*

Tell or spin a yarn.

- *The coach explained when to use "yarning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "yarning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

yuans *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty of China from 1279 to 1368.

- *Understanding "yuans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yuans" to mean the imperial dynasty of china from 1279 to 1368.*

---

zamia *(noun)*

Any of various cycads of the genus Zamia; among the smallest and most verdant cycads.

- *Understanding "zamia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zamia" to mean any of various cycads of the genus zamia; among the....*

---

zamia family *(noun)*

A family of cycads often included in the family Cycadaceae: zamias.

- *He looked up "zamia family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "zamia family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

absents *(verb)*

Go away or leave.

- *She tried to use "absents" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "absents" until he saw an example.*

---

acetals *(noun)*

Any organic compound formed by adding alcohol molecules to aldehyde molecules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acetals."*
- *He looked up "acetals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

actualised *(verb)*

Make real or concrete; give reality or substance to.

- *He did not know how to use "actualised" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "actualised" when talking about this idea.*

---

advents *(noun)*

The season including the four Sundays preceding Christmas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advents."*
- *The article explained what "advents" means with a simple example.*

---

agropyron *(noun)*

Perennial grasses of temperate and cool regions: wheatgrass; dog grass.

- *The article explained what "agropyron" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "agropyron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

airforces *(noun)*

The airborne branch of a country's armed forces.

- *He looked up "airforces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airforces."*

airheaded *(adjective)*

Lacking seriousness; given to frivolity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "airheaded."*
- *A "airheaded" approach may work better in this case.*

allys *(noun)*

An associate who provides cooperation or assistance.

- *The article explained what "allys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allys" to mean an associate who provides cooperation or assistance.*

amazona *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *They discussed "amazona" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amazona" to mean a genus of psittacidae.*

amphiboles *(noun)*

A mineral or mineral variety belonging to the amphibole group.

- *He looked up "amphiboles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphiboles."*

anglophiles *(noun)*

An admirer of England and things English.

- *He looked up "anglophiles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anglophiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anomala orientalis *(noun)*

Introduced into United States from the Orient; larvae feed on roots of sugarcane and other grasses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anomala orientalis."*
- *He looked up "anomala orientalis" because he had never seen it before.*

antheridia *(noun)*

The male sex organ of spore-producing plants; produces antherozoids; equivalent to the anther in flowers.

- *They discussed "antheridia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antheridia."*

apneas *(noun)*

Transient cessation of respiration.

- *Understanding "apneas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "apneas" during the group presentation.*

apothecary's shop *(noun)*

A retail shop where medicine and other articles are sold.

- *Understanding "apothecary's shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apothecary's shop" to mean a retail shop where medicine and other articles are....*

appendectomies *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the vermiform appendix.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appendectomies."*
- *They discussed "appendectomies" during the group presentation.*

archaeologies *(noun)*

The branch of anthropology that studies prehistoric people and their cultures.

- *He looked up "archaeologies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "archaeologies" during the group presentation.*

---

archerfish *(noun)*

Any of several small freshwater fishes that catch insects by squirting water at them and knocking them into the water; found in Indonesia and Australia.

- *They discussed "archerfish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "archerfish" means with a simple example.*

---

aristide maillol *(noun)*

French sculptor of monumental female nudes (1861-1944).

- *They discussed "aristide maillol" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aristide maillol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arquebuses *(noun)*

An obsolete firearm with a long barrel.

- *Understanding "arquebuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arquebuses" means with a simple example.*

---

astringents *(noun)*

A drug that causes contraction of body tissues and canals.

- *Understanding "astringents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "astringents" during the group presentation.*

---

astrolabes *(noun)*

An early form of sextant.

- *He looked up "astrolabes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astrolabes" to mean an early form of sextant.*

---

atrovent *(noun)*

An inhaled bronchodilator (trade name Atrovent).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atrovent."*
- *He looked up "atrovent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

avulsed *(verb)*

Separate by avulsion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "avulsed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "avulsed" when talking about this idea.*

---

azido *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing the azido group N3.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "azido."*
- *Students compared "azido" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

azido group *(noun)*

The univalent group N3- derived from hydrazoic acid.

- *Understanding "azido group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "azido group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

azido radical *(noun)*

The univalent group N3- derived from hydrazoic acid.

- *The article explained what "azido radical" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azido radical."*

---

azs *(noun)*

A state in southwestern United States; site of the Grand Canyon.

- *He looked up "azs" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "azs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bacillary *(adjective)*

Relating to or produced by or containing bacilli.

- *A "bacillary" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "bacillary"? Explain why.*

---

bacillary white diarrhea *(noun)*

A serious bacterial disease of young chickens.

- *In class, the teacher used "bacillary white diarrhea" to mean a serious bacterial disease of young chickens.*
- *They discussed "bacillary white diarrhea" during the group presentation.*

---

baldinger *(adjective)*

Getting bald.

- *It is useful to describe something as "baldinger" when it is getting bald.*
- *The speaker chose "baldinger" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

banksia integrifolia *(noun)*

Shrubby tree with silky foliage and spikes of cylindrical yellow nectarous flowers.

- *He looked up "banksia integrifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banksia integrifolia."*

---

bastard toadflax *(noun)*

Woody creeping parasite of western North America having numerous thick powdery leaves and panicles of small dull-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "bastard toadflax" to mean woody creeping parasite of western north america....*
- *Understanding "bastard toadflax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

batfish *(noun)*

Bottom-dweller of warm western Atlantic coastal waters having a flattened scaleless body that crawls about on fleshy pectoral and pelvic fins.

- *They discussed "batfish" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "batfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beaking *(verb)*

Hit lightly with a picking motion.

- *Can you use "beaking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "beaking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bearwood *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of the Pacific coast of the United States; yields cascara sagrada.

- *They discussed "bearwood" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bearwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bethought *(verb)*

Consider or ponder something carefully.

- *She bethought her of their predicament.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bethought" and when to wait.*

---

betokens *(verb)*

Be a signal for or a symptom of.

- *Can you use "betokens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "betokens" until he saw an example.*

---

bhaga *(noun)*

Hindu god of wealth and love.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bhaga."*
- *They discussed "bhaga" during the group presentation.*

---

bilbies *(noun)*

Bandicoot with leathery ears like a rabbit.

- *He looked up "bilbies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bilbies."*

biotype *(noun)*

Organisms sharing a specified genotype or the genotype (or peculiarities) so shared.

- *Understanding "biotype" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "biotype" because he had never seen it before.*

blackbuck *(noun)*

Common Indian antelope with a dark back and spiral horns.

- *In class, the teacher used "blackbuck" to mean common indian antelope with a dark back and spiral....*
- *Understanding "blackbuck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blowtorches *(noun)*

A burner that mixes air and gas to produce a very hot flame.

- *Understanding "blowtorches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blowtorches."*

blue toadflax *(noun)*

North American plant having racemes of blue-violet flowers.

- *They discussed "blue toadflax" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blue toadflax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bobbys *(noun)*

An informal term for a British policeman.

- *They discussed "bobbys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bobbys" because he had never seen it before.*

bodypaint *(verb)*

Apply paint to a body.

- *The coach explained when to use "bodypaint" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bodypaint" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bodypainting *(verb)*

Apply paint to a body.

- *The coach explained when to use "bodypainting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bodypainting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bootees *(noun)*

A slipper that is soft and wool (for babies).

- *The article explained what "bootees" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bootees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boracic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or derived from or containing boron.

- *The speaker chose "boracic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "boracic"? Explain why.*

boracic acid *(noun)*

Any of various acids containing boron and oxygen.

- *He looked up "boracic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boracic acid" during the group presentation.*

bounciness *(noun)*

The quality of a substance that is able to rebound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bounciness."*
- *Understanding "bounciness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boxlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a box in rectangularity.

- *It is useful to describe something as "boxlike" when it is resembling a box in rectangularity.*
- *Would you call this situation "boxlike"? Explain why.*

---

breadboards *(noun)*

A wooden or plastic board on which dough is kneaded or bread is sliced.

- *They discussed "breadboards" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "breadboards" means with a simple example.*

---

brihaspati *(noun)*

Personification of the power of ritual devotion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brihaspati."*
- *He looked up "brihaspati" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bulbils *(noun)*

Small bulb or bulb-shaped growth arising from the leaf axil or in the place of flowers.

- *They discussed "bulbils" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulbils."*

---

buteo lineatus *(noun)*

North American hawk with reddish brown shoulders.

- *He looked up "buteo lineatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "buteo lineatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cagers *(noun)*

An athlete who plays basketball.

- *They discussed "cagers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cagers."*

---

cajanus *(noun)*

Erect densely branched shrubby perennials of Old World tropics; naturalized in other warm regions.

- *The article explained what "cajanus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cajanus" to mean erect densely branched shrubby perennials of old....*

---

canella *(noun)*

Highly aromatic inner bark of the Canella winterana used as a condiment and a tonic.

- *In class, the teacher used "canella" to mean highly aromatic inner bark of the canella winterana....*
- *Understanding "canella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canella bark *(noun)*

Highly aromatic inner bark of the Canella winterana used as a condiment and a tonic.

- *He looked up "canella bark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canella bark."*

---

canella family *(noun)*

One genus: aromatic tropical trees of eastern Africa and Florida to West Indies.

- *Understanding "canella family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "canella family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

canella-alba *(noun)*

Large evergreen shrub or small tree having white aromatic bark and leathery leaves and small purple to red flowers in terminal cymes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canella-alba."*
- *He looked up "canella-alba" because he had never seen it before.*

capacitated *(verb)*

Cause (spermatozoa) to undergo the physical changes necessary to fertilize an egg.

- *He did not know how to use "capacitated" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "capacitated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

capillarity *(noun)*

A phenomenon associated with surface tension and resulting in the elevation or depression of liquids in capillaries.

- *In class, the teacher used "capillarity" to mean a phenomenon associated with surface tension and....*
- *He looked up "capillarity" because he had never seen it before.*

caravanserais *(noun)*

An inn in some eastern countries with a large courtyard that provides accommodation for caravans.

- *They discussed "caravanserais" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caravanserais."*

caspers *(noun)*

A city of east central Wyoming on the North Platte river.

- *The article explained what "caspers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caspers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cataleptic *(adjective)*

Of or having characteristics of or affected with catalepsy.

- *Cataleptic persons.*
- *Cataleptic state.*

centenaries *(noun)*

The 100th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *They discussed "centenaries" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centenaries."*

ceramists *(noun)*

A craftsman who shapes pottery on a potter's wheel and bakes them it a kiln.

- *They discussed "ceramists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ceramists" because he had never seen it before.*

chapattis *(noun)*

Flat pancake-like bread cooked on a griddle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chapattis."*
- *Understanding "chapattis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chlorambucil *(noun)*

An alkalating agent (trade name Leukeran) used to treat some kinds of cancer.

- *The article explained what "chlorambucil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlorambucil" to mean an alkalating agent (trade name leukeran) used to....*

choppiness *(noun)*

Used of the sea during inclement or stormy weather.

- *He looked up "choppiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "choppiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chromatograms *(noun)*

The recording (column or paper strip) on which the constituents of a mixture are adsorbed in chromatography.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromatograms."*
- *They discussed "chromatograms" during the group presentation.*

citrons *(noun)*

Large lemonlike fruit with thick aromatic rind; usually preserved.

- *Understanding "citrons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citrons" to mean large lemonlike fruit with thick aromatic rind;....*

---

clozaril *(noun)*

An antipsychotic drug (trade name Clozaril) used as a sedative and for treatment-resistant schizophrenia; know to have few side effects.

- *In class, the teacher used "clozaril" to mean an antipsychotic drug (trade name clozaril) used as....*
- *The article explained what "clozaril" means with a simple example.*

---

coaming *(noun)*

A raised framework around a hatchway on a ship to keep water out.

- *Understanding "coaming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coaming" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coccoid *(adjective)*

Spherical; like a coccus.

- *A coccoid microorganism.*
- *Students compared "coccoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cockades *(noun)*

An ornament (such as a knot of ribbon or a rosette) usually worn on the hat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockades."*
- *They discussed "cockades" during the group presentation.*

---

communitys *(noun)*

A group of nations having common interests.

- *Understanding "communitys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "communitys" during the group presentation.*

---

communization *(noun)*

The organization of a nation of the basis of communism.

- *They discussed "communization" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "communization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compulsivity *(noun)*

The trait of acting compulsively.

- *He looked up "compulsivity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "compulsivity" during the group presentation.*

---

conditionalities *(noun)*

The state of being conditional.

- *He looked up "conditionalities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "conditionalities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conduced *(verb)*

Be conducive to.

- *In everyday English, people use "conduced" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "conduced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

conductress *(noun)*

A woman conductor.

- *The article explained what "conductress" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conductress."*

---

conjoins *(verb)*

Make contact or come together.

- *In everyday English, people use "conjoins" when talking about this idea.*

- *Can you use “conjoins” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

constructiveness *(noun)*

The quality of serving to build or improve.

- *He looked up “constructiveness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “constructiveness” to mean the quality of serving to build or improve.*

---

continuant *(noun)*

Consonant articulated by constricting (but not closing) the vocal tract.

- *They discussed “continuant” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “continuant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

corruptness *(noun)*

The state of being corrupt.

- *In class, the teacher used “corruptness” to mean the state of being corrupt.*
- *The article explained what “corruptness” means with a simple example.*

---

costochondritis *(noun)*

Inflammation at the junction of a rib and its cartilage.

- *They discussed “costochondritis” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “costochondritis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cottager *(noun)*

Someone who lives in a cottage.

- *They discussed “cottager” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “cottager” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

credulously *(adverb)*

In a credulous manner.

- *The children followed the teacher credulously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “credulously” in the final chapter.*

---

crosshatched *(adjective)*

Shaded by means of fine parallel or crossed lines.

- *The speaker chose “crosshatched” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “crosshatched” approach may work better in this case.*

---

cryobiology *(noun)*

The branch of biology that studies the effects of low temperatures on living tissues or organs or organisms.

- *Understanding “cryobiology” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “cryobiology” during the group presentation.*

---

crystallographer *(noun)*

A specialist in crystallography.

- *In class, the teacher used “crystallographer” to mean a specialist in crystallography.*
- *The article explained what “crystallographer” means with a simple example.*

---

cubitus *(noun)*

The arm from the elbow to the fingertips.

- *They discussed “cubitus” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “cubitus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cussedness *(noun)*

Meanspirited disagreeable contrariness.

- *Understanding “cussedness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “cussedness” means with a simple example.*

---

cymry *(noun)*

A native or resident of Wales.

- *In class, the teacher used "cymry" to mean a native or resident of wales.*
- *The article explained what "cymry" means with a simple example.*

---

dankness *(noun)*

Unpleasant wetness.

- *The article explained what "dankness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dankness" during the group presentation.*

---

davys *(noun)*

English navigator who explored the Arctic while searching for the Northwest Passage (1550-1605).

- *They discussed "davys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "davys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dbmss *(noun)*

A software system that facilitates the creation and maintenance and use of an electronic database.

- *The article explained what "dbmss" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dbmss."*

---

decorticate *(verb)*

Remove the outer layer of.

- *Decorticate a tree branch.*
- *Can you use "decorticate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

deoxyguanosine *(noun)*

A nucleoside component of DNA; composed of guanine and deoxyribose.

- *He looked up "deoxyguanosine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deoxyguanosine" to mean a nucleoside component of dna; composed of guanine....*

---

derogated *(verb)*

Cause to seem less serious; play down.

- *Can you use "derogated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "derogated" and when to wait.*

---

desorb *(verb)*

Remove from a surface on which it is adsorbed.

- *The substance was desorbed.*
- *In everyday English, people use "desorb" when talking about this idea.*

---

diaeresis *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (two dots) placed over a vowel in German to indicate a change in sound.

- *They discussed "diaeresis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diaeresis" to mean a diacritical mark (two dots) placed over a vowel....*

---

diagramed *(verb)*

Make a schematic or technical drawing of that shows interactions among variables or how something is constructed.

- *She tried to use "diagramed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "diagramed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

diophantus *(noun)*

Greek mathematician who was the first to try to develop an algebraic notation (3rd century).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diophantus."*
- *The article explained what "diophantus" means with a simple example.*

---

disfiguration *(noun)*

An appearance that has been spoiled or is misshapen.

- *Suffering from facial disfiguration.*
- *Understanding "disfiguration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dismissible *(adjective)*

Subject to dismissal.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dismissible" when it is subject to dismissal.*
- *The speaker chose "dismissible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

distempered *(verb)*

Paint with distemper.

- *The coach explained when to use "distempered" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "distempered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

doxies *(noun)*

A woman who cohabits with an important man.

- *He looked up "doxies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doxies" to mean a woman who cohabits with an important man.*

---

dreamlands *(noun)*

A pleasing country existing only in dreams or imagination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dreamlands."*
- *Understanding "dreamlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drivelling *(verb)*

Let saliva drivel from the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use "drivelling" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drivelling" in real sentences.*

---

dumfounded *(adjective)*

As if struck dumb with astonishment and surprise.

- *A "dumfounded" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "dumfounded"? Explain why.*

---

dysphasia *(noun)*

An impairment of language (especially speech production) that is usually due to brain damage.

- *In class, the teacher used "dysphasia" to mean an impairment of language (especially speech....*
- *The article explained what "dysphasia" means with a simple example.*

---

eastern pasque flower *(noun)*

Short hairy perennial with early spring blue-violet or lilac flowers; North America and Siberia.

- *He looked up "eastern pasque flower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern pasque flower."*

---

ecfs *(noun)*

Liquid containing proteins and electrolytes including the liquid in blood plasma and interstitial fluid.

- *The article explained what "ecfs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecfs."*

---

echoic *(adjective)*

(of words) formed in imitation of a natural sound; ; - Harry Hoijer.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "echoic."*
- *A "echoic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

eddo *(noun)*

Edible starchy tuberous root of taro plants.

- *He looked up "eddo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eddo" to mean edible starchy tuberous root of taro plants.*

editorialists *(noun)*

A journalist who writes editorials.

- *He looked up "editorialists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "editorialists."*

egoistical *(adjective)*

Limited to or caring only about yourself and your own needs.

- *Students compared "egoistical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "egoistical."*

eleocharis *(noun)*

Sedges having dense spikes of flowers and leaves reduced to basal sheaths.

- *They discussed "eleocharis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eleocharis" means with a simple example.*

elkhound *(noun)*

Breed of compact medium-sized dog with a heavy grey coat developed in Norway for hunting elk.

- *In class, the teacher used "elkhound" to mean breed of compact medium-sized dog with a heavy grey....*
- *They discussed "elkhound" during the group presentation.*

emancipates *(verb)*

Give equal rights to; of women and minorities.

- *The coach explained when to use "emancipates" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "emancipates" in real sentences.*

emergences *(noun)*

The gradual beginning or coming forth.

- *He looked up "emergences" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "emergences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

entablatures *(noun)*

(architecture) the structure consisting of the part of a classical temple above the columns between a capital and the roof.

- *In class, the teacher used "entablatures" to mean (architecture) the structure consisting of the part....*
- *Understanding "entablatures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

epenthetic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to epenthesis.

- *The speaker chose "epenthetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "epenthetic" approach may work better in this case.*

equalisers *(noun)*

A weight that balances another weight.

- *In class, the teacher used "equalisers" to mean a weight that balances another weight.*
- *The article explained what "equalisers" means with a simple example.*

equivocates *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *He did not know how to use "equivocates" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "equivocates" in real sentences.*

esaki *(noun)*

Physicist honored for advances in solid state electronics (born in Japan in 1925).

- *The article explained what "esaki" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "esaki" during the group presentation.*

eutherian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the subclass Eutheria.

- *Eutherian mammals.*
- *A "eutherian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

eutherian mammal *(noun)*

Mammals having a placenta; all mammals except monotremes and marsupials.

- *In class, the teacher used "eutherian mammal" to mean mammals having a placenta; all mammals except....*
- *The article explained what "eutherian mammal" means with a simple example.*

---

extenuate *(verb)*

Lessen or to try to lessen the seriousness or extent of.

- *The circumstances extenuate the crime.*
- *Can you use "extenuate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

exteriorization *(noun)*

Embodying in an outward form.

- *He looked up "exteriorization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exteriorization."*

---

fieldfares *(noun)*

Medium-sized Eurasian thrush seen chiefly in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fieldfares."*
- *He looked up "fieldfares" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fieldworker *(noun)*

A researcher who works in the field.

- *In class, the teacher used "fieldworker" to mean a researcher who works in the field.*
- *He looked up "fieldworker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flakier *(adjective)*

Conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.

- *Would you call this situation "flakier"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "flakier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fogy *(noun)*

Someone whose style is out of fashion.

- *They discussed "fogy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fogy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forths *(noun)*

A river in southern Scotland that flows eastward to the Firth of Forth.

- *Understanding "forths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "forths" during the group presentation.*

---

foxs *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *The coach explained when to use "foxs" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "foxs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

freckling *(verb)*

Become freckled.

- *Can you use "freckling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "freckling" until he saw an example.*

---

fritillaria lanceolata *(noun)*

Herb of northwestern America having green-and-purple bell-shaped flowers.

- *The article explained what "fritillaria lanceolata" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritillaria lanceolata."*

---

gadflies *(noun)*

A persistently annoying person.

- *The article explained what "gadflies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gadflies" to mean a persistently annoying person.*

---

genus agropyron *(noun)*

Perennial grasses of temperate and cool regions: wheatgrass; dog grass.

- *They discussed "genus agropyron" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus agropyron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus amazona *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus amazona."*
- *Understanding "genus amazona" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cajanus *(noun)*

Erect densely branched shrubby perennials of Old World tropics; naturalized in other warm regions.

- *They discussed "genus cajanus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cajanus."*

---

genus canella *(noun)*

One species.

- *Understanding "genus canella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus canella" means with a simple example.*

---

genus eleocharis *(noun)*

Sedges having dense spikes of flowers and leaves reduced to basal sheaths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eleocharis."*
- *He looked up "genus eleocharis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus homarus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Homaridae: common edible lobsters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus homarus."*
- *He looked up "genus homarus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus limonium *(noun)*

Sea lavender.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus limonium" to mean sea lavender.*
- *He looked up "genus limonium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus lycium *(noun)*

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs often spiny; cosmopolitan in temperate and subtropical regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lycium."*
- *The article explained what "genus lycium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus manihot *(noun)*

Genus of economically important tropical plants: cassava.

- *He looked up "genus manihot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus manihot."*

---

genus parthenium *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs and shrubs with terminal panicles of small ray flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus parthenium."*
- *He looked up "genus parthenium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus polistes *(noun)*

A genus of Vespidae.

- *The article explained what "genus polistes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus polistes" to mean a genus of vespidae.*

genus usnea *(noun)*

Widely distributed lichens usually having a greyish or yellow pendulous freely branched thallus.

- *Understanding "genus usnea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus usnea" means with a simple example.*

ghillies *(noun)*

A shoe without a tongue and with decorative lacing up the instep.

- *The article explained what "ghillies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ghillies" to mean a shoe without a tongue and with decorative lacing....*

gikuyu *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken in western Kenya.

- *He looked up "gikuyu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gikuyu."*

glamorization *(noun)*

The act of glamorizing; making something or someone more beautiful (often in a superficial way).

- *He looked up "glamorization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glamorization."*

glowworms *(noun)*

The luminous larva or wingless grub-like female of a firefly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glowworms."*
- *They discussed "glowworms" during the group presentation.*

graphologist *(noun)*

A specialist in inferring character from handwriting.

- *The article explained what "graphologist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "graphologist" to mean a specialist in inferring character from handwriting.*

gregariousness *(noun)*

The quality of being gregarious–having a dislike of being alone.

- *The article explained what "gregariousness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gregariousness" to mean the quality of being gregarious–having a dislike....*

grenadians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Grenada.

- *Understanding "grenadians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grenadians" during the group presentation.*

haemorrhoid *(noun)*

Pain caused by venous swelling at or inside the anal sphincter.

- *In class, the teacher used "haemorrhoid" to mean pain caused by venous swelling at or inside the....*
- *Understanding "haemorrhoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haym salomon *(noun)*

American financier and American Revolutionary War patriot who helped fund the army during the American Revolution (1740?-1785).

- *In class, the teacher used "haym salomon" to mean american financier and american revolutionary war....*
- *The article explained what "haym salomon" means with a simple example.*

helianthus annuus *(noun)*

Annual sunflower grown for silage and for its seeds which are a source of oil; common throughout United States and much of North America.

- *They discussed "helianthus annuus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "helianthus annuus" means with a simple example.*

---

herpes labialis *(noun)*

Caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1).

- *In class, the teacher used "herpes labialis" to mean caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 (hsv-1).*
- *He looked up "herpes labialis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hindquarter *(noun)*

The back half of a side of meat.

- *The article explained what "hindquarter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hindquarter" to mean the back half of a side of meat.*

---

homarus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Homaridae: common edible lobsters.

- *They discussed "homarus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "homarus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

honeysuckles *(noun)*

Columbine of eastern North America having long-spurred red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honeysuckles."*
- *They discussed "honeysuckles" during the group presentation.*

---

hornes *(verb)*

Stab or pierce with a horn or tusk.

- *Can you use "hornes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hornes" and when to wait.*

---

hubbys *(noun)*

A married man; a woman's partner in marriage.

- *They discussed "hubbys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hubbys" to mean a married man; a woman's partner in marriage.*

---

humous *(noun)*

A thick spread made from mashed chickpeas, tahini, lemon juice and garlic; used especially as a dip for pita; originated in the Middle East.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humous."*
- *He looked up "humous" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hyacinthus orientalis *(noun)*

Widely grown for its fragrance and its white, pink, blue, or purplish flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyacinthus orientalis" to mean widely grown for its fragrance and its white, pink,....*
- *He looked up "hyacinthus orientalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypha *(noun)*

Any of the threadlike filaments forming the mycelium of a fungus.

- *He looked up "hypha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypha."*

---

hypothesising *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hypothesising" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hypothesising" and when to wait.*

---

ijssel *(noun)*

A river in the central Netherlands flowing north to the IJsselmeer.

- *Understanding "ijssel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ijssel" to mean a river in the central netherlands flowing north to....*

ijssel river *(noun)*

A river in the central Netherlands flowing north to the IJsselmeer.

- *He looked up "ijssel river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ijssel river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

imidazoles *(noun)*

An organic base C3H4N2; a histamine inhibitor.

- *They discussed "imidazoles" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imidazoles" to mean an organic base c3h4n2; a histamine inhibitor.*

imploringly *(adverb)*

In a beseeching manner.

- *'You must help me,' she said imploringly.*
- *He answered "imploringly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

iner *(adjective)*

Currently fashionable.

- *Students compared "iner" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "iner."*

innateness *(noun)*

The quality of being innate.

- *In class, the teacher used "innateness" to mean the quality of being innate.*
- *Understanding "innateness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inutile *(adjective)*

Not worth using.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inutile" when it is not worth using.*
- *Students compared "inutile" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

inveighing *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *She tried to use "inveighing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "inveighing" and when to wait.*

ironist *(noun)*

A humorist who uses ridicule and irony and sarcasm.

- *Understanding "ironist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ironist."*

ixs *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eight and one.

- *He looked up "ixs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ixs."*

javelinas *(noun)*

Dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar; of semi desert areas of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "javelinas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "javelinas."*

jejunal artery *(noun)*

An artery that is a branch of the superior mesenteric artery that supplies the jejunum.

- *In class, the teacher used "jejunal artery" to mean an artery that is a branch of the superior....*
- *Understanding "jejunal artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jimmied *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *The burglar jimmied the lock.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jimmied" when talking about this idea.*

---

john davys *(noun)*

English navigator who explored the Arctic while searching for the Northwest Passage (1550-1605).

- *In class, the teacher used "john davys" to mean english navigator who explored the arctic while....*
- *The article explained what "john davys" means with a simple example.*

---

katsushika hokusai *(noun)*

Japanese painter whose work influenced the impressionists (1760-1849).

- *Understanding "katsushika hokusai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "katsushika hokusai" means with a simple example.*

---

laburnum alpinum *(noun)*

An ornamental shrub or tree of the genus Laburnum.

- *He looked up "laburnum alpinum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laburnum alpinum."*

---

lathyrus maritimus *(noun)*

Wild pea of seashores of north temperate zone having tough roots and purple flowers and useful as a sand binder.

- *The article explained what "lathyrus maritimus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lathyrus maritimus" to mean wild pea of seashores of north temperate zone....*

---

latinae *(noun)*

A subfamily of the family Centropomidae.

- *Understanding "latinae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "latinae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lawgivers *(noun)*

A maker of laws; someone who gives a code of laws.

- *Understanding "lawgivers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lawgivers" to mean a maker of laws; someone who gives a code of laws.*

---

lemniscus *(noun)*

A bundle of sensory nerve fibers going to the thalamus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemniscus."*
- *They discussed "lemniscus" during the group presentation.*

---

leo esaki *(noun)*

Physicist honored for advances in solid state electronics (born in Japan in 1925).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leo esaki."*
- *The article explained what "leo esaki" means with a simple example.*

---

lepidium alpina *(noun)*

Small tufted perennial herb of mountains of central and southern Europe having very small flowers of usually leafless stems; sometimes placed in genus Lepidium.

- *In class, the teacher used "lepidium alpina" to mean small tufted perennial herb of mountains of central....*
- *They discussed "lepidium alpina" during the group presentation.*

---

ligule *(noun)*

(botany) any appendage to a plant that is shaped like a strap.

- *In class, the teacher used "ligule" to mean (botany) any appendage to a plant that is shaped....*
- *He looked up "ligule" because he had never seen it before.*

---

limonium *(noun)*

Sea lavender.

- *He looked up "limonium" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "limonium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

limulus polyphemus *(noun)*

Large marine arthropod of the Atlantic coast of North America having a domed carapace that is shaped like a horseshoe and a stiff pointed tail; a living fossil related to the wood louse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limulus polyphemus."*
- *Understanding "limulus polyphemus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linaria vulgaris *(noun)*

Common European perennial having showy yellow and orange flowers; a naturalized weed in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linaria vulgaris."*
- *He looked up "linaria vulgaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lissom *(adjective)*

Moving and bending with ease.

- *The speaker chose "lissom" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "lissom"? Explain why.*

---

lissome *(adjective)*

Moving and bending with ease.

- *Would you call this situation "lissome"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "lissome" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

locutions *(noun)*

A word or phrase that particular people use in particular situations.

- *Understanding "locutions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "locutions" during the group presentation.*

---

loggie *(noun)*

A roofed arcade or gallery with open sides stretching along the front or side of a building; often at an upper level.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loggie."*
- *Understanding "loggie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luaus *(noun)*

An elaborate Hawaiian feast or party (especially one accompanied by traditional foods and entertainment).

- *Understanding "luaus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "luaus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lukewarmness *(noun)*

A warmness resembling the temperature of the skin.

- *They discussed "lukewarmness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lukewarmness" to mean a warmness resembling the temperature of the skin.*

---

lxxii *(adjective)*

Being two more than seventy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lxxii" when it is being two more than seventy.*
- *A "lxxii" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lxxiv *(adjective)*

Being four more than seventy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lxxiv."*
- *Would you call this situation "lxxiv"? Explain why.*

---

lycium *(noun)*

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs often spiny; cosmopolitan in temperate and subtropical regions.

- *They discussed "lycium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycium."*

---

lymphopenia *(noun)*

An abnormally small number of lymphocytes in the circulating blood.

- *Understanding "lymphopenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lymphopenia" to mean an abnormally small number of lymphocytes in the....*

---

magnetospheres *(noun)*

The magnetic field of a planet; the volume around the planet in which charged particles are subject more to the planet's magnetic field than to the solar magnetic field.

- *The article explained what "magnetospheres" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magnetospheres" to mean the magnetic field of a planet; the volume around....*

---

maltster *(noun)*

A maker of malt.

- *In class, the teacher used "maltster" to mean a maker of malt.*
- *The article explained what "maltster" means with a simple example.*

---

manihot *(noun)*

Genus of economically important tropical plants: cassava.

- *Understanding "manihot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "manihot" during the group presentation.*

---

marleys *(noun)*

Jamaican singer who popularized reggae (1945-1981).

- *The article explained what "marleys" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "marleys" during the group presentation.*

---

marquesses *(noun)*

A British peer ranking below a duke and above an earl.

- *They discussed "marquesses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marquesses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melia azadirachta *(noun)*

Large semi-evergreen tree of the East Indies; trunk exudes a tenacious gum; bitter bark used as a tonic; seeds yield an aromatic oil; sometimes placed in genus Melia.

- *Understanding "melia azadirachta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melia azadirachta" to mean large semi-evergreen tree of the east indies; trunk....*

---

mesomorphic *(adjective)*

Having a robust muscular body-build characterized by predominance of structures (bone and muscle and connective tissue) developed from the embryonic mesodermal layer.

- *Would you call this situation "mesomorphic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mesomorphic" when it is having a robust muscular body-build characterized....*

---

meteorologically *(adverb)*

With respect to the weather.

- *Meteorologically bad conditions.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "meteorologically" naturally.*

---

michel de notredame *(noun)*

French astrologer who wrote cryptic predictions whose interpretations are still being debated (1503-1566).

- *Understanding "michel de notredame" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "michel de notredame" to mean french astrologer who wrote cryptic predictions....*

---

microcytic anaemia *(noun)*

Anemia in which the average size of erythrocytes is smaller than normal.

- *Understanding "microcytic anaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microcytic anaemia."*

---

miniaturists *(noun)*

Someone who paints tiny pictures in great detail.

- *He looked up "miniaturists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "miniaturists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misalliance *(noun)*

An unsuitable alliance (especially with regard to marriage).

- *Understanding "misalliance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "misalliance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misremember *(verb)*

Remember incorrectly.

- *I misremembered the date.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misremember" in real sentences.*

---

monologist *(noun)*

An entertainer who performs alone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monologist."*
- *They discussed "monologist" during the group presentation.*

---

mordants *(noun)*

A substance used to treat leather or other materials before dyeing; aids in dyeing process.

- *Understanding "mordants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mordants" during the group presentation.*

---

morgens *(noun)*

A South African unit of measure equal to about 2 acres.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morgens."*
- *He looked up "morgens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morleys *(noun)*

United States chemist and physicist who collaborated with Michelson in the Michelson-Morley experiment (1838-1923).

- *They discussed "morleys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morleys."*

---

morns *(noun)*

The time period between dawn and noon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morns."*
- *They discussed "morns" during the group presentation.*

---

mudskipper *(noun)*

Found in tropical coastal regions of Africa and Asia; able to move on land on strong pectoral fins.

- *In class, the teacher used "mudskipper" to mean found in tropical coastal regions of africa and....*
- *He looked up "mudskipper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mugwumps *(noun)*

A neutral or uncommitted person (especially in politics).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mugwumps."*
- *Understanding "mugwumps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

multiparous *(adjective)*

Producing more than one offspring at a time.

- *The speaker chose "multiparous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "multiparous" when it is producing more than one offspring at a time.*

---

naziism *(noun)*

A form of socialism featuring racism and expansionism and obedience to a strong leader.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naziism."*
- *He looked up "naziism" because he had never seen it before.*

nazimova *(noun)*

United States actress (born in Russia) (1879-1945).

- *They discussed "nazimova" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nazimova."*

neftali ricardo reyes *(noun)*

Chilean poet (1904-1973).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neftali ricardo reyes."*
- *He looked up "neftali ricardo reyes" because he had never seen it before.*

nettled *(adjective)*

Aroused to impatience or anger.

- *Feeling nettled from the constant teasing.*
- *Would you call this situation "nettled"? Explain why.*

norwegian elkhound *(noun)*

Breed of compact medium-sized dog with a heavy grey coat developed in Norway for hunting elk.

- *In class, the teacher used "norwegian elkhound" to mean breed of compact medium-sized dog with a heavy grey....*
- *Understanding "norwegian elkhound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

numberplates *(noun)*

A plate mounted on the front and back of car and bearing the car's registration number.

- *Understanding "numberplates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "numberplates" means with a simple example.*

octosyllabic *(adjective)*

Having or characterized by or consisting of eight syllables.

- *Students compared "octosyllabic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "octosyllabic."*

odins *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) ruler of the Aesir; supreme god of war and poetry and knowledge and wisdom (for which he gave an eye) and husband of Frigg; identified with the Teutonic Wotan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odins."*
- *Understanding "odins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

old-field toadflax *(noun)*

North American plant having racemes of blue-violet flowers.

- *They discussed "old-field toadflax" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old-field toadflax" to mean north american plant having racemes of blue-violet....*

oolongs *(noun)*

Chinese tea leaves that have been partially fermented before being dried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oolongs."*
- *They discussed "oolongs" during the group presentation.*

orpiment *(noun)*

A yellow mineral occurring in conjunction with realgar; an ore of arsenic.

- *Understanding "orpiment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "orpiment" means with a simple example.*

outdistance *(verb)*

Go far ahead of.

- *He outdistanced the other runners.*
- *He did not know how to use "outdistance" until he saw an example.*

outride *(verb)*

Hang on during a trial of endurance.

- *She tried to use "outride" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "outride" and when to wait.*

---

outscores *(verb)*

Score more points than one's opponents.

- *In everyday English, people use "outscores" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outscores" in real sentences.*

---

overexerting *(verb)*

Exert (oneself) excessively and go beyond one's strength.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overexerting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overexerting" when talking about this idea.*

---

overpraised *(verb)*

Praise excessively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overpraised" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "overpraised" until he saw an example.*

---

paniculate *(adjective)*

Having a panicle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "paniculate" when it is having a panicle.*
- *Students compared "paniculate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

panthera onca *(noun)*

A large spotted feline of tropical America similar to the leopard; in some classifications considered a member of the genus Felis.

- *He looked up "panthera onca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panthera onca."*

---

parasitemia *(noun)*

A condition in which parasites are present in the blood.

- *He looked up "parasitemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parasitemia."*

---

parthenium *(noun)*

Small genus of North American herbs and shrubs with terminal panicles of small ray flowers.

- *They discussed "parthenium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parthenium" means with a simple example.*

---

pasque flower *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Pulsatilla; sometimes included in genus Anemone.

- *He looked up "pasque flower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pasque flower" to mean any plant of the genus pulsatilla; sometimes....*

---

patronisingly *(adverb)*

With condescension; in a patronizing manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "patronisingly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "patronisingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

pedicles *(noun)*

A small stalk bearing a single flower of an inflorescence; an ultimate division of a common peduncle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedicles."*
- *Understanding "pedicles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penstemon barbatus *(noun)*

Plant of southwestern United States having long open clusters of scarlet flowers with yellow hairs on lower lip.

- *The article explained what "penstemon barbatus" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “penstemon barbatus” to mean plant of southwestern united states having long....*

---

peplos *(noun)*

A garment worn by women in ancient Greece; cloth caught at the shoulders and draped in folds to the waist.

- *They discussed “peplos” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peplos.”*

---

perambulating *(adjective)*

Strolling or walking around.

- *Perambulating nursemaids with their charges.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “perambulating.”*

---

perfuse *(verb)*

Force a fluid through (a body part or tissue).

- *Perfuse a liver with a salt solution.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “perfuse” in real sentences.*

---

pesh merga *(noun)*

A Kurdish guerrilla force in Iraqi Kurdistan.

- *He looked up “pesh merga” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pesh merga.”*

---

pettifogging *(verb)*

Argue over petty things.

- *In everyday English, people use “pettifogging” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “pettifogging” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

phots *(noun)*

A unit of illumination equal to 1 lumen per square centimeter; 10,000 phots equal 1 lux.

- *In class, the teacher used “phots” to mean a unit of illumination equal to 1 lumen per square....*
- *They discussed “phots” during the group presentation.*

---

pinetum *(noun)*

An area planted with pine trees or related conifers.

- *Understanding “pinetum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pinetum” to mean an area planted with pine trees or related conifers.*

---

pirouetted *(verb)*

Do a pirouette, usually as part of a dance.

- *Can you use “pirouetted” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “pirouetted” and when to wait.*

---

pizzaz *(noun)*

The activeness of an energetic personality.

- *Understanding “pizzaz” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pizzaz” to mean the activeness of an energetic personality.*

---

plasticizing *(verb)*

Make plastic, as by the addition of a plasticizer.

- *Can you use “plasticizing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “plasticizing” when talking about this idea.*

---

plaudit *(noun)*

Enthusiastic approval.

- *He acknowledged the plaudits of the crowd.*
- *They discussed “plaudit” during the group presentation.*

---

playlet *(noun)*

A short play.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "playlet."*
- *He looked up "playlet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pobedy peak *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Tien Shan mountains in northern India (24,406 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "pobedy peak" to mean a mountain peak in the tien shan mountains in....*
- *He looked up "pobedy peak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polistes *(noun)*

A genus of Vespidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polistes."*
- *He looked up "polistes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polybutylene *(noun)*

A polymer of butylene; used in lubricants and synthetic rubber.

- *He looked up "polybutylene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "polybutylene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

postbag *(noun)*

Letter carrier's shoulder bag.

- *In Britain they call a mailbag a postbag.*
- *Understanding "postbag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pouter *(noun)*

Someone with a habitually sullen or gloomy expression.

- *They discussed "pouter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pouter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pouter pigeon *(noun)*

One of a breed of pigeon that enlarge their crop until their breast is puffed out.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pouter pigeon."*
- *He looked up "pouter pigeon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

precociousness *(noun)*

Intelligence achieved far ahead of normal developmental schedules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precociousness."*
- *He looked up "precociousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

presymptomatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the early phases of a disease when accurate diagnosis is not possible because symptoms of the disease have not yet appeared.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "presymptomatic."*
- *The speaker chose "presymptomatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prodigality *(noun)*

The trait of spending extravagantly.

- *He looked up "prodigality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prodigality" to mean the trait of spending extravagantly.*

---

prosthodontic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to prosthodontics.

- *Would you call this situation "prosthodontic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "prosthodontic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pullmans *(noun)*

Luxurious passenger car; for day or night travel.

- *In class, the teacher used "pullmans" to mean luxurious passenger car; for day or night travel.*
- *The article explained what "pullmans" means with a simple example.*

---

pushiness *(noun)*

Offensive boldness and assertiveness.

- *He looked up "pushiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pushiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quercus petraea *(noun)*

Deciduous European oak valued for its tough elastic wood.

- *He looked up "quercus petraea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quercus petraea" during the group presentation.*

---

quibbled *(verb)*

Evade the truth of a point or question by raising irrelevant objections.

- *Learners should practice how to use "quibbled" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "quibbled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

quintuplet *(noun)*

A set of five similar things considered as a unit.

- *They discussed "quintuplet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quintuplet" means with a simple example.*

---

quizzer *(noun)*

Someone who administers a test to determine your qualifications.

- *Understanding "quizzer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quizzer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rajpoot *(noun)*

A member of the dominant Hindu military caste in northern India.

- *They discussed "rajpoot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rajpoot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ranched *(verb)*

Manage or run a ranch.

- *He did not know how to use "ranched" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ranched" when talking about this idea.*

---

rayes *(verb)*

Extend or spread outward from a center or focus or inward towards a center.

- *She tried to use "rayes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rayes" when talking about this idea.*

---

recommencing *(verb)*

Begin again.

- *He did not know how to use "recommencing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "recommencing" and when to wait.*

---

reconciler *(noun)*

Someone who tries to bring peace.

- *In class, the teacher used "reconciler" to mean someone who tries to bring peace.*
- *He looked up "reconciler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reconnoitring *(noun)*

Exploring in order to gain information.

- *They discussed "reconnoitring" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reconnoitring."*

redos *(verb)*

Do over, as of (part of) a house.

- *Can you use "redos" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "redos" carefully so everyone would understand.*

remoras *(noun)*

Marine fishes with a flattened elongated body and a sucking disk on the head for attaching to large fish or moving objects.

- *They discussed "remoras" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "remoras" because he had never seen it before.*

repellants *(noun)*

A chemical substance that repels animals.

- *Understanding "repellants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "repellants" during the group presentation.*

resourcefully *(adverb)*

In a resourceful manner.

- *He answered "resourcefully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "resourcefully" in the final chapter.*

respectfulness *(noun)*

Courteous regard for people's feelings.

- *Understanding "respectfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "respectfulness."*

respiring *(verb)*

Draw air into, and expel out of, the lungs.

- *The patient is respiring.*
- *Can you use "respiring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

retractile *(adjective)*

Capable of retraction; capable of being drawn back.

- *Cats have retractile claws.*
- *The speaker chose "retractile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

retting *(verb)*

Place (flax, hemp, or jute) in liquid so as to promote loosening of the fibers from the woody tissue.

- *In everyday English, people use "retting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "retting" until he saw an example.*

rhamnus californicus *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of western United States bearing small red or black fruits.

- *He looked up "rhamnus californicus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhamnus californicus."*

rhus vernix *(noun)*

Smooth American swamp shrub with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers followed by greenish white berries; yields an irritating oil.

- *He looked up "rhus vernix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhus vernix."*

ribes uva-crispa *(noun)*

Spiny Eurasian shrub having greenish purple-tinged flowers and ovoid yellow-green or red-purple berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "ribes uva-crispa" to mean spiny eurasian shrub having greenish purple-tinged....*
- *The article explained what "ribes uva-crispa" means with a simple example.*

ridleys *(noun)*

A marine turtle.

- *Understanding "ridleys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ridleys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rowes *(verb)*

Propel with oars.

- *She tried to use "rowes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rowes" in real sentences.*

---

rubus hispidus *(noun)*

Of eastern North America.

- *Understanding "rubus hispidus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus hispidus."*

---

rumanians *(noun)*

An eastern Romance language spoken in Romania.

- *Understanding "rumanians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rumanians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sabahan *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to Sabah or its people.

- *Sabahan tribesmen.*
- *Students compared "sabahan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

salvelinus alpinus *(noun)*

Small trout of northern waters; landlocked populations in Quebec and northern New England.

- *In class, the teacher used "salvelinus alpinus" to mean small trout of northern waters; landlocked....*
- *Understanding "salvelinus alpinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salvelinus fontinalis *(noun)*

North American freshwater trout; introduced in Europe.

- *The article explained what "salvelinus fontinalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salvelinus fontinalis" during the group presentation.*

---

sandglass *(noun)*

Timepiece in which the passage of time is indicated by the flow of sand from one transparent container to another through a narrow passage.

- *In class, the teacher used "sandglass" to mean timepiece in which the passage of time is indicated....*
- *Understanding "sandglass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saraband *(noun)*

A stately court dance of the 17th and 18th centuries; in slow time.

- *In class, the teacher used "saraband" to mean a stately court dance of the 17th and 18th....*
- *They discussed "saraband" during the group presentation.*

---

satisficing *(verb)*

Decide on and pursue a course of action satisfying the minimum requirements to achieve a goal.

- *She tried to use "satisficing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "satisficing" until he saw an example.*

---

scarlatina *(noun)*

An acute communicable disease (usually in children) characterized by fever and a red rash.

- *Understanding "scarlatina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scarlatina" means with a simple example.*

---

scatterings *(noun)*

A small number (of something) dispersed haphazardly.

- *The first scatterings of green.*

- *The article explained what "scatterings" means with a simple example.*

---

schmidts *(noun)*

German statesman who served as chancellor of Germany (born in 1918).

- *They discussed "schmidts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schmidts" to mean german statesman who served as chancellor of....*

---

schnaps *(noun)*

Any of various strong liquors especially a Dutch spirit distilled from potatoes.

- *Understanding "schnaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "schnaps" during the group presentation.*

---

scholium *(noun)*

A marginal note written by a scholiast (a commentator on ancient or classical literature).

- *He looked up "scholium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scholium."*

---

scoffer *(noun)*

Someone who eats food rapidly and greedily.

- *In class, the teacher used "scoffer" to mean someone who eats food rapidly and greedily.*
- *The article explained what "scoffer" means with a simple example.*

---

sedates *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *Can you use "sedates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sedates" and when to wait.*

---

seepages *(noun)*

The process of seeping.

- *They discussed "seepages" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "seepages" means with a simple example.*

---

semivowel *(noun)*

A vowellike sound that serves as a consonant.

- *The article explained what "semivowel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semivowel."*

---

sheerer *(adjective)*

Very steep; having a prominent and almost vertical front.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sheerer" when it is very steep; having a prominent and almost vertical....*
- *Would you call this situation "sheerer"? Explain why.*

---

shilled *(verb)*

Act as a shill.

- *In everyday English, people use "shilled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shilled" in real sentences.*

---

shipside *(noun)*

The part of a wharf that is next to a ship.

- *They discussed "shipside" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shipside" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shunters *(noun)*

A small locomotive used to move cars around but not to make trips.

- *He looked up "shunters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shunters" to mean a small locomotive used to move cars around but not....*

---

sidetracking *(verb)*

Wander from a direct or straight course.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sidetracking" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sidetracking" and when to wait.*

---

silkier *(adjective)*

Having a smooth, gleaming surface reflecting light.

- *A "silkier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "silkier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

simeons *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the 2nd son of Jacob and one of the 12 patriarchs of Israel.

- *He looked up "simeons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "simeons" during the group presentation.*

---

singulars *(noun)*

The form of a word that is used to denote a singleton.

- *In class, the teacher used "singulars" to mean the form of a word that is used to denote a singleton.*
- *The article explained what "singulars" means with a simple example.*

---

skidder *(noun)*

A tractor used to haul logs over rough terrain.

- *He looked up "skidder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skidder" to mean a tractor used to haul logs over rough terrain.*

---

smatterings *(noun)*

A slight or superficial understanding of a subject.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smatterings."*
- *Understanding "smatterings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smokehouses *(noun)*

A small house where smoke is used to cure meat or fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "smokehouses" to mean a small house where smoke is used to cure meat or fish.*
- *The article explained what "smokehouses" means with a simple example.*

---

snogs *(verb)*

Touch with the lips or press the lips (against someone's mouth or other body part) as an expression of love, greeting, etc.

- *She tried to use "snogs" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "snogs" and when to wait.*

---

snoots *(noun)*

A person regarded as arrogant and annoying.

- *In class, the teacher used "snoots" to mean a person regarded as arrogant and annoying.*
- *They discussed "snoots" during the group presentation.*

---

snowier *(adjective)*

Of the white color of snow.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "snowier."*
- *Students compared "snowier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

societys *(noun)*

A formal association of people with similar interests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "societys."*
- *He looked up "societys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sophora japonica *(noun)*

Handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having compound dark green leaves and profuse panicles of fragrant creamy-white flowers; China and Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sophora japonica."*
- *He looked up "sophora japonica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorbs *(verb)*

Take up a liquid or a gas either by adsorption or by absorption.

- *Can you use "sorbs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sorbs" and when to wait.*

---

soupcon *(noun)*

A slight but appreciable amount.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soupcon."*
- *He looked up "soupcon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spackling compound *(noun)*

Powder (containing gypsum plaster and glue) that when mixed with water forms a plastic paste used to fill cracks and holes in plaster.

- *The article explained what "spackling compound" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spackling compound."*

---

spaded *(verb)*

Dig (up) with a spade.

- *Can you use "spaded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "spaded" and when to wait.*

---

spheric *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a sphere or ball; ; ; - Zane Grey.

- *A spherical object.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "spheric" when it is having the shape of a sphere or ball; ; ; - zane grey.*

---

sportscasting *(verb)*

Broadcast a sports event.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sportscasting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "sportscasting" until he saw an example.*

---

starlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a star.

- *They saw a starlike object in the sky.*
- *A "starlike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stellar's sea eagle *(noun)*

Found on coasts of the northwestern Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "stellar's sea eagle" to mean found on coasts of the northwestern pacific.*
- *Understanding "stellar's sea eagle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steriliser *(noun)*

A device for heating substances above their boiling point; used to manufacture chemicals or to sterilize surgical instruments.

- *Understanding "steriliser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "steriliser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stingily *(adverb)*

In a stingy manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "stingily" naturally.*
- *Place "stingily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

submenus *(noun)*

A secondary menu that appears while you are holding the cursor over an item on the primary menu.

- *In class, the teacher used "submenus" to mean a secondary menu that appears while you are holding....*
- *He looked up "submenus" because he had never seen it before.*

suffusing *(verb)*

To become overspread as with a fluid, a colour, a gleam of light.

- *She tried to use "suffusing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "suffusing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

surgeonfish *(noun)*

Brightly colored coral-reef fish with knifelike spines at the tail.

- *The article explained what "surgeonfish" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surgeonfish."*

surveillances *(noun)*

Close observation of a person or group (usually by the police).

- *He looked up "surveillances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surveillances."*

tailstock *(noun)*

Support consisting of the movable part of a lathe that slides along the bed in alignment with the headstock and is locked into position to support the free end of the workpiece.

- *Understanding "tailstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tailstock" because he had never seen it before.*

talkativeness *(noun)*

The quality of being wordy and talkative.

- *Understanding "talkativeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talkativeness."*

tarries *(verb)*

Leave slowly and hesitantly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tarries" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tarries" and when to wait.*

temporized *(verb)*

Draw out a discussion or process in order to gain time.

- *The speaker temporized in order to delay the vote.*
- *He did not know how to use "temporized" until he saw an example.*

tenners *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nine and one; the base of the decimal system.

- *They discussed "tenners" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tenners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thaddaeus *(noun)*

(New Testament) supposed brother of St. James; one of the Apostles who is invoked in prayer when a situation seems hopeless.

- *They discussed "thaddaeus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thaddaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

therms *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to 100,000 British thermal units.

- *They discussed "therms" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "therms."*

throe *(noun)*

Hard or painful trouble or struggle.

- *A country in the throes of economic collapse.*
- *The throes of dying.*

timelier *(adjective)*

Done or happening at the appropriate or proper time.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "timelier."*
- *A "timelier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

toadflax *(noun)*

Common European perennial having showy yellow and orange flowers; a naturalized weed in North America.

- *They discussed "toadflax" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "toadflax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

topicalization *(noun)*

(linguistics) emphasis placed on the topic or focus of a sentence by preposing it to the beginning of the sentence; placing the topic at the beginning of the sentence is typical for English.

- *'Those girls, they giggle when they see me' and 'Cigarettes, you couldn't pay me to smoke them' are examples of topicalization.*
- *Understanding "topicalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toponymy *(noun)*

The branch of lexicology that studies the place names of a region or a language.

- *They discussed "toponymy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "toponymy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

torontos *(noun)*

The provincial capital and largest city in Ontario (and the largest city in Canada).

- *He looked up "torontos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "torontos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toyon *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen treelike shrub of the Pacific coast of the United States having large white flowers and red berrylike fruits; often placed in genus Photinia.

- *They discussed "toyon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toyon."*

---

tramontana *(noun)*

A cold dry wind that blows south out of the mountains into Italy and the western Mediterranean.

- *The article explained what "tramontana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tramontana."*

---

tramp's spurge *(noun)*

Common perennial United States spurge having showy white petallike bracts.

- *He looked up "tramp's spurge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tramp's spurge" during the group presentation.*

---

trancelike *(adjective)*

As if in a trance.

- *Would you call this situation "trancelike"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "trancelike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

trents *(noun)*

A city in northern Italy (northwest of Venice) on the River Adige; the site of the Council of Trent.

- *In class, the teacher used "trents" to mean a city in northern italy (northwest of venice) on....*
- *He looked up "trents" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trichloroacetic acid *(noun)*

A strong acid made by chlorinating acetic acid.

- *He looked up "trichloroacetic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trichloroacetic acid" to mean a strong acid made by chlorinating acetic acid.*

---

troys *(noun)*

An ancient city in Asia Minor that was the site of the Trojan War.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "troys."*

- *The article explained what “troys” means with a simple example.*

---

tullys *(noun)*

A Roman statesman and orator remembered for his mastery of Latin prose (106-43 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tullys.”*
- *He looked up “tullys” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tursiops gilli *(noun)*

A bottlenose dolphin found in the Pacific Ocean.

- *Understanding “tursiops gilli” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tursiops gilli.”*

---

unadvisedly *(adverb)*

In an unadvised manner.

- *Place “unadvisedly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered “unadvisedly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

undreamt *(adjective)*

Not imagined even in a dream.

- *It is useful to describe something as “undreamt” when it is not imagined even in a dream.*
- *The speaker chose “undreamt” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

undreamt of *(adjective)*

Not imagined even in a dream.

- *A “undreamt of” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “undreamt of.”*

---

unknot *(verb)*

Become or cause to become undone by separating the fibers or threads of.

- *He did not know how to use “unknot” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “unknot” and when to wait.*

---

unmodulated *(adjective)*

Characterized by lack of variation in pitch, tone, or volume.

- *He lectured in an unmodulated voice edged with hysteria.*
- *Students compared “unmodulated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsalaried *(adjective)*

Not paying a salary.

- *Would you call this situation “unsalaried”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “unsalaried” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsharpened *(adjective)*

Not sharpened.

- *A “unsharpened” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “unsharpened” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsoiled *(adjective)*

Without soil or spot or stain.

- *The speaker chose “unsoiled” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unsoiled.”*

---

unsuspicious *(adjective)*

Not suspicious.

- *It is useful to describe something as “unsuspicious” when it is not suspicious.*
- *A “unsuspicious” approach may work better in this case.*

---

untraveled *(adjective)*

Not traveled over or through.

- *Untraveled roads.*
- *Would you call this situation "untraveled"? Explain why.*

---

unvalued *(adjective)*

Having value that is not acknowledged.

- *Students compared "unvalued" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unvalued."*

---

unwarrantable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being justified or explained.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unwarrantable" when it is incapable of being justified or explained.*
- *A "unwarrantable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

urtica dioica *(noun)*

Perennial Eurasian nettle established in North America having broad coarsely toothed leaves with copious stinging hairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urtica dioica."*
- *The article explained what "urtica dioica" means with a simple example.*

---

usnea *(noun)*

Widely distributed lichens usually having a greyish or yellow pendulous freely branched thallus.

- *In class, the teacher used "usnea" to mean widely distributed lichens usually having a greyish....*
- *Understanding "usnea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

utnapishtim *(noun)*

Favorite of the gods and grandfather of Gilgamish; survived the great flood and became immortal.

- *In class, the teacher used "utnapishtim" to mean favorite of the gods and grandfather of gilgamish;....*
- *The article explained what "utnapishtim" means with a simple example.*

---

vegetational *(adjective)*

Composed of vegetation or plants.

- *Vegetational cover.*
- *A "vegetational" approach may work better in this case.*

---

veloute *(noun)*

White sauce made with stock instead of milk.

- *He looked up "veloute" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "veloute" to mean white sauce made with stock instead of milk.*

---

vena palatina *(noun)*

A vein that drains the region of the palate and empties into the facial vein.

- *He looked up "vena palatina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena palatina."*

---

vermiculated *(adjective)*

Decorated with wormlike tracery or markings.

- *Vermicular (or vermiculated) stonework.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vermiculated."*

---

vilfredo pareto *(noun)*

Italian sociologist and economist whose theories influenced the development of fascism in Italy (1848-1923).

- *In class, the teacher used "vilfredo pareto" to mean italian sociologist and economist whose theories....*
- *He looked up "vilfredo pareto" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vivify *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *His remarks always vivify an otherwise dull story.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vivify" when talking about this idea.*

---

volva *(noun)*

Cuplike structure around the base of the stalk of certain fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used "volva" to mean cuplike structure around the base of the stalk of....*
- *He looked up "volva" because he had never seen it before.*

---

washday *(noun)*

A day set aside for doing household laundry.

- *The article explained what "washday" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "washday" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weatherstrip *(noun)*

A narrow strip of material to cover the joint of a door or window to exclude the cold.

- *In class, the teacher used "weatherstrip" to mean a narrow strip of material to cover the joint of a....*
- *The article explained what "weatherstrip" means with a simple example.*

---

wisconsinite *(noun)*

A native or resident of Wisconsin.

- *The article explained what "wisconsinite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wisconsinite" to mean a native or resident of wisconsin.*

---

woodcarvers *(noun)*

Makes decorative wooden panels.

- *They discussed "woodcarvers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodcarvers."*

---

yumen *(noun)*

A group of language of the Hokan family in Arizona and California and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "yumen" to mean a group of language of the hokan family in arizona....*
- *They discussed "yumen" during the group presentation.*

---

abettors *(noun)*

One who helps or encourages or incites another.

- *He looked up "abettors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abettors."*

---

affiance *(verb)*

Give to in marriage.

- *In everyday English, people use "affiance" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "affiance" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

afflictive *(adjective)*

Causing misery or pain or distress.

- *The speaker chose "afflictive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "afflictive"? Explain why.*

---

albula *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Albulidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albula."*
- *He looked up "albula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alfreds *(noun)*

King of Wessex; defeated the Vikings and encouraged writing in English (849-899).

- *They discussed "alfreds" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alfreds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

algebraists *(noun)*

A mathematician whose specialty is algebra.

- *They discussed "algebraists" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "algebraists."*

amobarbital *(noun)*

A barbiturate with sedative and hypnotic effects; used to relieve insomnia and as an anticonvulsant.

- *He looked up "amobarbital" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amobarbital."*

amobarbital sodium *(noun)*

The sodium salt of amobarbital that is used as a barbiturate; used as a sedative and a hypnotic.

- *The article explained what "amobarbital sodium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amobarbital sodium" to mean the sodium salt of amobarbital that is used as a....*

amphioxus *(noun)*

Small translucent lancet-shaped burrowing marine animal; primitive forerunner of the vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "amphioxus" to mean small translucent lancet-shaped burrowing marine....*
- *Understanding "amphioxus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amphipoda *(noun)*

Small flat-bodied semiterrestrial crustaceans: whale lice; sand-hoppers; skeleton shrimp.

- *They discussed "amphipoda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "amphipoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amygdaloid *(noun)*

Volcanic rock in which rounded cavities formed by expanding gas have subsequently become filled with mineral deposits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amygdaloid."*
- *Understanding "amygdaloid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anolis carolinensis *(noun)*

Small arboreal tropical American insectivorous lizards with the ability to change skin color.

- *In class, the teacher used "anolis carolinensis" to mean small arboreal tropical american insectivorous....*
- *They discussed "anolis carolinensis" during the group presentation.*

antirrhinum majus *(noun)*

Perennial native to the Mediterranean but widely cultivated for its purple or pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antirrhinum majus."*
- *The article explained what "antirrhinum majus" means with a simple example.*

apian *(adjective)*

Relating to or having the characteristics of bees.

- *A "apian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "apian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

approximative *(adjective)*

Not quite exact or correct.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "approximative."*
- *The speaker chose "approximative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

araxes *(noun)*

A river that rises in northeastern Turkey (near the source of the Euphrates) and flows generally eastward through Armenia to the Caspian Sea; ancient name was Araxes.

- *Understanding "araxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "araxes" because he had never seen it before.*

arenaria caroliniana *(noun)*

Deep-rooted perennial of southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "arenaria caroliniana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arenaria caroliniana."*

---

askers *(noun)*

Someone who asks a question.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "askers."*
- *They discussed "askers" during the group presentation.*

---

asss *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *He looked up "asss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asss" to mean the fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.*

---

audiometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to audiometry.

- *Students compared "audiometric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "audiometric"? Explain why.*

---

authentications *(noun)*

A mark on an article of trade to indicate its origin and authenticity.

- *They discussed "authentications" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "authentications."*

---

azygos *(adjective)*

Occurring singly; not one of a pair.

- *The speaker chose "azygos" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "azygos" when it is occurring singly; not one of a pair.*

---

azygos vein *(noun)*

One of a system of veins that drain the thoracic and abdominal walls; arises as a continuation of the right ascending lumbar vein and terminates in the superior vena cava.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azygos vein."*
- *He looked up "azygos vein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

backblast *(noun)*

Backfire from a recoilless weapon.

- *They discussed "backblast" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "backblast" means with a simple example.*

---

bamboozles *(verb)*

Conceal one's true motives from especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end.

- *She tried to use "bamboozles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bamboozles" in real sentences.*

---

baroreceptors *(noun)*

A sensory receptor that responds to pressure.

- *They discussed "baroreceptors" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baroreceptors" to mean a sensory receptor that responds to pressure.*

---

basters *(noun)*

A sewer who fastens a garment with long loose stitches.

- *In class, the teacher used "basters" to mean a sewer who fastens a garment with long loose stitches.*
- *The article explained what "basters" means with a simple example.*

---

bedrolls *(noun)*

Bedding rolled up for carrying.

- *The article explained what "bedrolls" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed “bedrolls” during the group presentation.*

biddings *(noun)*

An authoritative direction or instruction to do something.

- *Understanding “biddings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “biddings.”*

bighearted *(adjective)*

Given or giving freely.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bighearted.”*
- *A “bighearted” approach may work better in this case.*

bigotries *(noun)*

The intolerance and prejudice of a bigot.

- *Understanding “bigotries” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bigotries” means with a simple example.*

blue fleabane *(noun)*

Widespread weed with pale purple-blue flowers.

- *He looked up “blue fleabane” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blue fleabane.”*

blueprinted *(verb)*

Make a blueprint of.

- *Learners should practice how to use “blueprinted” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “blueprinted” and when to wait.*

bonitos *(noun)*

Fish whose flesh is dried and flaked for Japanese cookery; may be same species as skipjack tuna.

- *He looked up “bonitos” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bonitos” during the group presentation.*

boojum tree *(noun)*

Candlewood of Mexico and southwestern California having tall columnar stems and bearing honey-scented creamy yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “boojum tree” to mean candlewood of mexico and southwestern california....*
- *The article explained what “boojum tree” means with a simple example.*

braining *(verb)*

Kill by smashing someone’s skull.

- *She tried to use “braining” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “braining” until he saw an example.*

breedings *(noun)*

The result of good upbringing (especially knowledge of correct social behavior).

- *They discussed “breedings” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “breedings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brigading *(verb)*

Form or unite into a brigade.

- *He did not know how to use “brigading” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “brigading” when talking about this idea.*

brigantines *(noun)*

Two-masted sailing vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast.

- *He looked up “brigantines” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “brigantines” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

broad leaved centaury *(noun)*

A variety of centaury with broad leaves.

- *Understanding "broad leaved centaury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "broad leaved centaury" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bugling *(verb)*

Play on a bugle.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bugling" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bugling" when talking about this idea.*

---

burma padauk *(noun)*

Tree of India and Burma yielding a wood resembling mahogany.

- *The article explained what "burma padauk" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burma padauk."*

---

busbars *(noun)*

An electrical conductor that makes a common connection between several circuits.

- *He looked up "busbars" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "busbars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

butcheries *(noun)*

The savage and excessive killing of many people.

- *Understanding "butcheries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butcheries" to mean the savage and excessive killing of many people.*

---

cadenced *(adjective)*

Marked by a rhythmical cadence.

- *The cadenced crunch of marching feet.*
- *The speaker chose "cadenced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cadging *(verb)*

Obtain or seek to obtain by cadging or wheedling.

- *In everyday English, people use "cadging" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "cadging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

canadian fleabane *(noun)*

Common North American weed with linear leaves and small discoid heads of yellowish flowers; widely naturalized throughout temperate regions; sometimes placed in genus Erigeron.

- *They discussed "canadian fleabane" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "canadian fleabane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carnegies *(noun)*

United States educator famous for writing a book about how to win friends and influence people (1888-1955).

- *The article explained what "carnegies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "carnegies" during the group presentation.*

---

carpetbag *(adjective)*

Following the practices or characteristic of carpetbaggers.

- *Carpetbag adventurers.*
- *A carpetbag government.*

---

carrels *(noun)*

Small individual study area in a library.

- *He looked up "carrels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carrels."*

---

catechized *(verb)*

Examine through questioning and answering.

- *Learners should practice how to use "catechized" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "catechized" when talking about this idea.*

---

catechizing *(verb)*

Examine through questioning and answering.

- *In everyday English, people use "catechizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "catechizing" in real sentences.*

---

ceramicists *(noun)*

A craftsman who shapes pottery on a potter's wheel and bakes them it a kiln.

- *They discussed "ceramicists" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ceramicists" means with a simple example.*

---

charles lutwidge dodgson *(noun)*

English author; Charles Dodgson was an Oxford don of mathematics who is remembered for the children's stories he wrote under the pen name Lewis Carroll (1832-1898).

- *The article explained what "charles lutwidge dodgson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles lutwidge dodgson" to mean english author; charles dodgson was an oxford don....*

---

chlorofluorocarbon *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon with chlorine; formerly used as a refrigerant and as a propellant in aerosol cans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorofluorocarbon."*
- *They discussed "chlorofluorocarbon" during the group presentation.*

---

cineraria maritima *(noun)*

Stiff much-branched perennial of the Mediterranean region having very white woolly stems and leaves.

- *Understanding "cineraria maritima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cineraria maritima."*

---

clichy-la-garenne *(noun)*

A northwestern suburb of Paris; the residence of the Merovingian royalty in the 7th century.

- *They discussed "clichy-la-garenne" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "clichy-la-garenne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coachings *(noun)*

The job of a professional coach.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coachings."*
- *He looked up "coachings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coccygeal plexus *(noun)*

A small plexus formed by the fifth sacral and coccygeal nerves.

- *They discussed "coccygeal plexus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coccygeal plexus" to mean a small plexus formed by the fifth sacral and....*

---

coccygeal vertebra *(noun)*

One of 4 vertebrae in the human coccyx.

- *They discussed "coccygeal vertebra" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coccygeal vertebra."*

---

collapsable *(adjective)*

Capable of collapsing or being collapsed.

- *Would you call this situation "collapsable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "collapsable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

columbias *(noun)*

A North American river; rises in southwestern Canada and flows southward across Washington to form the border between Washington and Oregon before emptying into the Pacific; known for its salmon runs in the spring.

- *They discussed "columbias" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "columbias."*

commensalism *(noun)*

The relation between two different kinds of organisms when one receives benefits from the other without damaging it.

- *He looked up "commensalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commensalism."*

confected *(verb)*

Make into a confection.

- *This medicine is home-confected.*
- *In everyday English, people use "confected" when talking about this idea.*

conglomerations *(noun)*

A sum total of many heterogenous things taken together.

- *In class, the teacher used "conglomerations" to mean a sum total of many heterogenous things taken together.*
- *Understanding "conglomerations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

containments *(noun)*

The act of containing; keeping something from spreading.

- *The article explained what "containments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "containments" to mean the act of containing; keeping something from spreading.*

contestations *(noun)*

A contentious speech act; a dispute where there is strong disagreement.

- *In class, the teacher used "contestations" to mean a contentious speech act; a dispute where there is....*
- *He looked up "contestations" because he had never seen it before.*

contumely *(noun)*

A rude expression intended to offend or hurt.

- *Understanding "contumely" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "contumely" during the group presentation.*

cordyline australis *(noun)*

Elegant tree having either a single trunk or a branching trunk each with terminal clusters of long narrow leaves and large panicles of fragrant white, yellow or red flowers; New Zealand.

- *They discussed "cordyline australis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cordyline australis" means with a simple example.*

costermonger *(noun)*

A hawker of fruit and vegetables from a barrow.

- *Understanding "costermonger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "costermonger" because he had never seen it before.*

cotters *(noun)*

A peasant farmer in the Scottish Highlands.

- *He looked up "cotters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotters" to mean a peasant farmer in the scottish highlands.*

countervail *(verb)*

Oppose and mitigate the effects of by contrary actions.

- *She tried to use "countervail" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "countervail" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cowardliness *(noun)*

The trait of lacking courage.

- *He looked up "cowardliness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cowardliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crankier *(adjective)*

Easily irritated or annoyed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "crankier."*
- *The speaker chose "crankier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

croakers *(noun)*

The lean flesh of a saltwater fish caught along Atlantic coast of southern U.S.

- *In class, the teacher used "croakers" to mean the lean flesh of a saltwater fish caught along....*
- *They discussed "croakers" during the group presentation.*

---

crotalaria spectabilis *(noun)*

Erect subshrub having purple-tinted flowers and an inflated pod in which the ripe seeds rattle; India.

- *They discussed "crotalaria spectabilis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crotalaria spectabilis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crownless *(adjective)*

Not (especially not yet) provided with a crown.

- *Would you call this situation "crownless"? Explain why.*
- *A "crownless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cryptococcosis *(noun)*

A fungal infection characterized by nodular lesions–first in the lungs and spreading to the nervous system.

- *The article explained what "cryptococcosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryptococcosis."*

---

cycloidal *(adjective)*

Resembling a circle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cycloidal" when it is resembling a circle.*
- *A "cycloidal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cyclotrons *(noun)*

An accelerator that imparts energies of several million electron-volts to rapidly moving particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyclotrons" to mean an accelerator that imparts energies of several....*
- *The article explained what "cyclotrons" means with a simple example.*

---

cynewulf *(noun)*

Anglo-Saxon poet (circa 9th century).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cynewulf."*
- *The article explained what "cynewulf" means with a simple example.*

---

daisy fleabane *(noun)*

Widely naturalized white-flowered North American herb.

- *He looked up "daisy fleabane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "daisy fleabane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dalo *(noun)*

Herb of the Pacific islands grown throughout the tropics for its edible root and in temperate areas as an ornamental for its large glossy leaves.

- *Understanding "dalo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dalo."*

---

dardanus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) founder of Troy.

- *He looked up "dardanus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dardanus."*

---

daybeds *(noun)*

An armless couch; a seat by day and a bed by night.

- *In class, the teacher used "daybeds" to mean an armless couch; a seat by day and a bed by night.*

- *He looked up "daybeds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

defraying *(verb)*

Bear the expenses of.

- *He did not know how to use "defraying" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "defraying" in real sentences.*

---

degreased *(verb)*

Remove grease or oil from (a pan).

- *She tried to use "degreased" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "degreased" until he saw an example.*

---

deliverances *(noun)*

Recovery or preservation from loss or danger.

- *The article explained what "deliverances" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deliverances" to mean recovery or preservation from loss or danger.*

---

demeanors *(noun)*

(behavioral attributes) the way a person behaves toward other people.

- *He looked up "demeanors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demeanors."*

---

denotations *(noun)*

The most direct or specific meaning of a word or expression; the class of objects that an expression refers to.

- *He looked up "denotations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "denotations" to mean the most direct or specific meaning of a word or....*

---

derated *(verb)*

Lower the rated electrical capability of electrical apparatus.

- *In everyday English, people use "derated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "derated" in real sentences.*

---

derogative *(adjective)*

Expressive of low opinion.

- *Students compared "derogative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "derogative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

derringers *(noun)*

A pocket pistol of large caliber with a short barrel.

- *The article explained what "derringers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "derringers."*

---

detroits *(noun)*

The largest city in Michigan and a major Great Lakes port; center of the United States automobile industry; located in southeastern Michigan on the Detroit river across from Windsor.

- *Understanding "detroits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "detroits" means with a simple example.*

---

deuterons *(noun)*

The nucleus of deuterium; consists of one proton and one neutron; used as a bombarding particle in accelerators.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deuterons."*
- *He looked up "deuterons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deviltry *(noun)*

Reckless or malicious behavior that causes discomfort or annoyance in others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deviltry."*
- *He looked up "deviltry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

difference limen *(noun)*

The smallest change in stimulation that a person can detect.

- *He looked up "difference limen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "difference limen."*

differential limen *(noun)*

The smallest change in stimulation that a person can detect.

- *Understanding "differential limen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "differential limen."*

dilapidations *(noun)*

A state of deterioration due to old age or long use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dilapidations."*
- *Understanding "dilapidations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dioscorea batata *(noun)*

Hardy Chinese vine naturalized in United States and cultivated as an ornamental climber for its glossy heart-shaped cinnamon-scented leaves and in the tropics for its edible tubers.

- *He looked up "dioscorea batata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dioscorea batata" during the group presentation.*

directer *(adjective)*

(of a current) flowing in one direction only.

- *Students compared "directer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "directer."*

disbursal *(noun)*

The act of spending or disbursing money.

- *The article explained what "disbursal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disbursal" to mean the act of spending or disbursing money.*

discombobulate *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *In everyday English, people use "discombobulate" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "discombobulate" until he saw an example.*

dissimilation *(noun)*

A linguistic process by which one of two similar sounds in a word becomes less like the other.

- *The Old French MARBRE became the English MARBLE by dissimilation.*
- *The article explained what "dissimilation" means with a simple example.*

distastefully *(adverb)*

In a disgusting manner or to a disgusting degree.

- *A distastefully explicit report on the Royal couple's marital life.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "distastefully" in the final chapter.*

dithyrambic *(adjective)*

Of or in the manner of a dithyramb.

- *Students compared "dithyrambic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dithyrambic."*

doddery *(adjective)*

Mentally or physically infirm with age.

- *The speaker chose "doddery" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "doddery."*

dolichocephalic *(noun)*

An adult with a long narrow head.

- *The article explained what "dolichocephalic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dolichocephalic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

doura *(noun)*

Sorghums of dry regions of Asia and North Africa.

- *They discussed "doura" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doura."*

---

dualists *(noun)*

An adherent of dualism.

- *The article explained what "dualists" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dualists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dylans *(noun)*

Celtic god of the waves; son of Arianrhod.

- *The article explained what "dylans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dylans" to mean celtic god of the waves; son of arianrhod.*

---

earaches *(noun)*

An ache localized in the middle or inner ear.

- *In class, the teacher used "earaches" to mean an ache localized in the middle or inner ear.*
- *They discussed "earaches" during the group presentation.*

---

econometricians *(noun)*

An economist who uses statistical and mathematical methods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "econometricians."*
- *He looked up "econometricians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elasticized *(adjective)*

Made with strands or inserts of elastic.

- *Slacks with an elasticized waistband.*
- *A "elasticized" approach may work better in this case.*

---

encysted *(adjective)*

Enclosed in (or as if in) a cyst.

- *A "encysted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "encysted" when it is enclosed in (or as if in) a cyst.*

---

endodontist *(noun)*

A dentist specializing in diseases of the dental pulp and nerve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endodontist."*
- *He looked up "endodontist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

endolymph *(noun)*

The bodily fluid that fills the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.

- *He looked up "endolymph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "endolymph" during the group presentation.*

---

epigenesis *(noun)*

A geological change in the mineral content of rock after the rock has formed.

- *In class, the teacher used "epigenesis" to mean a geological change in the mineral content of rock....*
- *They discussed "epigenesis" during the group presentation.*

---

eponyms *(noun)*

The name derived from a person (real or imaginary).

- *They discussed "eponyms" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eponyms."*

eriogonum *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Eriogonum with small clustered flowers.

- *The article explained what "eriogonum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eriogonum" to mean any plant of the genus eriogonum with small....*

eulogizes *(verb)*

Praise formally and eloquently.

- *He did not know how to use "eulogizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "eulogizes" in real sentences.*

fabiana imbricata *(noun)*

Peruvian shrub with small pink to lavender tubular flowers; leaves yield a tonic and diuretic.

- *He looked up "fabiana imbricata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fabiana imbricata."*

fabulists *(noun)*

A person who tells or invents fables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fabulists."*
- *He looked up "fabulists" because he had never seen it before.*

fatuously *(adverb)*

Vacuously or complacently and unconsciously foolish.

- *She spoke "fatuously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "fatuously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

federates *(verb)*

Enter into a league for a common purpose.

- *He did not know how to use "federates" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "federates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

felis bengalensis *(noun)*

Small spotted wildcat of southern Asia and Malaysia.

- *He looked up "felis bengalensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "felis bengalensis" during the group presentation.*

felis pardalis *(noun)*

Nocturnal wildcat of Central America and South America having a dark-spotted buff-brown coat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felis pardalis."*
- *Understanding "felis pardalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fellahs *(noun)*

An agricultural laborer in Arab countries.

- *The article explained what "fellahs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fellahs" during the group presentation.*

fingerspelling *(noun)*

An alphabet of manual signs.

- *The article explained what "fingerspelling" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fingerspelling."*

flagellant *(noun)*

A person who whips himself as a religious penance.

- *In class, the teacher used "flagellant" to mean a person who whips himself as a religious penance.*
- *Understanding "flagellant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flatboats *(noun)*

A flatbottom boat for carrying heavy loads (especially on canals).

- *In class, the teacher used "flatboats" to mean a flatbottom boat for carrying heavy loads....*
- *Understanding "flatboats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fleabane *(noun)*

Hairy perennial Eurasian herb with yellow daisylike flowers reputed to destroy or drive away fleas.

- *He looked up "fleabane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fleabane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

folderol *(noun)*

Nonsensical talk or writing.

- *The article explained what "folderol" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "folderol" during the group presentation.*

---

forepart *(noun)*

The side that is forward or prominent.

- *The article explained what "forepart" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forepart."*

---

fraxinus caroliniana *(noun)*

Small ash of swampy areas of southeastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraxinus caroliniana."*
- *He looked up "fraxinus caroliniana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

funiculi *(noun)*

The stalk of a plant ovule or seed.

- *They discussed "funiculi" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funiculi" to mean the stalk of a plant ovule or seed.*

---

genista *(noun)*

Chiefly deciduous shrubs or small trees of Mediterranean area and western Asia: broom.

- *The article explained what "genista" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genista."*

---

gentiana procera *(noun)*

Small blue-flowered fringed gentian of east central North America.

- *They discussed "gentiana procera" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana procera."*

---

genus albula *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the family Albulidae.

- *The article explained what "genus albula" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus albula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus amphioxus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Amphioxidae.

- *Understanding "genus amphioxus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus amphioxus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus eriogonum *(noun)*

North American herbs of the buckwheat family.

- *They discussed "genus eriogonum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eriogonum."*

---

genus genista *(noun)*

Chiefly deciduous shrubs or small trees of Mediterranean area and western Asia: broom.

- *They discussed "genus genista" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "genus genista" means with a simple example.*

---

genus ichthyosaurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ichthyosauridae.

- *The article explained what "genus ichthyosaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus ichthyosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ligustrum *(noun)*

Genus of Old World shrubs: privet.

- *He looked up "genus ligustrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ligustrum" to mean genus of old world shrubs: privet.*

---

genus paphiopedilum *(noun)*

Horticulturally important genus of mainly terrestrial orchids including many hybrids; southeastern Asia and Indonesia to Philippines and Solomon Islands; Paphiopedilum species sometimes included in genus Cypripedium.

- *The article explained what "genus paphiopedilum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus paphiopedilum" to mean horticulturally important genus of mainly....*

---

genus phalacrocorax *(noun)*

Type genus: coextensive with the family Phalacrocoracidae.

- *They discussed "genus phalacrocorax" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus phalacrocorax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus punica *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Punicaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus punica" to mean coextensive with the family punicaceae.*
- *They discussed "genus punica" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sarcocystis *(noun)*

Chief genus of the order Sarcosporidia.

- *The article explained what "genus sarcocystis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus sarcocystis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus scabiosa *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs or subshrubs; mainly Mediterranean.

- *They discussed "genus scabiosa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus scabiosa" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sceloporus *(noun)*

Spiny lizards.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sceloporus."*
- *Understanding "genus sceloporus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus sclerotium *(noun)*

Form genus of sterile imperfect fungi; many form sclerotia; some cause sclerotium disease in plants.

- *They discussed "genus sclerotium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sclerotium" to mean form genus of sterile imperfect fungi; many form....*

---

genus strelitzia *(noun)*

Small genus of large perennial evergreen herbs having leaves resembling those of banana plants; sometimes placed in family Musaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus strelitzia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus strelitzia."*

---

genus torreya *(noun)*

Nutmeg-yews.

- *Understanding "genus torreya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus torreya" during the group presentation.*

genus triturus *(noun)*

Chiefly aquatic salamanders.

- *He looked up "genus triturus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus triturus" to mean chiefly aquatic salamanders.*

gorier *(adjective)*

Accompanied by bloodshed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gorier" when it is accompanied by bloodshed.*
- *A "gorier" approach may work better in this case.*

greybeards *(noun)*

A stoneware drinking jug with a long neck; decorated with a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine (17th century).

- *Understanding "greybeards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "greybeards" because he had never seen it before.*

grotesqueness *(noun)*

Ludicrous or incongruous unnaturalness or distortion.

- *He looked up "grotesqueness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grotesqueness" to mean ludicrous or incongruous unnaturalness or distortion.*

groundballs *(noun)*

(baseball) a hit that travels along the ground.

- *They discussed "groundballs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "groundballs" because he had never seen it before.*

groundling *(noun)*

In Elizabethan theater: a playgoer in the cheap standing section.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groundling."*
- *Understanding "groundling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hellene *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Greece.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hellene."*
- *He looked up "hellene" because he had never seen it before.*

hibiscus mutabilis *(noun)*

Chinese shrub or small tree having white or pink flowers becoming deep red at night; widely cultivated; naturalized in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "hibiscus mutabilis" to mean chinese shrub or small tree having white or pink....*
- *Understanding "hibiscus mutabilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hiccupping *(verb)*

Breathe spasmodically, and make a sound.

- *The coach explained when to use "hiccupping" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "hiccupping" until he saw an example.*

hilles *(verb)*

Form into a hill.

- *He did not know how to use "hilles" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hilles" and when to wait.*

hogget *(noun)*

A sheep up to the age of one year; one yet to be sheared.

- *Understanding "hogget" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hogget" means with a simple example.*

hominoids *(noun)*

A primate of the superfamily Hominoidea.

- *He looked up "hominoids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hominoids."*

---

hootch *(noun)*

An illicitly distilled (and usually inferior) alcoholic liquor.

- *The article explained what "hootch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hootch" during the group presentation.*

---

horsewhipped *(verb)*

Whip with a whip intended for horses.

- *She tried to use "horsewhipped" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "horsewhipped" when talking about this idea.*

---

huayna capac *(noun)*

The Incan ruler under whom the Incan empire reached its widest extent (died in 1525).

- *In class, the teacher used "huayna capac" to mean the incan ruler under whom the incan empire reached....*
- *He looked up "huayna capac" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hyperlipidaemia *(noun)*

Presence of excess lipids in the blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperlipidaemia."*
- *Understanding "hyperlipidaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypertonia *(noun)*

(of muscular tissue) the state of being hypertonic.

- *They discussed "hypertonia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hypertonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ichthyosaurus *(noun)*

Ichthyosaurs of the Jurassic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ichthyosaurus."*
- *He looked up "ichthyosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iggs *(noun)*

One of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; the main antibody defense against bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used "iggs" to mean one of the five major classes of immunoglobulins;....*
- *The article explained what "iggs" means with a simple example.*

---

ilos *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with the interests of labor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ilos."*
- *They discussed "ilos" during the group presentation.*

---

immovably *(adverb)*

So as to be incapable of moving.

- *The mountains brooded immovably above the river.*
- *Place "immovably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

immunochemistry *(noun)*

The field of chemistry concerned with chemical processes in immunology (such as chemical studies of antigens and antibodies).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immunochemistry."*
- *He looked up "immunochemistry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

impolitely *(adverb)*

In an impolite manner.

- *He treated her impolitely.*

- *Place "impolitely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

impossibles *(noun)*

Something that cannot be done.

- *In class, the teacher used "impossibles" to mean something that cannot be done.*
- *The article explained what "impossibles" means with a simple example.*

---

incapacities *(noun)*

Lack of physical or natural qualifications.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incapacities."*
- *Understanding "incapacities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inexpertly *(adverb)*

In a crude and unskilled manner.

- *An inexpertly constructed lean-to.*
- *Place "inexpertly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

inflects *(verb)*

Change the form of a word in accordance as required by the grammatical rules of the language.

- *The coach explained when to use "inflects" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "inflects" until he saw an example.*

---

insectivore *(noun)*

Any organism that feeds mainly on insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insectivore."*
- *He looked up "insectivore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instanter *(adjective)*

In or of the present month.

- *It is useful to describe something as "instanter" when it is in or of the present month.*
- *The speaker chose "instanter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

interocular lens implant *(noun)*

A clear plastic lens that is implanted in the eye; usually done when the natural lens has been removed in a cataract operation.

- *They discussed "interocular lens implant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "interocular lens implant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

interpenetrate *(verb)*

Spread or diffuse through.

- *The territories of two married people interpenetrate a lot.*
- *She tried to use "interpenetrate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

interring *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interring" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "interring" until he saw an example.*

---

introitus *(noun)*

Entrance or opening to a hollow organ or tube (especially the vaginal opening).

- *The introitus of the vagina.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "introitus."*

---

irreproducible *(adjective)*

Impossible to reproduce or duplicate.

- *A "irreproducible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "irreproducible."*

---

ivys *(noun)*

Old World vine with lobed evergreen leaves and black berrylike fruits.

- *The article explained what "ivys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ivys" to mean old world vine with lobed evergreen leaves and....*

---

ixodes dentatus *(noun)*

Usually does not bite humans; transmits Lyme disease spirochete to cottontail rabbits and wood rats.

- *Understanding "ixodes dentatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ixodes dentatus."*

---

jeremiads *(noun)*

A long and mournful complaint.

- *In class, the teacher used "jeremiads" to mean a long and mournful complaint.*
- *They discussed "jeremiads" during the group presentation.*

---

jeromes *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) one of the great Fathers of the early Christian Church whose major work was his translation of the Scriptures from Hebrew and Greek into Latin (which became the Vulgate); a saint and Doctor of the Church (347-420).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jeromes."*
- *The article explained what "jeromes" means with a simple example.*

---

john wyclif *(noun)*

English theologian whose objections to Roman Catholic doctrine anticipated the Protestant Reformation (1328-1384).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john wyclif."*
- *The article explained what "john wyclif" means with a simple example.*

---

joyousness *(noun)*

The emotion of great happiness.

- *In class, the teacher used "joyousness" to mean the emotion of great happiness.*
- *He looked up "joyousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

justifier *(noun)*

A person who argues to defend or justify some policy or institution.

- *The article explained what "justifier" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "justifier" to mean a person who argues to defend or justify some....*

---

kickings *(noun)*

The act of delivering a blow with the foot.

- *They discussed "kickings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kickings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kinglets *(noun)*

Small birds resembling warblers but having some of the habits of titmice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinglets."*
- *He looked up "kinglets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kinkajou *(noun)*

Arboreal fruit-eating mammal of tropical America with a long prehensile tail.

- *Understanding "kinkajou" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kinkajou" to mean arboreal fruit-eating mammal of tropical america....*

---

kobs *(noun)*

An orange-brown antelope of southeast Africa.

- *They discussed "kobs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kobs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kowtows *(verb)*

Try to gain favor by cringing or flattering.

- *Learners should practice how to use "kowtows" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "kowtows" until he saw an example.*

---

lama pacos *(noun)*

Domesticated llama with long silky fleece; believed to be a domesticated variety of the guanaco.

- *They discussed "lama pacos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lama pacos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

langes *(noun)*

United States photographer remembered for her portraits of rural workers during the Depression (1895-1965).

- *He looked up "langes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "langes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

larding *(verb)*

Prepare or cook with lard.

- *He did not know how to use "larding" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "larding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

laundresses *(noun)*

A working woman who takes in washing.

- *They discussed "laundresses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laundresses" to mean a working woman who takes in washing.*

---

laxly *(adverb)*

In a permissively lenient manner.

- *She spoke "laxly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "laxly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

leaflike *(adjective)*

Resembling a leaf.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leaflike."*
- *A "leaflike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lefter *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the political or intellectual left.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lefter" when it is of or belonging to the political or intellectual left.*
- *Students compared "lefter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

leibnizian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz or to his mathematics or philosophy.

- *A "leibnizian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "leibnizian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lenas *(noun)*

A Russian river in Siberia; flows northward into the Laptev Sea.

- *The article explained what "lenas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lenas" to mean a russian river in siberia; flows northward into....*

---

lepus europaeus *(noun)*

Large hare introduced in North America; does not turn white in winter.

- *He looked up "lepus europaeus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepus europaeus."*

---

lespedeza striata *(noun)*

An annual of tropical Asia naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what "lespedeza striata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lespedeza striata" to mean an annual of tropical asia naturalized in united states.*

libelling *(verb)*

Print slanderous statements against.

- *The coach explained when to use "libelling" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "libelling" until he saw an example.*

ligustrum *(noun)*

Genus of Old World shrubs: privet.

- *Understanding "ligustrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ligustrum" because he had never seen it before.*

limen *(noun)*

The smallest detectable sensation.

- *They discussed "limen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "limen" to mean the smallest detectable sensation.*

livingstons *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader who served in the Continental Congress and as minister to France (1746-1813).

- *He looked up "livingstons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "livingstons" during the group presentation.*

lorens *(noun)*

Italian film actress (born 1934).

- *They discussed "lorens" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lorens."*

lorgnette *(noun)*

Eyeglasses that are held to the eyes with a long handle.

- *Understanding "lorgnette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lorgnette" to mean eyeglasses that are held to the eyes with a long handle.*

lotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or living in actively moving water.

- *A "lotic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lotic."*

loughs *(noun)*

A long narrow (nearly landlocked) cove in Ireland.

- *He looked up "loughs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loughs."*

lowlander *(noun)*

A native of the Lowlands of Scotland.

- *Understanding "lowlander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lowlander" means with a simple example.*

luffing *(verb)*

Flap when the wind is blowing equally on both sides.

- *In everyday English, people use "luffing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "luffing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

lunts *(noun)*

United States actor who performed with his wife Lynn Fontanne in many stage productions (1893-1977).

- *Understanding "lunts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunts."*

lupinus luteus *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered European lupine cultivated for forage.

- *Understanding "lupinus luteus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lupinus luteus" to mean yellow-flowered european lupine cultivated for forage.*

---

lymphadenitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of lymph nodes.

- *They discussed "lymphadenitis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lymphadenitis" to mean inflammation of lymph nodes.*

---

mdis *(noun)*

A Sunni organization formed in 1989 and based in Pakistan; opposes missionary groups from the United States; has Lashkar-e-Tayyiba as its armed wing.

- *The article explained what "mdis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mdis" to mean a sunni organization formed in 1989 and based in....*

---

medulla spinalis *(noun)*

A major part of the central nervous system which conducts sensory and motor nerve impulses to and from the brain; a long tubelike structure extending from the base of the brain through the vertebral canal to the upper lumbar region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medulla spinalis."*
- *They discussed "medulla spinalis" during the group presentation.*

---

melanosis *(noun)*

A condition characterized by abnormal deposits of melanin (especially in the skin).

- *They discussed "melanosis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "melanosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mensural *(adjective)*

Of or relating to measure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mensural."*
- *Would you call this situation "mensural"? Explain why.*

---

mentum *(noun)*

A projection below the mouth of certain mollusks that resembles a chin.

- *Understanding "mentum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mentum" during the group presentation.*

---

metabolising *(verb)*

Produce by metabolism.

- *Learners should practice how to use "metabolising" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "metabolising" until he saw an example.*

---

methocarbamol *(noun)*

Muscle relaxant for skeletal muscles (trade name Robaxin) used to treat spasms.

- *In class, the teacher used "methocarbamol" to mean muscle relaxant for skeletal muscles (trade name....*
- *The article explained what "methocarbamol" means with a simple example.*

---

midribs *(noun)*

The vein in the center of a leaf.

- *Understanding "midribs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "midribs."*

---

millibar *(noun)*

A unit of atmospheric pressure equal to one thousandth of a bar.

- *Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 1013 millibars.*
- *He looked up "millibar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mintmark *(noun)*

A mark on a coin that identifies the mint where it was produced.

- *The article explained what "mintmark" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mintmark."*

---

misquotation *(noun)*

An incorrect quotation.

- *They discussed "misquotation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "misquotation" means with a simple example.*

---

modiolus *(noun)*

The central conical bony pillar of the cochlea.

- *In class, the teacher used "modiolus" to mean the central conical bony pillar of the cochlea.*
- *The article explained what "modiolus" means with a simple example.*

---

moreen *(noun)*

A heavy fabric of wool (or wool and cotton) used mostly in upholstery or for curtains.

- *He looked up "moreen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "moreen" during the group presentation.*

---

muddiness *(noun)*

The wetness of ground that is covered or soaked with water.

- *The water's muddiness made it undrinkable.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muddiness" to mean the wetness of ground that is covered or soaked....*

---

myasthenic syndrome *(noun)*

A disease seen in patients with lung cancer and characterized by weakness and fatigue of hip and thigh muscles and an aching back; caused by antibodies directed against the neuromuscular junctions.

- *He looked up "myasthenic syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myasthenic syndrome."*

---

myrtus communis *(noun)*

European shrub with white or rosy flowers followed by black berries.

- *The article explained what "myrtus communis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myrtus communis" to mean european shrub with white or rosy flowers followed....*

---

mythologised *(verb)*

Construct a myth.

- *She tried to use "mythologised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mythologised" and when to wait.*

---

mythologist *(noun)*

An expert on mythology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mythologist."*
- *They discussed "mythologist" during the group presentation.*

---

nauseate *(verb)*

Cause aversion in; offend the moral sense of.

- *She tried to use "nauseate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nauseate" and when to wait.*

---

nebulously *(adverb)*

In a nebulous and indefinite manner.

- *She spoke "nebulously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "nebulously" naturally.*

---

neels *(noun)*

French physicist noted for research on magnetism (born in 1904).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neels."*
- *He looked up "neels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nephrolithiasis *(noun)*

The presence of kidney stones (calculi) in the kidney.

- *Understanding "nephrolithiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nephrolithiasis" during the group presentation.*

neritic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the region of the sea over the continental shelf which is less than 200 meters deep.

- *Neritic fauna.*
- *Neritic oil.*

neritic zone *(noun)*

The ocean waters from the low tide mark to a depth of about 100 fathoms.

- *Understanding "neritic zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neritic zone."*

nibblers *(noun)*

A biter who takes dainty repeated bites.

- *The article explained what "nibblers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nibblers" to mean a biter who takes dainty repeated bites.*

nocks *(verb)*

Make small marks into the surface of.

- *She tried to use "nocks" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "nocks" until he saw an example.*

noisiness *(noun)*

The auditory effect characterized by loud and constant noise.

- *The article explained what "noisiness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noisiness."*

nomogram *(noun)*

A graphic representation of numerical relations.

- *In class, the teacher used "nomogram" to mean a graphic representation of numerical relations.*
- *The article explained what "nomogram" means with a simple example.*

noncritical *(adjective)*

Marked by disregard for critical standards or procedures.

- *Students compared "noncritical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "noncritical"? Explain why.*

nonpregnant *(adjective)*

Not pregnant.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonpregnant" when it is not pregnant.*
- *The speaker chose "nonpregnant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

nullifiers *(noun)*

An official who can invalidate or nullify.

- *They discussed "nullifiers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nullifiers" means with a simple example.*

nuncios *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a diplomatic representative of the Pope having ambassadorial status.

- *They discussed "nuncios" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nuncios" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

orange fleabane *(noun)*

Mat-forming herb of Turkestan with nearly double orange-yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "orange fleabane" to mean mat-forming herb of turkestan with nearly double....*
- *He looked up "orange fleabane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

order amphipoda *(noun)*

Small flat-bodied semiterrestrial crustaceans: whale lice; sand-hoppers; skeleton shrimp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order amphipoda."*
- *They discussed "order amphipoda" during the group presentation.*

---

osteolysis *(noun)*

Lysis of bone caused by disease or infection or inadequate blood supply.

- *Understanding "osteolysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "osteolysis" means with a simple example.*

---

outaouais *(noun)*

A river in southeastern Canada that flows along the boundary between Quebec and Ontario to the Saint Lawrence River near Montreal.

- *Understanding "outaouais" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outaouais."*

---

outpoint *(verb)*

Sail closer to the wind than.

- *The coach explained when to use "outpoint" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "outpoint" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overbearingly *(adverb)*

In an overbearing manner.

- *Using "overbearingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "overbearingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

overpopulate *(verb)*

Cause to have too great a population.

- *Some towns in New Jersey are becoming overpopulated.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overpopulate" and when to wait.*

---

oxalis violacea *(noun)*

Perennial herb of eastern North America with palmately compound leaves and usually rose-purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxalis violacea" to mean perennial herb of eastern north america with....*
- *The article explained what "oxalis violacea" means with a simple example.*

---

padauk *(noun)*

Tree native to southeastern Asia having reddish wood with a mottled or striped black grain.

- *In class, the teacher used "padauk" to mean tree native to southeastern asia having reddish....*
- *Understanding "padauk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paperbark birch *(noun)*

Small American birch with peeling white bark often worked into e.g. baskets or toy canoes.

- *He looked up "paperbark birch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paperbark birch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paphiopedilum *(noun)*

Horticulturally important genus of mainly terrestrial orchids including many hybrids; southeastern Asia and Indonesia to Philippines and Solomon Islands; Paphiopedilum species sometimes included in genus Cypripedium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paphiopedilum."*
- *He looked up "paphiopedilum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paralytics *(noun)*

A person suffering from paralysis.

- *He looked up "paralytics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paralytics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pattered *(verb)*

Make light, rapid and repeated sounds.

- *He did not know how to use "pattered" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "pattered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

patternmaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes patterns (as for sewing or carpentry or metalworking).

- *He looked up "patternmaker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "patternmaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peeress *(noun)*

A woman of the peerage in Britain.

- *The article explained what "peeress" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peeress" to mean a woman of the peerage in britain.*

pennisetum americanum *(noun)*

Tall grass having cattail like spikes; grown in Africa and Asia for its grain and in the United States chiefly for forage; sometimes used in making beer.

- *Understanding "pennisetum americanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pennisetum americanum."*

penstemon palmeri *(noun)*

Fragrant puffed-up white to reddish-pink flowers in long narrow clusters on erect stems; Arizona to New Mexico and Utah.

- *They discussed "penstemon palmeri" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "penstemon palmeri" to mean fragrant puffed-up white to reddish-pink flowers in....*

perforates *(verb)*

Pass into or through, often by overcoming resistance.

- *In everyday English, people use "perforates" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "perforates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

perithecia *(noun)*

Flask-shaped ascocarp.

- *He looked up "perithecia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "perithecia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phalacrocorax *(noun)*

Type genus: coextensive with the family Phalacrocoracidae.

- *The article explained what "phalacrocorax" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phalacrocorax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phalaenopsis amabilis *(noun)*

Orchid having large elliptic to obovate fleshy leaves and fragrant pink-and-white flowers dotted with red.

- *They discussed "phalaenopsis amabilis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phalaenopsis amabilis" to mean orchid having large elliptic to obovate fleshy....*

pharisaical *(adjective)*

Excessively or hypocritically pious.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pharisaical."*
- *Students compared "pharisaical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

philadelphia fleabane *(noun)*

Especially pretty plant having a delicate fringe of threadlike rays around flower heads having very slender white or pink rays; United States and Canada.

- *They discussed "philadelphia fleabane" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philadelphia fleabane."*

philippopolis *(noun)*

An ancient city in southern Bulgaria; commercial center of an agricultural region.

- *He looked up "philippopolis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philippopolis."*

---

photoelectrons *(noun)*

An electron that is emitted from an atom or molecule by an incident photon.

- *They discussed "photoelectrons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photoelectrons."*

---

phrenologists *(noun)*

Someone who claims to be able to read your character from the shape of your skull.

- *The article explained what "phrenologists" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "phrenologists" during the group presentation.*

---

pinioned *(adjective)*

(of birds) especially having the flight feathers.

- *Would you call this situation "pinioned"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "pinioned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pinus muricata *(noun)*

Two-needled or three-needled pinon mostly of northwestern California coast.

- *They discussed "pinus muricata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pinus muricata" means with a simple example.*

---

platens *(noun)*

The roller on a typewriter against which the keys strike.

- *The article explained what "platens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "platens" to mean the roller on a typewriter against which the keys....*

---

polygala vulgaris *(noun)*

Small European perennial with numerous branches having racemes of blue, pink or white flowers; formerly reputed to promote human lactation.

- *Understanding "polygala vulgaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polygala vulgaris."*

---

pooles *(verb)*

Combine into a common fund.

- *The coach explained when to use "pooles" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "pooles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

porks *(noun)*

A legislative appropriation designed to ingratiate legislators with their constituents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porks."*
- *They discussed "porks" during the group presentation.*

---

portlands *(noun)*

Largest city in Maine in the southwestern corner of the state.

- *They discussed "portlands" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "portlands" to mean largest city in maine in the southwestern corner of....*

---

posterboard *(noun)*

A cardboard suitable for making posters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "posterboard."*
- *They discussed "posterboard" during the group presentation.*

---

practicably *(adverb)*

In a practicable manner; so as to be feasible.

- *She spoke "practicably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “practicably” naturally.*

---

prefering *(verb)*

Like better; value more highly.

- *She tried to use “prefering” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “prefering” until he saw an example.*

---

presumptuousness *(noun)*

Audacious (even arrogant) behavior that you have no right to.

- *He despised them for their presumptuousness.*
- *The article explained what “presumptuousness” means with a simple example.*

---

preventives *(noun)*

An agent or device intended to prevent conception.

- *They discussed “preventives” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “preventives” because he had never seen it before.*

---

prickled *(verb)*

Make a small hole into, as with a needle or a thorn.

- *Learners should practice how to use “prickled” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “prickled” when talking about this idea.*

---

primality *(noun)*

The property of being a prime number.

- *The article explained what “primality” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “primality.”*

---

primulas *(noun)*

Any of numerous short-stemmed plants of the genus Primula having tufted basal leaves and showy flowers clustered in umbels or heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “primulas.”*
- *The article explained what “primulas” means with a simple example.*

---

procurable *(adjective)*

Capable of being obtained.

- *The speaker chose “procurable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “procurable” when it is capable of being obtained.*

---

prolixity *(noun)*

Boring verbosity.

- *He looked up “prolixity” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “prolixity” to mean boring verbosity.*

---

provoker *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately foments trouble.

- *In class, the teacher used “provoker” to mean someone who deliberately foments trouble.*
- *They discussed “provoker” during the group presentation.*

---

pseudotsuga macrocarpa *(noun)*

Douglas fir of California having cones 4-8 inches long.

- *They discussed “pseudotsuga macrocarpa” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pseudotsuga macrocarpa” means with a simple example.*

---

punica *(noun)*

Coextensive with the family Punicaceae.

- *He looked up “punica” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “punica.”*

---

questionings *(noun)*

A request for information.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "questionings."*
- *Understanding "questionings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quincentenary *(noun)*

The 500th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *He looked up "quincentenary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "quincentenary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radioprotection *(noun)*

Protection against harmful effects of radiation.

- *Understanding "radioprotection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "radioprotection" during the group presentation.*

---

rainproof *(adjective)*

Not permitting the passage of water.

- *Students compared "rainproof" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "rainproof" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ransomes *(verb)*

Exchange or buy back for money; under threat.

- *She tried to use "ransomes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "ransomes" until he saw an example.*

---

raphaels *(noun)*

An archangel of the Hebrew tradition.

- *Understanding "raphaels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "raphaels" means with a simple example.*

---

ratel *(noun)*

Nocturnal badger-like carnivore of wooded regions of Africa and southern Asia.

- *Understanding "ratel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratel."*

---

reames *(verb)*

Squeeze the juice out (of a fruit) with a reamer.

- *Can you use "reames" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "reames" when talking about this idea.*

---

redeposited *(verb)*

Deposit anew.

- *The water had redeposited minerals on the rocks.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "redeposited" in real sentences.*

---

redetermination *(noun)*

Determining again.

- *Understanding "redetermination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "redetermination" to mean determining again.*

---

reting *(verb)*

Place (flax, hemp, or jute) in liquid so as to promote loosening of the fibers from the woody tissue.

- *Can you use "reting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "reting" until he saw an example.*

---

revivified *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *Can you use "revivified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "revivified" until he saw an example.*

---

rira *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group that broke away in 1997 when the mainstream Provisional IRA proposed a cease-fire; has continued terrorist activities in opposition to any peace agreement.

- *He looked up "rira" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rira."*

---

roentgens *(noun)*

A unit of radiation exposure; the dose of ionizing radiation that will produce 1 electrostatic unit of electricity in 1 cc of dry air.

- *The article explained what "roentgens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roentgens" to mean a unit of radiation exposure; the dose of ionizing....*

---

rosa moschata *(noun)*

Rose native to Mediterranean region having curved or climbing branches and loose clusters of musky-scented flowers.

- *The article explained what "rosa moschata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosa moschata."*

---

rotundity *(noun)*

The fullness of a tone of voice.

- *Understanding "rotundity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rotundity" to mean the fullness of a tone of voice.*

---

royalism *(noun)*

Adherence or attachment to a monarchy or to the principle of monarchal government.

- *He looked up "royalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "royalism."*

---

salaat *(noun)*

The second pillar of Islam is prayer; a prescribed liturgy performed five times a day (preferably in a mosque) and oriented toward Mecca.

- *In class, the teacher used "salaat" to mean the second pillar of islam is prayer; a prescribed....*
- *Understanding "salaat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salmonella enteritidis *(noun)*

A form of salmonella that causes gastroenteritis in humans.

- *He looked up "salmonella enteritidis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salmonella enteritidis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sanskritic language *(noun)*

(Hinduism) an ancient language of India (the language of the Vedas and of Hinduism); an official language of India although it is now used only for religious purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanskritic language."*
- *Understanding "sanskritic language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sarcocystis *(noun)*

Chief genus of the order Sarcosporidia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcocystis."*
- *The article explained what "sarcocystis" means with a simple example.*

---

scabiosa *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Scabiosa.

- *The article explained what "scabiosa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scabiosa."*

---

scarify *(verb)*

Puncture and scar (the skin), as for purposes or tribal identification or rituals.

- *The men in some African tribes scarify their faces.*
- *Scarify seeds.*

sceloporus *(noun)*

Spiny lizards.

- *They discussed "sceloporus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sceloporus" to mean spiny lizards.*

schlemiel *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a dolt who is a habitual bungler.

- *Understanding "schlemiel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schlemiel" to mean (yiddish) a dolt who is a habitual bungler.*

schmoozed *(verb)*

Talk idly or casually and in a friendly way.

- *Learners should practice how to use "schmoozed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "schmoozed" and when to wait.*

schreiber's aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *In class, the teacher used "schreiber's aster" to mean a variety of aster.*
- *Understanding "schreiber's aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sclerotium *(noun)*

Form genus of sterile imperfect fungi; many form sclerotia; some cause sclerotium disease in plants.

- *The article explained what "sclerotium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sclerotium" during the group presentation.*

sclerotium disease *(noun)*

Plant disease cause by fungi of the genus Sclerotium; also one in which sclerotia are formed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerotium disease."*
- *Understanding "sclerotium disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sclerotium rot *(noun)*

Plant disease cause by fungi of the genus Sclerotium; also one in which sclerotia are formed.

- *He looked up "sclerotium rot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerotium rot."*

scottish lowlander *(noun)*

A native of the Lowlands of Scotland.

- *The article explained what "scottish lowlander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scottish lowlander" to mean a native of the lowlands of scotland.*

seminoma *(noun)*

Malignant tumor of the testis; usually occurring in older men.

- *They discussed "seminoma" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seminoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

semiquavers *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of a sixteenth of a whole note.

- *They discussed "semiquavers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "semiquavers" means with a simple example.*

sergei aleksandrovich koussevitzky *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Russia) who was noted for performing the works of contemporary composers (1874-1951).

- *He looked up "sergei aleksandrovich koussevitzky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sergei aleksandrovich koussevitzky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shigellosis *(noun)*

An acute infection of the intestine by shigella bacteria; characterized by diarrhea and fever and abdominal pains.

- *Understanding "shigellosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shigellosis" to mean an acute infection of the intestine by shigella....*

---

shrimper *(noun)*

A vessel engaged in shrimping.

- *He looked up "shrimper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shrimper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

signalers *(noun)*

Someone who communicates by signals.

- *Understanding "signalers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "signalers" means with a simple example.*

---

siliqua *(noun)*

Narrow elongated seed capsule peculiar to the family Cruciferae.

- *He looked up "siliqua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siliqua."*

---

slimiest *(adjective)*

Covered with or resembling slime.

- *Students compared "slimiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "slimiest"? Explain why.*

---

slovenliness *(noun)*

A lack of order and tidiness; not cared for.

- *The article explained what "slovenliness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slovenliness."*

---

sopped *(verb)*

Cover with liquid; pour liquid onto.

- *In everyday English, people use "sopped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sopped" in real sentences.*

---

spacewalkers *(noun)*

An astronaut who is active outside a spacecraft in outer space.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spacewalkers."*
- *He looked up "spacewalkers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spreading fleabane *(noun)*

Well-branched plant with hairy leaves and stems each with a solitary flower head with narrow white or pink or lavender rays; western North America.

- *The article explained what "spreading fleabane" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spreading fleabane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stateliness *(noun)*

An elaborate manner of doing something.

- *She served coffee with great stateliness.*
- *They discussed "stateliness" during the group presentation.*

---

steepen *(verb)*

Make steeper.

- *The landslides have steepened the mountain sides.*
- *The mountain side has steepened.*

---

stingier *(adjective)*

Deficient in amount or quality or extent.

- *A "stingier" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stingier."*

---

strelitzia *(noun)*

Small genus of large perennial evergreen herbs having leaves resembling those of banana plants; sometimes placed in family Musaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strelitzia."*
- *They discussed "strelitzia" during the group presentation.*

---

strelitzia family *(noun)*

Woody plants with erect stems of tropical South America and South Africa and Madagascar; in some classifications included in the family Musaceae.

- *The article explained what "strelitzia family" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "strelitzia family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subacid *(adjective)*

Slightly sour to the taste.

- *A "subacid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "subacid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

substitutability *(noun)*

Exchangeability by virtue of being replaceable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "substitutability."*
- *He looked up "substitutability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sunbonnet *(noun)*

A large bonnet that shades the face; worn by girls and women.

- *He looked up "sunbonnet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sunbonnet."*

---

swearer *(noun)*

Someone who uses profanity.

- *They discussed "swearer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swearer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

synapsis *(noun)*

The side by side pairing of homologous maternal and paternal chromosomes at the start of meiosis.

- *Understanding "synapsis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synapsis" to mean the side by side pairing of homologous maternal and....*

---

tagalongs *(noun)*

Someone who persistently (and annoyingly) follows along.

- *In class, the teacher used "tagalongs" to mean someone who persistently (and annoyingly) follows along.*
- *Understanding "tagalongs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

takahe *(noun)*

Flightless New Zealand birds similar to gallinules.

- *He looked up "takahe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "takahe" to mean flightless new zealand birds similar to gallinules.*

---

takas *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Bangladesh; equal to 100 paisa.

- *He looked up "takas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "takas" to mean the basic unit of money in bangladesh; equal to 100....*

---

technophile *(noun)*

A person who is enthusiastic about new technology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technophile."*
- *Understanding "technophile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

technophobic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or showing technophobia.

- *Students compared "technophobic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "technophobic."*

teletypewriter *(noun)*

A character printer connected to a telegraph that operates like a typewriter.

- *The article explained what "teletypewriter" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "teletypewriter" during the group presentation.*

tenosynovitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a tendon and its enveloping sheath.

- *Understanding "tenosynovitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tenosynovitis" because he had never seen it before.*

thyrsus *(noun)*

A dense flower cluster (as of the lilac or horse chestnut) in which the main axis is racemose and the branches are cymose.

- *He looked up "thyrsus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thyrsus" to mean a dense flower cluster (as of the lilac or horse....*

tinware *(noun)*

Articles of commerce made of tin plate.

- *In class, the teacher used "tinware" to mean articles of commerce made of tin plate.*
- *He looked up "tinware" because he had never seen it before.*

toponym *(noun)*

The name by which a geographical place is known.

- *He looked up "toponym" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toponym."*

torreya *(noun)*

Nutmeg-yews.

- *In class, the teacher used "torreya" to mean nutmeg-yews.*
- *The article explained what "torreya" means with a simple example.*

torturously *(adverb)*

In a very painful manner.

- *He answered "torturously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "torturously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

tranced *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *He did not know how to use "tranced" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "tranced" carefully so everyone would understand.*

transversus abdominis *(noun)*

A flat muscle with transverse fibers that forms the anterior and lateral walls of the abdominal cavity.

- *In class, the teacher used "transversus abdominis" to mean a flat muscle with transverse fibers that forms the....*
- *The article explained what "transversus abdominis" means with a simple example.*

transversus abdominis muscle *(noun)*

A flat muscle with transverse fibers that forms the anterior and lateral walls of the abdominal cavity.

- *The article explained what "transversus abdominis muscle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "transversus abdominis muscle" during the group presentation.*

trines *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trines."*
- *Understanding "trines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trippingly *(adverb)*

Moving with quick light steps.

- *She spoke "trippingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "trippingly" naturally.*

---

triturus *(noun)*

Chiefly aquatic salamanders.

- *Understanding "triturus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "triturus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trivets *(noun)*

A stand with short feet used under a hot dish on a table.

- *They discussed "trivets" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trivets" means with a simple example.*

---

tunica albuginea testes *(noun)*

Whitish cover of the testicle.

- *He looked up "tunica albuginea testes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tunica albuginea testes."*

---

umbilicate *(adjective)*

Depressed like a navel.

- *A "umbilicate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "umbilicate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unhinging *(verb)*

Disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed.

- *Can you use "unhinging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "unhinging" when talking about this idea.*

---

unitards *(noun)*

A tight-fitting garment of stretchy material that covers the body from the shoulders to the thighs (and may have long sleeves or legs reaching down to the ankles); worn by ballet dancers and acrobats for practice or performance.

- *He looked up "unitards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "unitards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unpassable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being passed.

- *Would you call this situation "unpassable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpassable" when it is incapable of being passed.*

---

unsaddled *(adjective)*

With no saddle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unsaddled" when it is with no saddle.*
- *A "unsaddled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vaslav nijinsky *(noun)*

Russian dancer considered by many to be the greatest dancer of the 20th century (1890-1950).

- *He looked up "vaslav nijinsky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vaslav nijinsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vasoconstrictive *(noun)*

Any agent that causes a narrowing of an opening of a blood vessel: cold or stress or nicotine or epinephrine or norepinephrine or angiotensin or vasopressin or certain drugs; maintains or increases blood pressure.

- *He looked up "vasoconstrictive" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasoconstrictive."*

---

vasotec *(noun)*

An ACE inhibitor (trade name Vasotec) that blocks the formation of angiotensin in the kidney and so results in vasodilation; administered after heart attacks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasotec."*
- *The article explained what "vasotec" means with a simple example.*

---

vena spinalis *(noun)*

Veins that drain the spinal cord.

- *They discussed "vena spinalis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vena spinalis" means with a simple example.*

---

venography *(noun)*

Roentgenographic examination of veins.

- *They discussed "venography" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "venography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vergers *(noun)*

A church officer who takes care of the interior of the building and acts as an attendant (carries the verge) during ceremonies.

- *He looked up "vergers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vergers" during the group presentation.*

---

vermouths *(noun)*

Any of several white wines flavored with aromatic herbs; used as aperitifs or in mixed drinks.

- *The article explained what "vermouths" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vermouths" during the group presentation.*

---

veronal *(noun)*

A barbiturate used as a hypnotic.

- *The article explained what "veronal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "veronal" to mean a barbiturate used as a hypnotic.*

---

vesuvian *(noun)*

A green or yellow or brown mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate; it occurs as crystals in limestone and is used a gemstone.

- *They discussed "vesuvian" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vesuvian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vigna unguiculata *(noun)*

Sprawling Old World annual cultivated especially in southern United States for food and forage and green manure.

- *They discussed "vigna unguiculata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vigna unguiculata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vulvitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vulva.

- *Understanding "vulvitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vulvitis" during the group presentation.*

---

wbns *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of due west.

- *He looked up "wbns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wbns" to mean the compass point that is one point north of due west.*

---

welfarist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a welfare state.

- *A "welfarist" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "welfarist"? Explain why.*

---

wetters *(noun)*

A workman who wets the work in a manufacturing process.

- *Understanding "wetters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wetters" during the group presentation.*

---

whaled *(verb)*

Hunt for whales.

- *He did not know how to use "whaled" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "whaled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wharfage *(noun)*

A fee charged for the use of a wharf or quay.

- *The article explained what "wharfage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wharfage."*

---

whinnies *(noun)*

The characteristic sounds made by a horse.

- *They discussed "whinnies" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whinnies."*

---

wingbacks *(noun)*

(football) the person who plays wingback.

- *They discussed "wingbacks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wingbacks" to mean (football) the person who plays wingback.*

---

womanizers *(noun)*

A man who likes many women and has short sexual relationships with them.

- *They discussed "womanizers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "womanizers" to mean a man who likes many women and has short sexual....*

---

worsts *(noun)*

The greatest damage or wickedness of which one is capable.

- *In class, the teacher used "worsts" to mean the greatest damage or wickedness of which one is....*
- *Understanding "worsts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wracks *(noun)*

The destruction or collapse of something.

- *The article explained what "wracks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wracks" to mean the destruction or collapse of something.*

---

wyclif *(noun)*

English theologian whose objections to Roman Catholic doctrine anticipated the Protestant Reformation (1328-1384).

- *In class, the teacher used "wyclif" to mean english theologian whose objections to roman....*
- *The article explained what "wyclif" means with a simple example.*

---

xcii *(adjective)*

Being two more than ninety.

- *The speaker chose "xcii" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "xcii" when it is being two more than ninety.*

---

yafo *(noun)*

A port in western Israel on the Mediterranean; incorporated into Tel Aviv in 1950.

- *They discussed "yafo" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yafo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yaupon holly *(noun)*

An evergreen shrub.

- *He looked up "yaupon holly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yaupon holly" to mean an evergreen shrub.*

Law & Governance

jurisprudence *(noun)*

The theory and philosophy of law; also, a body of court decisions on a particular legal subject.

- *She studied jurisprudence at Oxford before becoming a judge.*
- *The ruling is consistent with decades of constitutional jurisprudence.*

---

exonerate *(verb)*

To officially state or prove that someone is not guilty of wrongdoing or is free from blame.

- *New DNA evidence exonerated the man after twenty years in prison.*
- *The internal investigation exonerated the officers of any misconduct.*

---

injunction *(noun)*

An official court order requiring someone to do something or, more often, to stop doing something.

- *The court issued an injunction preventing the company from demolishing the historic building.*
- *Her lawyers sought an injunction to stop the newspaper from publishing the private letters.*

---

amicus curiae *(noun)*

A person or group that is not a party to a case but offers the court information or argument to help it decide.

- *Several civil-rights groups filed amicus curiae briefs.*
- *The amicus curiae argued that the law violated free speech.*

---

habeas corpus *(noun)*

A legal principle requiring that a person under arrest be brought before a court to determine if the detention is lawful.

- *The lawyer filed a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the detainee.*
- *Habeas corpus is a fundamental protection against unlawful imprisonment.*

---

tort *(noun)*

A wrongful act, other than a breach of contract, for which a person can sue for damages under civil law.

- *The lawsuit alleged the tort of negligence.*
- *Libel is a well-known tort in many legal systems.*

---

codify *(verb)*

To arrange laws or rules into a systematic written code.

- *The country moved to codify its environmental regulations.*
- *Customary practices were eventually codified into statute.*

---

adjudicate *(verb)*

To make an official judgment or decision about a dispute or claim.

- *A special panel will adjudicate the trade dispute.*
- *The court adjudicated the matter in the plaintiff's favor.*

---

indemnify *(verb)*

To promise to pay for loss or damage suffered by someone; to compensate for harm.

- *The contract requires the supplier to indemnify the buyer against defects.*
- *Insurance policies indemnify homeowners against fire damage.*

---

malfeasance *(noun)*

Wrongdoing or illegal activity, especially by a public official.

- *The mayor was charged with malfeasance in office.*
- *Investigators uncovered financial malfeasance at the agency.*

---

quash *(verb)*

To officially reject or cancel a legal decision, order, or charge; also, to suppress something completely.

- *The appeals court quashed the conviction.*

- *Troops were sent to quash the uprising.*

---

recuse *(verb)*

To withdraw from a case because of a possible conflict of interest or lack of impartiality.

- *The judge recused herself because she knew the defendant personally.*
- *He was asked to recuse from the vote on the contract.*

---

stare decisis *(noun)*

The legal doctrine of deciding cases according to existing precedents.

- *Stare decisis promotes consistency and predictability in the law.*
- *The court declined to overturn precedent under stare decisis.*

---

yokuts *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Yokuts in the San Joaquin Valley.

- *The article explained what "yokuts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yokuts."*

---

zingiber officinale *(noun)*

Tropical Asian plant widely cultivated for its pungent root; source of gingerroot and powdered ginger.

- *He looked up "zingiber officinale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zingiber officinale."*

---

aberdonian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Aberdeen.

- *A "aberdonian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aberdonian" when it is of or relating to aberdeen.*

---

abomasum *(noun)*

The fourth compartment of the stomach of a ruminant; the one where digestion takes place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abomasum."*
- *He looked up "abomasum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

absinth *(noun)*

Strong green liqueur flavored with wormwood and anise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absinth."*
- *He looked up "absinth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abss *(noun)*

Any of a class of composite plastics used to make car bodies and cases for computers and other appliances.

- *They discussed "abss" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "abss" means with a simple example.*

---

adder's fern *(noun)*

Mat-forming lithophytic or terrestrial fern with creeping rootstocks and large pinnatifid fronds found throughout North America and Europe and Africa and east Asia.

- *The article explained what "adder's fern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "adder's fern" during the group presentation.*

---

adder's tongue *(noun)*

Ferns with fertile spikes shaped like a snake's tongue.

- *In class, the teacher used "adder's tongue" to mean ferns with fertile spikes shaped like a snake's tongue.*
- *The article explained what "adder's tongue" means with a simple example.*

---

adder's tongue fern *(noun)*

Ferns with fertile spikes shaped like a snake's tongue.

- *The article explained what "adder's tongue fern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "adder's tongue fern" during the group presentation.*

---

adieux *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *He looked up "adieux" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adieux."*

---

aeolic *(noun)*

The dialect of Ancient Greek spoken in Thessaly and Boeotia and Aeolis.

- *The article explained what "aeolic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aeolic" to mean the dialect of ancient greek spoken in thessaly and....*

---

aeolic dialect *(noun)*

The dialect of Ancient Greek spoken in Thessaly and Boeotia and Aeolis.

- *They discussed "aeolic dialect" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aeolic dialect."*

---

afforested *(verb)*

Establish a forest on previously unforested land.

- *In everyday English, people use "afforested" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "afforested" in real sentences.*

---

agoutis *(noun)*

Agile long-legged rabbit-sized rodent of Central America and South America and the West Indies; valued as food.

- *Understanding "agoutis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "agoutis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agrobacterium tumefaciens *(noun)*

The bacteria that produce crown gall disease in plants.

- *They discussed "agrobacterium tumefaciens" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "agrobacterium tumefaciens" means with a simple example.*

---

agrostis canina *(noun)*

Common grass with slender stems and narrow leaves.

- *Understanding "agrostis canina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agrostis canina."*

---

alewives *(noun)*

Flesh of shad-like fish abundant along the Atlantic coast or in coastal streams.

- *In class, the teacher used "alewives" to mean flesh of shad-like fish abundant along the atlantic....*
- *The article explained what "alewives" means with a simple example.*

---

altace *(noun)*

An ACE inhibitor (trade name Altace) used to treat high blood pressure or in some patients who have had a heart attack.

- *In class, the teacher used "altace" to mean an ace inhibitor (trade name altace) used to treat....*
- *They discussed "altace" during the group presentation.*

---

annamite *(noun)*

The Mon-Khmer language spoken in Vietnam.

- *They discussed "annamite" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "annamite" means with a simple example.*

---

annotators *(noun)*

A commentator who writes notes to a text.

- *They discussed "annotators" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "annotators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antineutrinos *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a neutrino.

- *They discussed "antineutrinos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "antineutrinos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antiprotozoal *(noun)*

A medicinal drug used to fight diseases (like malaria) that are caused by protozoa.

- *Understanding "antiprotozoal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antiprotozoal" to mean a medicinal drug used to fight diseases (like....*

---

antiprotozoal drug *(noun)*

A medicinal drug used to fight diseases (like malaria) that are caused by protozoa.

- *In class, the teacher used "antiprotozoal drug" to mean a medicinal drug used to fight diseases (like....*
- *The article explained what "antiprotozoal drug" means with a simple example.*

---

apiaceae *(noun)*

Plants having flowers in umbels: parsley; carrot; anise; caraway; celery; dill.

- *They discussed "apiaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apiaceae."*

---

apocynaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees or shrubs or herbs having milky juice and often showy flowers; many are sources of drugs.

- *They discussed "apocynaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "apocynaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

archosaurs *(noun)*

Extinct reptiles including: dinosaurs; plesiosaurs; pterosaurs; ichthyosaurs; thecodonts.

- *The article explained what "archosaurs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "archosaurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arroba *(noun)*

A unit of weight used in some Spanish speaking countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arroba."*
- *Understanding "arroba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arsenopyrite *(noun)*

A silver-white or grey ore of arsenic.

- *The article explained what "arsenopyrite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arsenopyrite."*

---

ascariasis *(noun)*

Infestation of the human intestine with Ascaris roundworms.

- *The article explained what "ascariasis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ascariasis" to mean infestation of the human intestine with ascaris....*

---

asdic *(noun)*

A measuring instrument that sends out an acoustic pulse in water and measures distances in terms of the time for the echo of the pulse to return.

- *Asdic is an acronym for antisubmarine detection investigation committee.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asdic" to mean a measuring instrument that sends out an acoustic....*

---

assimilable *(adjective)*

Able to be absorbed and incorporated into body tissues.

- *It is useful to describe something as "assimilable" when it is able to be absorbed and incorporated into body tissues.*
- *A "assimilable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

atps *(noun)*

A nucleotide derived from adenosine that occurs in muscle tissue; the major source of energy for cellular reactions.

- *Understanding "atps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atps" to mean a nucleotide derived from adenosine that occurs in....*

avicennia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical shrubs or trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "avicennia" to mean small genus of tropical shrubs or trees.*
- *He looked up "avicennia" because he had never seen it before.*

avicennia marina *(noun)*

A mangrove of the West Indies and the southern Florida coast; occurs in dense thickets and has numerous short roots that bend up from the ground.

- *He looked up "avicennia marina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "avicennia marina" during the group presentation.*

balladeers *(noun)*

A singer of popular ballads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balladeers."*
- *They discussed "balladeers" during the group presentation.*

bambusa vulgaris *(noun)*

Extremely vigorous bamboo having thin-walled culms striped green and yellow; so widely cultivated that native area is uncertain.

- *Understanding "bambusa vulgaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bambusa vulgaris" to mean extremely vigorous bamboo having thin-walled culms....*

banditti *(noun)*

An armed thief who is (usually) a member of a band.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banditti."*
- *The article explained what "banditti" means with a simple example.*

barracked *(verb)*

Spur on or encourage especially by cheers and shouts.

- *In everyday English, people use "barracked" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "barracked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bartletts *(noun)*

United States publisher and editor who compiled a book of familiar quotations (1820-1905).

- *The article explained what "bartletts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bartletts" to mean united states publisher and editor who compiled a....*

battle of trasimeno *(noun)*

A battle in central Italy where Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius in 217 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of trasimeno."*
- *Understanding "battle of trasimeno" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beastliness *(noun)*

The quality of being deliberately mean.

- *They discussed "beastliness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "beastliness" because he had never seen it before.*

bedcovers *(noun)*

Decorative cover for a bed.

- *The article explained what "bedcovers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedcovers."*

beshrew *(verb)*

Wish harm upon; invoke evil upon.

- *She tried to use "beshrew" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "beshrew" until he saw an example.*

betula glandulosa *(noun)*

Small shrub of colder parts of North America and Greenland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "betula glandulosa."*
- *He looked up "betula glandulosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bezants *(noun)*

A gold coin of the Byzantine Empire; widely circulated in Europe in the Middle Ages.

- *The article explained what "bezants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bezants" to mean a gold coin of the byzantine empire; widely....*

---

bioelectricity *(noun)*

Electric phenomena in animals or plants.

- *They discussed "bioelectricity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bioelectricity."*

---

biologies *(noun)*

The science that studies living organisms.

- *The article explained what "biologies" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biologies."*

---

birchbark *(noun)*

A canoe made with the bark of a birch tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "birchbark" to mean a canoe made with the bark of a birch tree.*
- *The article explained what "birchbark" means with a simple example.*

---

birchbark canoe *(noun)*

A canoe made with the bark of a birch tree.

- *He looked up "birchbark canoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "birchbark canoe" during the group presentation.*

---

blabbers *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *Can you use "blabbers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "blabbers" until he saw an example.*

---

blastomycosis *(noun)*

Any of several infections of the skin or mucous membrane caused by Blastomyces.

- *He looked up "blastomycosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blastomycosis."*

---

blitzstein *(noun)*

United States pianist and composer of operas and musical plays (1905-1964).

- *He looked up "blitzstein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blitzstein" during the group presentation.*

---

bloodwood tree *(noun)*

Deciduous South African tree having large odd-pinnate leaves and profuse fragrant orange-yellow flowers; yields a red juice and heavy strong durable wood.

- *They discussed "bloodwood tree" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bloodwood tree" to mean deciduous south african tree having large....*

---

blowguns *(noun)*

A tube through which darts can be shot by blowing.

- *They discussed "blowguns" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blowguns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bollworm *(noun)*

Any of various moth caterpillars that destroy cotton bolls.

- *Understanding "bollworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "bollworm" means with a simple example.*

---

boringness *(noun)*

Extreme dullness; lacking spirit or interest.

- *Understanding "boringness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "boringness" during the group presentation.*

---

bouteloua *(noun)*

Forage grasses.

- *He looked up "bouteloua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bouteloua" during the group presentation.*

---

boyishness *(noun)*

Being characteristic of a boy.

- *The article explained what "boyishness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "boyishness" during the group presentation.*

---

brioches *(noun)*

A light roll rich with eggs and butter and somewhat sweet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brioches."*
- *The article explained what "brioches" means with a simple example.*

---

brusqueness *(noun)*

An abrupt discourteous manner.

- *He looked up "brusqueness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "brusqueness" during the group presentation.*

---

brutalise *(verb)*

Make brutal, unfeeling, or inhuman.

- *He did not know how to use "brutalise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "brutalise" and when to wait.*

---

buboes *(noun)*

A lymph node that is inflamed and swollen because of plague or gonorrhea or tuberculosis.

- *He looked up "buboes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buboes."*

---

buddhistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Buddhism.

- *The speaker chose "buddhistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "buddhistic" when it is of or relating to or supporting buddhism.*

---

bullas *(noun)*

The round leaden seal affixed to a papal bull.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullas."*
- *He looked up "bullas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

busked *(verb)*

Play music in a public place and solicit money for it.

- *She tried to use "busked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "busked" when talking about this idea.*

---

buxus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Buxaceae.

- *The article explained what "buxus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buxus."*

---

cabalist *(noun)*

An expert who is highly skilled in obscure or difficult or esoteric matters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabalist."*
- *He looked up "cabalist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calicos *(noun)*

Coarse cloth with a bright print.

- *Understanding "calicos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "calicos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caltrop *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Trapa bearing spiny four-pronged edible nutlike fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caltrop."*
- *The article explained what "caltrop" means with a simple example.*

---

canarese *(noun)*

A member of a Kannada-speaking group of people living chiefly in Kanara in southern India.

- *In class, the teacher used "canarese" to mean a member of a kannada-speaking group of people....*
- *The article explained what "canarese" means with a simple example.*

---

cannoning *(verb)*

Make a cannon.

- *Can you use "cannoning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cannoning" and when to wait.*

---

catheterisation *(noun)*

The operation of introducing a catheter into the body.

- *They discussed "catheterisation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "catheterisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catostomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Catostomidae.

- *Understanding "catostomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catostomus."*

---

cavia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caviidae: guinea pigs.

- *In class, the teacher used "cavia" to mean type genus of the caviidae: guinea pigs.*
- *The article explained what "cavia" means with a simple example.*

---

cedrus atlantica *(noun)*

Tall Algerian evergreen of Atlas mountains with blue-green leaves; widely planted as an ornamental.

- *The article explained what "cedrus atlantica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cedrus atlantica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chenopodiaceae *(noun)*

Includes spinach and beets.

- *Understanding "chenopodiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chenopodiaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

chlorinate *(verb)*

Treat or combine with chlorine.

- *Chlorinated water.*
- *Chlorinate a pool.*

---

circumlocutions *(noun)*

A style that involves indirect ways of expressing things.

- *The article explained what "circumlocutions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "circumlocutions" during the group presentation.*

---

civilities *(noun)*

The act of showing regard for others.

- *The article explained what "civilities" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "civilities."*

---

cleome *(noun)*

Tropical and subtropical annual or perennial herbs or low shrubs.

- *They discussed "cleome" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleome."*

---

clevelands *(noun)*

The largest city in Ohio; located in northeastern Ohio on Lake Erie; a major Great Lakes port.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clevelands."*
- *The article explained what "clevelands" means with a simple example.*

---

closedown *(noun)*

Termination of operations.

- *Understanding "closedown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "closedown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clubbable *(adjective)*

Inclined to club together.

- *A clubbable man.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "clubbable" when it is inclined to club together.*

---

clueing *(verb)*

Roll into a ball.

- *He did not know how to use "clueing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "clueing" in real sentences.*

---

coccygeal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or near the coccyx.

- *Would you call this situation "coccygeal"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "coccygeal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

coccygeal nerve *(noun)*

The lowest pair of spinal nerves.

- *Understanding "coccygeal nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coccygeal nerve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coifed *(verb)*

Arrange attractively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "coifed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "coifed" until he saw an example.*

---

coiners *(noun)*

A skilled worker who coins or stamps money.

- *They discussed "coiners" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coiners" means with a simple example.*

---

commensals *(noun)*

Either of two different animal or plant species living in close association but not interdependent.

- *In class, the teacher used "commensals" to mean either of two different animal or plant species....*
- *The article explained what "commensals" means with a simple example.*

conchs *(noun)*

Any of various edible tropical marine gastropods of the genus Strombus having a brightly-colored spiral shell with large outer lip.

- *Understanding "conchs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conchs" means with a simple example.*

confucianists *(noun)*

A believer in the teachings of Confucius.

- *The article explained what "confucianists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "confucianists" to mean a believer in the teachings of confucius.*

congesting *(verb)*

Become or cause to become obstructed.

- *He did not know how to use "congesting" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "congesting" in real sentences.*

containership *(noun)*

A cargo ship designed to hold containerized cargoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "containership."*
- *They discussed "containership" during the group presentation.*

contemplatives *(noun)*

A person devoted to the contemplative life.

- *In class, the teacher used "contemplatives" to mean a person devoted to the contemplative life.*
- *They discussed "contemplatives" during the group presentation.*

coprophagia *(noun)*

Eating feces; in human a symptom of some kinds of insanity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coprophagia."*
- *He looked up "coprophagia" because he had never seen it before.*

coreopsis tinctoria *(noun)*

North American annual widely cultivated for its yellow flowers with purple-red to brownish centers; in some classifications placed in a subgenus Calliopsis.

- *Understanding "coreopsis tinctoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coreopsis tinctoria" means with a simple example.*

cornus sanguinea *(noun)*

European deciduous shrub turning red in autumn having dull white flowers.

- *The article explained what "cornus sanguinea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cornus sanguinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cotton bollworm *(noun)*

Larva of a noctuid moth; highly destructive to especially corn and cotton and tomato crops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotton bollworm."*
- *He looked up "cotton bollworm" because he had never seen it before.*

crepe marocain *(noun)*

A dress crepe; similar to Canton crepe.

- *The article explained what "crepe marocain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crepe marocain" to mean a dress crepe; similar to canton crepe.*

cringle *(noun)*

Fastener consisting of a metal ring for lining a small hole to permit the attachment of cords or lines.

- *Understanding "cringle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cringle" to mean fastener consisting of a metal ring for lining a....*

crotchets *(noun)*

A sharp curve or crook; a shape resembling a hook.

- *The article explained what "crotchets" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crotchets" during the group presentation.*

---

crucifer *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the family Cruciferae.

- *They discussed "crucifer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crucifer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crystalised *(adjective)*

Having both internal structure and external form of a crystal.

- *The speaker chose "crystalised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "crystalised" when it is having both internal structure and external form of....*

---

ctenophore *(noun)*

Biradially symmetrical hermaphroditic solitary marine animals resembling jellyfishes having for locomotion eight rows of cilia arranged like teeth in a comb.

- *They discussed "ctenophore" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ctenophore."*

---

ctenophore family *(noun)*

A family of ctenophores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ctenophore family."*
- *He looked up "ctenophore family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ctenophore genus *(noun)*

A genus of ctenophores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ctenophore genus."*
- *The article explained what "ctenophore genus" means with a simple example.*

---

culti *(noun)*

A system of religious beliefs and rituals.

- *They discussed "culti" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "culti" means with a simple example.*

---

cuniculus paca *(noun)*

Large burrowing rodent of South America and Central America; highly esteemed as food.

- *Understanding "cuniculus paca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cuniculus paca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cushings *(noun)*

United States neurologist noted for his study of the brain and pituitary gland and who identified Cushing's syndrome (1869-1939).

- *He looked up "cushings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cushings."*

---

cyberculture *(noun)*

The culture that emerges from the use of computers for communication and entertainment and business.

- *The article explained what "cyberculture" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cyberculture" during the group presentation.*

---

cyclamen purpurascens *(noun)*

Mediterranean plant widely cultivated as a houseplant for its showy dark green leaves splotched with silver and nodding white or pink to reddish flowers with reflexed petals.

- *The article explained what "cyclamen purpurascens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyclamen purpurascens" to mean mediterranean plant widely cultivated as a....*

---

cypres *(noun)*

Large tropical American tree of the genus Cordia grown for its abundant creamy white flowers and valuable wood.

- *Understanding "cypres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "cypres" during the group presentation.*

---

cytolytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cytolysis, the dissolution or destruction of a cell.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cytolytic" when it is of or relating to cytolysis, the dissolution or....*
- *The speaker chose "cytolytic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dactylis *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous grass of the family Gramineae (has only one species).

- *The article explained what "dactylis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dactylis" to mean a monocotyledonous grass of the family gramineae....*

---

dapples *(noun)*

A small contrasting part of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dapples."*
- *He looked up "dapples" because he had never seen it before.*

---

datura stramonium *(noun)*

Intensely poisonous tall coarse annual tropical weed having rank-smelling foliage, large white or violet trumpet-shaped flowers and prickly fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "datura stramonium" to mean intensely poisonous tall coarse annual tropical....*
- *The article explained what "datura stramonium" means with a simple example.*

---

daugavpils *(noun)*

A city of southeastern Latvia.

- *He looked up "daugavpils" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daugavpils" to mean a city of southeastern latvia.*

---

deathtraps *(noun)*

Any structure that is very unsafe; where people are likely to be killed.

- *He looked up "deathtraps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deathtraps" to mean any structure that is very unsafe; where people are....*

---

decalcomania *(noun)*

The art of transfering designs from specially prepared paper to a wood or glass or metal surface.

- *The article explained what "decalcomania" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "decalcomania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decantation *(noun)*

The act of gently pouring off a clear liquor (as from its original bottle) without disturbing the lees.

- *He looked up "decantation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decantation" to mean the act of gently pouring off a clear liquor (as....*

---

decarbonise *(verb)*

Remove carbon from (an engine).

- *He did not know how to use "decarbonise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "decarbonise" and when to wait.*

---

dehorning *(verb)*

Prevent the growth of horns of certain animals.

- *The coach explained when to use "dehorning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "dehorning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

denouncements *(noun)*

A public act of denouncing.

- *Understanding "denouncements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "denouncements" to mean a public act of denouncing.*

---

denticle *(noun)*

Small pointed ridge on the exoskeleton of an arthropod.

- *In class, the teacher used "denticle" to mean small pointed ridge on the exoskeleton of an arthropod.*
- *Understanding "denticle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

derogating *(verb)*

Cause to seem less serious; play down.

- *The coach explained when to use "derogating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "derogating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

desiccants *(noun)*

A substance that promotes drying (e.g., calcium oxide absorbs water and is used to remove moisture).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desiccants."*
- *The article explained what "desiccants" means with a simple example.*

desipramine *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant drug that activates the psychomotor system.

- *They discussed "desipramine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desipramine."*

detoxifies *(verb)*

Treat for alcohol or drug dependence.

- *She tried to use "detoxifies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "detoxifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dibber *(noun)*

A wooden hand tool with a pointed end; used to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs.

- *He looked up "dibber" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dibber" during the group presentation.*

didelphis virginiana *(noun)*

Omnivorous opossum of the eastern United States; noted for feigning death when in danger; esteemed as food in some areas; considered same species as the crab-eating opossum of South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "didelphis virginiana" to mean omnivorous opossum of the eastern united states;....*
- *The article explained what "didelphis virginiana" means with a simple example.*

diffusions *(noun)*

The act of dispersing or diffusing something.

- *Understanding "diffusions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diffusions" during the group presentation.*

doofuses *(noun)*

A stupid incompetent person.

- *Understanding "doofuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "doofuses" during the group presentation.*

dorsoventrally *(adverb)*

In a dorsoventral direction.

- *The ray has a dorsoventrally flattened body.*
- *She spoke "dorsoventrally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

dulcimers *(noun)*

A trapezoidal zither whose metal strings are struck with light hammers.

- *Understanding "dulcimers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dulcimers" means with a simple example.*

dusky-footed woodrat *(noun)*

Host to Lyme disease tick (Ixodes pacificus) in northern California.

- *In class, the teacher used "dusky-footed woodrat" to mean host to lyme disease tick (ixodes pacificus) in....*
- *The article explained what "dusky-footed woodrat" means with a simple example.*

---

dustmen *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *In class, the teacher used "dustmen" to mean someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.*
- *They discussed "dustmen" during the group presentation.*

---

dyestuff *(noun)*

A usually soluble substance for staining or coloring e.g. fabrics or hair.

- *He looked up "dyestuff" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dyestuff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eagling *(verb)*

Shoot two strokes under par.

- *Can you use "eagling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "eagling" when talking about this idea.*

---

eccm *(noun)*

Electronic warfare undertaken to insure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum in spite of the enemy's use of electronic warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used "eccm" to mean electronic warfare undertaken to insure effective....*
- *They discussed "eccm" during the group presentation.*

---

echium vulgare *(noun)*

A coarse prickly European weed with spikes of blue flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what "echium vulgare" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "echium vulgare" during the group presentation.*

---

egeria densa *(noun)*

Aquatic plant with deep green foliage useful to oxygenate an aquarium; sometimes placed in genus Egeria.

- *In class, the teacher used "egeria densa" to mean aquatic plant with deep green foliage useful to....*
- *The article explained what "egeria densa" means with a simple example.*

---

elating *(adjective)*

Making lively and joyful.

- *Would you call this situation "elating"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "elating" when it is making lively and joyful.*

---

ellipticity *(noun)*

The property possessed by a round shape that is flattened at the poles.

- *Understanding "ellipticity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ellipticity."*

---

embanked *(verb)*

Enclose with banks, as for support or protection.

- *The river was embanked with a dyke.*
- *Can you use "embanked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

encomiums *(noun)*

A formal expression of praise.

- *He looked up "encomiums" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "encomiums" during the group presentation.*

---

enervate *(verb)*

Weaken mentally or morally.

- *Learners should practice how to use "enervate" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "enervate" until he saw an example.*

ercilla *(noun)*

A genus of evergreen climbers.

- *In class, the teacher used "ercilla" to mean a genus of evergreen climbers.*
- *He looked up "ercilla" because he had never seen it before.*

esther hobart mcquigg slack morris *(noun)*

United States suffragist in Wyoming (1814-1902).

- *Understanding "esther hobart mcquigg slack morris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "esther hobart mcquigg slack morris" during the group presentation.*

eulogistic *(adjective)*

Formally expressing praise.

- *It is useful to describe something as "eulogistic" when it is formally expressing praise.*
- *Would you call this situation "eulogistic"? Explain why.*

evanesce *(verb)*

Disappear gradually.

- *She tried to use "evanesce" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "evanesce" until he saw an example.*

expiries *(noun)*

The event of dying or departure from life.

- *The article explained what "expiries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "expiries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

extirpating *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *He did not know how to use "extirpating" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "extirpating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

eyeshade *(noun)*

A brim that projects to the front to shade the eyes.

- *In class, the teacher used "eyeshade" to mean a brim that projects to the front to shade the eyes.*
- *Understanding "eyeshade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

family apiaceae *(noun)*

Plants having flowers in umbels: parsley; carrot; anise; caraway; celery; dill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family apiaceae."*
- *He looked up "family apiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

family apocynaceae *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical trees or shrubs or herbs having milky juice and often showy flowers; many are sources of drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family apocynaceae."*
- *They discussed "family apocynaceae" during the group presentation.*

family chenopodiaceae *(noun)*

Includes spinach and beets.

- *He looked up "family chenopodiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family chenopodiaceae" to mean includes spinach and beets.*

family malpighiaceae *(noun)*

Tropical shrubs or trees.

- *Understanding "family malpighiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family malpighiaceae" during the group presentation.*

fanes *(verb)*

Separate the chaff from by using air currents.

- *In everyday English, people use "fanes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "fanes" until he saw an example.*

---

fasciculation *(noun)*

Muscular twitching of contiguous groups of muscle fibers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fasciculation."*
- *Understanding "fasciculation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fasciola hepatica *(noun)*

Flatworm parasitic in liver and bile ducts of domestic animals and humans.

- *They discussed "fasciola hepatica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fasciola hepatica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

felis onca *(noun)*

A large spotted feline of tropical America similar to the leopard; in some classifications considered a member of the genus Felis.

- *Understanding "felis onca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "felis onca" to mean a large spotted feline of tropical america similar....*

---

felis tigrina *(noun)*

Medium-sized wildcat of Central America and South America having a dark-striped coat.

- *They discussed "felis tigrina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "felis tigrina" to mean medium-sized wildcat of central america and south....*

---

ferricyanide *(noun)*

Salt of ferricyanic acid obtained by oxidation of a ferrocyanide.

- *The article explained what "ferricyanide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ferricyanide" to mean salt of ferricyanic acid obtained by oxidation of a....*

---

finalises *(verb)*

Make final; put the last touches on; put into final form.

- *The coach explained when to use "finalises" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "finalises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

finback *(noun)*

Large flat-headed whalebone whale having deep furrows along the throat; of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *He looked up "finback" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finback."*

---

finback whale *(noun)*

Large flat-headed whalebone whale having deep furrows along the throat; of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finback whale."*
- *They discussed "finback whale" during the group presentation.*

---

flocs *(noun)*

A small loosely aggregated mass of flocculent material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flocs."*
- *He looked up "flocs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

floorings *(noun)*

The inside lower horizontal surface (as of a room, hallway, tent, or other structure).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "floorings."*
- *They discussed "floorings" during the group presentation.*

---

fluoridate *(verb)*

Subject to fluoridation; treat with fluoride.

- *In everyday English, people use "fluoridate" when talking about this idea.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "fluoridate" in real sentences.*

---

fossorial *(adjective)*

(of limbs and feet) adapted for digging.

- *It is useful to describe something as "fossorial" when it is (of limbs and feet) adapted for digging.*
- *A "fossorial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fossorial foot *(noun)*

Foot adapted for digging as in moles.

- *He looked up "fossorial foot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fossorial foot."*

---

fossorial mammal *(noun)*

A burrowing mammal having limbs adapted for digging.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fossorial mammal."*
- *They discussed "fossorial mammal" during the group presentation.*

---

friers *(noun)*

Flesh of a medium-sized young chicken suitable for frying.

- *The article explained what "friers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friers" to mean flesh of a medium-sized young chicken suitable for....*

---

fringed polygala *(noun)*

Common trailing perennial milkwort of eastern North America having leaves like wintergreen and usually rosy-purple flowers with winged sepals.

- *He looked up "fringed polygala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fringed polygala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frizzed *(verb)*

Curl tightly.

- *The coach explained when to use "frizzed" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "frizzed" until he saw an example.*

---

fulica americana *(noun)*

A coot found in North America.

- *They discussed "fulica americana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fulica americana."*

---

fungoid *(adjective)*

Resembling fungi.

- *Students compared "fungoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fungoid."*

---

gainsaid *(verb)*

Take exception to.

- *The coach explained when to use "gainsaid" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gainsaid" in real sentences.*

---

gaius julius caesar octavianus *(noun)*

Roman statesman who established the Roman Empire and became emperor in 27 BC; defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra in 31 BC at Actium (63 BC - AD 14).

- *The article explained what "gaius julius caesar octavianus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gaius julius caesar octavianus" to mean roman statesman who established the roman empire....*

---

gaius octavianus *(noun)*

Roman statesman who established the Roman Empire and became emperor in 27 BC; defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra in 31 BC at Actium (63 BC - AD 14).

- *He looked up "gaius octavianus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gaius octavianus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gallbladders *(noun)*

A muscular sac attached to the liver that stores bile (secreted by the liver) until it is needed for digestion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallbladders."*
- *They discussed "gallbladders" during the group presentation.*

---

gaolers *(noun)*

Someone who guards prisoners.

- *They discussed "gaolers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaolers."*

---

gasing *(verb)*

Attack with gas; subject to gas fumes.

- *In everyday English, people use "gasing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "gasing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gasometers *(noun)*

A meter for measuring the amount of gas flowing through a particular pipe.

- *Understanding "gasometers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gasometers" during the group presentation.*

---

gaudiness *(noun)*

Strident color or excessive ornamentation.

- *The article explained what "gaudiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gaudiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gentiana villosa *(noun)*

A perennial marsh gentian of eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana villosa."*
- *He looked up "gentiana villosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus avicennia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical shrubs or trees.

- *Understanding "genus avicennia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus avicennia" to mean small genus of tropical shrubs or trees.*

---

genus bouteloua *(noun)*

Forage grasses.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus bouteloua" to mean forage grasses.*
- *The article explained what "genus bouteloua" means with a simple example.*

---

genus buxus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Buxaceae.

- *They discussed "genus buxus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus buxus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus catostomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Catostomidae.

- *He looked up "genus catostomus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus catostomus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cavia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caviidae: guinea pigs.

- *Understanding "genus cavia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus cavia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cleome *(noun)*

Tropical and subtropical annual or perennial herbs or low shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cleome."*
- *The article explained what "genus cleome" means with a simple example.*

---

genus dactylis *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous grass of the family Gramineae (has only one species).

- *They discussed "genus dactylis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dactylis."*

---

genus ercilla *(noun)*

A genus of evergreen climbers.

- *Understanding "genus ercilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ercilla" to mean a genus of evergreen climbers.*

---

genus linaria *(noun)*

Genus of herbs and subshrubs having showy flowers: spurred snapdragon.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus linaria" to mean genus of herbs and subshrubs having showy flowers:....*
- *The article explained what "genus linaria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lycosa *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Lycosidae.

- *They discussed "genus lycosa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lycosa."*

---

genus mammillaria *(noun)*

Large genus of cacti characterized chiefly by nipple-shaped protuberances or tubercles on their surface.

- *Understanding "genus mammillaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mammillaria."*

---

genus periplaneta *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of large cockroaches.

- *They discussed "genus periplaneta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus periplaneta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pithecanthropus *(noun)*

Former genus of primitive apelike men now Homo erectus.

- *The article explained what "genus pithecanthropus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pithecanthropus" to mean former genus of primitive apelike men now homo erectus.*

---

genus sansevieria *(noun)*

Old World tropical herbaceous perennial of the agave family; in some classifications considered a genus of Liliaceae.

- *He looked up "genus sansevieria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus sansevieria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus thalictrum *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of perennial herbs: meadow rue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus thalictrum."*
- *He looked up "genus thalictrum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gingered *(verb)*

Add ginger to in order to add flavor.

- *In everyday English, people use "gingered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "gingered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

glabellar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the glabella.

- *Students compared "glabellar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "glabellar"? Explain why.*

gleba *(noun)*

Fleshy spore-bearing inner mass of e.g. a puffball or stinkhorn.

- *The article explained what “gleba” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gleba.”*

goldfishes *(noun)*

Small golden or orange-red freshwater fishes of Eurasia used as pond or aquarium fishes.

- *Understanding “goldfishes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “goldfishes” because he had never seen it before.*

gorgonian *(noun)*

Corals having a horny or calcareous branching skeleton.

- *He looked up “gorgonian” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “gorgonian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gorgonian coral *(noun)*

Corals having a horny or calcareous branching skeleton.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gorgonian coral.”*
- *He looked up “gorgonian coral” because he had never seen it before.*

granulating *(verb)*

Form granulating tissue.

- *The coach explained when to use “granulating” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “granulating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

green adder’s mouth *(noun)*

North American orchid having a solitary leaf and flowers with threadlike petals.

- *He looked up “green adder’s mouth” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “green adder’s mouth” during the group presentation.*

gregariously *(adverb)*

In a gregarious manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “gregariously” naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “gregariously” in the final chapter.*

grubstake *(verb)*

Supply with funds in return for a promised share of profits.

- *She tried to use “grubstake” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “grubstake” when talking about this idea.*

gulf of martaban *(noun)*

An arm of the Andaman Sea off southern Myanmar.

- *The article explained what “gulf of martaban” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “gulf of martaban” during the group presentation.*

hackamore *(noun)*

Rope or canvas headgear for a horse, with a rope for leading.

- *The article explained what “hackamore” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hackamore” to mean rope or canvas headgear for a horse, with a rope....*

hared *(verb)*

Run quickly, like a hare.

- *He hared down the hill.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “hared” in real sentences.*

haricots *(noun)*

A French bean variety with light-colored seeds; usually dried.

- *The article explained what "haricots" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haricots" to mean a french bean variety with light-colored seeds;....*

---

hazier *(adjective)*

Indistinct or hazy in outline.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hazier."*
- *Students compared "hazier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

heatless *(adjective)*

Without generating heat.

- *Luminescent organisms emit heatless light.*
- *A "heatless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

homier *(adjective)*

Having a feeling of home; cozy and comfortable.

- *Would you call this situation "homier"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "homier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

homophony *(noun)*

The same pronunciation for words of different origins.

- *The article explained what "homophony" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "homophony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homozygote *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism having two identical alleles of a particular gene and so breeding true for the particular characteristic.

- *They discussed "homozygote" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homozygote."*

---

hoofers *(noun)*

A professional dancer.

- *Understanding "hoofers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hoofers" means with a simple example.*

---

housetops *(noun)*

The roof of a house.

- *Shout it from the housetops.*
- *In class, the teacher used "housetops" to mean the roof of a house.*

---

hyperboreans *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of a people that the ancient Greeks believed lived in a warm and sunny land north of the source of the north wind.

- *Understanding "hyperboreans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hyperboreans" means with a simple example.*

---

hypericum perforatum *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered perennial common in fields and waste places but a weed in rangelands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypericum perforatum."*
- *The article explained what "hypericum perforatum" means with a simple example.*

---

hyphema *(noun)*

Bleeding into the interior chamber of the eye.

- *He looked up "hyphema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyphema."*

---

immunise *(verb)*

Perform vaccinations or produce immunity in by inoculation.

- *Can you use "immunise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *She tried to use “immunise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

immunizes *(verb)*

Perform vaccinations or produce immunity in by inoculation.

- *In everyday English, people use “immunizes” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “immunizes” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

insidiousness *(noun)*

The quality of being designed to entrap.

- *Understanding “insidiousness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “insidiousness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

intellection *(noun)*

The process of using your mind to consider something carefully.

- *In class, the teacher used “intellection” to mean the process of using your mind to consider....*
- *Understanding “intellection” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intercalate *(verb)*

Insert (days) in a calendar.

- *Learners should practice how to use “intercalate” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “intercalate” when talking about this idea.*

---

intractably *(adverb)*

In an intractable manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “intractably” in the final chapter.*
- *Place “intractably” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

iris germanica florentina *(noun)*

German iris having large white flowers with lavender-tinged falls and a fragrant rhizome.

- *He looked up “iris germanica florentina” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “iris germanica florentina” to mean german iris having large white flowers with....*

---

ironware *(noun)*

Instrumentalities (tools or implements) made of metal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ironware.”*
- *Understanding “ironware” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

irrationals *(noun)*

A real number that cannot be expressed as a rational number.

- *He looked up “irrationals” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “irrationals” to mean a real number that cannot be expressed as a....*

---

islamise *(verb)*

Cause to conform to Islamic law.

- *In everyday English, people use “islamise” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “islamise” until he saw an example.*

---

jadeed *(verb)*

Lose interest or become bored with something or somebody.

- *He did not know how to use “jadeed” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “jadeed” when talking about this idea.*

---

johann friedrich herbart *(noun)*

German philosopher (1776-1841).

- *Understanding “johann friedrich herbart” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “johann friedrich herbart” to mean german philosopher (1776-1841).*

---

klaproth *(noun)*

German chemist who pioneered analytical chemistry and discovered three new elements (1743-1817).

- *They discussed "klaproth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klaproth."*

korbut *(noun)*

Soviet gymnast (born in 1955).

- *The article explained what "korbut" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "korbut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

krupps *(noun)*

German industrialist who manufactured steel in Essen (1787-1826).

- *They discussed "krupps" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "krupps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

labiodental consonant *(noun)*

A consonant whose articulation involves the lips and teeth.

- *Understanding "labiodental consonant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "labiodental consonant" during the group presentation.*

lachrymal secretion *(noun)*

Saline fluid secreted by lacrimal glands; lubricates the surface of the eyeball.

- *They discussed "lachrymal secretion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lachrymal secretion" because he had never seen it before.*

lamarckism *(noun)*

A theory of organic evolution claiming that acquired characteristics are transmitted to offspring.

- *He looked up "lamarckism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamarckism."*

lanugo *(noun)*

The fine downy hair covering a human fetus; normally shed during the ninth month of gestation.

- *He looked up "lanugo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lanugo" during the group presentation.*

lappland *(noun)*

A region in northmost Europe inhabited by Lapps.

- *He looked up "lappland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lappland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

laryngospasm *(noun)*

A closure of the larynx that blocks the passage of air to the lungs.

- *He looked up "laryngospasm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laryngospasm" to mean a closure of the larynx that blocks the passage of....*

leighs *(noun)*

English film actress (1913-1967).

- *In class, the teacher used "leighs" to mean english film actress (1913-1967).*
- *The article explained what "leighs" means with a simple example.*

lentic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or living in still waters (as lakes or ponds).

- *The speaker chose "lentic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lentic" when it is of or relating to or living in still waters (as....*

lepomis punctatus *(noun)*

Inhabits streams from South Carolina to Florida; esteemed panfish.

- *He looked up "lepomis punctatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lepomis punctatus" to mean inhabits streams from south carolina to florida;....*

---

linaria *(noun)*

Genus of herbs and subshrubs having showy flowers: spurred snapdragon.

- *He looked up "linaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "linaria" during the group presentation.*

---

lucifers *(noun)*

A planet (usually Venus) seen just before sunrise in the eastern sky.

- *The article explained what "lucifers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lucifers" to mean a planet (usually venus) seen just before sunrise....*

---

lupinus perennis *(noun)*

Stout perennial of eastern and central North America having palmate leaves and showy racemose blue flowers.

- *He looked up "lupinus perennis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lupinus perennis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lxxi *(adjective)*

Being one more than seventy.

- *The speaker chose "lxxi" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "lxxi"? Explain why.*

---

lycosa *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Lycosidae.

- *The article explained what "lycosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lycosa" to mean type genus of the family lycosidae.*

---

macerating *(verb)*

Become soft or separate and disintegrate as a result of excessive soaking.

- *Can you use "macerating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "macerating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

macules *(noun)*

A patch of skin that is discolored but not usually elevated; caused by various diseases.

- *Understanding "macules" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macules."*

---

maillol *(noun)*

French sculptor of monumental female nudes (1861-1944).

- *Understanding "maillol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maillol."*

---

maintenances *(noun)*

The act of sustaining life by food or providing a means of subsistence.

- *He looked up "maintenances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maintenances."*

---

maiolica *(noun)*

Highly decorated earthenware with a glaze of tin oxide.

- *The article explained what "maiolica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maiolica" to mean highly decorated earthenware with a glaze of tin oxide.*

---

malpighiaceae *(noun)*

Tropical shrubs or trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "malpighiaceae" to mean tropical shrubs or trees.*
- *They discussed "malpighiaceae" during the group presentation.*

maltsters *(noun)*

A maker of malt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maltsters."*
- *Understanding "maltsters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mammillaria *(noun)*

Any cactus of the genus Mammillaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "mammillaria" to mean any cactus of the genus mammillaria.*
- *They discussed "mammillaria" during the group presentation.*

mangel-wurzel *(noun)*

Beet with a large yellowish root; grown chiefly as cattle feed.

- *He looked up "mangel-wurzel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mangel-wurzel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manhandles *(verb)*

Handle roughly.

- *Can you use "manhandles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "manhandles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

marasmus *(noun)*

Extreme malnutrition and emaciation (especially in children); can result from inadequate intake of food or from malabsorption or metabolic disorders.

- *The article explained what "marasmus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "marasmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marc blitzstein *(noun)*

United States pianist and composer of operas and musical plays (1905-1964).

- *They discussed "marc blitzstein" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marc blitzstein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marinaded *(verb)*

Soak in marinade.

- *In everyday English, people use "marinaded" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "marinaded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

martin heinrich klaproth *(noun)*

German chemist who pioneered analytical chemistry and discovered three new elements (1743-1817).

- *Understanding "martin heinrich klaproth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "martin heinrich klaproth."*

matthias schleiden *(noun)*

German physiologist and histologist who in 1838 formulated the cell theory (1804-1881).

- *He looked up "matthias schleiden" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "matthias schleiden" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mental unsoundness *(noun)*

A state of mental disturbance and disorientation.

- *He looked up "mental unsoundness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mental unsoundness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

microcytic anemia *(noun)*

Anemia in which the average size of erythrocytes is smaller than normal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microcytic anemia."*
- *They discussed "microcytic anemia" during the group presentation.*

miltown *(noun)*

A sedative and tranquilizer (trade name Miltown and Equanil and Meprin) used to treat muscle tension and anxiety.

- *He looked up "miltown" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miltown."*

---

minelayer *(noun)*

Ship equipped for laying marine mines.

- *In class, the teacher used "minelayer" to mean ship equipped for laying marine mines.*
- *The article explained what "minelayer" means with a simple example.*

---

minicar *(noun)*

A car that is even smaller than a subcompact car.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minicar."*
- *They discussed "minicar" during the group presentation.*

---

misreadings *(noun)*

Misinterpretation caused by inaccurate reading.

- *He looked up "misreadings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "misreadings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misspending *(verb)*

Spend time badly or unwisely.

- *In everyday English, people use "misspending" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "misspending" until he saw an example.*

---

mistrials *(noun)*

A trial that is invalid or inconclusive.

- *In class, the teacher used "mistrials" to mean a trial that is invalid or inconclusive.*
- *The article explained what "mistrials" means with a simple example.*

---

molality *(noun)*

Concentration measured by the number of moles of solute per kilogram of solvent.

- *They discussed "molality" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "molality" means with a simple example.*

---

mooched *(verb)*

Ask for and get free; be a parasite.

- *In everyday English, people use "mooched" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "mooched" until he saw an example.*

---

moorhens *(noun)*

Black gallinule that inhabits ponds and lakes.

- *They discussed "moorhens" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "moorhens" means with a simple example.*

---

multistoried *(adjective)*

Having more than one story.

- *The speaker chose "multistoried" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "multistoried."*

---

mustiness *(noun)*

The quality of smelling or tasting old or stale or mouldy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mustiness."*
- *He looked up "mustiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myxedema *(noun)*

Hypothyroidism marked by dry skin and swellings around lips and nose as well as mental deterioration.

- *In class, the teacher used "myxedema" to mean hypothyroidism marked by dry skin and swellings....*

- *They discussed "myxedema" during the group presentation.*

---

nbw *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point west of due north.

- *The article explained what "nbw" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nbw."*

---

neo-lamarckism *(noun)*

A modern Lamarckian theory emphasizing the importance of environmental factors in genetic changes and retaining the notion of the inheritance of acquired characters.

- *They discussed "neo-lamarckism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "neo-lamarckism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neotoma cinerea *(noun)*

Any of several bushy-tailed rodents of the genus Neotoma of western North America; hoards food and other objects.

- *Understanding "neotoma cinerea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "neotoma cinerea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitrogens *(noun)*

A common nonmetallic element that is normally a colorless odorless tasteless inert diatomic gas; constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume; a constituent of all living tissues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrogens."*
- *He looked up "nitrogens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonvenomous *(adjective)*

Not producing venom.

- *Nonvenomous snakes.*
- *A "nonvenomous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

normas *(noun)*

A small constellation in the southern hemisphere near Lupus and Ara in the Milky Way.

- *Understanding "normas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "normas."*

---

nrtis *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used against HIV; is incorporated into the DNA of the virus and stops the building process; results in incomplete DNA that cannot create a new virus; often used in combination with other drugs.

- *Understanding "nrtis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nrtis" to mean an antiviral drug used against hiv; is incorporated....*

---

numidians *(noun)*

An inhabitant of ancient Numidia.

- *Understanding "numidians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "numidians" means with a simple example.*

---

numskull *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *The article explained what "numskull" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "numskull" to mean a stupid person; these words are used to express a....*

---

occulting *(verb)*

Cause an eclipse of (a celestial body) by intervention.

- *The lids were occulting her eyes.*
- *She tried to use "occulting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

olga korbut *(noun)*

Soviet gymnast (born 1955).

- *He looked up "olga korbut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "olga korbut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

onomastics *(noun)*

The branch of lexicology that studies the forms and origins of proper names.

- *Understanding "onomastics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "onomastics" means with a simple example.*

---

opacification *(noun)*

The process of becoming cloudy or opaque.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opacification."*
- *They discussed "opacification" during the group presentation.*

---

orchitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of one or both testes; characterized by pain and swelling.

- *They discussed "orchitis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orchitis."*

---

ottmar mergenthaler *(noun)*

United States inventor (born in Germany) of the Linotype machine (1854-1899).

- *They discussed "ottmar mergenthaler" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ottmar mergenthaler" to mean united states inventor (born in germany) of the....*

---

outspan *(verb)*

Remove the yoke or harness from.

- *Outspan the draft animals.*
- *The coach explained when to use "outspan" and when to wait.*

---

overdrives *(noun)*

The state of high or excessive activity or productivity or concentration.

- *They discussed "overdrives" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "overdrives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ovolo *(noun)*

A convex molding having a cross section in the form of a quarter of a circle or of an ellipse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovolo."*
- *They discussed "ovolo" during the group presentation.*

---

oxidiser *(noun)*

A substance that oxidizes another substance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxidiser."*
- *Understanding "oxidiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palaemon australis *(noun)*

Large (a foot or more) edible freshwater prawn common in Australian rivers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaemon australis."*
- *Understanding "palaemon australis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palpitate *(verb)*

Cause to throb or beat rapidly.

- *Her violent feelings palpitated the young woman's heart.*
- *His nostrils palpitated.*

---

paregoric *(noun)*

Medicine used to treat diarrhea.

- *Understanding "paregoric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paregoric."*

---

patronymics *(noun)*

A family name derived from name of your father or a paternal ancestor (especially with an affix (such as -son in English or O'- in Irish) added to the name of your father or a paternal ancestor).

- *The article explained what "patronymics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "patronymics" to mean a family name derived from name of your father or a....*

---

pederasts *(noun)*

A man who has sex (usually sodomy) with a boy as the passive partner.

- *They discussed "pederasts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pederasts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pegleg *(noun)*

A prosthesis that replaces a missing leg.

- *He looked up "pegleg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pegleg."*

---

pengo *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in south central India.

- *The article explained what "pengo" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pengo."*

---

periplaneta *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of large cockroaches.

- *The article explained what "periplaneta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "periplaneta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

periplaneta americana *(noun)*

Large reddish brown free-flying cockroach originally from southern United States but now widely distributed.

- *He looked up "periplaneta americana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "periplaneta americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perniciously *(adverb)*

In a noxiously baneful way.

- *Place "perniciously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "perniciously" naturally.*

---

phalaris tuberosa *(noun)*

Perennial grass of Australia and South Africa; introduced in North America as forage grass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalaris tuberosa."*
- *He looked up "phalaris tuberosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phlox stellaria *(noun)*

Low mat-forming herb of rocky places in United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "phlox stellaria" to mean low mat-forming herb of rocky places in united states.*
- *They discussed "phlox stellaria" during the group presentation.*

---

photocells *(noun)*

A transducer used to detect and measure light and other radiations.

- *They discussed "photocells" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "photocells" means with a simple example.*

---

phylum ctenophora *(noun)*

Comb jellies; sea acorns; a small phylum formerly considered a class of Coelenterata.

- *Understanding "phylum ctenophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phylum ctenophora" means with a simple example.*

---

pieter breughel *(noun)*

Flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).

- *The article explained what "pieter breughel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pieter breughel."*

pileups *(noun)*

Multiple collisions of vehicles.

- *Understanding "pileups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pileups" to mean multiple collisions of vehicles.*

pillowed *(verb)*

Rest on or as if on a pillow.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pillowed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pillowed" when talking about this idea.*

pink bollworm *(noun)*

Larvae of a gelechiid moth introduced from Asia; feeds on the seeds of cotton bolls.

- *In class, the teacher used "pink bollworm" to mean larvae of a gelechiid moth introduced from asia;....*
- *The article explained what "pink bollworm" means with a simple example.*

pinkos *(noun)*

A person with mildly leftist political views.

- *In class, the teacher used "pinkos" to mean a person with mildly leftist political views.*
- *Understanding "pinkos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pinus echinata *(noun)*

Large pine of southern United States having short needles in bunches of 2-3 and red-brown bark when mature.

- *He looked up "pinus echinata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinus echinata."*

pithecanthropus *(noun)*

Former genus of primitive apelike men now Homo erectus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pithecanthropus."*
- *He looked up "pithecanthropus" because he had never seen it before.*

pobeda peak *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Tien Shan mountains in northern India (24,406 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "pobeda peak" to mean a mountain peak in the tien shan mountains in....*
- *They discussed "pobeda peak" during the group presentation.*

podding *(verb)*

Take something out of its shell or pod.

- *In everyday English, people use "podding" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "podding" in real sentences.*

populus deltoides *(noun)*

A common poplar of eastern and central United States; cultivated in United States for its rapid growth and luxuriant foliage and in Europe for timber.

- *They discussed "populus deltoides" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "populus deltoides" because he had never seen it before.*

precentral gyrus *(noun)*

The convolution of the frontal lobe that is bounded in back by the central sulcus and that contains the motor area.

- *In class, the teacher used "precentral gyrus" to mean the convolution of the frontal lobe that is bounded....*
- *The article explained what "precentral gyrus" means with a simple example.*

premeditate *(verb)*

Think or reflect beforehand or in advance.

- *I rarely premeditate, which is a mistake.*
- *Premeditated murder.*

preservations *(noun)*

The condition of being (well or ill) preserved.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preservations."*
- *They discussed "preservations" during the group presentation.*

---

pressors *(noun)*

Any agent that causes a narrowing of an opening of a blood vessel: cold or stress or nicotine or epinephrine or norepinephrine or angiotensin or vasopressin or certain drugs; maintains or increases blood pressure.

- *The article explained what "pressors" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pressors."*

---

privacies *(noun)*

The condition of being concealed or hidden.

- *In class, the teacher used "privacies" to mean the condition of being concealed or hidden.*
- *The article explained what "privacies" means with a simple example.*

---

profitableness *(noun)*

The quality of affording gain or benefit or profit.

- *They discussed "profitableness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "profitableness" means with a simple example.*

---

prototypic *(adjective)*

Representing or constituting an original type after which other similar things are patterned.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prototypic."*
- *The speaker chose "prototypic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pruno *(noun)*

A liquor concocted from a mixture of ingredients (such as prunes and raisins and milk and sugar) that can be fermented to produce alcohol; made by prison inmates.

- *In class, the teacher used "pruno" to mean a liquor concocted from a mixture of ingredients....*
- *The article explained what "pruno" means with a simple example.*

---

pseudopods *(noun)*

Temporary outgrowth used by some microorganisms as an organ of feeding or locomotion.

- *Understanding "pseudopods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pseudopods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pulsatilla patens *(noun)*

Short hairy perennial with early spring blue-violet or lilac flowers; North America and Siberia.

- *Understanding "pulsatilla patens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulsatilla patens."*

---

purebloods *(noun)*

A pedigreed animal of unmixed lineage; used especially of horses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purebloods."*
- *The article explained what "purebloods" means with a simple example.*

---

purls *(verb)*

Edge or border with gold or silver embroidery.

- *She tried to use "purls" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "purls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

qabalah *(noun)*

An esoteric or occult matter resembling the Kabbalah that is traditionally secret.

- *In class, the teacher used "qabalah" to mean an esoteric or occult matter resembling the....*
- *The article explained what "qabalah" means with a simple example.*

---

racisms *(noun)*

The prejudice that members of one race are intrinsically superior to members of other races.

- *He looked up "racisms" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “racisms” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rackety *(adjective)*

Uncontrollably noisy.

- *A “rackety” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “rackety” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

radiosensitive *(adjective)*

Sensitive to radiation.

- *Radiosensitive cancer cells can be treated with radiotherapy.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “radiosensitive.”*

---

ramee *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb of tropical Asia with dark green leaves; cultivated for the fiber from its woody stems that resembles flax.

- *In class, the teacher used “ramee” to mean tall perennial herb of tropical asia with dark....*
- *He looked up “ramee” because he had never seen it before.*

---

reassesses *(verb)*

Revise or renew one’s assessment.

- *In everyday English, people use “reassesses” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “reassesses” in real sentences.*

---

reckoners *(noun)*

A handbook of tables used to facilitate computation.

- *In class, the teacher used “reckoners” to mean a handbook of tables used to facilitate computation.*
- *He looked up “reckoners” because he had never seen it before.*

---

reflectiveness *(noun)*

The capability of quiet thought or contemplation.

- *In class, the teacher used “reflectiveness” to mean the capability of quiet thought or contemplation.*
- *The article explained what “reflectiveness” means with a simple example.*

---

remediable *(adjective)*

Capable of being remedied or redressed.

- *Remediable problems.*
- *A remediable setback.*

---

resuscitator *(noun)*

A breathing apparatus used for resuscitation by forcing oxygen into the lungs of a person who has undergone asphyxia or arrest of respiration.

- *In class, the teacher used “resuscitator” to mean a breathing apparatus used for resuscitation by....*
- *Understanding “resuscitator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

revivifying *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *She tried to use “revivifying” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “revivifying” until he saw an example.*

---

rimas *(noun)*

A narrow elongated opening or fissure between two symmetrical parts.

- *In class, the teacher used “rimas” to mean a narrow elongated opening or fissure between two....*
- *Understanding “rimas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rubia cordifolia *(noun)*

Perennial East Indian creeping or climbing herb used for dye in the orient.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rubia cordifolia.”*
- *He looked up “rubia cordifolia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rudbeckia hirta *(noun)*

The state flower of Maryland; of central and southeastern United States; having daisylike flowers with dark centers and yellow to orange rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "rudbeckia hirta" to mean the state flower of maryland; of central and....*
- *The article explained what "rudbeckia hirta" means with a simple example.*

---

runnel *(noun)*

A small stream.

- *In class, the teacher used "runnel" to mean a small stream.*
- *Understanding "runnel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruritania *(noun)*

An imaginary kingdom in central Europe; often used as a scene for intrigue and romance.

- *The article explained what "ruritania" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ruritania" during the group presentation.*

---

sabras *(noun)*

A native-born Israeli.

- *In class, the teacher used "sabras" to mean a native-born israeli.*
- *The article explained what "sabras" means with a simple example.*

---

sahuaro *(noun)*

Extremely large treelike cactus of desert regions of southwestern United States having a thick columnar sparsely branched trunk bearing white flowers and edible red pulpy fruit.

- *They discussed "sahuaro" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sahuaro" means with a simple example.*

---

sailplanes *(noun)*

Aircraft supported only by the dynamic action of air against its surfaces.

- *In class, the teacher used "sailplanes" to mean aircraft supported only by the dynamic action of....*
- *They discussed "sailplanes" during the group presentation.*

---

sakkara *(noun)*

A town in northern Egypt; site of the oldest Egyptian pyramids.

- *Understanding "sakkara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sakkara" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salems *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Massachusetts; site of the witchcraft trials in 1692.

- *The article explained what "salems" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salems" during the group presentation.*

---

sallet *(noun)*

A light medieval helmet with a slit for vision.

- *The article explained what "sallet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sallet" during the group presentation.*

---

salving *(adjective)*

Having a softening or soothing effect especially to the skin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "salving" when it is having a softening or soothing effect especially to....*
- *The speaker chose "salving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sandes *(verb)*

Rub with sandpaper.

- *She tried to use "sandes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sandes" when talking about this idea.*

---

sansevieria *(noun)*

Grown as a houseplant for its mottled fleshy sword-shaped leaves or as a source of fiber.

- *Understanding "sansevieria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sansevieria" means with a simple example.*

---

savoyards *(noun)*

A person who performs in the operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan.

- *He looked up "savoyards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savoyards."*

---

sceptred *(adjective)*

Invested with legal power or official authority especially as symbolized by having a scepter.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sceptred" when it is invested with legal power or official authority....*
- *A "sceptred" approach may work better in this case.*

---

secluding *(verb)*

Keep away from others.

- *The coach explained when to use "secluding" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "secluding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

seders *(noun)*

(Judaism) the ceremonial dinner on the first night (or both nights) of Passover.

- *He looked up "seders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "seders" during the group presentation.*

---

seiche *(noun)*

A wave on the surface of a lake or landlocked bay; caused by atmospheric or seismic disturbances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seiche."*
- *He looked up "seiche" because he had never seen it before.*

---

selecter *(adjective)*

Selected or chosen for special qualifications.

- *The speaker chose "selecter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "selecter" approach may work better in this case.*

---

senecio triangularis *(noun)*

Perennial with sharply toothed triangular leaves on leafy stems bearing a cluster of yellow flower heads; moist places in mountains of western North America.

- *They discussed "senecio triangularis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "senecio triangularis" means with a simple example.*

---

separative *(adjective)*

Serving to separate or divide into parts.

- *The uniting influence was stronger than the separative.*
- *Whereas 'each,' 'every,' 'either,' 'neither,' and 'none' are distributive or referring to a single member of a group, 'which' in 'which of the men' is separative.*

---

sha'ban *(noun)*

The eighth month of the Islamic calendar.

- *In class, the teacher used "sha'ban" to mean the eighth month of the islamic calendar.*
- *Understanding "sha'ban" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shiah *(noun)*

One of the two main branches of orthodox Islam; mainly in Iran.

- *The article explained what "shiah" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shiah" during the group presentation.*

---

shiah islam *(noun)*

One of the two main branches of orthodox Islam; mainly in Iran.

- *They discussed "shiah islam" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shiah islam" because he had never seen it before.*

showier *(adjective)*

Marked by ostentation but often tasteless.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "showier."*
- *A "showier" approach may work better in this case.*

shuttlecocks *(verb)*

Send or toss to and fro, like a shuttlecock.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shuttlecocks" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "shuttlecocks" until he saw an example.*

sicked *(verb)*

Urge to attack someone.

- *The owner sicked his dogs on the intruders.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sicked" when talking about this idea.*

sidewards *(adverb)*

Toward one side.

- *He answered "sidewards," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "sidewards" can make your explanation more exact.*

silkily *(adverb)*

In a silky manner.

- *The young wheat shone silkily.*
- *'Darling,' she said silkily.*

sinusoidally *(adverb)*

In a sinusoidal manner.

- *Place "sinusoidally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "sinusoidally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

skydived *(verb)*

Jump from an airplane and perform various maneuvers before opening one's parachute.

- *In everyday English, people use "skydived" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "skydived" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

smilax rotundifolia *(noun)*

A very prickly woody vine of the eastern United States growing in tangled masses having tough round stems with shiny leathery leaves and small greenish flowers followed by clusters of inedible shiny black berries.

- *Understanding "smilax rotundifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "smilax rotundifolia" during the group presentation.*

snorkeled *(verb)*

Dive with a snorkel.

- *Can you use "snorkeled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "snorkeled" when talking about this idea.*

sociobiological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to sociobiology.

- *Would you call this situation "sociobiological"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sociobiological."*

sodomised *(verb)*

Practice anal sex upon.

- *Can you use "sodomised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "sodomised" when talking about this idea.*

sophs *(noun)*

A second-year undergraduate.

- *They discussed "sophs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sophs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sourest *(adjective)*

Showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - Bruce Bliven.

- *The speaker chose "sourest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sourest" when it is showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - bruce bliven.*

---

spermicides *(noun)*

A contraceptive agent that kills spermatozoa.

- *In class, the teacher used "spermicides" to mean a contraceptive agent that kills spermatozoa.*
- *The article explained what "spermicides" means with a simple example.*

---

spinose *(adjective)*

Having spines.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spinose."*
- *A "spinose" approach may work better in this case.*

---

spirant *(noun)*

A continuant consonant produced by breath moving against a narrowing of the vocal tract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirant."*
- *They discussed "spirant" during the group presentation.*

---

splotched *(adjective)*

Marked with irregularly shaped spots or blots.

- *It is useful to describe something as "splotched" when it is marked with irregularly shaped spots or blots.*
- *The speaker chose "splotched" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sprinklings *(noun)*

The act of sprinkling or splashing water.

- *He looked up "sprinklings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sprinklings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stachys palustris *(noun)*

Perennial herb with an odorless rhizome widespread in moist places in northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "stachys palustris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stachys palustris."*

---

stainers *(noun)*

A worker who stains (wood or fabric).

- *The article explained what "stainers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stainers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stales *(verb)*

Urinate, of cattle and horses.

- *The coach explained when to use "stales" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stales" in real sentences.*

---

stateswoman *(noun)*

A woman statesman.

- *In class, the teacher used "stateswoman" to mean a woman statesman.*
- *The article explained what "stateswoman" means with a simple example.*

---

steamrolls *(verb)*

Bring to a specified state by overwhelming force or pressure.

- *She tried to use “steamrolls” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “steamrolls” and when to wait.*

---

stolidity *(noun)*

An indifference to pleasure or pain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stolidity.”*
- *The article explained what “stolidity” means with a simple example.*

---

strifes *(noun)*

Bitter conflict; heated often violent dissension.

- *In class, the teacher used “strifes” to mean bitter conflict; heated often violent dissension.*
- *They discussed “strifes” during the group presentation.*

---

strongroom *(noun)*

A burglarproof and fireproof room in which valuables are kept.

- *He looked up “strongroom” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “strongroom” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stylites *(noun)*

An early Christian ascetic who lived on top of high pillars.

- *The article explained what “stylites” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stylites.”*

---

subcompacts *(noun)*

A car smaller than a compact car.

- *In class, the teacher used “subcompacts” to mean a car smaller than a compact car.*
- *They discussed “subcompacts” during the group presentation.*

---

sublimes *(verb)*

Change or cause to change directly from a solid into a vapor without first melting.

- *The coach explained when to use “sublimes” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “sublimes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sundews *(noun)*

Any of various bog plants of the genus Drosera having leaves covered with sticky hairs that trap and digest insects; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *The article explained what “sundews” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sundews.”*

---

supplicated *(verb)*

Ask for humbly or earnestly, as in prayer.

- *He supplicated the King for clemency.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “supplicated” in real sentences.*

---

suprasegmental *(adjective)*

Pertaining to a feature of speech that extends over more than a single speech sound.

- *The speaker chose “suprasegmental” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “suprasegmental” approach may work better in this case.*

---

swazis *(noun)*

A Bantu language closely related to Zulu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “swazis.”*
- *He looked up “swazis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

swigged *(verb)*

To swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one draught.

- *She tried to use “swigged” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “swigged” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

synthesises *(noun)*

The combination of ideas into a complex whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "synthesises" to mean the combination of ideas into a complex whole.*
- *They discussed "synthesises" during the group presentation.*

tantrism *(noun)*

Movement within Buddhism combining elements of Hinduism and paganism.

- *In class, the teacher used "tantrism" to mean movement within buddhism combining elements of....*
- *He looked up "tantrism" because he had never seen it before.*

tardily *(adverb)*

Without speed ('slow' is sometimes used informally for 'slowly').

- *Glaciers move tardily.*
- *Notice came so tardily that we almost missed the deadline.*

tarrying *(verb)*

Leave slowly and hesitantly.

- *The coach explained when to use "tarrying" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tarrying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

teleprinters *(noun)*

A character printer connected to a telegraph that operates like a typewriter.

- *They discussed "teleprinters" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teleprinters" to mean a character printer connected to a telegraph that....*

terrines *(noun)*

A pate or fancy meatloaf baked in an earthenware casserole.

- *In class, the teacher used "terrines" to mean a pate or fancy meatloaf baked in an earthenware....*
- *The article explained what "terrines" means with a simple example.*

tetrahedrons *(noun)*

Any polyhedron having four plane faces.

- *The article explained what "tetrahedrons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tetrahedrons" to mean any polyhedron having four plane faces.*

thalictrum *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of perennial herbs: meadow rue.

- *They discussed "thalictrum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thalictrum" means with a simple example.*

tightfisted *(adjective)*

Unwilling to part with money.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tightfisted."*
- *Students compared "tightfisted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tojo eiki *(noun)*

Japanese army officer who initiated the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and who assumed dictatorial control of Japan during World War II; he was subsequently tried and executed as a war criminal (1884-1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "tojo eiki" to mean japanese army officer who initiated the japanese....*
- *The article explained what "tojo eiki" means with a simple example.*

topdressing *(verb)*

Scatter manure or fertilizer over (land).

- *She tried to use "topdressing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "topdressing" until he saw an example.*

toroids *(noun)*

The doughnut-shaped object enclosed by a torus.

- *He looked up "toroids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toroids" to mean the doughnut-shaped object enclosed by a torus.*

---

toxemia *(noun)*

An abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by hypertension and edema and protein in the urine.

- *The article explained what "toxemia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toxemia" to mean an abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by....*

---

toxemia of pregnancy *(noun)*

An abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by hypertension and edema and protein in the urine.

- *They discussed "toxemia of pregnancy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toxemia of pregnancy" to mean an abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by....*

---

trafficing *(verb)*

Trade or deal a commodity.

- *In everyday English, people use "trafficing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "trafficing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

transfiguring *(verb)*

Change completely the nature or appearance of.

- *Can you use "transfiguring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "transfiguring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tranylcypromine *(noun)*

An antidepressant drug that is a monoamine oxidase inhibitor; administered as a sulfate.

- *He looked up "tranylcypromine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tranylcypromine."*

---

trasimeno *(noun)*

A battle in central Italy where Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius in 217 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "trasimeno" to mean a battle in central italy where hannibal defeated....*
- *They discussed "trasimeno" during the group presentation.*

---

tsuga caroliniana *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen of southeastern United States having spreading branches and widely diverging cone scales.

- *They discussed "tsuga caroliniana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tsuga caroliniana" to mean medium-sized evergreen of southeastern united....*

---

tufted centaury *(noun)*

Tufted perennial of western Europe and Azores having bright pink to white flowers.

- *They discussed "tufted centaury" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tufted centaury."*

---

tulus *(noun)*

A member of a Dravidian people living on the southwestern coast of India.

- *The article explained what "tulus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

turdus pilaris *(noun)*

Medium-sized Eurasian thrush seen chiefly in winter.

- *The article explained what "turdus pilaris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdus pilaris."*

---

unchivalrous *(adjective)*

Offensively discourteous.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unchivalrous."*
- *Students compared "unchivalrous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

undemocratically *(adverb)*

In an undemocratic manner.

- *Undemocratically, he made all the important decisions without his colleagues.*
- *She spoke "undemocratically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

undercarriages *(noun)*

Framework that serves as a support for the body of a vehicle.

- *They discussed "undercarriages" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "undercarriages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

undeviating *(adjective)*

Used of values and principles; not subject to change; steady.

- *Undeviating loyalty.*
- *Some people see evolution as an undeviating upward march from simple organisms to the very complex.*

---

unfreezes *(verb)*

Become or cause to become soft or liquid.

- *He did not know how to use "unfreezes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unfreezes" in real sentences.*

---

unfrequented *(adjective)*

Devoid of creatures.

- *A trail leading to an unfrequented lake.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unfrequented" when it is devoid of creatures.*

---

unseats *(verb)*

Remove from political office.

- *In everyday English, people use "unseats" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unseats" in real sentences.*

---

unsegmented *(adjective)*

Having a body that is not divided into segments.

- *Unsegmented worms.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsegmented."*

---

unsoundness *(noun)*

A misconception that is fallacious and not true or valid.

- *The unsoundness of his conclusion was obvious.*
- *No one can be a poet without a certain unsoundness of mind.*

---

unstaged *(adjective)*

Not performed on the stage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unstaged."*
- *A "unstaged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unstintingly *(adverb)*

In an unstinting manner.

- *Place "unstintingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unstintingly" in the final chapter.*

---

vasopressors *(noun)*

Any agent that produces vasoconstriction and a rise in blood pressure (usually understood as increased arterial pressure).

- *In class, the teacher used "vasopressors" to mean any agent that produces vasoconstriction and a rise....*
- *They discussed "vasopressors" during the group presentation.*

veronica agrestis *(noun)*

European plant with minute axillary blue flowers on long stalks; widely naturalized in America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veronica agrestis."*
- *He looked up "veronica agrestis" because he had never seen it before.*

vinaceous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to wine.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vinaceous."*
- *Students compared "vinaceous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

vladimir ilich ulyanov *(noun)*

Russian founder of the Bolsheviks and leader of the Russian Revolution and first head of the USSR (1870-1924).

- *The article explained what "vladimir ilich ulyanov" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vladimir ilich ulyanov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vocalised *(verb)*

Sing (each note a scale or in a melody) with the same vowel.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vocalised" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vocalised" when talking about this idea.*

wassily leontief *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Russia) who devised an input-output method of economic analysis (1906-1999).

- *He looked up "wassily leontief" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wassily leontief" during the group presentation.*

water caltrop *(noun)*

A variety of water chestnut.

- *He looked up "water caltrop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "water caltrop" during the group presentation.*

welters *(verb)*

Toss, roll, or rise and fall in an uncontrolled way.

- *Learners should practice how to use "welters" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "welters" when talking about this idea.*

whitneys *(noun)*

The highest peak in the Sierra Nevada range in California (14,494 feet high).

- *The article explained what "whitneys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whitneys" to mean the highest peak in the sierra nevada range in....*

wristlets *(noun)*

A band or bracelet worn around the wrist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wristlets."*
- *They discussed "wristlets" during the group presentation.*

yellow adder's tongue *(noun)*

Eastern North American dogtooth having solitary yellow flowers marked with brown or purple and spotted interiors.

- *He looked up "yellow adder's tongue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "yellow adder's tongue" during the group presentation.*

yowls *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *He looked up "yowls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yowls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zanier *(adjective)*

Like a clown.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "zanier."*
- *A "zanier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

zeugma *(noun)*

Use of a word to govern two or more words though appropriate to only one.

- *'Mr. Pickwick took his hat and his leave' is an example of zeugma.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zeugma."*

---

abila *(noun)*

A promontory in northern Morocco opposite the Rock of Gibraltar; one of the Pillars of Hercules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abila."*
- *He looked up "abila" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abstractionism *(noun)*

A representation having no reference to concrete objects or specific examples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abstractionism."*
- *The article explained what "abstractionism" means with a simple example.*

---

acer campestre *(noun)*

Shrubby Eurasian maple often used as a hedge.

- *The article explained what "acer campestre" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acer campestre."*

---

acris *(noun)*

Cricket frogs.

- *Understanding "acris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acris" to mean cricket frogs.*

---

acute glossitis *(noun)*

Glossitis resulting from injury or infection and characterized by swelling and pain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acute glossitis."*
- *He looked up "acute glossitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adorers *(noun)*

Someone who admires a young woman.

- *Understanding "adorers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "adorers" during the group presentation.*

---

affright *(noun)*

An overwhelming feeling of fear and anxiety.

- *The article explained what "affright" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "affright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afrl *(noun)*

A United States Air Force defense laboratory responsible for discovering and developing and integrating fighting technologies for aerospace forces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afrl."*
- *Understanding "afrl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agathis robusta *(noun)*

Australian timber tree resembling the kauri but having wood much lighter in weight and softer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agathis robusta."*
- *The article explained what "agathis robusta" means with a simple example.*

---

aggrandized *(verb)*

Add details to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "aggrandized" in real sentences.*

- *The coach explained when to use "aggrandized" and when to wait.*

---

akhenaton *(noun)*

Early ruler of Egypt who rejected the old gods and replaced them with sun worship (died in 1358 BC).

- *They discussed "akhenaton" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "akhenaton" to mean early ruler of egypt who rejected the old gods and....*

---

alabamas *(noun)*

A member of the Muskhogean people formerly living in what is now the state of Alabama.

- *The Alabamas were members of the Creek Confederacy.*
- *Understanding "alabamas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

albs *(noun)*

A white linen liturgical vestment with sleeves; worn by priests.

- *He looked up "albs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albs."*

---

alder-leaved serviceberry *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of northwestern North America having fragrant creamy white flowers and small waxy purple-red fruits.

- *The article explained what "alder-leaved serviceberry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alder-leaved serviceberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allegoric *(adjective)*

Used in or characteristic of or containing allegory.

- *Allegorical stories.*
- *An allegorical painting of Victory leading an army.*

---

amboina pine *(noun)*

Native to the Moluccas and Philippines; a source of dammar resin.

- *They discussed "amboina pine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "amboina pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

american centaury *(noun)*

Any of several pink-flowered marsh plant of the eastern United States resembling a true centaury.

- *They discussed "american centaury" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american centaury."*

---

angevine *(noun)*

A resident of Anjou.

- *They discussed "angevine" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "angevine" means with a simple example.*

---

annihilators *(noun)*

A total destroyer.

- *Understanding "annihilators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "annihilators" during the group presentation.*

---

antiblack *(adjective)*

Discriminatory especially on the basis of race or religion.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antiblack."*
- *The speaker chose "antiblack" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

anticyclones *(noun)*

(meteorology) winds spiraling outward from a high pressure center; circling clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern.

- *Understanding "anticyclones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anticyclones" during the group presentation.*

---

antifeminism *(noun)*

Activity indicative of belief in the superiority of men over women.

- *In class, the teacher used "antifeminism" to mean activity indicative of belief in the superiority of....*
- *The article explained what "antifeminism" means with a simple example.*

aposematic coloration *(noun)*

Conspicuous coloration or markings of an animal serving to warn off predators.

- *A skunk's aposematic coloration.*
- *He looked up "aposematic coloration" because he had never seen it before.*

appaling *(verb)*

Fill with apprehension or alarm; cause to be unpleasantly surprised.

- *The coach explained when to use "appaling" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "appaling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

appellative *(adjective)*

Inclined to or serving for the giving of names.

- *The appellative faculty of children.*
- *The appellative function of some primitive rites.*

arabis glabra *(noun)*

Or genus Arabis: erect cress widely distributed throughout Europe.

- *The article explained what "arabis glabra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arabis glabra" during the group presentation.*

araceae *(noun)*

Anthurium; calla lily; jack-in-the-pulpit; philodendron.

- *He looked up "araceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "araceae" during the group presentation.*

aristolochia *(noun)*

Birthworts; Dutchman's-pipe.

- *He looked up "aristolochia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aristolochia" to mean birthworts; dutchman's-pipe.*

armoires *(noun)*

A large wardrobe or cabinet; originally used for storing weapons.

- *Understanding "armoires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armoires."*

arteria digitalis *(noun)*

Arteries in the hand and foot that supply the fingers and toes.

- *Understanding "arteria digitalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arteria digitalis" to mean arteries in the hand and foot that supply the....*

arteriosclerosis obliterans *(noun)*

A stage of arteriosclerosis involving closure of blood vessels.

- *He looked up "arteriosclerosis obliterans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteriosclerosis obliterans."*

ashkhabad *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Turkmenistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ashkhabad."*
- *They discussed "ashkhabad" during the group presentation.*

asias *(noun)*

The nations of the Asian continent collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asias."*
- *They discussed "asias" during the group presentation.*

---

asphaltic *(adjective)*

Containing asphalt.

- *Asphaltic residues.*
- *A "asphaltic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

atlantas *(noun)*

A siege in which Federal troops under Sherman cut off the railroads supplying the city and then burned it; 1864.

- *He looked up "atlantas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "atlantas" during the group presentation.*

---

autodidactic *(adjective)*

Relating to or having the characteristics of an autodidact.

- *Would you call this situation "autodidactic"? Explain why.*
- *A "autodidactic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

azadirachta indica *(noun)*

Large semi-evergreen tree of the East Indies; trunk exudes a tenacious gum; bitter bark used as a tonic; seeds yield an aromatic oil; sometimes placed in genus Melia.

- *Understanding "azadirachta indica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azadirachta indica."*

---

bagmen *(noun)*

A salesman who travels to call on customers.

- *In class, the teacher used "bagmen" to mean a salesman who travels to call on customers.*
- *They discussed "bagmen" during the group presentation.*

---

balaenoptera musculus *(noun)*

Largest mammal ever known; bluish-grey migratory whalebone whale mostly of southern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balaenoptera musculus."*
- *Understanding "balaenoptera musculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

banneret *(noun)*

A knight honored for valor; entitled to display a square banner and to hold higher command.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banneret."*
- *The article explained what "banneret" means with a simple example.*

---

bannings *(noun)*

An official prohibition or edict against something.

- *Understanding "bannings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bannings" means with a simple example.*

---

barebacked *(adjective)*

Riding without a saddle.

- *Students compared "barebacked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "barebacked" when it is riding without a saddle.*

---

befuddles *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "befuddles" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "befuddles" and when to wait.*

---

beltless *(adjective)*

Lacking a belt.

- *Students compared "beltless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "beltless" when it is lacking a belt.*

benignity *(noun)*

The quality of being kind and gentle.

- *The article explained what "benignity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "benignity" to mean the quality of being kind and gentle.*

benzylic *(adjective)*

Relating to benzyl.

- *It is useful to describe something as "benzylic" when it is relating to benzyl.*
- *The speaker chose "benzylic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

berith *(noun)*

The Jewish rite of circumcision performed on a male child on the eighth day of his life.

- *Understanding "berith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "berith" means with a simple example.*

beths *(noun)*

The 2nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *In class, the teacher used "beths" to mean the 2nd letter of the hebrew alphabet.*
- *The article explained what "beths" means with a simple example.*

bettong *(noun)*

Short-nosed rat kangaroo.

- *They discussed "bettong" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bettong" means with a simple example.*

bewick's swan *(noun)*

Eurasian subspecies of tundra swan; smaller than the whooper.

- *Understanding "bewick's swan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bewick's swan."*

bicuspids *(noun)*

A tooth having two cusps or points; located between the incisors and the molars.

- *In class, the teacher used "bicuspids" to mean a tooth having two cusps or points; located between....*
- *The article explained what "bicuspids" means with a simple example.*

biffed *(verb)*

Strike, usually with the fist.

- *She tried to use "biffed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "biffed" when talking about this idea.*

blasphemously *(adverb)*

In a blasphemous manner.

- *The sailors were cursing blasphemously.*
- *He answered "blasphemously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

blathered *(verb)*

To talk foolishly.

- *In everyday English, people use "blathered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "blathered" in real sentences.*

blepharospasm *(noun)*

Spasm of the eyelid muscle resulting in closure of the eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blepharospasm."*
- *He looked up "blepharospasm" because he had never seen it before.*

blowsy *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or befitting a slut or slattern; used especially of women.

- *It is useful to describe something as "blowsy" when it is characteristic of or befitting a slut or slattern;....*
- *Students compared "blowsy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blushers *(noun)*

Yellowish edible agaric that usually turns red when touched.

- *Understanding "blushers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blushers" during the group presentation.*

---

blusters *(noun)*

A swaggering show of courage.

- *Understanding "blusters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "blusters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boomeranged *(verb)*

Return to the initial position from where it came; like a boomerang.

- *In everyday English, people use "boomeranged" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "boomeranged" until he saw an example.*

---

bos primigenius *(noun)*

Large recently extinct long-horned European wild ox; considered one of the ancestors of domestic cattle.

- *He looked up "bos primigenius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bos primigenius" to mean large recently extinct long-horned european wild....*

---

bottlecap *(noun)*

A cap that seals a bottle.

- *He looked up "bottlecap" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bottlecap."*

---

brachyura *(noun)*

An order of crustaceans (including true crabs) having a reduced abdomen folded against the ventral surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brachyura."*
- *Understanding "brachyura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breams *(noun)*

Flesh of various freshwater fishes of North America or of Europe.

- *He looked up "breams" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "breams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brickfield *(noun)*

A place where bricks are made and sold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brickfield."*
- *They discussed "brickfield" during the group presentation.*

---

bullheads *(noun)*

Any of several common freshwater catfishes of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "bullheads" to mean any of several common freshwater catfishes of the....*
- *They discussed "bullheads" during the group presentation.*

---

butterflyfish *(noun)*

Tropical fish with huge fanlike pectoral fins for underwater gliding; unrelated to searobins.

- *The article explained what "butterflyfish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butterflyfish" to mean tropical fish with huge fanlike pectoral fins for....*

---

cambers *(noun)*

A slight convexity (as of the surface of a road).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cambers."*

- *He looked up "cambers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caping *(verb)*

Restrict the number or amount of.

- *She tried to use "caping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "caping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

carhop *(noun)*

A waiter at a drive-in restaurant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carhop."*
- *The article explained what "carhop" means with a simple example.*

---

carillons *(noun)*

Playing a set of bells that are (usually) hung in a tower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carillons."*
- *The article explained what "carillons" means with a simple example.*

---

casanovas *(noun)*

An Italian adventurer who wrote vivid accounts of his sexual encounters (1725-1798).

- *They discussed "casanovas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casanovas."*

---

cenotaphs *(noun)*

A monument built to honor people whose remains are interred elsewhere or whose remains cannot be recovered.

- *They discussed "cenotaphs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cenotaphs" means with a simple example.*

---

censorial *(adjective)*

Belonging or relating to a censor or a censor's functions.

- *It is useful to describe something as "censorial" when it is belonging or relating to a censor or a censor's....*
- *Would you call this situation "censorial"? Explain why.*

---

centaury *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Centaurium.

- *They discussed "centaury" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "centaury" means with a simple example.*

---

chokepoints *(noun)*

A point of congestion or blockage.

- *The article explained what "chokepoints" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chokepoints" to mean a point of congestion or blockage.*

---

choppier *(adjective)*

Marked by abrupt transitions.

- *It is useful to describe something as "choppier" when it is marked by abrupt transitions.*
- *A "choppier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chronic glossitis *(noun)*

Glossitis with atrophy of tongue tissue; sometimes accompanies pernicious anemia.

- *The article explained what "chronic glossitis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chronic glossitis."*

---

cicuta *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs having deadly poisonous tuberous roots: water hemlock.

- *The article explained what "cicuta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cicuta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

circularization *(noun)*

Circulating printed notices as a means of advertising.

- *They discussed "circularization" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "circularization."*

clotho *(noun)*

The Greek goddess of fate who spins the thread of life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clotho."*
- *They discussed "clotho" during the group presentation.*

coccinellidae *(noun)*

The ladybugs.

- *They discussed "coccinellidae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coccinellidae" to mean the ladybugs.*

cohering *(verb)*

Cause to form a united, orderly, and aesthetically consistent whole.

- *Can you use "cohering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "cohering" when talking about this idea.*

coifs *(noun)*

The arrangement of the hair (especially a woman's hair).

- *He looked up "coifs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coifs" to mean the arrangement of the hair (especially a woman's hair).*

collations *(noun)*

Assembling in proper numerical or logical sequence.

- *In class, the teacher used "collations" to mean assembling in proper numerical or logical sequence.*
- *Understanding "collations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

columbite *(noun)*

A black mineral that is an ore of niobium and tantalum.

- *He looked up "columbite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "columbite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

comfit *(verb)*

Make into a confection.

- *Learners should practice how to use "comfit" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "comfit" and when to wait.*

commonalty *(noun)*

A class composed of persons lacking clerical or noble rank.

- *They discussed "commonalty" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "commonalty" because he had never seen it before.*

concentricity *(noun)*

The quality of having the same center (as circles inside one another).

- *Understanding "concentricity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concentricity."*

confabulations *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a plausible but imagined memory that fills in gaps in what is remembered.

- *Understanding "confabulations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confabulations."*

confessedly *(adverb)*

As acknowledged.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “confessedly” naturally.*
- *Place “confessedly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

conically *(adverb)*

In a conical manner.

- *Conically shaped.*
- *Place “conically” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

conium *(noun)*

Small genus of highly toxic biennials: hemlock.

- *The article explained what “conium” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “conium” to mean small genus of highly toxic biennials: hemlock.*

---

convalescents *(noun)*

A person who is recovering from illness.

- *Understanding “convalescents” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “convalescents” to mean a person who is recovering from illness.*

---

coprinus *(noun)*

Genus of black-spotted agarics in which the cap breaks down at maturity into an inky fluid; sometimes placed in its own family Coprinaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coprinus.”*
- *He looked up “coprinus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cordierite *(noun)*

A blue mineral of magnesium and iron and aluminum and silicon and oxygen; often used as a gemstone.

- *He looked up “cordierite” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cordierite” during the group presentation.*

---

cordyline *(noun)*

Asiatic and Pacific trees or shrubs; fragments of the trunk will regrow to form whole plants.

- *The article explained what “cordyline” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cordyline” to mean asiatic and pacific trees or shrubs; fragments of....*

---

cortexes *(noun)*

The tissue that surrounds the lens nucleus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cortexes.”*
- *The article explained what “cortexes” means with a simple example.*

---

countermoves *(noun)*

An attack by a defending force against an attacking enemy force in order to regain lost ground or cut off enemy advance units etc.

- *Understanding “countermoves” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “countermoves” during the group presentation.*

---

coxs *(noun)*

The helmsman of a ship’s boat or a racing crew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coxs.”*
- *He looked up “coxs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cratons *(noun)*

The part of a continent that is stable and forms the central mass of the continent; typically Precambrian.

- *In class, the teacher used “cratons” to mean the part of a continent that is stable and forms....*
- *He looked up “cratons” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crisscrosses *(verb)*

Mark with or consist of a pattern of crossed lines.

- *The coach explained when to use “crisscrosses” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “crisscrosses” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

crocodylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Crocodylidae.

- *The article explained what "crocodylus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crocodylus" during the group presentation.*

crossbenchers *(noun)*

A member of the House of Commons who does not vote regularly with either the government or the Opposition.

- *He looked up "crossbenchers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "crossbenchers" during the group presentation.*

culs *(noun)*

A passage with access only at one end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "culs."*
- *They discussed "culs" during the group presentation.*

cves *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element; discovered by bombarding curium with alpha particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cves."*
- *He looked up "cves" because he had never seen it before.*

cyanine dye *(noun)*

Any of a class of dyes containing a -CH= group linking two heterocyclic rings containing nitrogen; used as sensitizers in photography.

- *They discussed "cyanine dye" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cyanine dye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cybercafe *(noun)*

A cafe whose customers sit at computer terminals and log on to the internet while they eat and drink.

- *Understanding "cybercafe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cybercafe" during the group presentation.*

cyclobenzaprine *(noun)*

Muscle relaxant (trade name Flexeril) used for muscle spasms or acute injury.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyclobenzaprine" to mean muscle relaxant (trade name flexeril) used for....*
- *They discussed "cyclobenzaprine" during the group presentation.*

cyprinid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to members of fish family Cyprinidae.

- *Would you call this situation "cyprinid"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cyprinid."*

cyprinid fish *(noun)*

Soft-finned mainly freshwater fishes typically having toothless jaws and cycloid scales.

- *He looked up "cyprinid fish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cyprinid fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cytisus albus *(noun)*

Low European broom having trifoliate leaves and yellowish-white flowers.

- *They discussed "cytisus albus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cytisus albus" means with a simple example.*

dearies *(noun)*

A special loved one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dearies."*
- *He looked up "dearies" because he had never seen it before.*

declaims *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "declaims" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "declaims" when talking about this idea.*

---

declivity *(noun)*

A downward slope or bend.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "declivity."*
- *He looked up "declivity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decompresses *(verb)*

Become less tense, rest, or take one's ease.

- *In everyday English, people use "decompresses" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "decompresses" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deixis *(noun)*

The function of pointing or specifying from the perspective of a participant in an act of speech or writing; aspects of a communication whose interpretation depends on knowledge of the context in which the communication occurs.

- *He looked up "deixis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "deixis" during the group presentation.*

---

deregulations *(noun)*

The act of freeing from regulation (especially from governmental regulations).

- *In class, the teacher used "deregulations" to mean the act of freeing from regulation (especially from....*
- *They discussed "deregulations" during the group presentation.*

---

dhotis *(noun)*

A long loincloth worn by Hindu men.

- *The article explained what "dhotis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dhotis" to mean a long loincloth worn by hindu men.*

---

differentia *(noun)*

Distinguishing characteristics (especially in different species of a genus).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "differentia."*
- *He looked up "differentia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

doorkeepers *(noun)*

An official stationed at the entrance of a courtroom or legislative chamber.

- *They discussed "doorkeepers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "doorkeepers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dutiable *(adjective)*

Subject to import tax.

- *Dutiable imports.*
- *Would you call this situation "dutiable"? Explain why.*

---

ectothermic *(adjective)*

Of animals except birds and mammals; having body temperature that varies with the environment.

- *A "ectothermic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "ectothermic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

eighter from decatur *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.

- *Understanding "eighter from decatur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eighter from decatur" means with a simple example.*

---

elasmobranch *(noun)*

Any of numerous fishes of the class Chondrichthyes characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton and placoid scales: sharks; rays; skates.

- *The article explained what "elasmobranch" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "elasmobranch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrocardiograph *(noun)*

Medical instrument that records electric currents associated with contractions of the heart.

- *He looked up "electrocardiograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "electrocardiograph" during the group presentation.*

emasculates *(verb)*

Deprive of strength or vigor.

- *He did not know how to use "emasculates" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "emasculates" when talking about this idea.*

embolectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of an embolus (usually from an artery).

- *Understanding "embolectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "embolectomy" because he had never seen it before.*

emoted *(verb)*

Give expression or emotion to, in a stage or movie role.

- *She tried to use "emoted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "emoted" when talking about this idea.*

encroachers *(noun)*

Someone who enters by force in order to conquer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encroachers."*
- *He looked up "encroachers" because he had never seen it before.*

enmesh *(verb)*

Entangle or catch in (or as if in) a mesh.

- *The coach explained when to use "enmesh" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "enmesh" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

epicene *(noun)*

One having both male and female sexual characteristics and organs; at birth an unambiguous assignment of male or female cannot be made.

- *The article explained what "epicene" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epicene" to mean one having both male and female sexual....*

epicene person *(noun)*

One having both male and female sexual characteristics and organs; at birth an unambiguous assignment of male or female cannot be made.

- *Understanding "epicene person" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "epicene person" because he had never seen it before.*

epithalamium *(noun)*

An ode honoring a bride and bridegroom.

- *Understanding "epithalamium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epithalamium" to mean an ode honoring a bride and bridegroom.*

erica carnea *(noun)*

Dwarf European shrub with very early blooming bell-shaped red flowers.

- *Understanding "erica carnea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erica carnea."*

erts *(noun)*

The coordinated universal time when an event is received on Earth.

- *Understanding "erts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erts."*

ethologist *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies the behavior of animals in their natural habitats.

- *He looked up "ethologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethologist."*

---

exhaustible *(adjective)*

Capable of being used up; capable of being exhausted.

- *Our exhaustible reserves of fossil fuel.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "exhaustible" when it is capable of being used up; capable of being exhausted.*

---

exhibitioner *(noun)*

Someone who organizes an exhibit for others to see.

- *In class, the teacher used "exhibitioner" to mean someone who organizes an exhibit for others to see.*
- *Understanding "exhibitioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exorcize *(verb)*

Expel through adjuration or prayers.

- *In everyday English, people use "exorcize" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "exorcize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

family araceae *(noun)*

Anthurium; calla lily; jack-in-the-pulpit; philodendron.

- *In class, the teacher used "family araceae" to mean anthurium; calla lily; jack-in-the-pulpit; philodendron.*
- *Understanding "family araceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

family coccinellidae *(noun)*

The ladybugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family coccinellidae."*
- *The article explained what "family coccinellidae" means with a simple example.*

---

family scrophulariaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Polemoniales; includes figwort and snapdragon and foxglove and toadflax and speedwell and mullein; in some classifications placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family scrophulariaceae."*
- *He looked up "family scrophulariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family tortricidae *(noun)*

Leaf rollers and codling moths.

- *He looked up "family tortricidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family tortricidae" to mean leaf rollers and codling moths.*

---

fantails *(noun)*

An overhang consisting of the fan-shaped part of the deck extending aft of the sternpost of a ship.

- *He looked up "fantails" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fantails."*

---

farrells *(noun)*

United States writer remembered for his novels (1904-1979).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farrells."*
- *They discussed "farrells" during the group presentation.*

---

feelingly *(adverb)*

With great feeling.

- *She spoke feelingly of her early childhood.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "feelingly" in the final chapter.*

---

fellahin *(noun)*

An agricultural laborer in Arab countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fellahin."*
- *He looked up "fellahin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fesse *(noun)*

(heraldry) an ordinary consisting of a broad horizontal band across a shield.

- *In class, the teacher used "fesse" to mean (heraldry) an ordinary consisting of a broad....*
- *The article explained what "fesse" means with a simple example.*

---

first rudiment *(noun)*

The elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).

- *He mastered only the rudiments of geometry.*
- *He looked up "first rudiment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fishwives *(noun)*

Someone who sells fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "fishwives" to mean someone who sells fish.*
- *The article explained what "fishwives" means with a simple example.*

---

fissions *(noun)*

A nuclear reaction in which a massive nucleus splits into smaller nuclei with the simultaneous release of energy.

- *Understanding "fissions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fissions" means with a simple example.*

---

flecainide *(noun)*

Oral antiarrhythmic medication (trade name Tambocor) used as a last resort in treating arrhythmias; increases the risk of sudden death in heart attack patients.

- *Understanding "flecainide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flecainide" means with a simple example.*

---

flophouses *(noun)*

A cheap lodging house.

- *He looked up "flophouses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "flophouses" during the group presentation.*

---

forcemeat *(noun)*

Mixture of ground raw chicken and mushrooms with pistachios and truffles and onions and parsley and lots of butter and bound with eggs.

- *Understanding "forcemeat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forcemeat" to mean mixture of ground raw chicken and mushrooms with....*

---

foresighted *(adjective)*

Planning prudently for the future.

- *Would you call this situation "foresighted"? Explain why.*
- *A "foresighted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fortunetelling *(noun)*

The practice of predicting people's futures (usually for payment).

- *He looked up "fortunetelling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fortunetelling" to mean the practice of predicting people's futures....*

---

fosbury *(noun)*

United States athlete who revolutionized the high jump by introducing the Fosbury flop in the 1968 Olympics (born in 1947).

- *He looked up "fosbury" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fosbury."*

---

fosbury flop *(noun)*

Jumping over the bar backwards and head first.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fosbury flop."*
- *He looked up "fosbury flop" because he had never seen it before.*

francois mansart *(noun)*

French architect who introduced the mansard roof (1598-1666).

- *They discussed "francois mansart" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "francois mansart" to mean french architect who introduced the mansard roof....*

frenching *(verb)*

Cut (e.g, beans) lengthwise in preparation for cooking.

- *Learners should practice how to use "frenching" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "frenching" until he saw an example.*

frocked *(verb)*

Put a frock on.

- *She tried to use "frocked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "frocked" and when to wait.*

gallinas *(noun)*

Small Asiatic wild bird; believed to be ancestral to domestic fowl.

- *The article explained what "gallinas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gallinas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

galvanism *(noun)*

The therapeutic application of electricity to the body (as in the treatment of various forms of paralysis).

- *Understanding "galvanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "galvanism" during the group presentation.*

gammopathy *(noun)*

A disturbance in the synthesis of immunoglobulins; proteins having antibody activity increase greatly in the blood.

- *They discussed "gammopathy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gammopathy."*

garroted *(verb)*

Strangle with an iron collar.

- *The coach explained when to use "garroted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "garroted" until he saw an example.*

gasfield *(noun)*

A region where there is natural gas underground.

- *The article explained what "gasfield" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gasfield" to mean a region where there is natural gas underground.*

gastronome *(noun)*

A person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment (especially good food and drink).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastronome."*
- *The article explained what "gastronome" means with a simple example.*

gateposts *(noun)*

Either of two posts that bound a gate.

- *Understanding "gateposts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gateposts."*

genus acris *(noun)*

Cricket frogs.

- *He looked up "genus acris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus acris."*

genus aristolochia *(noun)*

Birthworts; Dutchman's-pipe.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus aristolochia" to mean birthworts; dutchman's-pipe.*
- *Understanding "genus aristolochia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cicuta *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs having deadly poisonous tuberous roots: water hemlock.

- *They discussed "genus cicuta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus cicuta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus conium *(noun)*

Small genus of highly toxic biennials: hemlock.

- *They discussed "genus conium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus conium."*

---

genus coprinus *(noun)*

Genus of black-spotted agarics in which the cap breaks down at maturity into an inky fluid; sometimes placed in its own family Coprinaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus coprinus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus coprinus" to mean genus of black-spotted agarics in which the cap....*

---

genus cordyline *(noun)*

Asiatic and Pacific trees or shrubs; fragments of the trunk will regrow to form whole plants.

- *They discussed "genus cordyline" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus cordyline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus crocodylus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Crocodylidae.

- *They discussed "genus crocodylus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus crocodylus" to mean type genus of the crocodylidae.*

---

genus leucaena *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical evergreen trees or shrubs having pods like those of the acacia.

- *He looked up "genus leucaena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus leucaena."*

---

genus liatris *(noun)*

Genus of perennial North American herbs with aromatic usually cormous roots.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus liatris" to mean genus of perennial north american herbs with....*
- *They discussed "genus liatris" during the group presentation.*

---

genus melilotus *(noun)*

Old World herbs: the sweet clovers.

- *Understanding "genus melilotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus melilotus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus mephitis *(noun)*

In some classifications: type genus of the subfamily Mephitinae.

- *They discussed "genus mephitis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus mephitis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus polygala *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polygalaceae: milkwort; senega; snakeroot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus polygala."*
- *He looked up "genus polygala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus russula *(noun)*

Large genus of fungi with stout stems and white spores and neither annulus nor volva; brittle caps of red or purple or yellow or green or blue; differs from genus Lactarius in lacking milky juice.

- *They discussed "genus russula" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “genus russula” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sinapis *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World herbs usually included in genus Brassica.

- *They discussed “genus sinapis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus sinapis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus sophora *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of trees and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and showy flowers; some species placed in genus Podalyria.

- *He looked up “genus sophora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus sophora” to mean cosmopolitan genus of trees and shrubs having....*

---

genus viscum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Viscaceae: Old World evergreen shrubs parasitic on many trees including oaks but especially apple trees, poplars, aspens and cottonwoods.

- *They discussed “genus viscum” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “genus viscum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

german rampion *(noun)*

A coarse biennial of eastern North America with yellow flowers that open in the evening; naturalized in Europe.

- *Understanding “german rampion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “german rampion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

giovanni virginio schiaparelli *(noun)*

Italian astronomer who first noted lines (which he called canals) on the surface of Mars (1835-1910).

- *They discussed “giovanni virginio schiaparelli” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “giovanni virginio schiaparelli.”*

---

glamoured *(verb)*

Cast a spell over someone or something; put a hex on someone or something.

- *Learners should practice how to use “glamoured” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “glamoured” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

glissade *(noun)*

(ballet) a gliding or sliding step in ballet.

- *He looked up “glissade” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “glissade” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glossitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the tongue.

- *The article explained what “glossitis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “glossitis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grandiloquence *(noun)*

High-flown style; excessive use of verbal ornamentation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grandiloquence.”*
- *They discussed “grandiloquence” during the group presentation.*

---

guessers *(noun)*

A person who guesses.

- *They discussed “guessers” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “guessers” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hairlessness *(noun)*

The quality of not having hair.

- *He looked up “hairlessness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hairlessness.”*

---

hakea laurina *(noun)*

Tall straggling shrub with large globose crimson-yellow flowers; western Australia.

- *Understanding "hakea laurina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hakea laurina."*

hellbenders *(noun)*

Large salamander of North American rivers and streams.

- *Understanding "hellbenders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hellbenders" to mean large salamander of north american rivers and streams.*

helpmeet *(noun)*

A helpful partner.

- *In class, the teacher used "helpmeet" to mean a helpful partner.*
- *He looked up "helpmeet" because he had never seen it before.*

herbart *(noun)*

German philosopher (1776-1841).

- *In class, the teacher used "herbart" to mean german philosopher (1776-1841).*
- *The article explained what "herbart" means with a simple example.*

hiccuped *(verb)*

Breathe spasmodically, and make a sound.

- *In everyday English, people use "hiccuped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "hiccuped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

hohhot *(noun)*

A northern industrial city of China to the northwest of Beijing.

- *Understanding "hohhot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hohhot" to mean a northern industrial city of china to the....*

homogenising *(verb)*

Become homogeneous or similar, as by mixing.

- *In everyday English, people use "homogenising" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "homogenising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

hopeing *(verb)*

Be optimistic; be full of hope; have hopes.

- *She tried to use "hopeing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "hopeing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

horatian ode *(noun)*

An ode with several stanzas.

- *He looked up "horatian ode" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horatian ode."*

hotcake *(noun)*

A flat cake of thin batter fried on both sides on a griddle.

- *The article explained what "hotcake" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hotcake" during the group presentation.*

hydrangea anomala *(noun)*

Deciduous climber with aerial roots having white to creamy flowers in fairly flat heads.

- *He looked up "hydrangea anomala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrangea anomala."*

hydropathy *(noun)*

The internal and external use of water in the treatment of disease.

- *Understanding "hydropathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydropathy" to mean the internal and external use of water in the....*

---

hygrometers *(noun)*

Measuring instrument for measuring the relative humidity of the atmosphere.

- *The article explained what "hygrometers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hygrometers" to mean measuring instrument for measuring the relative....*

---

hypophysis *(noun)*

The master gland of the endocrine system; located at the base of the brain.

- *He looked up "hypophysis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypophysis."*

---

ignobly *(adverb)*

In a currish manner; meanspiritedly.

- *He behaved ignobly.*
- *He answered "ignobly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

impetuousness *(noun)*

Rash impulsiveness.

- *He looked up "impetuousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "impetuousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

incarnadine *(verb)*

Make flesh-colored.

- *She tried to use "incarnadine" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "incarnadine" when talking about this idea.*

---

incensing *(verb)*

Perfume especially with a censer.

- *The coach explained when to use "incensing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "incensing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

individualisation *(noun)*

Discriminating the individual from the generic group or species.

- *In class, the teacher used "individualisation" to mean discriminating the individual from the generic....*
- *The article explained what "individualisation" means with a simple example.*

---

insufflated *(verb)*

Treat by blowing a powder or vapor into a bodily cavity.

- *In everyday English, people use "insufflated" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "insufflated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

interdicts *(noun)*

A court order prohibiting a party from doing a certain activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interdicts."*
- *Understanding "interdicts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intermediately *(adverb)*

To an intermediate degree.

- *Intermediately hot.*
- *Place "intermediately" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

intimidations *(noun)*

A communication that makes you afraid to try something.

- *In class, the teacher used "intimidations" to mean a communication that makes you afraid to try something.*
- *The article explained what "intimidations" means with a simple example.*

intragroup *(adjective)*

Occurring within an institution or community.

- *Intragroup squabbling within the corporation.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intragroup."*

invincibly *(adverb)*

In an invincible manner.

- *Invincibly, the troops moved forward.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "invincibly" in the final chapter.*

iotas *(noun)*

A tiny or scarcely detectable amount.

- *He looked up "iotas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "iotas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

irascibility *(noun)*

A feeling of resentful anger.

- *He looked up "irascibility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irascibility."*

irenic *(adjective)*

Conducive to peace.

- *Irenic without being namby-pamby.*
- *An irenic attitude toward former antagonists.*

isothiocyanates *(noun)*

A family of compounds derived from horseradish and radishes and onions and mustards; source of the hotness of those plants and preparations.

- *The article explained what "isothiocyanates" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "isothiocyanates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jamesian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Henry James or his writing.

- *It is useful to describe something as "jamesian" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of henry james....*
- *Would you call this situation "jamesian"? Explain why.*

japanning *(verb)*

Coat with a lacquer, as done in Japan.

- *She tried to use "japanning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "japanning" in real sentences.*

jeffersonians *(noun)*

A follower of Thomas Jefferson or his ideas and principles.

- *The article explained what "jeffersonians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jeffersonians" to mean a follower of thomas jefferson or his ideas and....*

jollier *(adjective)*

Full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; - Wordsworth.

- *The speaker chose "jollier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "jollier"? Explain why.*

jongleur *(noun)*

A singer of folk songs.

- *In class, the teacher used "jongleur" to mean a singer of folk songs.*
- *Understanding "jongleur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

joshes *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *The coach explained when to use "joshes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "joshes" in real sentences.*

---

karabiner *(noun)*

An oblong metal ring with a spring clip; used in mountaineering to attach a rope to a piton or to connect two ropes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karabiner."*
- *He looked up "karabiner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

keelson *(noun)*

A longitudinal beam connected to the keel of ship to strengthen it.

- *The article explained what "keelson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "keelson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kendrew *(noun)*

English biologist noted for studies of the molecular structure of blood components (born in 1917).

- *Understanding "kendrew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kendrew" during the group presentation.*

---

kest *(adjective)*

Denoting a quantity consisting of 1,000 items or units.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kest."*
- *A "kest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ketchups *(noun)*

Thick spicy sauce made from tomatoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ketchups."*
- *Understanding "ketchups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kibitz *(verb)*

Make unwanted and intrusive comments.

- *He did not know how to use "kibitz" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "kibitz" in real sentences.*

---

knight banneret *(noun)*

A knight honored for valor; entitled to display a square banner and to hold higher command.

- *In class, the teacher used "knight banneret" to mean a knight honored for valor; entitled to display a....*
- *The article explained what "knight banneret" means with a simple example.*

---

kolkhozes *(noun)*

A collective farm owned by the communist state.

- *Understanding "kolkhozes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kolkhozes."*

---

kurrajong *(noun)*

Widely distributed tree of eastern Australia yielding a tough durable fiber and soft light attractively grained wood; foliage is an important emergency food for cattle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kurrajong."*
- *They discussed "kurrajong" during the group presentation.*

---

labiodental *(noun)*

A consonant whose articulation involves the lips and teeth.

- *They discussed "labiodental" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "labiodental" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lachrymal *(adjective)*

Relating to or located near the organ that produces tears.

- *The speaker chose "lachrymal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lachrymal."*

---

lachrymal duct *(noun)*

Any of several small ducts that carry tears from the lacrimal glands.

- *They discussed "lachrymal duct" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lachrymal duct" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lachrymal gland *(noun)*

Any of the glands in the eyes that secrete tears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lachrymal gland."*
- *The article explained what "lachrymal gland" means with a simple example.*

---

lactuca sativa capitata *(noun)*

Distinguished by leaves arranged in a dense rosette that develop into a compact ball.

- *He looked up "lactuca sativa capitata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lactuca sativa capitata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lactuca sativa longifolia *(noun)*

Lettuce with long dark-green spoon-shaped leaves.

- *The article explained what "lactuca sativa longifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lactuca sativa longifolia" during the group presentation.*

---

laurasia *(noun)*

A hypothetical continent that (according to plate tectonic theory) broke up later into North America and Europe and Asia.

- *He looked up "laurasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laurasia."*

---

laurelwood *(noun)*

Tropical American tree; valued for its hard durable wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "laurelwood" to mean tropical american tree; valued for its hard durable....*
- *The article explained what "laurelwood" means with a simple example.*

---

leastwise *(adverb)*

If nothing else ('leastwise' is informal and 'leastways' is colloquial).

- *The narrator describes the scene "leastwise" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "leastwise," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

leflunomide *(noun)*

An anti-TNF compound (trade name Arava) that is given orally; can slow the progression of rheumatoid arthritis by slowing the proliferation of white blood cells which reduces inflammation in the synovium.

- *Understanding "leflunomide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leflunomide" during the group presentation.*

---

lefthander *(noun)*

A baseball pitcher who throws the ball with the left hand.

- *The article explained what "lefthander" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lefthander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leicesters *(noun)*

A largely agricultural county in central England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leicesters."*
- *He looked up "leicesters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lesser centaury *(noun)*

Common European glabrous annual centaury with flowers in dense cymes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesser centaury."*
- *Understanding "lesser centaury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leucaena *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical evergreen trees or shrubs having pods like those of the acacia.

- *Understanding "leucaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leucaena" to mean small genus of tropical evergreen trees or shrubs....*

leveret *(noun)*

A young hare especially one in its first year.

- *The article explained what "leveret" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leveret" to mean a young hare especially one in its first year.*

liatris *(noun)*

Genus of perennial North American herbs with aromatic usually cormous roots.

- *He looked up "liatris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liatris."*

liveryman *(noun)*

A worker in a livery stable.

- *They discussed "liveryman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liveryman" to mean a worker in a livery stable.*

lodgment *(noun)*

The state or quality of being lodged or fixed even temporarily.

- *The lodgment of the balloon in the tree.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lodgment" to mean the state or quality of being lodged or fixed even....*

lodine *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Lodine).

- *They discussed "lodine" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lodine" means with a simple example.*

loges *(noun)*

Private area in a theater or grandstand where a small group can watch the performance.

- *He looked up "loges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loges."*

lollys *(noun)*

Ice cream or water ice on a small wooden stick.

- *They discussed "lollys" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lollys" because he had never seen it before.*

lutenist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the lute.

- *In class, the teacher used "lutenist" to mean a musician who plays the lute.*
- *They discussed "lutenist" during the group presentation.*

manpad *(noun)*

A man-portable surface-to-air missile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manpad."*
- *He looked up "manpad" because he had never seen it before.*

mansart *(noun)*

French architect who introduced the mansard roof (1598-1666).

- *Understanding "mansart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mansart" means with a simple example.*

marcus terentius varro *(noun)*

Roman scholar (116-27 BC).

- *Understanding "marcus terentius varro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marcus terentius varro" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marocain *(noun)*

A dress crepe; similar to Canton crepe.

- *Understanding "marocain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marocain" during the group presentation.*

---

matchs *(noun)*

A pair of people who live together.

- *He looked up "matchs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matchs."*

---

mauritanians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Mauritania.

- *Understanding "mauritanians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mauritanians" during the group presentation.*

---

mawlamyine *(noun)*

A port city of southern Myanmar on the Gulf of Martaban.

- *Understanding "mawlamyine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mawlamyine."*

---

mediant *(noun)*

(music) the third note of a diatonic scale; midway between the tonic and the dominant.

- *In class, the teacher used "mediant" to mean (music) the third note of a diatonic scale; midway....*
- *They discussed "mediant" during the group presentation.*

---

melilotus *(noun)*

Erect annual or biennial plant grown extensively especially for hay and soil improvement.

- *In class, the teacher used "melilotus" to mean erect annual or biennial plant grown extensively....*
- *Understanding "melilotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

melilotus alba *(noun)*

Biennial plant; valuable honey plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "melilotus alba" to mean biennial plant; valuable honey plant.*
- *He looked up "melilotus alba" because he had never seen it before.*

---

melters *(noun)*

A worker who melts substances (metal or wax etc.).

- *Understanding "melters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "melters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mephitis *(noun)*

A distinctive odor that is offensively unpleasant.

- *The article explained what "mephitis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mephitis."*

---

mesocarp *(noun)*

The middle layer of a pericarp.

- *In class, the teacher used "mesocarp" to mean the middle layer of a pericarp.*
- *They discussed "mesocarp" during the group presentation.*

---

methyltestosterone *(noun)*

An androgenic compound contained in drugs that are used to treat testosterone deficiency and female breast cancer and to stimulate growth and weight gain.

- *In class, the teacher used "methyltestosterone" to mean an androgenic compound contained in drugs that are....*

- *The article explained what "methyltestosterone" means with a simple example.*

---

midvein *(noun)*

The vein in the center of a leaf.

- *He looked up "midvein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "midvein."*

---

misplay *(verb)*

Play incorrectly, e.g., play a wrong note.

- *He did not know how to use "misplay" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "misplay" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

moldboard plow *(noun)*

Plow that has a moldboard.

- *Understanding "moldboard plow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moldboard plow" to mean plow that has a moldboard.*

---

monal *(noun)*

Brilliantly colored pheasant of southern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monal."*
- *He looked up "monal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moratoria *(noun)*

A legally authorized postponement before some obligation must be discharged.

- *Understanding "moratoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "moratoria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mortgagors *(noun)*

The person who gives a mortgage in return for money to be repaid.

- *We became mortgagors when the bank accepted our mortgage and loaned us the money to buy our new home.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mortgagors."*

---

motormen *(noun)*

The operator of streetcar.

- *They discussed "motormen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "motormen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

multicollinearity *(noun)*

A case of multiple regression in which the predictor variables are themselves highly correlated.

- *Understanding "multicollinearity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multicollinearity" to mean a case of multiple regression in which the....*

---

munchhausen *(noun)*

German raconteur who told preposterous stories about his adventures as a soldier and hunter; his name is now associated with any telling of exaggerated stories or winning lies (1720-1797).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "munchhausen."*
- *He looked up "munchhausen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

namoi *(noun)*

A river in southeastern Australia that flows generally northwest to join the Darling River.

- *He looked up "namoi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "namoi" to mean a river in southeastern australia that flows....*

---

namoi river *(noun)*

A river in southeastern Australia that flows generally northwest to join the Darling River.

- *In class, the teacher used "namoi river" to mean a river in southeastern australia that flows....*
- *The article explained what "namoi river" means with a simple example.*

---

naphthoquinone *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that helps in the clotting of blood.

- *The article explained what "naphthoquinone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naphthoquinone" to mean a fat-soluble vitamin that helps in the clotting of....*

---

narked *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *He did not know how to use "narked" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "narked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

natality *(noun)*

The ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.

- *In class, the teacher used "natality" to mean the ratio of live births in an area to the....*
- *Understanding "natality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naturalise *(verb)*

Adapt (a wild plant or unclaimed land) to the environment.

- *Learners should practice how to use "naturalise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "naturalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

nauseates *(verb)*

Cause aversion in; offend the moral sense of.

- *In everyday English, people use "nauseates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "nauseates" in real sentences.*

---

nebuchadrezzar *(noun)*

(Old Testament) king of Chaldea who captured and destroyed Jerusalem and exiled the Israelites to Babylonia (630?-562 BC).

- *Understanding "nebuchadrezzar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nebuchadrezzar."*

---

nebuchadrezzar ii *(noun)*

(Old Testament) king of Chaldea who captured and destroyed Jerusalem and exiled the Israelites to Babylonia (630?-562 BC).

- *He looked up "nebuchadrezzar ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nebuchadrezzar ii."*

---

neckerchiefs *(noun)*

A kerchief worn around the neck.

- *He looked up "neckerchiefs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neckerchiefs."*

---

nephrotoxic *(adjective)*

Toxic to the kidney.

- *The speaker chose "nephrotoxic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "nephrotoxic"? Explain why.*

---

nesselrode *(noun)*

A rich frozen pudding made of chopped chestnuts and maraschino cherries and candied fruits and liqueur or rum.

- *Understanding "nesselrode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nesselrode."*

---

nesselrode pudding *(noun)*

A rich frozen pudding made of chopped chestnuts and maraschino cherries and candied fruits and liqueur or rum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nesselrode pudding."*
- *He looked up "nesselrode pudding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nicad *(noun)*

A rechargeable battery with a nickel cathode and a cadmium anode; often used in emergency systems because of its low discharge rate when not in use.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicad."*
- *Understanding "nicad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

niggled *(verb)*

Worry unnecessarily or excessively.

- *The coach explained when to use "niggled" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "niggled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nodes of ranvier *(noun)*

Small gaps in the myelin sheath of medullated axons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nodes of ranvier."*
- *He looked up "nodes of ranvier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nomas *(noun)*

Acute ulceration of the mucous membranes of the mouth or genitals; often seen in undernourished children.

- *Understanding "nomas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nomas" during the group presentation.*

---

nonaggressive *(adjective)*

Not aggressive; not given to fighting or assertiveness.

- *A "nonaggressive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonaggressive" when it is not aggressive; not given to fighting or assertiveness.*

---

nonracial *(adjective)*

Not racial; having nothing to do with race or races.

- *His remarks were intended to be completely nonracial.*
- *A nonracial reason for the peremptory challenge of the juror.*

---

nosewheel *(noun)*

A wheel located under the nose of an airplane that is part of the plane's landing gear.

- *He looked up "nosewheel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nosewheel."*

---

nymphaea caerulea *(noun)*

Blue Egyptian lotus: held sacred by the Egyptians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nymphaea caerulea."*
- *The article explained what "nymphaea caerulea" means with a simple example.*

---

oleophobic *(adjective)*

Lacking affinity for oils.

- *Students compared "oleophobic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oleophobic."*

---

opercula *(noun)*

A hard flap serving as a cover for (a) the gill slits in fishes or (b) the opening of the shell in certain gastropods when the body is retracted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opercula."*
- *They discussed "opercula" during the group presentation.*

---

ordinands *(noun)*

A person being ordained.

- *Understanding "ordinands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ordinands" during the group presentation.*

---

orisons *(noun)*

Reverent petition to a deity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orisons."*
- *Understanding "orisons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

osmanli *(noun)*

A Turk (especially a Turk who is a member of the tribe of Osman I).

- *They discussed "osmanli" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "osmanli" means with a simple example.*

outpointing *(verb)*

Sail closer to the wind than.

- *The coach explained when to use "outpointing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "outpointing" until he saw an example.*

overworks *(noun)*

The act of working too much or too long.

- *Understanding "overworks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overworks" to mean the act of working too much or too long.*

pantropical *(adjective)*

Distributed throughout the tropics.

- *A "pantropical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "pantropical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

paratyphoid *(noun)*

Any of a variety of infectious intestinal diseases resembling typhoid fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paratyphoid."*
- *They discussed "paratyphoid" during the group presentation.*

paratyphoid fever *(noun)*

Any of a variety of infectious intestinal diseases resembling typhoid fever.

- *They discussed "paratyphoid fever" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "paratyphoid fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parcelling *(noun)*

The act of distributing by allotting or apportioning; distribution according to a plan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parcelling."*
- *The article explained what "parcelling" means with a simple example.*

passiflora foetida *(noun)*

Tropical American passion flower with finely dissected bracts; stems malodorous when crushed.

- *He looked up "passiflora foetida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passiflora foetida."*

pasterns *(noun)*

The part between the fetlock and the hoof.

- *He looked up "pasterns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pasterns."*

pawnbroker's shop *(noun)*

A shop where loans are made with personal property as security.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pawnbroker's shop."*
- *Understanding "pawnbroker's shop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pearlers *(noun)*

A diver who searches for molluscs containing pearls.

- *He looked up "pearlers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pearlers" to mean a diver who searches for molluscs containing pearls.*

peis *(noun)*

United States architect (born in China in 1917).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peis."*
- *He looked up "peis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peronospora destructor *(noun)*

Fungus causing a downy mildew on onions.

- *The article explained what "peronospora destructor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "peronospora destructor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pettier *(adjective)*

(informal) small and of little importance.

- *The speaker chose "pettier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "pettier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

photomechanical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving various methods of using photography to make plates for printing.

- *A "photomechanical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "photomechanical" when it is of or relating to or involving various methods of....*

---

photopic vision *(noun)*

Normal vision in daylight; vision with sufficient illumination that the cones are active and hue is perceived.

- *In class, the teacher used "photopic vision" to mean normal vision in daylight; vision with sufficient....*
- *The article explained what "photopic vision" means with a simple example.*

---

phototropism *(noun)*

An orienting response to light.

- *He looked up "phototropism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phototropism" during the group presentation.*

---

piastre *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit in Egypt and Lebanon and Sudan and Syria.

- *He looked up "piastre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piastre."*

---

picea pungens *(noun)*

Tall spruce with blue-green needles and dense conic crown; older trees become columnar with lower branches sweeping downward.

- *In class, the teacher used "picea pungens" to mean tall spruce with blue-green needles and dense conic....*
- *The article explained what "picea pungens" means with a simple example.*

---

pimpled *(adjective)*

(of complexion) blemished by imperfections of the skin.

- *The speaker chose "pimpled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pimpled."*

---

pinnacled *(verb)*

Raise on or as if on a pinnacle.

- *He did not want to be pinnacled.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pinnacled" in real sentences.*

---

pisiform *(noun)*

A small wrist bone that articulates only with the triquetral.

- *The article explained what "pisiform" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pisiform" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pisiform bone *(noun)*

A small wrist bone that articulates only with the triquetral.

- *They discussed "pisiform bone" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "pisiform bone" means with a simple example.*

---

pocks *(noun)*

A pustule in an eruptive disease.

- *He looked up "pocks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polygala *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polygalaceae: milkwort; senega; snakeroot.

- *They discussed "polygala" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "polygala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polygala alba *(noun)*

Perennial bushy herb of central and southern United States having white flowers with green centers and often purple crest; similar to Seneca snakeroot.

- *They discussed "polygala alba" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polygala alba."*

---

populaces *(noun)*

People in general considered as a whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "populaces" to mean people in general considered as a whole.*
- *He looked up "populaces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porbeagle *(noun)*

Voracious pointed-nose shark of northern Atlantic and Pacific.

- *The article explained what "porbeagle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "porbeagle" during the group presentation.*

---

precocial *(adjective)*

(of hatchlings) covered with down and having eyes open; capable of leaving the nest within a few days.

- *Students compared "precocial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "precocial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

predigested *(adjective)*

Artificially partially digested as by enzymatic action.

- *Predigested foods are a boon for those who are ill or have impaired digestion.*
- *Students compared "predigested" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

priapic *(adjective)*

Overly concerned with masculinity and male sexuality.

- *Priapic episodes.*
- *Priapic victories.*

---

professionalise *(verb)*

Make professional or give a professional character to.

- *She tried to use "professionalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "professionalise" until he saw an example.*

---

prognathism *(noun)*

The condition of being prognathous; the condition of having a projecting jaw.

- *Understanding "prognathism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prognathism."*

---

propitiating *(verb)*

Make peace with.

- *The coach explained when to use "propitiating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "propitiating" until he saw an example.*

---

protractors *(noun)*

Drafting instrument used to draw or measure angles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protractors."*
- *They discussed "protractors" during the group presentation.*

---

provability *(noun)*

Capability of being demonstrated or logically proved.

- *They discussed "provability" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "provability" means with a simple example.*

---

psts *(noun)*

Standard time in the 8th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 120th meridian west; used in far western states of the United States.

- *Understanding "psts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "psts" means with a simple example.*

---

pulchritudinous *(adjective)*

Used of persons only; having great physical beauty.

- *Pulchritudinous movie stars.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pulchritudinous" when it is used of persons only; having great physical beauty.*

---

pushpins *(noun)*

A tack for attaching papers to a bulletin board or drawing board.

- *Understanding "pushpins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pushpins" to mean a tack for attaching papers to a bulletin board or....*

---

pyrotechnical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the craft of making fireworks.

- *A "pyrotechnical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pyrotechnical"? Explain why.*

---

pyroxenes *(noun)*

Any of a group of crystalline silicate mineral common in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

- *The article explained what "pyroxenes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pyroxenes" during the group presentation.*

---

quadruplicate *(noun)*

Any four copies; any of four things that correspond to one another exactly.

- *It was signed in quadruplicate.*
- *He looked up "quadruplicate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quincentennial *(noun)*

The 500th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *Understanding "quincentennial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quincentennial" during the group presentation.*

---

ramas *(noun)*

Avatar of Vishnu whose name is synonymous with God; any of three incarnations: Ramachandra or Parashurama or Balarama.

- *He looked up "ramas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ramas" to mean avatar of vishnu whose name is synonymous with god;....*

---

rampion *(noun)*

Bellflower of Europe and Asia and North Africa having bluish flowers and an edible tuberous root used with the leaves in salad.

- *Understanding "rampion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rampion" means with a simple example.*

---

razzed *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *His fellow workers razzed him when he wore a jacket and tie.*
- *She tried to use "razzed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reacquainting *(verb)*

Familiarize anew.

- *Can you use "reacquainting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "reacquainting" when talking about this idea.*

---

reassigns *(verb)*

Transfer somebody to a different position or location of work.

- *In everyday English, people use "reassigns" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "reassigns" until he saw an example.*

---

recuses *(verb)*

Disqualify oneself (as a judge) in a particular case.

- *Learners should practice how to use "recuses" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "recuses" and when to wait.*

---

reinstalls *(verb)*

Install again.

- *In everyday English, people use "reinstalls" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reinstalls" in real sentences.*

---

relativistically *(adverb)*

By the theory of relativity.

- *This is relativistically impossible.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "relativistically" in the final chapter.*

---

renascent *(adjective)*

Rising again as to new life and vigor.

- *The speaker chose "renascent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "renascent"? Explain why.*

---

repulsiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being disgusting to the senses or emotions.

- *He looked up "repulsiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "repulsiveness" to mean the quality of being disgusting to the senses or....*

---

requiems *(noun)*

A musical setting for a Mass celebrating the dead.

- *They discussed "requiems" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "requiems" means with a simple example.*

---

rhizopus nigricans *(noun)*

A mold of the genus Rhizopus.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhizopus nigricans" to mean a mold of the genus rhizopus.*
- *Understanding "rhizopus nigricans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roominess *(noun)*

Spatial largeness and extensiveness (especially inside a building).

- *Roominess in this size car is always a compromise.*
- *His unselfishness gave him great intellectual roominess.*

---

rouged *(adjective)*

Marked by the use of various kinds of red makeup.

- *Freshly rouged lips.*
- *Rouged cheeks.*

roughrider *(noun)*

A horseman skilled at breaking wild horses to the saddle.

- *The article explained what "roughrider" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "roughrider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rowel *(noun)*

A small spiked wheel at the end of a spur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rowel."*
- *He looked up "rowel" because he had never seen it before.*

rudiment *(noun)*

The elementary stages of any subject (usually plural).

- *He mastered only the rudiments of geometry.*
- *Meckel's diverticulum is the rudiment of the embryonic yolk sac.*

russula *(noun)*

Large genus of fungi with stout stems and white spores and neither annulus nor volva; brittle caps of red or purple or yellow or green or blue; differs from genus Lactarius in lacking milky juice.

- *The article explained what "russula" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "russula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sadnesses *(noun)*

The quality of excessive mournfulness and uncheerfulness.

- *The article explained what "sadnesses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sadnesses" to mean the quality of excessive mournfulness and....*

salamandra atra *(noun)*

Ovoviviparous amphibian of the Alps.

- *In class, the teacher used "salamandra atra" to mean ovoviviparous amphibian of the alps.*
- *Understanding "salamandra atra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salivates *(verb)*

Be envious, desirous, eager for, or extremely happy about something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "salivates" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "salivates" and when to wait.*

salsola kali *(noun)*

Bushy plant of Old World salt marshes and sea beaches having prickly leaves; burned to produce a crude soda ash.

- *In class, the teacher used "salsola kali" to mean bushy plant of old world salt marshes and sea....*
- *Understanding "salsola kali" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sambucus caerulea *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of western United States having white flowers and blue berries; fruit used in wines and jellies.

- *They discussed "sambucus caerulea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sambucus caerulea" to mean shrub or small tree of western united states having....*

sarcosine *(noun)*

A sweetish crystalline amino acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcosine."*
- *The article explained what "sarcosine" means with a simple example.*

schleiden *(noun)*

German physiologist and histologist who in 1838 formulated the cell theory (1804-1881).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schleiden."*
- *He looked up "schleiden" because he had never seen it before.*

scleroderma aurantium *(noun)*

An earthball fungus that is a dingy brownish yellow and a dark purplish interior; the peridium is covered with a pattern of small warts.

- *They discussed "scleroderma aurantium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scleroderma aurantium" to mean an earthball fungus that is a dingy brownish yellow....*

---

scotopic vision *(noun)*

The ability to see in reduced illumination (as in moonlight).

- *He looked up "scotopic vision" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scotopic vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrophulariaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Polemoniales; includes figwort and snapdragon and foxglove and toadflax and speedwell and mullein; in some classifications placed in the order Scrophulariales.

- *They discussed "scrophulariaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scrophulariaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seaside centaury *(noun)*

A variety of centaury found at the seaside.

- *The article explained what "seaside centaury" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seaside centaury" to mean a variety of centaury found at the seaside.*

---

sended *(verb)*

To cause or order to be taken, directed, or transmitted to another place.

- *In everyday English, people use "sended" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sended" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

senoritas *(noun)*

A Spanish title or form of address used to or of an unmarried girl or woman; similar to the English 'Miss'.

- *In class, the teacher used "senoritas" to mean a spanish title or form of address used to or of an....*
- *The article explained what "senoritas" means with a simple example.*

---

septuple *(adjective)*

Having seven units or components.

- *It is useful to describe something as "septuple" when it is having seven units or components.*
- *Students compared "septuple" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

shakiest *(adjective)*

Inclined to shake as from weakness or defect.

- *Would you call this situation "shakiest"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "shakiest" when it is inclined to shake as from weakness or defect.*

---

shakspere *(noun)*

English poet and dramatist considered one of the greatest English writers (1564-1616).

- *In class, the teacher used "shakspere" to mean english poet and dramatist considered one of the....*
- *The article explained what "shakspere" means with a simple example.*

---

shovelhead *(noun)*

Small harmless hammerhead having a spade-shaped head; abundant in bays and estuaries.

- *The article explained what "shovelhead" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shovelhead" to mean small harmless hammerhead having a spade-shaped....*

---

shrivelling *(verb)*

Wither, as with a loss of moisture.

- *In everyday English, people use "shrivelling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shrivelling" in real sentences.*

---

silkiness *(noun)*

The smooth feel of silk fabric.

- *The article explained what "silkiness" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “silkiness” to mean the smooth feel of silk fabric.*

---

simpleness *(noun)*

The quality of being simple or uncompounded.

- *They discussed “simpleness” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “simpleness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sinapis *(noun)*

Small genus of Old World herbs usually included in genus Brassica.

- *The article explained what “sinapis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sinapis” to mean small genus of old world herbs usually included in....*

---

sinapis alba *(noun)*

Eurasian mustard cultivated for its pungent seeds; a source of table mustard and mustard oil.

- *The article explained what “sinapis alba” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sinapis alba” to mean eurasian mustard cultivated for its pungent seeds;....*

---

skedaddled *(verb)*

Run away, as if in a panic.

- *In everyday English, people use “skedaddled” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “skedaddled” in real sentences.*

---

skippering *(verb)*

Work as the skipper on a vessel.

- *The coach explained when to use “skippering” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “skippering” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

slender centaury *(noun)*

A slender variety of centaury.

- *In class, the teacher used “slender centaury” to mean a slender variety of centaury.*
- *The article explained what “slender centaury” means with a simple example.*

---

slowpokes *(noun)*

Someone who moves slowly.

- *The article explained what “slowpokes” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “slowpokes” to mean someone who moves slowly.*

---

smellier *(adjective)*

Offensively malodorous.

- *The speaker chose “smellier” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “smellier” when it is offensively malodorous.*

---

snots *(noun)*

A person regarded as arrogant and annoying.

- *The article explained what “snots” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snots.”*

---

socage *(noun)*

Land tenure by agricultural service or payment of rent; not burdened with military service.

- *Understanding “socage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “socage.”*

---

softback *(noun)*

A book with paper covers.

- *They discussed “softback” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “softback” means with a simple example.*

---

softback book *(noun)*

A book with paper covers.

- *Understanding "softback book" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "softback book" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soi-disant *(adjective)*

As claimed by and for yourself often without justification.

- *A "soi-disant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "soi-disant."*

---

solanum dulcamara *(noun)*

Poisonous perennial Old World vine having violet flowers and oval coral-red berries; widespread weed in North America.

- *The article explained what "solanum dulcamara" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solanum dulcamara."*

---

sophora *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of trees and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and showy flowers; some species placed in genus Podalyria.

- *Understanding "sophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sophora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sparely *(adverb)*

In a spare manner.

- *William held me longest with his recent bronzes sparely arranged at Waddington's galleries.*
- *He answered "sparely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

spectrograms *(noun)*

A photographic record of a spectrum.

- *He looked up "spectrograms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spectrograms" during the group presentation.*

---

splintery *(adjective)*

Resembling or consisting of or embedded with long slender fragments of (especially) wood having sharp points.

- *A rough splintery floor of old pine boards.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "splintery" when it is resembling or consisting of or embedded with long....*

---

stalins *(noun)*

Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition (1879-1953).

- *He looked up "stalins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stalins" during the group presentation.*

---

starching *(verb)*

Stiffen with starch.

- *In everyday English, people use "starching" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "starching" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stocktake *(noun)*

An instance of stocktaking.

- *The auditor did not attend the stocktake or check the valuations.*
- *The article explained what "stocktake" means with a simple example.*

---

stoneface *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lithops native to Africa having solitary yellow or white flowers and thick leaves that resemble stones.

- *He looked up "stoneface" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stoneface" to mean any plant of the genus lithops native to africa....*

---

stonewash *(verb)*

Wash with stones to achieve a worn appearance.

- *Stonewash blue jeans.*
- *The coach explained when to use "stonewash" and when to wait.*

---

strumpets *(noun)*

A woman adulterer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strumpets."*
- *He looked up "strumpets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sturt's desert pea *(noun)*

Sprawling shrubby perennial noted for its scarlet black-marked flowers; widely distributed in dry parts of Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sturt's desert pea."*
- *He looked up "sturt's desert pea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subeditor *(noun)*

An assistant editor.

- *They discussed "subeditor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "subeditor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sulcus lateralis cerebri *(noun)*

The deepest and most prominent of the cortical fissures; separates the frontal lobes and temporal lobes in both hemispheres.

- *He looked up "sulcus lateralis cerebri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulcus lateralis cerebri."*

---

sunshines *(noun)*

The quality of being cheerful and dispelling gloom.

- *Understanding "sunshines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sunshines" during the group presentation.*

---

supersession *(noun)*

Act of replacing one person or thing by another especially one held to be superior.

- *They discussed "supersession" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "supersession" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surliness *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *He looked up "surliness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surliness."*

---

syndics *(noun)*

One appointed to represent a city or university or corporation in business transactions.

- *The article explained what "syndics" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "syndics" during the group presentation.*

---

tappings *(noun)*

The sound of light blow or knock.

- *In class, the teacher used "tappings" to mean the sound of light blow or knock.*
- *Understanding "tappings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teetotalism *(noun)*

Abstaining from alcohol.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teetotalism."*
- *He looked up "teetotalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telescopically *(adverb)*

In a telescopic manner.

- *Each of the four legs contains a simple screw jack with a thrust bearing that is operated telescopically inside of two tubes.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "telescopically" naturally.*

thurible *(noun)*

A container for burning incense (especially one that is swung on a chain in a religious ritual).

- *They discussed "thurible" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thurible" to mean a container for burning incense (especially one....*

tilia heterophylla *(noun)*

American basswood of the Allegheny region.

- *In class, the teacher used "tilia heterophylla" to mean american basswood of the allegheny region.*
- *Understanding "tilia heterophylla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tortricidae *(noun)*

Leaf rollers and codling moths.

- *Understanding "tortricidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tortricidae" means with a simple example.*

toughly *(adverb)*

In a ruggedly tough manner.

- *Toughly vigorous story-telling.*
- *He answered "toughly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

tournedos *(noun)*

Thick steak cut from the beef tenderloin.

- *They discussed "tournedos" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tournedos" means with a simple example.*

transliterating *(verb)*

Rewrite in a different script.

- *Can you use "transliterating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "transliterating" when talking about this idea.*

trapezes *(noun)*

A swing used by circus acrobats.

- *Understanding "trapezes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trapezes" means with a simple example.*

trickiness *(noun)*

The quality of requiring skill or caution.

- *These puzzles are famous for their trickiness.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trickiness."*

trifolium alpinum *(noun)*

European mountain clover with fragrant usually pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trifolium alpinum."*
- *The article explained what "trifolium alpinum" means with a simple example.*

trustor *(noun)*

(law) a person who creates a trust by giving real or personal property in trust to a trustee for the benefit of a beneficiary; a person who gives such property is said to settle it on the trustee.

- *They discussed "trustor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trustor" to mean (law) a person who creates a trust by giving real....*

twilit *(adjective)*

Lighted by or as if by twilight; -Henry Fielding.

- *A boat on a twilit river.*
- *The speaker chose "twilit" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

typicality *(noun)*

The state of being that is typical.

- *Understanding "typicality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "typicality" to mean the state of being that is typical.*

---

unadapted *(adjective)*

Not having adapted to new conditions.

- *Would you call this situation "unadapted"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unadapted" when it is not having adapted to new conditions.*

---

unaggressive *(adjective)*

Not aggressive; not given to fighting or assertiveness.

- *The speaker chose "unaggressive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unaggressive" when it is not aggressive; not given to fighting or assertiveness.*

---

unbelted *(adjective)*

Lacking a belt.

- *Unbelted jackets are in this season.*
- *A "unbelted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unconsumed *(adjective)*

Not consumed.

- *The speaker chose "unconsumed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unconsumed" when it is not consumed.*

---

unconventionality *(noun)*

Originality by virtue of being unconventional.

- *They discussed "unconventionality" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "unconventionality" means with a simple example.*

---

underperformers *(noun)*

A business that is less successful than expected.

- *The article explained what "underperformers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "underperformers" during the group presentation.*

---

ungracefully *(adverb)*

Without grace; rigidly.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "ungracefully" naturally.*
- *Using "ungracefully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unhesitating *(adjective)*

Characterized by quickness and firmness.

- *His reply was unhesitating.*
- *The speaker chose "unhesitating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unliving *(verb)*

Live so as to annul some previous behavior.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unliving" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unliving" when talking about this idea.*

---

untenanted *(adjective)*

Not leased to or occupied by a tenant.

- *Very little unclaimed and untenanted land.*
- *Students compared "untenanted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uphills *(noun)*

The upward slope of a hill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uphills."*

- *They discussed "uphills" during the group presentation.*

---

uraninite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of uranium oxide and trace amounts of radium and thorium and polonium and lead and helium; uraninite in massive form is called pitchblende which is the chief uranium ore.

- *The article explained what "uraninite" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "uraninite" during the group presentation.*

---

vasa vasorum *(noun)*

Any small blood vessel ramifying on the outside of a major artery or vein.

- *He looked up "vasa vasorum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasa vasorum."*

---

viands *(noun)*

A stock or supply of foods.

- *The article explained what "viands" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "viands" during the group presentation.*

---

vireo solitarius *(noun)*

Of eastern North America having a bluish-grey head and mostly green body.

- *He looked up "vireo solitarius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vireo solitarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viscum *(noun)*

Type genus of the Viscaceae: Old World evergreen shrubs parasitic on many trees including oaks but especially apple trees, poplars, aspens and cottonwoods.

- *The article explained what "viscum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "viscum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

viscum album *(noun)*

Old World parasitic shrub having branching greenish stems with leathery leaves and waxy white glutinous berries; the traditional mistletoe of Christmas.

- *In class, the teacher used "viscum album" to mean old world parasitic shrub having branching greenish....*
- *The article explained what "viscum album" means with a simple example.*

---

visored *(adjective)*

Having or provided with a visor or a visor of a particular kind.

- *Their spic, red-visored caps.*
- *Would you call this situation "visored"? Explain why.*

---

voiles *(noun)*

A light semitransparent fabric.

- *He looked up "voiles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voiles."*

---

warehousemen *(noun)*

A workman who manages or works in a warehouse.

- *The article explained what "warehousemen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warehousemen" to mean a workman who manages or works in a warehouse.*

---

weewee *(noun)*

Liquid excretory product.

- *In class, the teacher used "weewee" to mean liquid excretory product.*
- *He looked up "weewee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wilfulness *(noun)*

The trait of being prone to disobedience and lack of discipline.

- *Understanding "wilfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wilfulness" to mean the trait of being prone to disobedience and lack....*

---

william shakspere *(noun)*

English poet and dramatist considered one of the greatest English writers (1564-1616).

- *The article explained what "william shakspere" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william shakspere" to mean english poet and dramatist considered one of the....*

---

winterizing *(verb)*

Prepare for winter.

- *The coach explained when to use "winterizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "winterizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wirework *(noun)*

Mesh netting made of wires.

- *Understanding "wirework" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wirework" to mean mesh netting made of wires.*

---

yays *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *He looked up "yays" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yucatec *(noun)*

A member of the Mayan people of the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "yucatec" to mean a member of the mayan people of the yucatan....*
- *Understanding "yucatec" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zaftig *(adjective)*

(of a female body) healthily plump and vigorous ; - Robt.A.Hamilton.

- *The speaker chose "zaftig" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "zaftig" approach may work better in this case.*

---

zealands *(noun)*

The largest island of Denmark and the site of Copenhagen.

- *He looked up "zealands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zealands."*

---

zygomorphic *(adjective)*

Capable of division into symmetrical halves by only one longitudinal plane passing through the axis.

- *A "zygomorphic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "zygomorphic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

acanthosis nigricans *(noun)*

A skin disease characterized by dark wartlike patches in the body folds; can be benign or malignant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthosis nigricans."*
- *They discussed "acanthosis nigricans" during the group presentation.*

---

acclimatising *(verb)*

Get used to a certain climate.

- *Learners should practice how to use "acclimatising" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "acclimatising" until he saw an example.*

---

actinomorphic *(adjective)*

Capable of division into symmetrical halves by any longitudinal plane passing through the axis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "actinomorphic" when it is capable of division into symmetrical halves by any....*
- *Students compared "actinomorphic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

afeared *(adjective)*

A pronunciation of afraid.

- *Students compared "afeared" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "afeared" when it is a pronunciation of afraid.*

---

airmanship *(noun)*

The art of operating aircraft.

- *In class, the teacher used "airmanship" to mean the art of operating aircraft.*
- *They discussed "airmanship" during the group presentation.*

---

althaea *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Althaea; similar to but having smaller flowers than genus Alcea.

- *In class, the teacher used "althaea" to mean any of various plants of the genus althaea; similar....*
- *Understanding "althaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

americanas *(noun)*

Any artifact (such as books or furniture or art) that is distinctive of America.

- *In class, the teacher used "americanas" to mean any artifact (such as books or furniture or art)....*
- *The article explained what "americanas" means with a simple example.*

---

aneuploid *(adjective)*

Having a chromosome number that is not an exact multiple of the haploid number.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aneuploid."*
- *Would you call this situation "aneuploid"? Explain why.*

---

annaba *(noun)*

A port city of northeastern Algeria near the Tunisian border.

- *The article explained what "annaba" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "annaba" to mean a port city of northeastern algeria near the....*

---

antedate *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

- *The coach explained when to use "antedate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "antedate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anthemis nobilis *(noun)*

Eurasian plant with apple-scented foliage and white-rayed flowers and feathery leaves used medicinally; in some classification systems placed in genus Anthemis.

- *The article explained what "anthemis nobilis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anthemis nobilis" to mean eurasian plant with apple-scented foliage and....*

---

approvers *(noun)*

An authority with power to approve.

- *He looked up "approvers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "approvers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arbitrable *(adjective)*

Appropriate for or subject to settlement by arbitration.

- *An arbitrable wage and health benefits policy.*
- *An arbitrable dispute.*

---

arteriole *(noun)*

One of the small thin-walled arteries that end in capillaries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arteriole."*
- *The article explained what "arteriole" means with a simple example.*

---

asahikawa *(noun)*

A city on western Hokkaido that is the center of a fertile agricultural area.

- *Understanding "asahikawa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "asahikawa" means with a simple example.*

asclepias tuberosa *(noun)*

Erect perennial of eastern and southern United States having showy orange flowers.

- *Understanding "asclepias tuberosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asclepias tuberosa" to mean erect perennial of eastern and southern united....*

athirst *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'for') extremely desirous.

- *Athirst for knowledge.*
- *A "athirst" approach may work better in this case.*

authenticators *(noun)*

One who determines authenticity (as of works of art) or who guarantees validity.

- *In class, the teacher used "authenticators" to mean one who determines authenticity (as of works of....*
- *They discussed "authenticators" during the group presentation.*

azadirachta *(noun)*

Genus of large important East Indian trees: neem trees.

- *Understanding "azadirachta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "azadirachta" means with a simple example.*

babe zaharias *(noun)*

Outstanding United States athlete (1914-1956).

- *They discussed "babe zaharias" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "babe zaharias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

backstitch *(noun)*

An overlapping stitch made by starting the next stitch at the middle of the preceding one.

- *In class, the teacher used "backstitch" to mean an overlapping stitch made by starting the next....*
- *The article explained what "backstitch" means with a simple example.*

bactericide *(noun)*

Any chemical agent that destroys bacteria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bactericide."*
- *He looked up "bactericide" because he had never seen it before.*

bambusa *(noun)*

Tall tender clumping bamboos.

- *They discussed "bambusa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bambusa" because he had never seen it before.*

barbes *(verb)*

Provide with barbs.

- *He did not know how to use "barbes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "barbes" in real sentences.*

batiks *(noun)*

A dyed fabric; a removable wax is used where the dye is not wanted.

- *Understanding "batiks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "batiks" means with a simple example.*

becketts *(noun)*

A playwright and novelist (born in Ireland) who lived in France; wrote plays for the theater of the absurd (1906-1989).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "becketts."*
- *He looked up "becketts" because he had never seen it before.*

bennys *(noun)*

East Indian annual erect herb; source of sesame seed or benniseed and sesame oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bennys."*
- *He looked up "bennys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beta-hydroxybutyric acid *(noun)*

Beta derivative of hydroxybutyric acid that is found in the blood and urine in some cases of impaired metabolism.

- *The article explained what "beta-hydroxybutyric acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beta-hydroxybutyric acid" to mean beta derivative of hydroxybutyric acid that is....*

---

bewailing *(verb)*

Regret strongly.

- *The coach explained when to use "bewailing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "bewailing" until he saw an example.*

---

bicorne *(noun)*

A cocked hat with the brim turned up to form two points.

- *In class, the teacher used "bicorne" to mean a cocked hat with the brim turned up to form two points.*
- *They discussed "bicorne" during the group presentation.*

---

birdbrain *(noun)*

A person with confused ideas; incapable of serious thought.

- *They discussed "birdbrain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "birdbrain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blazons *(noun)*

The official symbols of a family, state, etc.

- *They discussed "blazons" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blazons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bootlaces *(noun)*

A long lace for fastening boots.

- *Understanding "bootlaces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bootlaces."*

---

bouvier des flandres *(noun)*

Rough-coated breed used originally in Belgium for herding and guarding cattle.

- *They discussed "bouvier des flandres" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bouvier des flandres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bowstrings *(noun)*

The string of an archer's bow.

- *Understanding "bowstrings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowstrings."*

---

boxful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a box.

- *Understanding "boxful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boxful."*

---

bragger *(noun)*

A very boastful and talkative person.

- *He looked up "bragger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bragger."*

---

branta canadensis *(noun)*

Common greyish-brown wild goose of North America with a loud, trumpeting call.

- *The article explained what "branta canadensis" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "branta canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brass knucks *(noun)*

A small metal weapon; worn over the knuckles on the back of the hand.

- *Understanding "brass knucks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brass knucks."*

---

breughel *(noun)*

Flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).

- *In class, the teacher used "breughel" to mean flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).*
- *The article explained what "breughel" means with a simple example.*

---

breughel the elder *(noun)*

Flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).

- *The article explained what "breughel the elder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "breughel the elder" during the group presentation.*

---

bridling *(verb)*

Anger or take offense.

- *In everyday English, people use "bridling" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bridling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bungees *(noun)*

An elasticized rope.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bungees."*
- *He looked up "bungees" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bunglers *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

- *Understanding "bunglers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bunglers."*

---

calculous *(adjective)*

Relating to or caused by or having a calculus or calculi.

- *A "calculous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "calculous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

calliper *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring the distance between two points (often used in the plural).

- *He looked up "calliper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "calliper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cardiomegaly *(noun)*

An abnormal enlargement of the heart.

- *Mild cardiomegaly is common in athletes.*
- *They discussed "cardiomegaly" during the group presentation.*

---

cartwheeled *(verb)*

Do cartwheels: perform an acrobatic movement using both hands and feet.

- *She tried to use "cartwheeled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cartwheeled" in real sentences.*

---

ceric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing cerium especially with valence 4.

- *Would you call this situation "ceric"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "ceric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cestodes *(noun)*

Ribbonlike flatworms that are parasitic in the intestines of humans and other vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "cestodes" to mean ribbonlike flatworms that are parasitic in the....*
- *They discussed "cestodes" during the group presentation.*

cheviots *(noun)*

A range of hills on the border between England and Scotland.

- *They discussed "cheviots" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheviots."*

chilliness *(noun)*

A lack of affection or enthusiasm.

- *The chilliness of early morning.*
- *Understanding "chilliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chlamydospores *(noun)*

Thick-walled asexual resting spore of certain fungi and algae.

- *They discussed "chlamydospores" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chlamydospores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chlorophylls *(noun)*

Any of a group of green pigments found in photosynthetic organisms; there are four naturally occurring forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorophylls."*
- *He looked up "chlorophylls" because he had never seen it before.*

cincture *(noun)*

A band of material around the waist that strengthens a skirt or trousers.

- *The article explained what "cincture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cincture" to mean a band of material around the waist that....*

clawbacks *(noun)*

Finding a way to take money back from people that they were given in another way.

- *The article explained what "clawbacks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clawbacks" to mean finding a way to take money back from people that....*

coagula *(noun)*

A lump of material formed from the content of a liquid.

- *In class, the teacher used "coagula" to mean a lump of material formed from the content of a liquid.*
- *He looked up "coagula" because he had never seen it before.*

cobwebby *(adjective)*

So thin as to transmit light.

- *A "cobwebby" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cobwebby" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

common winterberry holly *(noun)*

A holly shrub.

- *In class, the teacher used "common winterberry holly" to mean a holly shrub.*
- *They discussed "common winterberry holly" during the group presentation.*

consignees *(noun)*

The person to whom merchandise is delivered over.

- *Understanding "consignees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "consignees" to mean the person to whom merchandise is delivered over.*

coordinations *(noun)*

The skillful and effective interaction of movements.

- *In class, the teacher used "coordinations" to mean the skillful and effective interaction of movements.*
- *The article explained what "coordinations" means with a simple example.*

---

coppered *(verb)*

Coat with a layer of copper.

- *The coach explained when to use "coppered" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "coppered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

couchant *(adjective)*

Lying on the stomach with head raised with legs pointed forward.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "couchant."*
- *Students compared "couchant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

counterman *(noun)*

Someone who attends a counter (as in a diner).

- *He looked up "counterman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "counterman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

counterplay *(noun)*

(chess) an attack that is intended to counter the opponent's advantage in another part of the board.

- *In class, the teacher used "counterplay" to mean (chess) an attack that is intended to counter the....*
- *The article explained what "counterplay" means with a simple example.*

---

courante *(noun)*

A court dance of the 16th century; consisted of short advances and retreats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "courante."*
- *He looked up "courante" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cowslips *(noun)*

Swamp plant of Europe and North America having bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups.

- *Understanding "cowslips" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cowslips" because he had never seen it before.*

---

craniums *(noun)*

The part of the skull that encloses the brain.

- *Understanding "craniums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craniums."*

---

crenellations *(noun)*

The action of constructing ramparts with gaps for firing guns or arrows.

- *The article explained what "crenellations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crenellations" during the group presentation.*

---

cucurbits *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Cucurbitaceae.

- *Understanding "cucurbits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cucurbits" to mean any plant of the family cucurbitaceae.*

---

curandera *(noun)*

A Mexican woman who practices healing techniques inherited from the Mayans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curandera."*
- *They discussed "curandera" during the group presentation.*

---

cutwork *(noun)*

Embroidery in which the design is outlined in a buttonhole stitch and the intervening material is cut away.

- *The article explained what "cutwork" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cutwork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cyprinidae *(noun)*

A family of fish including: carp; tench; roach; rudd; dace.

- *Understanding "cyprinidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cyprinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

cytokinins *(noun)*

Any of a class of plant hormones that promote cell division and delay the senescence of leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytokinins."*
- *They discussed "cytokinins" during the group presentation.*

dactyls *(noun)*

A metrical unit with stressed-unstressed-unstressed syllables.

- *In class, the teacher used "dactyls" to mean a metrical unit with stressed-unstressed-unstressed....*
- *The article explained what "dactyls" means with a simple example.*

dandyism *(noun)*

The manner and dress of a fop or dandy.

- *They discussed "dandyism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dandyism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

daytimes *(noun)*

The time after sunrise and before sunset while it is light outside.

- *In class, the teacher used "daytimes" to mean the time after sunrise and before sunset while it....*
- *The article explained what "daytimes" means with a simple example.*

dealed *(verb)*

Distribute cards to the players in a game.

- *Can you use "dealed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "dealed" when talking about this idea.*

debaser *(noun)*

A person who lowers the quality or character or value (as by adding cheaper metal to coins).

- *In class, the teacher used "debaser" to mean a person who lowers the quality or character or....*
- *The article explained what "debaser" means with a simple example.*

declamations *(noun)*

Recitation of a speech from memory with studied gestures and intonation as an exercise in elocution or rhetoric.

- *Understanding "declamations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "declamations" means with a simple example.*

deepwater pipefish *(noun)*

A fish 8 inches long; found from eastern Florida to western Caribbean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deepwater pipefish."*
- *They discussed "deepwater pipefish" during the group presentation.*

defilade *(noun)*

The arrangement of defensive fortifications to protect against enemy fire.

- *He looked up "defilade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "defilade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dermatome *(noun)*

A surgical instrument used to cut very thin slices of skin.

- *He looked up "dermatome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dermatome."*

desiccating *(verb)*

Preserve by removing all water and liquids from.

- *The coach explained when to use "desiccating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "desiccating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

desists *(verb)*

Choose not to consume.

- *He did not know how to use "desists" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "desists" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

diaphoresis *(noun)*

The process of the sweat glands of the skin secreting a salty fluid.

- *The article explained what "diaphoresis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diaphoresis" to mean the process of the sweat glands of the skin....*

---

dirts *(noun)*

The state of being covered with unclean things.

- *He looked up "dirts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dirts."*

---

disconnectedness *(noun)*

State of being disconnected.

- *He looked up "disconnectedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disconnectedness."*

---

discreteness *(noun)*

The state of being several and distinct.

- *Understanding "discreteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "discreteness" during the group presentation.*

---

dishtowel *(noun)*

A towel for drying dishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dishtowel."*
- *They discussed "dishtowel" during the group presentation.*

---

disillusions *(noun)*

Freeing from false belief or illusions.

- *In class, the teacher used "disillusions" to mean freeing from false belief or illusions.*
- *The article explained what "disillusions" means with a simple example.*

---

disintegrations *(noun)*

A loss (or serious disruption) of organization in some system.

- *The article explained what "disintegrations" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "disintegrations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disorientate *(verb)*

Cause to be lost or disoriented.

- *Can you use "disorientate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "disorientate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disport *(verb)*

Occupy in an agreeable, entertaining or pleasant fashion.

- *He did not know how to use "disport" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disport" in real sentences.*

---

dissociable *(adjective)*

Capable of being divided or dissociated.

- *Often drugs and crime are not dissociable.*

- *Would you call this situation "dissociable"? Explain why.*

---

distraint *(noun)*

The seizure and holding of property as security for payment of a debt or satisfaction of a claim.

- *In class, the teacher used "distraint" to mean the seizure and holding of property as security for....*
- *They discussed "distraint" during the group presentation.*

---

dorados *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Reticulum and Pictor; contains most of the Large Magellanic Cloud.

- *He looked up "dorados" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dorados."*

---

dorsoventral *(adjective)*

Extending from the back to the belly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dorsoventral."*
- *Students compared "dorsoventral" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dronabinol *(noun)*

Psychoactive substance present in marijuana; used therapeutically to control nausea associated with cancer therapy.

- *Understanding "dronabinol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dronabinol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drudges *(noun)*

A laborer who is obliged to do menial work.

- *In class, the teacher used "drudges" to mean a laborer who is obliged to do menial work.*
- *Understanding "drudges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drydocking *(verb)*

Maneuver (a ship) into a drydock.

- *She tried to use "drydocking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drydocking" in real sentences.*

---

dunderheads *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dunderheads."*
- *They discussed "dunderheads" during the group presentation.*

---

durres *(noun)*

Port city in western Albania on the Adriatic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "durres."*
- *Understanding "durres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earthborn *(adjective)*

Of earthly origin (as mortals are).

- *Earthborn existence.*
- *Earthborn beings.*

---

eastern woodrat *(noun)*

Large greyish-brown wood rat of the southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "eastern woodrat" to mean large greyish-brown wood rat of the southeastern....*
- *The article explained what "eastern woodrat" means with a simple example.*

---

eighter *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "eighter" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of seven and one.*
- *The article explained what "eighter" means with a simple example.*

---

embezzles *(verb)*

Appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use.

- *He did not know how to use "embezzles" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "embezzles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

emigrations *(noun)*

Migration from a place (especially migration from your native country in order to settle in another).

- *He looked up "emigrations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "emigrations" during the group presentation.*

---

enamine *(noun)*

An amine containing the double bond linkage -C=C-N-.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enamine."*
- *He looked up "enamine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

endocarp *(noun)*

The hard inner (usually woody) layer of the pericarp of some fruits (as peaches or plums or cherries or olives) that contains the seed.

- *He looked up "endocarp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "endocarp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

englishwomen *(noun)*

A woman who is a native or inhabitant of England.

- *In class, the teacher used "englishwomen" to mean a woman who is a native or inhabitant of england.*
- *The article explained what "englishwomen" means with a simple example.*

---

entombing *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *In everyday English, people use "entombing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "entombing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

entwines *(verb)*

Spin,wind, or twist together.

- *Can you use "entwines" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "entwines" when talking about this idea.*

---

epididymitis *(noun)*

Painful inflammation of the epididymis.

- *He looked up "epididymitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "epididymitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eproms *(noun)*

(computer science) a read-only memory chip that can be erased by ultraviolet light and programmed again with new data.

- *Understanding "eproms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eproms" during the group presentation.*

---

equidae *(noun)*

Horses; asses; zebras; extinct animals.

- *Understanding "equidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "equidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erivan *(noun)*

Capital of Armenia.

- *The article explained what "erivan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "erivan" during the group presentation.*

---

evergreen winterberry *(noun)*

Evergreen holly of eastern North America with oblong leathery leaves and small black berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "evergreen winterberry" to mean evergreen holly of eastern north america with....*
- *They discussed "evergreen winterberry" during the group presentation.*

---

exultantly *(adverb)*

In an exultant manner.

- *Place "exultantly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "exultantly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

family cyprinidae *(noun)*

A family of fish including: carp; tench; roach; rudd; dace.

- *He looked up "family cyprinidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cyprinidae."*

---

family equidae *(noun)*

Horses; asses; zebras; extinct animals.

- *He looked up "family equidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family equidae."*

---

family lauraceae *(noun)*

A family of Lauraceae.

- *The article explained what "family lauraceae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "family lauraceae" during the group presentation.*

---

fearsomely *(adverb)*

In a fearsome manner.

- *A sabre slammed fearsomely through the thicket in all directions.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "fearsomely" in the final chapter.*

---

fictionalize *(verb)*

Convert into the form or the style of a novel.

- *The writer fictionalized the lives of his parents in his latest novel.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fictionalize" when talking about this idea.*

---

ficus bengalensis *(noun)*

East Indian tree that puts out aerial shoots that grow down into the soil forming additional trunks.

- *They discussed "ficus bengalensis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ficus bengalensis" to mean east indian tree that puts out aerial shoots that....*

---

flaccidity *(noun)*

A flabby softness.

- *Understanding "flaccidity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flaccidity" during the group presentation.*

---

fleed *(verb)*

Run away quickly.

- *She tried to use "fleed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "fleed" until he saw an example.*

---

flyspeck *(noun)*

A tiny dark speck made by the excrement of a fly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flyspeck."*
- *He looked up "flyspeck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fogeys *(noun)*

Someone whose style is out of fashion.

- *They discussed "fogeys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fogeys" to mean someone whose style is out of fashion.*

forayed *(verb)*

Steal goods; take as spoils.

- *She tried to use "forayed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "forayed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

funfairs *(noun)*

A commercially operated park with stalls and shows for amusement.

- *He looked up "funfairs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "funfairs" to mean a commercially operated park with stalls and shows....*

fussier *(adjective)*

Exacting especially about details.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fussier."*
- *A "fussier" approach may work better in this case.*

galactosemia *(noun)*

A genetic disease (autosomal recessive) in which an enzyme needed to metabolize galactose is deficient or absent; typically develops shortly after birth.

- *He looked up "galactosemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galactosemia."*

gaultheria *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of creeping or upright evergreen shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaultheria" to mean widely distributed genus of creeping or upright....*
- *He looked up "gaultheria" because he had never seen it before.*

genus althaea *(noun)*

Hollyhocks; in some classification systems synonymous with genus Alcea.

- *Understanding "genus althaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus althaea" means with a simple example.*

genus azadirachta *(noun)*

Genus of large important East Indian trees: neem trees.

- *He looked up "genus azadirachta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus azadirachta" during the group presentation.*

genus bambusa *(noun)*

Tall tender clumping bamboos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bambusa."*
- *They discussed "genus bambusa" during the group presentation.*

genus gaultheria *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of creeping or upright evergreen shrubs.

- *Understanding "genus gaultheria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gaultheria" to mean widely distributed genus of creeping or upright....*

genus iliamna *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs or subshrubs; some often placed in other genera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus iliamna."*
- *They discussed "genus iliamna" during the group presentation.*

genus lactarius *(noun)*

Large genus of agarics that have white spore and contain a white or milky juice when cut or broken; includes both edible and poisonous species.

- *He looked up "genus lactarius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus lactarius" during the group presentation.*

genus micrococcus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Micrococcaceae.

- *He looked up "genus micrococcus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus micrococcus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus palaemon *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Palaemonidae; widely distributed genus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus palaemon."*
- *He looked up "genus palaemon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus physa *(noun)*

Type genus of the Physidae; freshwater air-breathing snails.

- *They discussed "genus physa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus physa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus salsola *(noun)*

Chiefly Old World herbs or shrubs: saltworts.

- *The article explained what "genus salsola" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus salsola" to mean chiefly old world herbs or shrubs: saltworts.*

---

genus thunnus *(noun)*

Tunas: warm-blooded fishes.

- *They discussed "genus thunnus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus thunnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gimbaled *(adjective)*

Supported on gimbals and remaining steady or level when the base tips.

- *A "gimbaled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "gimbaled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gladsome *(adjective)*

Experiencing or expressing gladness or joy.

- *A gladsome smile.*
- *A gladsome occasion.*

---

glamorise *(verb)*

Make glamorous and attractive.

- *In everyday English, people use "glamorise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "glamorise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

goatherds *(noun)*

A person who tends a flock of goats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goatherds."*
- *Understanding "goatherds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greenfly *(noun)*

Greenish aphid; pest on garden and crop plants.

- *Understanding "greenfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greenfly" to mean greenish aphid; pest on garden and crop plants.*

---

grubbed *(verb)*

Ask for and get free; be a parasite.

- *He did not know how to use "grubbed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "grubbed" and when to wait.*

---

gutsiest *(adjective)*

Marked by courage and determination in the face of difficulties or danger; robust and uninhibited; ; -Judith Crist.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gutsiest" when it is marked by courage and determination in the face of....*

- *A "gutsiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gynoecium *(noun)*

A female gametoecium.

- *He looked up "gynoecium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gynoecium" during the group presentation.*

---

haling *(verb)*

To cause to do through pressure or necessity, by physical, moral or intellectual means :.

- *In everyday English, people use "haling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "haling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hankers *(verb)*

Desire strongly or persistently.

- *The coach explained when to use "hankers" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "hankers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hardings *(noun)*

29th President of the United States; two of his appointees were involved in the Teapot Dome scandal (1865-1823).

- *Understanding "hardings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hardings" means with a simple example.*

---

harkat-ul-jihad-e-islami *(noun)*

An extremist militant group in Pakistan occupied Kashmir that seeks an Islamic government and that has had close links and fought with the Taliban in Afghanistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "harkat-ul-jihad-e-islami" to mean an extremist militant group in pakistan occupied....*
- *He looked up "harkat-ul-jihad-e-islami" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harlotry *(noun)*

Offering sexual intercourse for pay.

- *The article explained what "harlotry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "harlotry" during the group presentation.*

---

hatchings *(noun)*

The production of young from an egg.

- *They discussed "hatchings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hatchings" to mean the production of young from an egg.*

---

hemianopia *(noun)*

Blindness in one half of the visual field of one or both eyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemianopia."*
- *Understanding "hemianopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

highboy *(noun)*

A tall chest of drawers divided into two sections and supported on four legs.

- *Understanding "highboy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highboy."*

---

hobnobbed *(verb)*

Rub elbows with.

- *Can you use "hobnobbed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hobnobbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

humin *(noun)*

A black humic substance that is not soluble in water.

- *They discussed "humin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "humin" means with a simple example.*

---

hydroxybutyric acid *(noun)*

Hydroxy derivative of butyric acid.

- *Understanding "hydroxybutyric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hydroxybutyric acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypogastric plexus *(noun)*

A plexus of nerves serving the pelvic viscera.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypogastric plexus" to mean a plexus of nerves serving the pelvic viscera.*
- *He looked up "hypogastric plexus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

idealizations *(noun)*

A portrayal of something as ideal.

- *In class, the teacher used "idealizations" to mean a portrayal of something as ideal.*
- *He looked up "idealizations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

idolatries *(noun)*

The worship of idols; the worship of images that are not God.

- *He looked up "idolatries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "idolatries" to mean the worship of idols; the worship of images that....*

---

iliamna *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs or subshrubs; some often placed in other genera.

- *They discussed "iliamna" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "iliamna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

imbibition *(noun)*

The act of consuming liquids.

- *In class, the teacher used "imbibition" to mean the act of consuming liquids.*
- *He looked up "imbibition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

impiously *(adverb)*

In an impious manner.

- *The young members challenged their leader impiously.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "impiously" naturally.*

---

importuned *(verb)*

Beg persistently and urgently.

- *In everyday English, people use "importuned" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "importuned" until he saw an example.*

---

incrustations *(noun)*

A hard outer layer that covers something.

- *Understanding "incrustations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incrustations" to mean a hard outer layer that covers something.*

---

indumentum *(noun)*

A covering of fine hairs (or sometimes scales) as on a leaf or insect.

- *Understanding "indumentum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "indumentum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instantiates *(verb)*

Find an instance of (a word or particular usage of a word).

- *This word instantiates the usage that the linguists claimed to be typical for a certain dialect.*
- *Can you use "instantiates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

insurrectional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or given to insurrection.

- *Students compared "insurrectional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "insurrectional" when it is of or relating to or given to insurrection.*

---

intubating *(verb)*

Introduce a cannula or tube into.

- *In everyday English, people use "intubating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "intubating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

invar *(noun)*

An alloy of iron and nickel having a low coefficient of thermal expansion; used in tuning forks and measuring tapes and other instruments.

- *He looked up "invar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "invar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ipomoea imperialis *(noun)*

Hybrid from Ipomoea nil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ipomoea imperialis."*
- *They discussed "ipomoea imperialis" during the group presentation.*

---

isomerized *(verb)*

Cause to change into an isomer.

- *In everyday English, people use "isomerized" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "isomerized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

jamberry *(noun)*

Annual of Mexico and southern United States having edible purplish viscid fruit resembling small tomatoes.

- *Understanding "jamberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jamberry" to mean annual of mexico and southern united states having....*

---

jerkers *(noun)*

Someone who gives a strong sudden pull.

- *Understanding "jerkers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jerkers" means with a simple example.*

---

jessye norman *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (born in 1945).

- *He looked up "jessye norman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jessye norman" to mean united states operatic soprano (born in 1945).*

---

jointed charlock *(noun)*

Eurasian weed having yellow or mauve or white flowers and podlike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "jointed charlock" to mean eurasian weed having yellow or mauve or white....*
- *Understanding "jointed charlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jonathans *(noun)*

Red late-ripening apple; primarily eaten raw.

- *In class, the teacher used "jonathans" to mean red late-ripening apple; primarily eaten raw.*
- *The article explained what "jonathans" means with a simple example.*

---

jousted *(verb)*

Joust against somebody in a tournament by fighting on horseback.

- *The coach explained when to use "jousted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "jousted" until he saw an example.*

---

kaons *(noun)*

An unstable meson produced as the result of a high-energy particle collision.

- *In class, the teacher used "kaons" to mean an unstable meson produced as the result of a....*
- *Understanding "kaons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kartikeya *(noun)*

Hindu god of bravery.

- *They discussed "kartikeya" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kartikeya" means with a simple example.*

kbos *(noun)*

Any of many minor planets in the Kuiper belt outside the orbit of Neptune at the edge of the solar system.

- *They discussed "kbos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kbos" because he had never seen it before.*

ketches *(noun)*

A sailing vessel with two masts; the mizzen is forward of the rudderpost.

- *They discussed "ketches" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ketches" to mean a sailing vessel with two masts; the mizzen is....*

kettledrum *(noun)*

A large hemispherical brass or copper percussion instrument with a drumhead that can be tuned by adjusting the tension on it.

- *The article explained what "kettledrum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kettledrum" to mean a large hemispherical brass or copper percussion....*

kittenish *(adjective)*

Playful like a lively kitten.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kittenish."*
- *A "kittenish" approach may work better in this case.*

knickknack *(noun)*

A small inexpensive mass-produced article.

- *He looked up "knickknack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knickknack."*

knucks *(noun)*

A small metal weapon; worn over the knuckles on the back of the hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knucks."*
- *He looked up "knucks" because he had never seen it before.*

lactarius *(noun)*

Large genus of agarics that have white spore and contain a white or milky juice when cut or broken; includes both edible and poisonous species.

- *Understanding "lactarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lactarius" means with a simple example.*

larrea tridentata *(noun)*

Desert shrub of southwestern United States and New Mexico having persistent resinous aromatic foliage and small yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larrea tridentata."*
- *He looked up "larrea tridentata" because he had never seen it before.*

larvicide *(noun)*

A chemical used to kill larval pests.

- *They discussed "larvicide" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "larvicide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lauraceae *(noun)*

A family of Lauraceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lauraceae."*
- *Understanding "lauraceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

laymans *(noun)*

Someone who is not a clergyman or a professional person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laymans."*
- *The article explained what "laymans" means with a simple example.*

---

lengthily *(adverb)*

In a lengthy or prolix manner.

- *The argument went on lengthily.*
- *Place "lengthily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

leucocytes *(noun)*

Blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body's defense system.

- *Understanding "leucocytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leucocytes" means with a simple example.*

---

lilium canadense *(noun)*

Common lily of the eastern United States having nodding yellow or reddish flowers spotted with brown.

- *In class, the teacher used "lilium canadense" to mean common lily of the eastern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "lilium canadense" means with a simple example.*

---

linnaea borealis americana *(noun)*

Similar to the twinflower of northern Europe and Asia.

- *Understanding "linnaea borealis americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linnaea borealis americana" to mean similar to the twinflower of northern europe and asia.*

---

lisu *(noun)*

A Loloish language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lisu."*
- *He looked up "lisu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lorado taft *(noun)*

United States sculptor (1860-1936).

- *In class, the teacher used "lorado taft" to mean united states sculptor (1860-1936).*
- *The article explained what "lorado taft" means with a simple example.*

---

louisianan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Louisiana.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louisianan."*
- *He looked up "louisianan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lycanthropes *(noun)*

A monster able to change appearance from human to wolf and back again.

- *In class, the teacher used "lycanthropes" to mean a monster able to change appearance from human to....*
- *They discussed "lycanthropes" during the group presentation.*

---

lymphocytosis *(noun)*

An abnormal increase in the number of lymphocytes in the circulating blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lymphocytosis."*
- *The article explained what "lymphocytosis" means with a simple example.*

---

maltreat *(verb)*

Treat badly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "maltreat" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "maltreat" until he saw an example.*

---

mammut americanum *(noun)*

Mastodon of North America; in some classifications considered a mammoth rather than a mastodon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mammut americanum."*

- *The article explained what “mammut americanum” means with a simple example.*

---

mantinea *(noun)*

The site of three famous battles among Greek city-states: in 418 BC and 362 BC and 207 BC.

- *They discussed “mantinea” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “mantinea” means with a simple example.*

---

mellowness *(noun)*

The property of a sensation that is rich and pleasing.

- *The cheap wine had no body, no mellowness.*
- *A mellowness of light and shade not attainable in marble.*

---

menisci *(noun)*

(optics) a lens that is concave on one side and convex on the other.

- *In class, the teacher used “menisci” to mean (optics) a lens that is concave on one side and....*
- *The article explained what “menisci” means with a simple example.*

---

mesencephalon *(noun)*

The middle portion of the brain.

- *He looked up “mesencephalon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mesencephalon.”*

---

methyldopa *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Aldomet) used in the treatment of high blood pressure.

- *They discussed “methyldopa” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “methyldopa.”*

---

micrococcus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Micrococcaceae.

- *Understanding “micrococcus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “micrococcus” means with a simple example.*

---

midfields *(noun)*

(sports) the middle part of a playing field (as in football or lacrosse).

- *The article explained what “midfields” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “midfields” during the group presentation.*

---

militating *(verb)*

Have force or influence; bring about an effect or change.

- *Learners should practice how to use “militating” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “militating” when talking about this idea.*

---

misapply *(verb)*

Apply to a wrong thing or person; apply badly or incorrectly.

- *You are misapplying the name of this religious group.*
- *In everyday English, people use “misapply” when talking about this idea.*

---

mislay *(verb)*

Place (something) where one cannot find it again.

- *Can you use “mislay” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “mislay” and when to wait.*

---

mock azalia *(noun)*

South African shrub having a swollen succulent stem and bearing showy pink and white flowers after the leaves fall; popular as an ornamental in tropics.

- *He looked up “mock azalia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “mock azalia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moldboard *(noun)*

Wedge formed by the curved part of a steel plow blade that turns the furrow.

- *In class, the teacher used "moldboard" to mean wedge formed by the curved part of a steel plow....*
- *They discussed "moldboard" during the group presentation.*

---

moseyed *(verb)*

Walk leisurely.

- *She tried to use "moseyed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "moseyed" when talking about this idea.*

---

mydriasis *(noun)*

Reflex pupillary dilation as a muscle pulls the iris outward; occurs in response to a decrease in light or certain drugs.

- *The article explained what "mydriasis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mydriasis" to mean reflex pupillary dilation as a muscle pulls the....*

---

nancies *(noun)*

A city in northeastern France in Lorraine.

- *They discussed "nancies" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nancies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neoteny *(noun)*

An evolutionary trend to be born earlier so that development is cut off at an earlier stage and juvenile characteristics are retained in adults of the species.

- *Understanding "neoteny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neoteny" to mean an evolutionary trend to be born earlier so that....*

---

normotensive *(adjective)*

Having normal blood pressure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "normotensive."*
- *Would you call this situation "normotensive"? Explain why.*

---

nsfs *(noun)*

An independent agency of the federal government responsible for the promotion of progress in science and engineering by supporting programs in research and education.

- *He looked up "nsfs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nsfs" to mean an independent agency of the federal government....*

---

nursemaids *(noun)*

A woman who is the custodian of children.

- *The article explained what "nursemaids" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nursemaids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obfuscations *(noun)*

The activity of obscuring people's understanding, leaving them baffled or bewildered.

- *In class, the teacher used "obfuscations" to mean the activity of obscuring people's understanding,....*
- *The article explained what "obfuscations" means with a simple example.*

---

obtrusively *(adverb)*

In an obtrusive manner.

- *He answered "obtrusively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "obtrusively" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

offprint *(noun)*

A separately printed article that originally appeared in a larger publication.

- *Understanding "offprint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "offprint" during the group presentation.*

---

ommatidia *(noun)*

Any of the numerous small cone-shaped eyes that make up the compound eyes of some arthropods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ommatidia."*
- *They discussed "ommatidia" during the group presentation.*

---

oncidium papilio *(noun)*

Orchid of South America and Trinidad having large yellow and reddish-brown flowers; sometimes placed in genus Oncidium.

- *In class, the teacher used "oncidium papilio" to mean orchid of south america and trinidad having large....*
- *They discussed "oncidium papilio" during the group presentation.*

---

oneidas *(noun)*

The Iroquoian language spoken by the Oneida.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oneidas."*
- *They discussed "oneidas" during the group presentation.*

---

ophthalmoplegia *(noun)*

Paralysis of the motor nerves of the eye.

- *Understanding "ophthalmoplegia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ophthalmoplegia" means with a simple example.*

---

orientating *(adjective)*

Positioning with respect to a reference system or determining your bearings physically or intellectually.

- *It is useful to describe something as "orientating" when it is positioning with respect to a reference system or....*
- *A "orientating" approach may work better in this case.*

---

origanum majorana *(noun)*

Aromatic European plant native to Mediterranean and Turkey; not widespread in Europe.

- *They discussed "origanum majorana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "origanum majorana."*

---

otherworldliness *(noun)*

Concern with things of the spirit.

- *In class, the teacher used "otherworldliness" to mean concern with things of the spirit.*
- *He looked up "otherworldliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

owlish *(adjective)*

Resembling an owl; solemn and wise in appearance.

- *Would you call this situation "owlish"? Explain why.*
- *A "owlish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

oxacillin *(noun)*

A form of penicillin resistant to penicillinase and effective against penicillin-resistant staphylococci.

- *The article explained what "oxacillin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oxacillin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxazepam *(noun)*

A tranquilizing drug (trade name Serax) used to treat anxiety and insomnia and alcohol withdrawal.

- *They discussed "oxazepam" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxazepam."*

---

packhorses *(noun)*

A workhorse used as a pack animal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packhorses."*
- *He looked up "packhorses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palaemon *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Palaemonidae; widely distributed genus.

- *They discussed "palaemon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "palaemon" means with a simple example.*

panhandles *(noun)*

A relatively narrow strip of land projecting from some larger area.

- *He looked up "panhandles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "panhandles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parallelizing *(verb)*

Place parallel to one another.

- *The coach explained when to use "parallelizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "parallelizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

parcheesi *(noun)*

A modern board game based on pachisi.

- *In class, the teacher used "parcheesi" to mean a modern board game based on pachisi.*
- *They discussed "parcheesi" during the group presentation.*

patroling *(verb)*

Maintain the security of by carrying out a patrol.

- *The coach explained when to use "patroling" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "patroling" until he saw an example.*

pattys *(noun)*

Small flat mass of chopped food.

- *They discussed "pattys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pattys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

percys *(noun)*

English soldier killed in a rebellion against Henry IV (1364-1403).

- *Understanding "percys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "percys" during the group presentation.*

phacoemulsification *(noun)*

Extracapsular surgery for cataracts in which ultrasonic sound breaks the cortex and nucleus of the lens into small fragments that are then vacuumed away through a small tube.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phacoemulsification."*
- *He looked up "phacoemulsification" because he had never seen it before.*

phyletic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the evolutionary development of organisms.

- *Would you call this situation "phyletic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "phyletic."*

physa *(noun)*

Any member of the genus Physa.

- *The article explained what "physa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physa" to mean any member of the genus physa.*

pilose *(adjective)*

Covered with hairs especially fine soft ones.

- *Students compared "pilose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pilose" when it is covered with hairs especially fine soft ones.*

pimozide *(noun)*

The most commonly used diphenylbutyl piperidine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pimozide."*
- *He looked up "pimozide" because he had never seen it before.*

piousness *(noun)*

Righteousness by virtue of being pious.

- *They discussed "piousness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "piousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plication *(noun)*

An angular or rounded shape made by folding.

- *A plication on her blouse.*
- *The article explained what "plication" means with a simple example.*

---

plonks *(noun)*

The noise of something dropping (as into liquid).

- *The article explained what "plonks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "plonks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pluming *(verb)*

Dress or groom with elaborate care.

- *The chimneys were pluming the sky.*
- *The engine was pluming black smoke.*

---

polymerizations *(noun)*

A chemical process that combines several monomers to form a polymer or polymeric compound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polymerizations."*
- *The article explained what "polymerizations" means with a simple example.*

---

popularizers *(noun)*

Someone who makes attractive to the general public.

- *Understanding "popularizers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "popularizers" means with a simple example.*

---

portulaca oleracea *(noun)*

Weedy trailing mat-forming herb with bright yellow flowers cultivated for its edible mildly acid leaves eaten raw or cooked especially in Indian and Greek and Middle Eastern cuisine; cosmopolitan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portulaca oleracea."*
- *Understanding "portulaca oleracea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

posterior subcapsular cataract *(noun)*

A cataract in the rear of the lens capsule.

- *The article explained what "posterior subcapsular cataract" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "posterior subcapsular cataract."*

---

prates *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *Can you use "prates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "prates" and when to wait.*

---

premisses *(noun)*

A statement that is assumed to be true and from which a conclusion can be drawn.

- *The article explained what "premisses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "premisses."*

---

probates *(noun)*

A judicial certificate saying that a will is genuine and conferring on the executors the power to administer the estate.

- *In class, the teacher used "probates" to mean a judicial certificate saying that a will is....*
- *The article explained what "probates" means with a simple example.*

---

procrustes *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a mythical giant who was a thief and murderer; he would capture people and tie them to an iron bed, stretching them or hacking off their legs to make them fit; was killed by Theseus.

- *He looked up "procrustes" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "procrustes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

progestogens *(noun)*

Any of a group of steroid hormones that have the effect of progesterone.

- *He looked up "progestogens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "progestogens" to mean any of a group of steroid hormones that have the....*

---

prophetical *(adjective)*

Foretelling events as if by supernatural intervention.

- *The speaker chose "prophetical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "prophetical" when it is foretelling events as if by supernatural intervention.*

---

propoxyphene hydrochloride *(noun)*

A mildly narcotic analgesic drug (trade name Darvon) related to methadone but less addictive.

- *They discussed "propoxyphene hydrochloride" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "propoxyphene hydrochloride" to mean a mildly narcotic analgesic drug (trade name....*

---

pyrope *(noun)*

A deep red garnet used as a gemstone.

- *They discussed "pyrope" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pyrope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyruvic acid *(noun)*

A colorless acid formed as an important intermediate in metabolism or fermentation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyruvic acid."*
- *They discussed "pyruvic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

quarrier *(noun)*

A man who works in a quarry.

- *They discussed "quarrier" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quarrier" means with a simple example.*

---

raddle *(noun)*

A red iron ore used in dyeing and marking.

- *Understanding "raddle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raddle" to mean a red iron ore used in dyeing and marking.*

---

rakishly *(adverb)*

In a rakish manner.

- *She wore her hat rakishly at an angle.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "rakishly" naturally.*

---

ranas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ranidae.

- *They discussed "ranas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ranas" to mean type genus of the ranidae.*

---

rankest *(adjective)*

Conspicuously and outrageously bad or reprehensible.

- *Students compared "rankest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rankest."*

---

razorbill *(noun)*

Black-and-white northern Atlantic auk having a compressed sharp-edged bill.

- *They discussed "razorbill" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "razorbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reconnaissances *(noun)*

The act of reconnoitring (especially to gain information about an enemy or potential enemy).

- *The article explained what "reconnaissances" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reconnaissances" to mean the act of reconnoitring (especially to gain....*

---

rectifiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being repaired or rectified.

- *Rectifiable wrongs.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rectifiable" when it is capable of being repaired or rectified.*

---

reiches *(noun)*

Austrian born psychoanalyst who lived in the United States; advocated sexual freedom and believed that cosmic energy could be concentrated in a human being (1897-1957).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reiches."*
- *They discussed "reiches" during the group presentation.*

---

reimposition *(noun)*

Imposition again.

- *In class, the teacher used "reimposition" to mean imposition again.*
- *The article explained what "reimposition" means with a simple example.*

---

reiterations *(noun)*

The act of repeating over and again (or an instance thereof).

- *The article explained what "reiterations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reiterations" during the group presentation.*

---

reline *(verb)*

Provide with a new lining.

- *The old fur coat must be relined.*
- *Reline the paper.*

---

replyed *(verb)*

React verbally.

- *Can you use "replyed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "replyed" when talking about this idea.*

---

resplendent trogon *(noun)*

Very rare Central American bird; the national bird of Guatemala.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resplendent trogon."*
- *He looked up "resplendent trogon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resuscitates *(verb)*

Cause to regain consciousness.

- *In everyday English, people use "resuscitates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "resuscitates" in real sentences.*

---

reverenced *(verb)*

Regard with feelings of respect and reverence; consider hallowed or exalted or be in awe of.

- *In everyday English, people use "reverenced" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reverenced" in real sentences.*

---

reviser *(noun)*

Someone who puts text into appropriate form for publication.

- *In class, the teacher used "reviser" to mean someone who puts text into appropriate form for....*
- *They discussed "reviser" during the group presentation.*

---

rhyolites *(noun)*

Very acid volcanic rock.

- *They discussed "rhyolites" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rhyolites" means with a simple example.*

---

rigamarole *(noun)*

A long and complicated and confusing procedure.

- *The article explained what "rigamarole" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rigamarole" to mean a long and complicated and confusing procedure.*

---

rollerbladers *(noun)*

A skater who uses Rollerblades.

- *The article explained what "rollerbladers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rollerbladers" to mean a skater who uses rollerblades.*

---

romanticists *(noun)*

An artist of the Romantic Movement or someone influenced by Romanticism.

- *He looked up "romanticists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "romanticists" to mean an artist of the romantic movement or someone....*

---

rotgut *(noun)*

Any alcoholic beverage of inferior quality.

- *They discussed "rotgut" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rotgut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sakis *(noun)*

British writer of short stories (1870-1916).

- *They discussed "sakis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sakis."*

---

salpingectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one or both Fallopian tubes.

- *The article explained what "salpingectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salpingectomy."*

---

salsola *(noun)*

Chiefly Old World herbs or shrubs: saltworts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salsola."*
- *Understanding "salsola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salsola soda *(noun)*

Bushy plant of Old World salt marshes and sea beaches having prickly leaves; burned to produce a crude soda ash.

- *In class, the teacher used "salsola soda" to mean bushy plant of old world salt marshes and sea....*
- *The article explained what "salsola soda" means with a simple example.*

---

salvors *(noun)*

Someone who salvages.

- *He looked up "salvors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvors."*

---

sanctities *(noun)*

The quality of being holy.

- *They discussed "sanctities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanctities."*

---

sanitizes *(verb)*

Make less offensive or more acceptable by removing objectionable features.

- *She tried to use "sanitizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "sanitizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

saquinavir *(noun)*

A weak protease inhibitor (trade name Invirase) used in treating HIV.

- *They discussed "saquinavir" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saquinavir" because he had never seen it before.*

sarcomeres *(noun)*

One of the segments into which a myofibril is divided.

- *Understanding "sarcomeres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcomeres."*

scoldings *(noun)*

Rebuking a person harshly.

- *In class, the teacher used "scoldings" to mean rebuking a person harshly.*
- *The article explained what "scoldings" means with a simple example.*

semiformal *(adjective)*

Moderately formal; requiring a dinner jacket.

- *He wore semiformal attire.*
- *The speaker chose "semiformal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sendup *(noun)*

A composition that imitates or misrepresents somebody's style, usually in a humorous way.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sendup."*
- *He looked up "sendup" because he had never seen it before.*

shrinkable *(adjective)*

Capable of being shrunk.

- *A shrinkable fabric.*
- *The speaker chose "shrinkable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

shufflers *(noun)*

The card player who shuffles the cards.

- *In class, the teacher used "shufflers" to mean the card player who shuffles the cards.*
- *They discussed "shufflers" during the group presentation.*

silene caroliniana *(noun)*

Perennial of eastern and central North America having short-stalked pink or white flowers in hairy clusters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silene caroliniana."*
- *He looked up "silene caroliniana" because he had never seen it before.*

silkscreened *(verb)*

Print by silkscreen.

- *The coach explained when to use "silkscreened" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "silkscreened" until he saw an example.*

sipah-e-sahaba *(noun)*

A vicious sectarian organization in Pakistan that persecutes Shiite Muslims and collaborates with al-Qaeda to attack foreigners and to disrupt the government of Pakistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "sipah-e-sahaba" to mean a vicious sectarian organization in pakistan that....*
- *He looked up "sipah-e-sahaba" because he had never seen it before.*

skateboarded *(verb)*

Ride on a flat board with rollers attached to the bottom.

- *In everyday English, people use "skateboarded" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "skateboarded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

smooth winterberry holly *(noun)*

A holly shrub.

- *They discussed "smooth winterberry holly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "smooth winterberry holly" means with a simple example.*

---

snowcap *(noun)*

A covering of snow (as on a mountain peak).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snowcap."*
- *He looked up "snowcap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solvate *(noun)*

A compound formed by solvation (the combination of solvent molecules with molecules or ions of the solute).

- *He looked up "solvate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "solvate" during the group presentation.*

---

somas *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somas."*
- *The article explained what "somas" means with a simple example.*

---

sorbed *(adjective)*

(of a substance) taken into and retained in another substance.

- *The sorbed oil mass.*
- *The speaker chose "sorbed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sortes *(verb)*

Arrange or order by classes or categories.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sortes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sortes" and when to wait.*

---

sphenoid fontanel *(noun)*

The irregularly shaped area on either side of the cranium where the frontal bone and the anterior tip of the parietal bone and the temporal bone and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone meet; corresponds to the pterion when bones have ossified.

- *They discussed "sphenoid fontanel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sphenoid fontanel" means with a simple example.*

---

stolon *(noun)*

A horizontal branch from the base of plant that produces new plants from buds at its tips.

- *They discussed "stolon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stolon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tallin *(noun)*

A port city on the Gulf of Finland that is the capital and largest city of Estonia.

- *Understanding "tallin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tallin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tatter *(noun)*

A small piece of cloth or paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "tatter" to mean a small piece of cloth or paper.*
- *Understanding "tatter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tauntingly *(adverb)*

In a playfully teasing manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "tauntingly" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "tauntingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

taws *(noun)*

A large marble used for shooting in the game of marbles.

- *The article explained what "taws" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taws."*

---

technophobia *(noun)*

Dislike for new technology.

- *Understanding "technophobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "technophobia" means with a simple example.*

---

telencephalon *(noun)*

The anterior division of the forebrain; the cerebrum and related parts of the hypothalamus.

- *He looked up "telencephalon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telencephalon."*

---

terebinth *(noun)*

A Mediterranean tree yielding Chian turpentine.

- *They discussed "terebinth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "terebinth" means with a simple example.*

---

threadfin *(noun)*

Mullet-like tropical marine fishes having pectoral fins with long threadlike rays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "threadfin."*
- *They discussed "threadfin" during the group presentation.*

---

thunnus *(noun)*

Tunas: warm-blooded fishes.

- *The article explained what "thunnus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thunnus" to mean tunas: warm-blooded fishes.*

---

thyroids *(noun)*

Located near the base of the neck.

- *He looked up "thyroids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thyroids" during the group presentation.*

---

tormenter *(noun)*

A flat at each side of the stage to prevent the audience from seeing into the wings.

- *Understanding "tormenter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tormenter" during the group presentation.*

---

tovarich *(noun)*

A comrade (especially in Russian communism).

- *In class, the teacher used "tovarich" to mean a comrade (especially in russian communism).*
- *The article explained what "tovarich" means with a simple example.*

---

triclinium *(noun)*

A dining table with couches along three sides in ancient Rome.

- *Understanding "triclinium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "triclinium" means with a simple example.*

---

trimurti *(noun)*

The triad of divinities of later Hinduism.

- *Understanding "trimurti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trimurti."*

---

trismus *(noun)*

Prolonged spasm of the jaw muscles.

- *They discussed "trismus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trismus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tweezed *(verb)*

Pluck with tweezers.

- *The coach explained when to use "tweezed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tweezed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tyrannicide *(noun)*

Killing a tyrant.

- *Understanding "tyrannicide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tyrannicide" means with a simple example.*

---

ulmus serotina *(noun)*

Autumn-flowering elm of southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what "ulmus serotina" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulmus serotina."*

---

unappetising *(adjective)*

Not appetizing in appearance, aroma, or taste.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unappetising."*
- *Students compared "unappetising" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

understandingly *(adverb)*

With understanding.

- *She nodded understandingly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "understandingly" naturally.*

---

ungallant *(adjective)*

Offensively discourteous.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ungallant" when it is offensively discourteous.*
- *The speaker chose "ungallant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unhitch *(verb)*

Unfasten or release from or as if from a hitch.

- *He did not know how to use "unhitch" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unhitch" when talking about this idea.*

---

unlikeliness *(noun)*

The improbability of a specified outcome.

- *In class, the teacher used "unlikeliness" to mean the improbability of a specified outcome.*
- *He looked up "unlikeliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unpolitical *(adjective)*

Politically neutral.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unpolitical" when it is politically neutral.*
- *A "unpolitical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

utn *(noun)*

A nongovernmental organization of Pakistani scientists that has been a supporter of terrorism; has provided information about chemical and biological and nuclear warfare to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utn."*
- *He looked up "utn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

varicosities *(noun)*

Varix or varicose condition in which a vein is swollen and tortuous.

- *They discussed "varicosities" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "varicosities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

velvety-plumaged *(adjective)*

Plumage resembling velvet.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "velvety-plumaged."*
- *Students compared "velvety-plumaged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

venomously *(adverb)*

In a very malevolent manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "venomously" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "venomously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

vernes *(noun)*

French writer who is considered the father of science fiction (1828-1905).

- *They discussed "vernes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vernes."*

---

viler *(adjective)*

Causing or able to cause nausea.

- *It is useful to describe something as "viler" when it is causing or able to cause nausea.*
- *The speaker chose "viler" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vinification *(noun)*

The process whereby fermentation changes grape juice into wine.

- *They discussed "vinification" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vinification" to mean the process whereby fermentation changes grape....*

---

viticulturist *(noun)*

A cultivator of grape vine.

- *They discussed "viticulturist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "viticulturist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wakings *(noun)*

The state of remaining awake.

- *In class, the teacher used "wakings" to mean the state of remaining awake.*
- *The article explained what "wakings" means with a simple example.*

---

wangler *(noun)*

A deceiver who uses crafty misleading methods.

- *Understanding "wangler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wangler" during the group presentation.*

---

weissbier *(noun)*

A general name for beers made from wheat by top fermentation; usually very pale and cloudy and effervescent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weissbier."*
- *He looked up "weissbier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wildcatter *(noun)*

An oilman who drills exploratory wells in territory not known to be an oil field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wildcatter."*
- *He looked up "wildcatter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

winterberry *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of southeastern and central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "winterberry."*
- *He looked up "winterberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

worlder *(adjective)*

Involving the entire earth; not limited or provincial in scope.

- *A "worlder" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "worlder"? Explain why.*

xes *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nine and one; the base of the decimal system.

- *In class, the teacher used "xes" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of nine and....*
- *The article explained what "xes" means with a simple example.*

younkers *(noun)*

A young person (especially a young man or boy).

- *Understanding "younkers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "younkers."*

zaharias *(noun)*

Outstanding United States athlete (1914-1956).

- *They discussed "zaharias" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "zaharias" because he had never seen it before.*

zimmers *(noun)*

A light enclosing framework (trade name Zimmer) with rubber castors or wheels and handles; helps invalids or the handicapped or the aged to walk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zimmers."*
- *He looked up "zimmers" because he had never seen it before.*

abler *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'to') having the necessary means or skill or know-how or authority to do something.

- *Would you call this situation "abler"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "abler" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

abortus *(noun)*

A human fetus whose weight is less than 0.5 kilogram when removed or expelled from the mother's body.

- *In class, the teacher used "abortus" to mean a human fetus whose weight is less than 0.5....*
- *They discussed "abortus" during the group presentation.*

abu hafs al-masri brigades *(noun)*

A terrorist group that has worked with Al Qaeda; claimed responsibility for attacks in Iraq and Turkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abu hafs al-masri brigades."*
- *They discussed "abu hafs al-masri brigades" during the group presentation.*

academicism *(noun)*

Orthodoxy of a scholastic variety.

- *Understanding "academicism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "academicism."*

actinomyces *(noun)*

Soil-inhabiting saprophytes and disease-producing plant and animal parasites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actinomyces."*
- *He looked up "actinomyces" because he had never seen it before.*

actualise *(verb)*

Make real or concrete; give reality or substance to.

- *Can you use "actualise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "actualise" and when to wait.*

adenoidal *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the adenoids.

- *A "adenoidal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adenoidal."*

admonitory *(adjective)*

Expressing reproof or reproach especially as a corrective.

- *Would you call this situation "admonitory"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "admonitory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

adverbials *(noun)*

A word or group of words function as an adverb.

- *The article explained what "adverbials" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "adverbials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affectional *(adjective)*

Characterized by emotion.

- *Would you call this situation "affectional"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "affectional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

affricate consonant *(noun)*

A composite speech sound consisting of a stop and a fricative articulated at the same point (as 'ch' in 'chair' and 'j' in 'joy').

- *In class, the teacher used "affricate consonant" to mean a composite speech sound consisting of a stop and a....*
- *The article explained what "affricate consonant" means with a simple example.*

---

airt *(verb)*

Channel into a new direction.

- *Learners should practice how to use "airt" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "airt" and when to wait.*

---

akkadians *(noun)*

An ancient branch of the Semitic languages.

- *They discussed "akkadians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "akkadians" means with a simple example.*

---

alarums *(noun)*

An automatic signal (usually a sound) warning of danger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alarums."*
- *The article explained what "alarums" means with a simple example.*

---

almoravids *(noun)*

A member of a Muslim dynasty of Berber warriors that flourished from 1049 to 1145 and that established political dominance over northwestern Africa and Spain.

- *In class, the teacher used "almoravids" to mean a member of a muslim dynasty of berber warriors....*
- *The article explained what "almoravids" means with a simple example.*

---

alveolar ectasia *(noun)*

Abnormal enlargement of the air sacs in the lungs.

- *Understanding "alveolar ectasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alveolar ectasia."*

---

amaranthine *(adjective)*

Of or related to the amaranth plant.

- *Would you call this situation "amaranthine"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "amaranthine" when it is of or related to the amaranth plant.*

---

anastomose *(verb)*

Cause to join or open into each other by anastomosis.

- *Anastomose blood vessels.*
- *The blood vessels anastomose.*

---

angiograms *(noun)*

An X-ray representation of blood vessels made after the injection of a radiopaque substance.

- *Angiograms are produced by angiography.*

- *Understanding "angiograms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

angiology *(noun)*

The branch of medical science that studies the blood and lymph vessels and their disorders.

- *The article explained what "angiology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angiology" to mean the branch of medical science that studies the....*

---

angulate *(verb)*

Make or become angular.

- *In everyday English, people use "angulate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "angulate" in real sentences.*

---

anisette *(noun)*

Liquorice-flavored usually colorless sweet liqueur made from aniseed.

- *The article explained what "anisette" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anisette" to mean liquorice-flavored usually colorless sweet liqueur....*

---

anisette de bordeaux *(noun)*

Liquorice-flavored usually colorless sweet liqueur made from aniseed.

- *He looked up "anisette de bordeaux" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anisette de bordeaux" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

annuli *(noun)*

(Fungi) a remnant of the partial veil that in mature mushrooms surrounds the stem like a collar.

- *They discussed "annuli" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "annuli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anomic aphasia *(noun)*

Inability to name objects or to recognize written or spoken names of objects.

- *He looked up "anomic aphasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anomic aphasia."*

---

antipathies *(noun)*

The object of a feeling of intense aversion; something to be avoided.

- *Understanding "antipathies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "antipathies" means with a simple example.*

---

antlion *(noun)*

The larva of any of several insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antlion."*
- *The article explained what "antlion" means with a simple example.*

---

antlion fly *(noun)*

Winged insect resembling a dragonfly; the larvae (doodlebugs) dig conical pits where they wait to catch e.g. ants.

- *He looked up "antlion fly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antlion fly."*

---

aortas *(noun)*

The large trunk artery that carries blood from the left ventricle of the heart to branch arteries.

- *Understanding "aortas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aortas" to mean the large trunk artery that carries blood from the....*

---

arbitrates *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *He did not know how to use "arbitrates" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "arbitrates" in real sentences.*

---

archil *(noun)*

A purplish dye obtained from orchil lichens.

- *The article explained what “archil” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “archil.”*

---

arteria glutes *(noun)*

Branches of the internal iliac artery that supply the hip joint and gluteal region.

- *Understanding “arteria glutes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arteria glutes.”*

---

aster novae-angliae *(noun)*

Common perennial of eastern North America having showy purplish flowers; a parent of the Michaelmas daisy.

- *In class, the teacher used “aster novae-angliae” to mean common perennial of eastern north america having....*
- *They discussed “aster novae-angliae” during the group presentation.*

---

asur *(noun)*

An ancient Assyrian city on the Tigris and traditional capital of Assyria; just to the south of the modern city of Mosul in Iraq.

- *They discussed “asur” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “asur” to mean an ancient assyrian city on the tigris and....*

---

auxins *(noun)*

A plant hormone that promotes root formation and bud growth.

- *He looked up “auxins” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “auxins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backpedals *(verb)*

Modify one’s opinion, make it less strong.

- *She tried to use “backpedals” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “backpedals” and when to wait.*

---

bareness *(noun)*

An extreme lack of furnishings or ornamentation.

- *They discussed “bareness” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bareness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

basketmaker *(noun)*

Someone skilled in weaving baskets.

- *He looked up “basketmaker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “basketmaker” to mean someone skilled in weaving baskets.*

---

bastardisation *(noun)*

An act that debases or corrupts.

- *Understanding “bastardisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bastardisation.”*

---

belled *(verb)*

Attach a bell to.

- *The coach explained when to use “belled” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “belled” until he saw an example.*

---

bellinis *(noun)*

Italian composer of operas (1801-1835).

- *He looked up “bellinis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bellinis.”*

---

bigos *(noun)*

A Polish stew of cabbage and meat.

- *He looked up "bigos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bigos" to mean a polish stew of cabbage and meat.*

---

birdcages *(noun)*

A cage in which a bird can be kept.

- *Understanding "birdcages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "birdcages" during the group presentation.*

---

bodkins *(noun)*

A blunt needle for threading ribbon through loops.

- *Understanding "bodkins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bodkins."*

---

bootlace *(noun)*

A long lace for fastening boots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bootlace."*
- *Understanding "bootlace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bootmakers *(noun)*

A maker of boots.

- *They discussed "bootmakers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bootmakers."*

---

botheration *(noun)*

The psychological state of being irritated or annoyed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "botheration."*
- *He looked up "botheration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brahminism *(noun)*

The religious and social system of orthodox Hinduism.

- *He looked up "brahminism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "brahminism" during the group presentation.*

---

bravais lattice *(noun)*

A 3-dimensional geometric arrangement of the atoms or molecules or ions composing a crystal.

- *In class, the teacher used "bravais lattice" to mean a 3-dimensional geometric arrangement of the atoms....*
- *They discussed "bravais lattice" during the group presentation.*

---

brickbat *(noun)*

A fragment of brick used as a weapon.

- *In class, the teacher used "brickbat" to mean a fragment of brick used as a weapon.*
- *The article explained what "brickbat" means with a simple example.*

---

briskness *(noun)*

Liveliness and eagerness.

- *Understanding "briskness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "briskness" to mean liveliness and eagerness.*

---

brownes *(verb)*

Fry in a pan until it changes color.

- *Learners should practice how to use "brownes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "brownes" until he saw an example.*

---

bruits *(verb)*

Tell or spread rumors.

- *He did not know how to use "bruits" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bruits" when talking about this idea.*

brunnhilde *(noun)*

A Valkyrie or a queen in the Nibelungenlied who loved the hero Siegfried; when he deceived her she had him killed and then committed suicide.

- *They discussed "brunnhilde" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "brunnhilde" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brusa *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Turkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brusa."*
- *Understanding "brusa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brutalising *(verb)*

Make brutal, unfeeling, or inhuman.

- *Learners should practice how to use "brutalising" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "brutalising" until he saw an example.*

buskin *(noun)*

A boot reaching halfway up to the knee.

- *He looked up "buskin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buskin" to mean a boot reaching halfway up to the knee.*

butterbur *(noun)*

Small Eurasian herb having broad leaves and lilac-pink rayless flowers; found in moist areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butterbur."*
- *Understanding "butterbur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calyptra *(noun)*

The hood or cap covering the calyx of certain plants: e.g., the California poppy.

- *In class, the teacher used "calyptra" to mean the hood or cap covering the calyx of certain....*
- *The article explained what "calyptra" means with a simple example.*

caparison *(noun)*

Stable gear consisting of a decorated covering for a horse, especially (formerly) for a warhorse.

- *In class, the teacher used "caparison" to mean stable gear consisting of a decorated covering for....*
- *Understanding "caparison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caprine *(adjective)*

Being or pertaining to or resembling a goat or goats.

- *Caprine creatures.*
- *A caprine strain of virus.*

caprine animal *(noun)*

Any of numerous agile ruminants related to sheep but having a beard and straight horns.

- *He looked up "caprine animal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "caprine animal" during the group presentation.*

carpinus *(noun)*

Mostly deciduous monoecious trees or shrubs: hornbeams; sometimes placed in subfamily Carpinaceae.

- *They discussed "carpinus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpinus."*

castilleja *(noun)*

Genus of western North and South American perennials often partially parasitic on roots of grasses.

- *Understanding "castilleja" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "castilleja" during the group presentation.*

cated *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "cated" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "cated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

catheterized *(verb)*

Insert a catheter into (a body part).

- *The coach explained when to use "catheterized" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "catheterized" until he saw an example.*

---

cathexis *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) the libidinal energy invested in some idea or person or object.

- *Freud thought of cathexis as a psychic analog of an electrical charge.*
- *They discussed "cathexis" during the group presentation.*

---

cattiness *(noun)*

Malevolence by virtue of being malicious or spiteful or nasty.

- *Understanding "cattiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cattiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cellularity *(noun)*

The state of having cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "cellularity" to mean the state of having cells.*
- *The article explained what "cellularity" means with a simple example.*

---

cervus unicolor *(noun)*

A deer of southern Asia with antlers that have three tines.

- *They discussed "cervus unicolor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cervus unicolor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charles follen mckim *(noun)*

United States neoclassical architect (1847-1909).

- *The article explained what "charles follen mckim" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles follen mckim" to mean united states neoclassical architect (1847-1909).*

---

chowders *(noun)*

A thick soup or stew made with milk and bacon and onions and potatoes.

- *They discussed "chowders" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chowders" to mean a thick soup or stew made with milk and bacon and....*

---

christmass *(noun)*

A Christian holiday celebrating the birth of Christ; a quarter day in England, Wales, and Ireland.

- *The article explained what "christmass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "christmass" to mean a christian holiday celebrating the birth of....*

---

churchillian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suggestive of Winston Churchill.

- *Students compared "churchillian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "churchillian."*

---

circumambulate *(verb)*

Walk around something.

- *The coach explained when to use "circumambulate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "circumambulate" until he saw an example.*

---

circumspectly *(adverb)*

In a cagey manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "circumspectly" in the final chapter.*

- *Using "circumspectly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

cislunar *(adjective)*

Situated between the earth and the moon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cislunar."*
- *Students compared "cislunar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

clabber *(noun)*

Raw milk that has soured and thickened.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clabber."*
- *He looked up "clabber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clonus *(noun)*

Convulsion characterized by alternating contractions and relaxations.

- *In class, the teacher used "clonus" to mean convulsion characterized by alternating....*
- *Understanding "clonus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clydes *(noun)*

A river in western Scotland that flows from the southern uplands into the Firth of Clyde; navigable by oceangoing vessels as far as Glasgow.

- *Understanding "clydes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clydes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compartmentalisation *(noun)*

The act of distributing things into classes or categories of the same type.

- *He looked up "compartmentalisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compartmentalisation."*

---

concertinas *(noun)*

Free-reed instrument played like an accordion by pushing its ends together to force air through the reeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concertinas."*
- *The article explained what "concertinas" means with a simple example.*

---

conoid *(noun)*

A shape whose base is a circle and whose sides taper up to a point.

- *In class, the teacher used "conoid" to mean a shape whose base is a circle and whose sides....*
- *The article explained what "conoid" means with a simple example.*

---

conscienceless *(adjective)*

Lacking a conscience.

- *A conscienceless villain.*
- *Brash, unprincipled, and conscienceless.*

---

contrariety *(noun)*

The relation between contraries.

- *He looked up "contrariety" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "contrariety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coquettes *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *He did not know how to use "coquettes" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "coquettes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

coquilles *(noun)*

A dish in the form of a scallop shell.

- *They discussed "coquilles" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coquilles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coquilles saint-jacques *(noun)*

Scallops in white wine sauce served in scallop shells.

- *They discussed "coquilles saint-jacques" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "coquilles saint-jacques" means with a simple example.*

---

cortico-hypothalamic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the cortex and the hypothalamus.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cortico-hypothalamic."*
- *Students compared "cortico-hypothalamic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

coxsackievirus *(noun)*

Enterovirus causing a disease resembling poliomyelitis but without paralysis.

- *They discussed "coxsackievirus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coxsackievirus" to mean enterovirus causing a disease resembling....*

---

crullers *(noun)*

Small friedcake formed into twisted strips and fried; richer than doughnuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "crullers" to mean small friedcake formed into twisted strips and....*
- *The article explained what "crullers" means with a simple example.*

---

ctenophora *(noun)*

Comb jellies; sea acorns; a small phylum formerly considered a class of Coelenterata.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ctenophora."*
- *He looked up "ctenophora" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cucumis sativus *(noun)*

A melon vine of the genus Cucumis; cultivated from earliest times for its cylindrical green fruit.

- *He looked up "cucumis sativus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cucumis sativus" during the group presentation.*

---

cucurbit *(noun)*

Any plant of the family Cucurbitaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cucurbit."*
- *He looked up "cucurbit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

culverin *(noun)*

A heavy cannon with a long barrel used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

- *Understanding "culverin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "culverin" during the group presentation.*

---

cupressus sempervirens *(noun)*

Tall Eurasian cypress with thin grey bark and ascending branches.

- *In class, the teacher used "cupressus sempervirens" to mean tall eurasian cypress with thin grey bark and....*
- *He looked up "cupressus sempervirens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curtsies *(verb)*

Make a curtsy; usually done only by girls and women; as a sign of respect.

- *Learners should practice how to use "curtsies" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "curtsies" and when to wait.*

---

cyanamid *(noun)*

A weak soluble dibasic acid (the parent acid of cyanamide salts).

- *He looked up "cyanamid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyanamid."*

---

cytisus *(noun)*

Large genus of stiff or spiny evergreen or deciduous Old World shrubs: broom.

- *Understanding "cytisus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cytisus" means with a simple example.*

---

dashingly *(adverb)*

In a highly fashionable manner.

- *He was dashingly handsome.*
- *Using "dashingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

deboning *(verb)*

Remove the bones from.

- *The coach explained when to use "deboning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "deboning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

decerebrate *(verb)*

Remove the cerebrum from (a human body).

- *She tried to use "decerebrate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "decerebrate" until he saw an example.*

---

decoyed *(verb)*

Lure or entrap with or as if with a decoy.

- *Can you use "decoyed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "decoyed" and when to wait.*

---

defeatists *(noun)*

Someone who is resigned to defeat without offering positive suggestions.

- *In class, the teacher used "defeatists" to mean someone who is resigned to defeat without offering....*
- *They discussed "defeatists" during the group presentation.*

---

deflective *(adjective)*

Capable of changing the direction (of a light or sound wave).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deflective."*
- *Would you call this situation "deflective"? Explain why.*

---

deliberateness *(noun)*

The trait of thoughtfulness in action or decision.

- *In class, the teacher used "deliberateness" to mean the trait of thoughtfulness in action or decision.*
- *He looked up "deliberateness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deliquescent *(adjective)*

(especially of certain salts) becoming liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.

- *Would you call this situation "deliquescent"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deliquescent."*

---

demesnes *(noun)*

Territory over which rule or control is exercised.

- *In class, the teacher used "demesnes" to mean territory over which rule or control is exercised.*
- *He looked up "demesnes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deoxidized *(verb)*

To remove oxygen from a compound, or cause to react with hydrogen or form a hydride, or to undergo an increase in the number of electrons.

- *In everyday English, people use "deoxidized" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "deoxidized" until he saw an example.*

---

desyrel *(noun)*

Oral antidepressant (trade name Desyrel) that is a nontricyclic drug used as a sedative.

- *He looked up "desyrel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desyrel."*

dibasic acid *(noun)*

An acid containing two replaceable hydrogen atoms per molecule.

- *In class, the teacher used "dibasic acid" to mean an acid containing two replaceable hydrogen atoms....*
- *He looked up "dibasic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

dibasic salt *(noun)*

A salt derived by replacing two hydrogen atoms per molecule.

- *They discussed "dibasic salt" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dibasic salt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dibbles *(noun)*

A wooden hand tool with a pointed end; used to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs.

- *They discussed "dibbles" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dibbles" means with a simple example.*

dioscorea alata *(noun)*

Grown in Australasia and Polynesia for its large root with fine edible white flesh.

- *In class, the teacher used "dioscorea alata" to mean grown in australasia and polynesia for its large....*
- *Understanding "dioscorea alata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dkms *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to ten meters.

- *They discussed "dkms" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dkms" because he had never seen it before.*

dolefully *(adverb)*

With sadness; in a sorrowful manner.

- *His mother looked at him dolefully when he told her he had joined the Army.*
- *Place "dolefully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

drubbed *(verb)*

Beat thoroughly and conclusively in a competition or fight.

- *She tried to use "drubbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drubbed" when talking about this idea.*

dwarf pipefish *(noun)*

Small (4 inches) fish found off the Florida Gulf Coast.

- *He looked up "dwarf pipefish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dwarf pipefish."*

earmuff *(noun)*

Either of a pair of ear coverings (usually connected by a headband) that are worn to keep the ears warm in cold weather.

- *He looked up "earmuff" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "earmuff" to mean either of a pair of ear coverings (usually....*

einsteinium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element produced by bombarding plutonium with neutrons.

- *In class, the teacher used "einsteinium" to mean a radioactive transuranic element produced by....*
- *The article explained what "einsteinium" means with a simple example.*

enfranchising *(verb)*

Grant freedom to; as from slavery or servitude.

- *Can you use "enfranchising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "enfranchising" and when to wait.*

enormities *(noun)*

Vastness of size or extent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enormities."*
- *The article explained what "enormities" means with a simple example.*

---

envenomed *(verb)*

Cause to be bitter or resentful.

- *Can you use "envenomed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "envenomed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

epenthesis *(noun)*

The insertion of a vowel or consonant into a word to make its pronunciation easier.

- *The insertion of a vowel in the plural of the word 'bush' is epenthesis.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epenthesis" to mean the insertion of a vowel or consonant into a word....*

---

epicycle *(noun)*

A circle that rolls around (inside or outside) another circle; generates an epicycloid or hypocycloid.

- *In class, the teacher used "epicycle" to mean a circle that rolls around (inside or outside)....*
- *The article explained what "epicycle" means with a simple example.*

---

epitomising *(verb)*

Embody the essential characteristics of or be a typical example of.

- *The coach explained when to use "epitomising" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "epitomising" in real sentences.*

---

euglena *(noun)*

Minute single-celled green freshwater organism having a single flagella; often classed as algae.

- *They discussed "euglena" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "euglena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

externalised *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *The coach explained when to use "externalised" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "externalised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

eyespot *(noun)*

An eyelike marking (as on the wings of some butterflies); usually a spot of color inside a ring of another color.

- *The article explained what "eyespot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyespot."*

---

family gramineae *(noun)*

The grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody plants including cereals; bamboo; reeds; sugar cane.

- *The article explained what "family gramineae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family gramineae" to mean the grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody....*

---

family ichneumonidae *(noun)*

Ichneumon flies.

- *The article explained what "family ichneumonidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family ichneumonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

famotidine *(noun)*

A histamine blocker (trade name Pepcid) used to treat peptic ulcers and gastritis and esophageal reflux.

- *In class, the teacher used "famotidine" to mean a histamine blocker (trade name pepcid) used to....*
- *The article explained what "famotidine" means with a simple example.*

---

fauvist *(noun)*

A member of a group of French painters who followed fauvism.

- *Understanding "fauvist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fauvist" to mean a member of a group of french painters who followed....*

---

ferociousness *(noun)*

The trait of extreme cruelty.

- *In class, the teacher used "ferociousness" to mean the trait of extreme cruelty.*
- *The article explained what "ferociousness" means with a simple example.*

---

fetlocks *(noun)*

The joint between the cannon bone and the pastern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fetlocks."*
- *They discussed "fetlocks" during the group presentation.*

---

fictionalization *(noun)*

A literary work based partly or wholly on fact but written as if it were fiction.

- *The article explained what "fictionalization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fictionalization" to mean a literary work based partly or wholly on fact but....*

---

fieldfare *(noun)*

Medium-sized Eurasian thrush seen chiefly in winter.

- *In class, the teacher used "fieldfare" to mean medium-sized eurasian thrush seen chiefly in winter.*
- *Understanding "fieldfare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fireboxes *(noun)*

A furnace (as on a steam locomotive) in which fuel is burned.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fireboxes."*
- *The article explained what "fireboxes" means with a simple example.*

---

foldes *(verb)*

Cease to operate or cause to cease operating.

- *Can you use "foldes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "foldes" when talking about this idea.*

---

fondu *(noun)*

Cubes of meat or seafood cooked in hot oil and then dipped in any of various sauces.

- *In class, the teacher used "fondu" to mean cubes of meat or seafood cooked in hot oil and then....*
- *Understanding "fondu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

footwall *(noun)*

The lower wall of an inclined fault.

- *Understanding "footwall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "footwall" during the group presentation.*

---

francium *(noun)*

A radioactive element of the alkali-metal group discovered as a disintegration product of actinium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francium."*
- *He looked up "francium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freshet *(noun)*

The occurrence of a water flow resulting from sudden rain or melting snow.

- *The article explained what "freshet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "freshet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fritillaria affinis *(noun)*

Herb of northwestern America having green-and-purple bell-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritillaria affinis."*
- *They discussed "fritillaria affinis" during the group presentation.*

---

fritz albert lipmann *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Germany) noted for his studies of metabolic processes (1899-1986).

- *He looked up "fritz albert lipmann" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritz albert lipmann."*

---

gaetan vestris *(noun)*

Italian dancing-master for Louis XVI who was considered the greatest dancer of his day; he was the first to discard the mask in mime (1729-1808).

- *In class, the teacher used "gaetan vestris" to mean italian dancing-master for louis xvi who was....*
- *Understanding "gaetan vestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galbanum *(noun)*

A bitter aromatic gum resin that resembles asafetida.

- *They discussed "galbanum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galbanum."*

---

gentians *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the family Gentianaceae especially the genera Gentiana and Gentianella and Gentianopsis.

- *They discussed "gentians" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gentians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus actinomyces *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Actinomycetaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus actinomyces" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus actinomyces" to mean type genus of the family actinomycetaceae.*

---

genus carpinus *(noun)*

Mostly deciduous monoecious trees or shrubs: hornbeams; sometimes placed in subfamily Carpinaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus carpinus."*
- *The article explained what "genus carpinus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus castilleja *(noun)*

Genus of western North and South American perennials often partially parasitic on roots of grasses.

- *He looked up "genus castilleja" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus castilleja."*

---

genus cytisus *(noun)*

Large genus of stiff or spiny evergreen or deciduous Old World shrubs: broom.

- *He looked up "genus cytisus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus cytisus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus euglena *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Euglenaceae: green algae with a single flagellum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus euglena."*
- *He looked up "genus euglena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus humulus *(noun)*

Hops: hardy perennial vines of Europe, North America and central and eastern Asia producing a latex sap; in some classifications included in the family Urticaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus humulus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus humulus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus latrodectus *(noun)*

Venomous spiders.

- *Understanding "genus latrodectus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus latrodectus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus lepidium *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of annual and biennial and perennial herbs: cress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lepidium."*
- *He looked up "genus lepidium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus matricaria *(noun)*

Chiefly Old World strong-smelling weedy herbs; comprises plants sometimes included in other genera: e.g. Tanacetum; Tripleurospermum.

- *They discussed "genus matricaria" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus matricaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pandion *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pandionidae.

- *The article explained what "genus pandion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus pandion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pavonia *(noun)*

Genus of tropical hairy shrubs or herbs of tropics and subtropics especially South America.

- *Understanding "genus pavonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus pavonia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sagittaria *(noun)*

Genus of aquatic herbs of temperate and tropical regions having sagittate or hastate leaves and white scapose flowers.

- *They discussed "genus sagittaria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus sagittaria" to mean genus of aquatic herbs of temperate and tropical....*

---

genus salpa *(noun)*

Type (perhaps sole) genus of the Salpidae.

- *The article explained what "genus salpa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus salpa."*

---

genus sporobolus *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan annual and perennial grasses (as dropseed or rush grass).

- *He looked up "genus sporobolus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sporobolus."*

---

genus styrax *(noun)*

Deciduous or evergreen shrubs and small trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus styrax."*
- *Understanding "genus styrax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus verbascum *(noun)*

Genus of coarse herbs and subshrubs mostly with woolly leaves.

- *He looked up "genus verbascum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus verbascum" during the group presentation.*

---

gimped *(verb)*

Walk impeded by some physical limitation or injury.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gimped" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "gimped" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

giovanni da verrazzano *(noun)*

Florentine navigator who explored the eastern coast of North America (circa 1485-1528).

- *In class, the teacher used "giovanni da verrazzano" to mean florentine navigator who explored the eastern coast....*
- *The article explained what "giovanni da verrazzano" means with a simple example.*

---

gismo *(noun)*

A device or control that is very useful for a particular job.

- *The article explained what "gismo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gismo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gladder *(adjective)*

Showing or causing joy and pleasure; especially made happy.

- *The speaker chose "gladder" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "gladder"? Explain why.*

gouts *(noun)*

A painful inflammation of the big toe and foot caused by defects in uric acid metabolism resulting in deposits of the acid and its salts in the blood and joints.

- *He looked up "gouts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gouts" to mean a painful inflammation of the big toe and foot....*

gramineae *(noun)*

The grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody plants including cereals; bamboo; reeds; sugar cane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gramineae."*
- *The article explained what "gramineae" means with a simple example.*

guaiac *(noun)*

Hard greenish-brown wood of the lignum vitae tree and other trees of the genus Guaiacum.

- *In class, the teacher used "guaiac" to mean hard greenish-brown wood of the lignum vitae tree....*
- *They discussed "guaiac" during the group presentation.*

guaiac wood *(noun)*

Heartwood of a palo santo; yields an aromatic oil used in perfumes.

- *They discussed "guaiac wood" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "guaiac wood" because he had never seen it before.*

guttered *(verb)*

Burn unsteadily, feebly, or low; flicker.

- *Tears guttered down her face.*
- *The heavy rain guttered the soil.*

hacksaws *(noun)*

Saw used with one hand for cutting metal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hacksaws."*
- *He looked up "hacksaws" because he had never seen it before.*

haemostasis *(noun)*

Surgical procedure of stopping the flow of blood (as with a hemostat).

- *The article explained what "haemostasis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "haemostasis" during the group presentation.*

halftones *(noun)*

An engraving used to reproduce an illustration.

- *He looked up "halftones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "halftones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

halma *(noun)*

A board game in which players try to move their pieces into their opponent's bases.

- *They discussed "halma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "halma" means with a simple example.*

hamamelis virginiana *(noun)*

Common shrub of eastern North America having small yellow flowers after the leaves have fallen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamamelis virginiana."*
- *Understanding "hamamelis virginiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

harkat ul-ansar *(noun)*

An Islamic fundamentalist group in Pakistan that fought the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s; now operates as a terrorist organization primarily in Kashmir and seeks Kashmir's accession by Pakistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "harkat ul-ansar" to mean an islamic fundamentalist group in pakistan that....*
- *Understanding "harkat ul-ansar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haustoria *(noun)*

A root-like attachment in parasitic plants that penetrates and obtains food from the host.

- *He looked up "haustoria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haustoria" during the group presentation.*

---

hazarded *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *Can you use "hazarded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hazarded" and when to wait.*

---

hdls *(noun)*

A lipoprotein that transports cholesterol in the blood; composed of a high proportion of protein and relatively little cholesterol; high levels are thought to be associated with decreased risk of coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hdls."*
- *The article explained what "hdls" means with a simple example.*

---

heedlessness *(noun)*

The trait of acting rashly and without prudence.

- *Understanding "heedlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heedlessness."*

---

herniations *(noun)*

Rupture in smooth muscle tissue through which a bodily structure protrudes.

- *In class, the teacher used "herniations" to mean rupture in smooth muscle tissue through which a....*
- *They discussed "herniations" during the group presentation.*

---

hibiscus esculentus *(noun)*

Tall coarse annual of Old World tropics widely cultivated in southern United States and West Indies for its long mucilaginous green pods used as basis for soups and stews; sometimes placed in genus Hibiscus.

- *The article explained what "hibiscus esculentus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hibiscus esculentus" to mean tall coarse annual of old world tropics widely....*

---

homographs *(noun)*

Two words are homographs if they are spelled the same way but differ in meaning (e.g. fair).

- *In class, the teacher used "homographs" to mean two words are homographs if they are spelled the....*
- *Understanding "homographs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humulus *(noun)*

Hops: hardy perennial vines of Europe, North America and central and eastern Asia producing a latex sap; in some classifications included in the family Urticaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humulus."*
- *The article explained what "humulus" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrocracking *(noun)*

The process whereby hydrocarbon molecules of petroleum are broken down into kerosene and gasolene by the addition of hydrogen under high pressure in the presence of a catalyst.

- *He looked up "hydrocracking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hydrocracking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperaldosteronism *(noun)*

A condition caused by overproduction of aldosterone.

- *Understanding "hyperaldosteronism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hyperaldosteronism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypogastric artery *(noun)*

The inner branch of the common iliac artery on either side of the body; divides into several branches that supply blood to the pelvic and gluteal areas.

- *Understanding "hypogastric artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hypogastric artery" during the group presentation.*

---

hypogastric vein *(noun)*

A vein that unites with the external iliac vein to form the common iliac vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypogastric vein."*
- *He looked up "hypogastric vein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

icemen *(noun)*

A professional killer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icemen."*
- *He looked up "icemen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ichneumonidae *(noun)*

Ichneumon flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ichneumonidae."*
- *They discussed "ichneumonidae" during the group presentation.*

---

idahoan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Idaho.

- *He looked up "idahoan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "idahoan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idahoans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Idaho.

- *They discussed "idahoans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idahoans."*

---

ilex cornuta *(noun)*

Dense rounded evergreen shrub of China having spiny leaves; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "ilex cornuta" to mean dense rounded evergreen shrub of china having spiny....*
- *Understanding "ilex cornuta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inadvertence *(noun)*

The trait of forgetting or ignoring your responsibilities.

- *In class, the teacher used "inadvertence" to mean the trait of forgetting or ignoring your....*
- *He looked up "inadvertence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

incans *(noun)*

A member of the Quechuan people living in the Cuzco valley in Peru.

- *In class, the teacher used "incans" to mean a member of the quechuan people living in the cuzco....*
- *The article explained what "incans" means with a simple example.*

---

insanities *(noun)*

Relatively permanent disorder of the mind.

- *They discussed "insanities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insanities."*

---

intuits *(verb)*

Know or grasp by intuition or feeling.

- *The coach explained when to use "intuits" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "intuits" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

intumescent *(adjective)*

Abnormally distended especially by fluids or gas.

- *A "intumescent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intumescent."*

involutions *(noun)*

The act of sharing in the activities of a group.

- *Understanding "involutions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "involutions."*

jabbers *(verb)*

Talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "jabbers" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jabbers" in real sentences.*

jacksonians *(noun)*

A follower of Andrew Jackson or his ideas.

- *Understanding "jacksonians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jacksonians" during the group presentation.*

jitteriness *(noun)*

The anxious feeling you have when you have the jitters.

- *He looked up "jitteriness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jitteriness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

johann ludwig uhland *(noun)*

German romantic poet (1787-1862).

- *He looked up "johann ludwig uhland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johann ludwig uhland."*

kants *(noun)*

Influential German idealist philosopher (1724-1804).

- *They discussed "kants" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kants" means with a simple example.*

kendalls *(noun)*

United States biochemist who discovered cortisone (1886-1972).

- *In class, the teacher used "kendalls" to mean united states biochemist who discovered cortisone....*
- *The article explained what "kendalls" means with a simple example.*

killable *(adjective)*

Fit to kill, especially for food.

- *Students compared "killable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "killable" when it is fit to kill, especially for food.*

kimberleys *(noun)*

City in central South Africa; center for diamond mining and diamond marketing.

- *They discussed "kimberleys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kimberleys."*

kores *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) daughter of Zeus and Demeter; made queen of the underworld by Pluto in ancient mythology; identified with Roman Proserpina.

- *Understanding "kores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kores" means with a simple example.*

krafts *(noun)*

Strong wrapping paper made from pulp processed with a sulfur solution.

- *The article explained what "krafts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "krafts" to mean strong wrapping paper made from pulp processed with....*

kylix *(noun)*

A shallow drinking cup with two handles; used in ancient Greece.

- *The article explained what "kylix" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kylix" to mean a shallow drinking cup with two handles; used in....*

---

ladylove *(noun)*

A woman who is a man's sweetheart.

- *In class, the teacher used "ladylove" to mean a woman who is a man's sweetheart.*
- *The article explained what "ladylove" means with a simple example.*

---

lambastes *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *She tried to use "lambastes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "lambastes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

latinised *(verb)*

Write in the Latin alphabet.

- *In everyday English, people use "latinised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "latinised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

latrodectus *(noun)*

Venomous spiders.

- *In class, the teacher used "latrodectus" to mean venomous spiders.*
- *The article explained what "latrodectus" means with a simple example.*

---

laughers *(noun)*

A person who is laughing or who laughs easily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laughers."*
- *They discussed "laughers" during the group presentation.*

---

lavandula angustifolia *(noun)*

Aromatic Mediterranean shrub widely cultivated for its lilac flowers which are dried and used in sachets.

- *Understanding "lavandula angustifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lavandula angustifolia" to mean aromatic mediterranean shrub widely cultivated for....*

---

lepidium *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of annual and biennial and perennial herbs: cress.

- *They discussed "lepidium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lepidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linnaea borealis *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen subshrub of the northern parts of Europe and Asia with delicate fragrant tubular bell-shaped usually pink flowers borne in pairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linnaea borealis."*
- *They discussed "linnaea borealis" during the group presentation.*

---

lipmann *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Germany) noted for his studies of metabolic processes (1899-1986).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lipmann."*
- *Understanding "lipmann" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lithotomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a stone (calculus).

- *They discussed "lithotomy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lithotomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lithotomy position *(noun)*

A position lying on your back with knees bent and thighs apart; assumed for vaginal or rectal examination.

- *He looked up "lithotomy position" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithotomy position."*

---

lonicera dioica *(noun)*

Twining deciduous shrub with clusters of purple-tinged yellow-green flowers; northeastern America.

- *In class, the teacher used "lonicera dioica" to mean twining deciduous shrub with clusters of....*
- *The article explained what "lonicera dioica" means with a simple example.*

---

macadamia integrifolia *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of eastern Australia having creamy-white flowers.

- *They discussed "macadamia integrifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macadamia integrifolia."*

---

macrocosmic *(adjective)*

Relating to or constituting a macrocosm.

- *Students compared "macrocosmic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "macrocosmic."*

---

madrids *(noun)*

The capital and largest city situated centrally in Spain; home of an outstanding art museum.

- *Understanding "madrids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "madrids" to mean the capital and largest city situated centrally in....*

---

materialistically *(adverb)*

In a materialistic manner.

- *One should not approach life materialistically.*
- *Using "materialistically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

matricaria *(noun)*

Chiefly Old World strong-smelling weedy herbs; comprises plants sometimes included in other genera: e.g. Tanacetum; Tripleurospermum.

- *The article explained what "matricaria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "matricaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medaille militaire *(noun)*

A French military decoration.

- *The article explained what "medaille militaire" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medaille militaire" to mean a french military decoration.*

---

medfly *(noun)*

Small black-and-white fly that damages citrus and other fruits by implanting eggs that hatch inside the fruit.

- *They discussed "medfly" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "medfly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mentha piperita *(noun)*

Herb with downy leaves and small purple or white flowers that yields a pungent oil used as a flavoring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mentha piperita."*
- *Understanding "mentha piperita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metastability *(noun)*

The quality of a physical system that persists in its existing equilibrium when undisturbed (or only slightly disturbed) but able to pass to a more stable equilibrium when sufficiently disturbed.

- *In class, the teacher used "metastability" to mean the quality of a physical system that persists in....*
- *The article explained what "metastability" means with a simple example.*

---

methaqualone *(noun)*

Sedative-hypnotic drug (trade name Quaalude) that is a drug of abuse.

- *In class, the teacher used "methaqualone" to mean sedative-hypnotic drug (trade name quaalude) that....*
- *The article explained what "methaqualone" means with a simple example.*

---

methylenedioxymethamphetamine *(noun)*

A stimulant drug that is chemically related to mescaline and amphetamine and is used illicitly for its euphoric and hallucinogenic effects; it was formerly used in psychotherapy but in 1985 it was declared illegal in the United States.

- *They discussed "methylenedioxymethamphetamine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "methylenedioxymethamphetamine."*

---

miliaria *(noun)*

Obstruction of the sweat ducts during high heat and humidity.

- *In class, the teacher used "miliaria" to mean obstruction of the sweat ducts during high heat and....*
- *Understanding "miliaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

milliwatt *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to one thousandth of a watt.

- *They discussed "milliwatt" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milliwatt" to mean a unit of power equal to one thousandth of a watt.*

---

misidentifying *(verb)*

Identify incorrectly.

- *Can you use "misidentifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "misidentifying" when talking about this idea.*

---

monocled *(adjective)*

Wearing, or having the face adorned with, eyeglasses or an eyeglass.

- *The monocled gentleman.*
- *The speaker chose "monocled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

monopolisation *(noun)*

Domination (of a market or commodity) to the exclusion of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monopolisation."*
- *Understanding "monopolisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moonshining *(verb)*

Distill (alcohol) illegally; produce moonshine.

- *He did not know how to use "moonshining" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "moonshining" in real sentences.*

---

morion *(noun)*

A metal helmet worn by common soldiers in the 16th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "morion" to mean a metal helmet worn by common soldiers in the 16th....*
- *Understanding "morion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motorbus *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *The article explained what "motorbus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motorbus" to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*

---

mouflon *(noun)*

Wild mountain sheep of Corsica and Sardinia.

- *In class, the teacher used "mouflon" to mean wild mountain sheep of corsica and sardinia.*
- *They discussed "mouflon" during the group presentation.*

---

mozartian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

- *The speaker chose "mozartian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mozartian" when it is of or relating to or in the manner of wolfgang....*

---

mpegs *(noun)*

A set of standards adopted by the moving pictures experts group for the compression of digital video and audio data or a file of data compressed according to those standards.

- *In class, the teacher used "mpegs" to mean a set of standards adopted by the moving pictures....*
- *Understanding "mpegs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mullers *(noun)*

A reflective thinker characterized by quiet contemplation.

- *He looked up "mullers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mullers" to mean a reflective thinker characterized by quiet....*

---

mythologize *(verb)*

Construct a myth.

- *The poet mythologized that the King had three sons.*
- *He did not know how to use "mythologize" until he saw an example.*

---

nectary *(noun)*

A gland (often a protuberance or depression) that secretes nectar.

- *Understanding "nectary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nectary" means with a simple example.*

---

nesses *(noun)*

A strip of land projecting into a body of water.

- *The article explained what "nesses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nesses."*

---

newari *(noun)*

Himalayish language spoken in the Kathmandu valley of Nepal.

- *He looked up "newari" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "newari" during the group presentation.*

---

nickelodeons *(noun)*

A cabinet containing an automatic record player; records are played by inserting a coin.

- *In class, the teacher used "nickelodeons" to mean a cabinet containing an automatic record player;....*
- *They discussed "nickelodeons" during the group presentation.*

---

nicotiana tabacum *(noun)*

Tall erect South American herb with large ovate leaves and terminal clusters of tubular white or pink flowers; cultivated for its leaves.

- *They discussed "nicotiana tabacum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nicotiana tabacum" means with a simple example.*

---

ninepins *(noun)*

A bowling game that is played by rolling a bowling ball down a bowling alley at a target of nine wooden pins.

- *He looked up "ninepins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ninepins."*

---

nobble *(verb)*

Take away to an undisclosed location against their will and usually in order to extract a ransom.

- *Nobble the race horses.*
- *She tried to use "nobble" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

norethindrone acetate *(noun)*

A synthetic progestational hormone (trade name Norlutin) used in oral contraceptives and to treat endometriosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "norethindrone acetate" to mean a synthetic progestational hormone (trade name....*
- *The article explained what "norethindrone acetate" means with a simple example.*

---

nowise *(adverb)*

In no manner.

- *They are nowise different.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "nowise" naturally.*

numenius borealis *(noun)*

New World curlew that breeds in northern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numenius borealis."*
- *He looked up "numenius borealis" because he had never seen it before.*

nunc dimittis *(noun)*

The prayer of Simeon (Luke 2:29-32).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nunc dimittis."*
- *They discussed "nunc dimittis" during the group presentation.*

ohmmeter *(noun)*

A meter for measuring electrical resistance in ohms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ohmmeter."*
- *He looked up "ohmmeter" because he had never seen it before.*

oppressiveness *(noun)*

A feeling of being oppressed.

- *The article explained what "oppressiveness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oppressiveness" during the group presentation.*

order radiolaria *(noun)*

Marine protozoa.

- *In class, the teacher used "order radiolaria" to mean marine protozoa.*
- *Understanding "order radiolaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

organicism *(noun)*

Theory that the total organization of an organism rather than the functioning of individual organs is the determinant of life processes.

- *In class, the teacher used "organicism" to mean theory that the total organization of an organism....*
- *They discussed "organicism" during the group presentation.*

ottawas *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people of southern Ontario.

- *The article explained what "ottawas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ottawas" to mean a member of the algonquian people of southern ontario.*

outdrew *(verb)*

Draw a gun faster, or best someone in a gunfight.

- *The coach explained when to use "outdrew" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "outdrew" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ovalbumin *(noun)*

The white part of an egg; the nutritive and protective gelatinous substance surrounding the yolk consisting mainly of albumin dissolved in water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovalbumin."*
- *He looked up "ovalbumin" because he had never seen it before.*

oximeters *(noun)*

A measuring instrument that measures the oxygen in arterial blood.

- *Understanding "oximeters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oximeters" during the group presentation.*

pachuco *(noun)*

A Mexican-American teenager who belongs to a neighborhood gang and who dresses in showy clothes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pachuco."*
- *They discussed "pachuco" during the group presentation.*

paleopathology *(noun)*

The study of disease of former times (as inferred from fossil evidence).

- *In class, the teacher used "paleopathology" to mean the study of disease of former times (as inferred....*
- *He looked up "paleopathology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palsied *(adjective)*

Affected with palsy or uncontrollable tremor.

- *Palsied hands.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "palsied" when it is affected with palsy or uncontrollable tremor.*

---

pandion *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pandionidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pandion."*
- *He looked up "pandion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paragraphing *(verb)*

Write about in a paragraph.

- *She tried to use "paragraphing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "paragraphing" when talking about this idea.*

---

passings *(noun)*

The motion of one object relative to another.

- *Stellar passings can perturb the orbits of comets.*
- *Understanding "passings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pavo cristatus *(noun)*

Peafowl of India and Ceylon.

- *In class, the teacher used "pavo cristatus" to mean peafowl of india and ceylon.*
- *The article explained what "pavo cristatus" means with a simple example.*

---

pavonia *(noun)*

Any of various evergreen plants of the genus Pavonia having white or yellow or purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pavonia" to mean any of various evergreen plants of the genus....*
- *Understanding "pavonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pectic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or derived from pectin.

- *Pectic acid.*
- *Would you call this situation "pectic"? Explain why.*

---

pectic acid *(noun)*

A complex acid that occurs in ripe fruit and some vegetables.

- *The article explained what "pectic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pectic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

pelf *(noun)*

Informal terms for money.

- *The article explained what "pelf" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pelf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penes *(noun)*

The male organ of copulation ('member' is a euphemism).

- *They discussed "penes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penes."*

---

perming *(verb)*

Give a permanent wave to.

- *The coach explained when to use "perming" and when to wait.*

- *She tried to use “perming” carefully so everyone would understand.*

perspired *(verb)*

Excrete perspiration through the pores in the skin.

- *She tried to use “perspired” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “perspired” and when to wait.*

perverseness *(noun)*

Deliberately deviating from what is good.

- *The article explained what “perverseness” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “perverseness.”*

petunia integrifolia *(noun)*

Herb or small shrublet having solitary violet to rose-red flowers.

- *The article explained what “petunia integrifolia” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “petunia integrifolia.”*

phantasies *(noun)*

Something many people believe that is false.

- *He looked up “phantasies” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phantasies” to mean something many people believe that is false.*

philanthropically *(adverb)*

In a philanthropic manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “philanthropically” naturally.*
- *She spoke “philanthropically,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

phonebooks *(noun)*

A directory containing an alphabetical list of telephone subscribers and their telephone numbers.

- *In class, the teacher used “phonebooks” to mean a directory containing an alphabetical list of....*
- *Understanding “phonebooks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pinnatifid *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) cleft nearly to the midrib in broad divisions not separated into distinct leaflets.

- *It is useful to describe something as “pinnatifid” when it is (of a leaf shape) cleft nearly to the midrib in....*
- *Students compared “pinnatifid” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

pipefish *(noun)*

Fish with long tubular snout and slim body covered with bony plates.

- *He looked up “pipefish” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “pipefish” during the group presentation.*

placates *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *He did not know how to use “placates” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “placates” when talking about this idea.*

plagiarizes *(verb)*

Take without referencing from someone else’s writing or speech; of intellectual property.

- *In everyday English, people use “plagiarizes” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “plagiarizes” in real sentences.*

pleonasm *(noun)*

Using more words than necessary.

- *They discussed “pleonasm” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pleonasm” to mean using more words than necessary.*

pluggers *(noun)*

Someone who is an active supporter and advocate.

- *The article explained what “pluggers” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pluggers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

poilu *(noun)*

A French soldier (especially in World War I).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “poilu.”*
- *He looked up “poilu” because he had never seen it before.*

pollocks *(noun)*

Lean white flesh of North Atlantic fish; similar to codfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pollocks.”*
- *Understanding “pollocks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pontos *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) ancient personification of the sea; father of Nereus.

- *The article explained what “pontos” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “pontos” during the group presentation.*

premixes *(noun)*

A commercially prepared mixture of dry ingredients.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “premixes.”*
- *The article explained what “premixes” means with a simple example.*

princedom *(noun)*

The dignity or rank or position of a prince.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “princedom.”*
- *Understanding “princedom” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

proctitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the rectum; marked by bloody stools and a frequent urge to defecate; frequently associated with Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis.

- *The article explained what “proctitis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “proctitis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prolate cycloid *(noun)*

A cycloid generated by a point outside the rolling circle.

- *He looked up “prolate cycloid” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “prolate cycloid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

propellors *(noun)*

A mechanical device that rotates to push against air or water.

- *Understanding “propellors” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “propellors.”*

protoplasmic astrocyte *(noun)*

A kind of astrocyte found in the grey matter.

- *The article explained what “protoplasmic astrocyte” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “protoplasmic astrocyte” to mean a kind of astrocyte found in the grey matter.*

provisioner *(noun)*

A supplier of victuals or supplies to an army.

- *He looked up “provisioner” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “provisioner” during the group presentation.*

prunings *(noun)*

The act of trimming a plant.

- *He looked up "prunings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prunings" during the group presentation.*

---

prunus glandulosa *(noun)*

Small Chinese shrub with smooth unfurrowed dark red fruit grown especially for its red or pink or white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus glandulosa."*
- *He looked up "prunus glandulosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prunus incisa *(noun)*

Shrubby Japanese cherry tree having pale pink blossoms.

- *He looked up "prunus incisa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus incisa."*

---

pseudotsuga menziesii *(noun)*

Lofty douglas fir of northwestern North America having short needles and egg-shaped cones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pseudotsuga menziesii."*
- *They discussed "pseudotsuga menziesii" during the group presentation.*

---

pushcarts *(noun)*

Wheeled vehicle that can be pushed by a person; may have one or two or four wheels.

- *They discussed "pushcarts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pushcarts."*

---

pushtun *(noun)*

A member of the mountain people living in the eastern regions of Afghanistan.

- *They discussed "pushtun" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pushtun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

queerly *(adverb)*

In a questionably unusual manner.

- *This money had been queerly come by.*
- *A queerly inscribed sheet of paper.*

---

quercus incana *(noun)*

Small semi-evergreen shrubby tree of southeastern United States having hairy young branchlets and leaves narrowing to a slender bristly point.

- *He looked up "quercus incana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quercus incana" during the group presentation.*

---

radiolaria *(noun)*

Marine protozoa.

- *He looked up "radiolaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiolaria."*

---

railheads *(noun)*

The end of the completed track on an unfinished railway.

- *They discussed "railheads" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "railheads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rathskeller *(noun)*

A tavern below street level featuring beer; originally a German restaurant in the basement of city hall.

- *The article explained what "rathskeller" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rathskeller" during the group presentation.*

---

ratiocination *(noun)*

The proposition arrived at by logical reasoning (such as the proposition that must follow from the major and minor premises of a syllogism).

- *He looked up "ratiocination" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ratiocination" during the group presentation.*

recenter *(adjective)*

Of the immediate past or just previous to the present time.

- *Students compared "recenter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "recenter" approach may work better in this case.*

redhorse *(noun)*

North American sucker with reddish fins.

- *Understanding "redhorse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "redhorse" to mean north american sucker with reddish fins.*

redhorse sucker *(noun)*

North American sucker with reddish fins.

- *The article explained what "redhorse sucker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "redhorse sucker" during the group presentation.*

reelers *(noun)*

Someone who walks unsteadily as if about to fall.

- *He looked up "reelers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reelers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

remonstrates *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *He did not know how to use "remonstrates" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "remonstrates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

remoulded *(verb)*

Give new treads to (a tire).

- *Can you use "remoulded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "remoulded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

retransmits *(verb)*

Transmit again.

- *Learners should practice how to use "retransmits" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "retransmits" and when to wait.*

reversions *(noun)*

A reappearance of an earlier characteristic.

- *In class, the teacher used "reversions" to mean a reappearance of an earlier characteristic.*
- *The article explained what "reversions" means with a simple example.*

rhus radicans *(noun)*

Climbing plant common in eastern and central United States with ternate leaves and greenish flowers followed by white berries; yields an irritating oil that causes a rash on contact.

- *They discussed "rhus radicans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhus radicans."*

rockeries *(noun)*

A garden featuring rocks; usually alpine plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rockeries."*
- *The article explained what "rockeries" means with a simple example.*

rubus saxatilis *(noun)*

European trailing bramble with red berrylike fruits.

- *They discussed "rubus saxatilis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rubus saxatilis" because he had never seen it before.*

sagittaria *(noun)*

Genus of aquatic herbs of temperate and tropical regions having sagittate or hastate leaves and white scapose flowers.

- *The article explained what "sagittaria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sagittaria" during the group presentation.*

---

sallys *(noun)*

A venture off the beaten path.

- *He looked up "sallys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sallys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salpa *(noun)*

Minute floating marine tunicate having a transparent body with an opening at each end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salpa."*
- *They discussed "salpa" during the group presentation.*

---

sashays *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *She tried to use "sashays" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sashays" and when to wait.*

---

scatology *(noun)*

A preoccupation with obscenity (especially that dealing with excrement or excretory functions).

- *The article explained what "scatology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scatology" to mean a preoccupation with obscenity (especially that....*

---

scullers *(noun)*

Someone who sculls (moves a long oar pivoted on the back of the boat to propel the boat forward).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scullers."*
- *The article explained what "scullers" means with a simple example.*

---

sculpins *(noun)*

Any of numerous spiny large-headed usually scaleless scorpaenoid fishes with broad mouths.

- *They discussed "sculpins" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sculpins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seeed *(verb)*

Perceive (an idea or situation) mentally.

- *She tried to use "seeed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "seeed" when talking about this idea.*

---

seining *(verb)*

Fish with a seine; catch fish with a seine.

- *He did not know how to use "seining" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "seining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sentimentalists *(noun)*

Someone who indulges in excessive sentimentality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sentimentalists."*
- *They discussed "sentimentalists" during the group presentation.*

---

serail *(noun)*

Living quarters reserved for wives and concubines and female relatives in a Muslim household.

- *He looked up "serail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serail."*

---

sesbania grandiflora *(noun)*

A softwood tree with lax racemes of usually red or pink flowers; tropical Australia and Asia; naturalized in southern Florida and West Indies.

- *The article explained what "sesbania grandiflora" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "sesbania grandiflora" to mean a softwood tree with lax racemes of usually red or....*

---

setaria glauca *(noun)*

Common weedy and bristly grass found in nearly all temperate areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "setaria glauca" to mean common weedy and bristly grass found in nearly all....*
- *They discussed "setaria glauca" during the group presentation.*

---

shagbark hickory *(noun)*

North American hickory having loose grey shaggy bark and edible nuts.

- *Understanding "shagbark hickory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shagbark hickory" means with a simple example.*

---

sheepshanks *(noun)*

A knot for shortening a line.

- *They discussed "sheepshanks" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sheepshanks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shitlist *(noun)*

A list of people who are out of favor.

- *Understanding "shitlist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shitlist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

showboats *(noun)*

A river steamboat on which theatrical performances could be given (especially on the Mississippi River).

- *Understanding "showboats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "showboats."*

---

sinologists *(noun)*

A student of Chinese history and language and culture.

- *Understanding "sinologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sinologists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slummy *(adjective)*

(of housing or residential areas) indicative of poverty.

- *A slummy part of town.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slummy."*

---

slyness *(noun)*

Shrewdness as demonstrated by being skilled in deception.

- *They discussed "slyness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "slyness" means with a simple example.*

---

smokier *(adjective)*

Marked by or emitting or filled with smoke.

- *It is useful to describe something as "smokier" when it is marked by or emitting or filled with smoke.*
- *Students compared "smokier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

smoulders *(noun)*

A fire that burns with thick smoke but no flame.

- *In class, the teacher used "smoulders" to mean a fire that burns with thick smoke but no flame.*
- *Understanding "smoulders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smuggest *(adjective)*

Marked by excessive complacency or self-satisfaction.

- *The speaker chose "smuggest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "smuggest" when it is marked by excessive complacency or self-satisfaction.*

---

snookers *(noun)*

A form of pool played with 15 red balls and six balls of other colors and a cue ball.

- *Understanding "snookers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "snookers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sociometry *(noun)*

The quantitative study of social relationships.

- *He looked up "sociometry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sociometry" to mean the quantitative study of social relationships.*

---

sophism *(noun)*

A deliberately invalid argument displaying ingenuity in reasoning in the hope of deceiving someone.

- *The article explained what "sophism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sophism" to mean a deliberately invalid argument displaying....*

---

spectroscopies *(noun)*

The use of spectroscopes to analyze spectra.

- *Understanding "spectroscopies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spectroscopies."*

---

spinelessness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking a strong character; an irresolute disposition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinelessness."*
- *He looked up "spinelessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sporobolus *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan annual and perennial grasses (as dropseed or rush grass).

- *Understanding "sporobolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sporobolus" during the group presentation.*

---

stonechat *(noun)*

Common European chat with black plumage and a reddish-brown breast.

- *The article explained what "stonechat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stonechat" to mean common european chat with black plumage and a....*

---

stoutness *(noun)*

The property of being strong and resolute.

- *Understanding "stoutness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stoutness."*

---

sturmabteilung *(noun)*

Nazi militia created by Hitler in 1921 that helped him to power but was eclipsed by the SS after 1943.

- *Understanding "sturmabteilung" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sturmabteilung."*

---

styrax *(noun)*

Any shrub or small tree of the genus Styrax having fragrant bell-shaped flowers that hang below the dark green foliage.

- *They discussed "styrax" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "styrax" to mean any shrub or small tree of the genus styrax having....*

---

styrax family *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of shrubs and trees of order Ebenales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "styrax family."*
- *The article explained what "styrax family" means with a simple example.*

---

supervisions *(noun)*

Management by overseeing the performance or operation of a person or group.

- *In class, the teacher used "supervisions" to mean management by overseeing the performance or....*
- *They discussed "supervisions" during the group presentation.*

---

suprematist *(noun)*

An artist of the school of suprematism.

- *They discussed "supremat ist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "supremat ist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swaddles *(verb)*

Wrap in swaddling clothes.

- *In everyday English, people use "swaddles" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "swaddles" until he saw an example.*

---

syphoning *(verb)*

Convey, draw off, or empty by or as if by a siphon.

- *Can you use "syphoning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "syphoning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tabards *(noun)*

A short sleeveless outer tunic emblazoned with a coat of arms; worn by a knight over his armor or by a herald.

- *They discussed "tabards" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tabards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taraxacum officinale *(noun)*

Eurasian plant widely naturalized as a weed in North America; used as salad greens and to make wine.

- *He looked up "taraxacum officinale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taraxacum officinale."*

---

tawse *(noun)*

A leather strap for punishing children.

- *Understanding "tawse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tawse" means with a simple example.*

---

taxability *(noun)*

Liability to taxation.

- *The article explained what "taxability" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "taxability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tegument *(noun)*

A natural protective body covering and site of the sense of touch.

- *The article explained what "tegument" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tegument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

terabits *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 gigabits or 10^12 (1,000,000,000,000) bits.

- *He looked up "terabits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terabits" to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 gigabits or....*

---

thickheaded *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thickheaded" when it is (used informally) stupid.*
- *The speaker chose "thickheaded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

timbale *(noun)*

Small pastry shell for creamy mixtures of minced foods.

- *Understanding "timbale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "timbale" because he had never seen it before.*

timbale case *(noun)*

Small pastry shell for creamy mixtures of minced foods.

- *Understanding "timbale case" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "timbale case" means with a simple example.*

totipotent *(adjective)*

Having the ability to give rise to unlike cells.

- *Embryonic stem cells are totipotent.*
- *Students compared "totipotent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

trifid bur marigold *(noun)*

Bur marigold of temperate Eurasia.

- *He looked up "trifid bur marigold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trifid bur marigold" to mean bur marigold of temperate eurasia.*

turdus merula *(noun)*

Common black European thrush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdus merula."*
- *The article explained what "turdus merula" means with a simple example.*

tyrolese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Tyrol or its people.

- *A "tyrolese" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "tyrolese"? Explain why.*

underspend *(verb)*

Spend less than the whole of (a budget, for example).

- *Learners should practice how to use "underspend" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "underspend" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ungratefulness *(noun)*

A lack of gratitude.

- *Understanding "ungratefulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ungratefulness."*

unknowledgeable *(adjective)*

Unaware because of a lack of relevant information or knowledge.

- *An unknowledgeable assistant.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unknowledgeable."*

unlace *(verb)*

Undo the ties of.

- *She tried to use "unlace" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "unlace" until he saw an example.*

unpropitious *(adjective)*

Not propitious.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpropitious."*
- *Students compared "unpropitious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unrests *(noun)*

A state of agitation or turbulent change or development.

- *Understanding "unrests" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unrests" means with a simple example.*

unsighted *(adjective)*

Unable to see; –Kenneth Jernigan.

- *A "unsighted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unsighted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsynchronized *(adjective)*

Not occurring together.

- *The speaker chose "unsynchronized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unsynchronized" when it is not occurring together.*

---

urethanes *(noun)*

An ester of carbamic acid.

- *The article explained what "urethanes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "urethanes" during the group presentation.*

---

vagi *(noun)*

A mixed nerve that supplies the pharynx and larynx and lungs and heart and esophagus and stomach and most of the abdominal viscera.

- *The article explained what "vagi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vagi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vends *(verb)*

Sell or offer for sale from place to place.

- *The coach explained when to use "vends" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "vends" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ventricose *(adjective)*

Having a swelling on one side.

- *The ventricose gullet of an insect.*
- *Students compared "ventricose" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

verbascum *(noun)*

Genus of coarse herbs and subshrubs mostly with woolly leaves.

- *Understanding "verbascum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "verbascum" means with a simple example.*

---

verrazzano *(noun)*

Florentine navigator who explored the eastern coast of North America (circa 1485-1528).

- *Understanding "verrazzano" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verrazzano."*

---

vertus *(noun)*

Love of or taste for fine objects of art.

- *The article explained what "vertus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vertus" to mean love of or taste for fine objects of art.*

---

viniculture *(noun)*

The cultivation of grapes and grape vines; grape growing.

- *He looked up "viniculture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viniculture."*

---

virgilia capensis *(noun)*

Tree with odd-pinnate leaves and racemes of fragrant pink to purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virgilia capensis."*
- *Understanding "virgilia capensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vitalization *(noun)*

The state of being vitalized and filled with life.

- *Understanding "vitalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "vitalization" to mean the state of being vitalized and filled with life.*

---

vivisectionist *(noun)*

A biologist who cuts open live animals for research.

- *The article explained what "vivisectionist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vivisectionist" to mean a biologist who cuts open live animals for research.*

---

wattmeter *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring in watts the flow of power in an electrical circuit.

- *They discussed "wattmeter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wattmeter."*

---

wheelbases *(noun)*

The distance from the center of a car's front wheel to the rear axle.

- *The article explained what "wheelbases" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wheelbases" to mean the distance from the center of a car's front wheel....*

---

whimsies *(noun)*

The trait of acting unpredictably and more from whim or caprice than from reason or judgment.

- *The article explained what "whimsies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "whimsies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whirrs *(verb)*

Make a soft swishing sound.

- *He did not know how to use "whirrs" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "whirrs" and when to wait.*

---

whoremongers *(noun)*

A pimp who procures whores.

- *He looked up "whoremongers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whoremongers" to mean a pimp who procures whores.*

---

windjammers *(noun)*

A large sailing ship.

- *The article explained what "windjammers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "windjammers" during the group presentation.*

---

wreathe *(verb)*

Decorate or deck with wreaths.

- *Wreathe the grave site.*
- *She tried to use "wreathe" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

zanies *(noun)*

A buffoon in one of the old comedies; imitates others for ludicrous effect.

- *Understanding "zanies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zanies" to mean a buffoon in one of the old comedies; imitates....*

---

abducens *(noun)*

A small motor nerve supplying the lateral rectus muscle of the eye.

- *The article explained what "abducens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abducens."*

---

abducens muscle *(noun)*

The ocular muscle whose contraction turns the eyeball outward.

- *In class, the teacher used "abducens muscle" to mean the ocular muscle whose contraction turns the....*
- *They discussed "abducens muscle" during the group presentation.*

---

abducens nerve *(noun)*

A small motor nerve supplying the lateral rectus muscle of the eye.

- *The article explained what "abducens nerve" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "abducens nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acedia *(noun)*

Apathy and inactivity in the practice of virtue (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *They discussed "acedia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acedia."*

---

adducing *(noun)*

Citing as evidence or proof.

- *The article explained what "adducing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adducing" to mean citing as evidence or proof.*

---

advertize *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *She tried to use "advertize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "advertize" and when to wait.*

---

affricate *(noun)*

A composite speech sound consisting of a stop and a fricative articulated at the same point (as 'ch' in 'chair' and 'j' in 'joy').

- *The article explained what "affricate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "affricate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affrighted *(verb)*

Cause fear in.

- *Learners should practice how to use "affrighted" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "affrighted" when talking about this idea.*

---

agathis australis *(noun)*

Tall timber tree of New Zealand having white straight-grained wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agathis australis."*
- *He looked up "agathis australis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aggressed *(verb)*

Take the initiative and go on the offensive.

- *Can you use "aggressed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "aggressed" until he saw an example.*

---

agonizes *(verb)*

Suffer agony or anguish.

- *Learners should practice how to use "agonizes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "agonizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

al-hudaydah *(noun)*

An important port in Yemen on the Red Sea.

- *He looked up "al-hudaydah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al-hudaydah."*

---

alarum *(noun)*

An automatic signal (usually a sound) warning of danger.

- *In class, the teacher used "alarum" to mean an automatic signal (usually a sound) warning of danger.*
- *He looked up "alarum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albizia *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees of the genus Albizia.

- *In class, the teacher used "albizia" to mean any of numerous trees of the genus albizia.*
- *He looked up "albizia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albuginea *(noun)*

Whitish tunic.

- *In class, the teacher used "albuginea" to mean whitish tunic.*
- *The article explained what "albuginea" means with a simple example.*

---

amebic dysentery *(noun)*

Inflammation of the intestines caused by Endamoeba histolytica; usually acquired by ingesting food or water contaminated with feces; characterized by severe diarrhea.

- *Understanding "amebic dysentery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amebic dysentery" to mean inflammation of the intestines caused by endamoeba....*

---

americanizing *(verb)*

Make American in character.

- *In everyday English, people use "americanizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "americanizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

annotates *(verb)*

Provide interlinear explanations for words or phrases.

- *Can you use "annotates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "annotates" and when to wait.*

---

antedates *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

- *He did not know how to use "antedates" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "antedates" in real sentences.*

---

anthonys *(noun)*

Roman general under Julius Caesar in the Gallic wars; repudiated his wife for the Egyptian queen Cleopatra; they were defeated by Octavian at Actium (83-30 BC).

- *Understanding "anthonys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anthonys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antithetic *(adjective)*

Sharply contrasted in character or purpose.

- *Practices entirely antithetical to her professed beliefs.*
- *Hope is antithetic to despair.*

---

apomixis *(noun)*

Any of several kinds of reproduction without fertilization.

- *He looked up "apomixis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "apomixis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appendant *(adjective)*

Affixed as an appendage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "appendant."*
- *Students compared "appendant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aquanaut *(noun)*

A skilled worker who can live in underwater installations and participate in scientific research.

- *In class, the teacher used "aquanaut" to mean a skilled worker who can live in underwater....*
- *The article explained what "aquanaut" means with a simple example.*

---

aralia spinosa *(noun)*

Small deciduous clump-forming tree or shrub of eastern United States.

- *They discussed "aralia spinosa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "aralia spinosa" means with a simple example.*

araucaria heterophylla *(noun)*

Evergreen of Australia and Norfolk Island in the South Pacific.

- *He looked up "araucaria heterophylla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "araucaria heterophylla" during the group presentation.*

arawaks *(noun)*

A family of South American Indian languages spoken in northeastern South America.

- *Understanding "arawaks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arawaks."*

archaebacteria *(noun)*

Considered ancient life forms that evolved separately from bacteria and blue-green algae.

- *They discussed "archaebacteria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archaebacteria."*

arctostaphylos manzanita *(noun)*

Erect treelike shrub forming dense thickets and having drooping panicles of white or pink flowers and red berrylike drupes; California.

- *They discussed "arctostaphylos manzanita" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arctostaphylos manzanita" because he had never seen it before.*

arteriolar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving arterioles.

- *The speaker chose "arteriolar" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "arteriolar."*

articulators *(noun)*

A movable speech organ.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "articulators."*
- *They discussed "articulators" during the group presentation.*

assegai *(noun)*

The slender spear of the Bantu-speaking people of Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assegai."*
- *He looked up "assegai" because he had never seen it before.*

astartes *(noun)*

An ancient Phoenician goddess of love and fertility; the Phoenician counterpart to Ishtar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astartes."*
- *Understanding "astartes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

autoregulation *(noun)*

(physiology) processes that maintain a generally constant physiological state in a cell or organism.

- *They discussed "autoregulation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autoregulation" to mean (physiology) processes that maintain a generally....*

avogadro's hypothesis *(noun)*

The principle that equal volumes of all gases (given the same temperature and pressure) contain equal numbers of molecules.

- *They discussed "avogadro's hypothesis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "avogadro's hypothesis" because he had never seen it before.*

avogadro's law *(noun)*

The principle that equal volumes of all gases (given the same temperature and pressure) contain equal numbers of molecules.

- *They discussed "avogadro's law" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "avogadro's law" because he had never seen it before.*

avogadro's number *(noun)*

The number of molecules in a mole of a substance (approximately 602,250,000,000,000,000,000,000).

- *In class, the teacher used "avogadro's number" to mean the number of molecules in a mole of a substance....*
- *The article explained what "avogadro's number" means with a simple example.*

---

barthold george niebuhr *(noun)*

German historian noted for his critical approach to sources and for his history of Rome (1776-1831).

- *Understanding "barthold george niebuhr" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "barthold george niebuhr" because he had never seen it before.*

---

begetter *(noun)*

A male parent (also used as a term of address to your father).

- *He looked up "begetter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "begetter."*

---

beguines *(noun)*

A ballroom dance that originated in the French West Indies; similar to the rumba.

- *He looked up "beguines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beguines."*

---

beingness *(noun)*

The state or fact of existing.

- *He looked up "beingness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beingness."*

---

belabour *(verb)*

To work at or to absurd length.

- *The coach explained when to use "belabour" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "belabour" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

big shagbark *(noun)*

Hickory of the eastern United States resembling the shagbark but having a much larger nut.

- *The article explained what "big shagbark" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "big shagbark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black greasewood *(noun)*

Low hardy much-branched spiny shrub common in alkaline soils of western America.

- *They discussed "black greasewood" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black greasewood" to mean low hardy much-branched spiny shrub common in....*

---

boneshaker *(noun)*

Any wheeled vehicle that is dilapidated and uncomfortable.

- *That old bike without rubber tires was a real boneshaker.*
- *Understanding "boneshaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boswellia serrata *(noun)*

East Indian tree yielding a resin used medicinally and burned as incense.

- *Understanding "boswellia serrata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "boswellia serrata" means with a simple example.*

---

bowdlerized *(verb)*

Edit by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate.

- *In everyday English, people use "bowdlerized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bowdlerized" in real sentences.*

---

branchless *(adjective)*

Having no branches.

- *A "branchless" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Students compared "branchless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

brassier *(adjective)*

Unrestrained by convention or propriety; ; ; - Los Angeles Times; ; ; - Bertrand Russell.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brassier."*
- *A "brassier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

briard *(noun)*

Old French breed of large strong usually black dogs having a long tail and long wavy and slightly stiff coat.

- *He looked up "briard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "briard."*

---

bullfinches *(noun)*

Common European finch mostly black and white with red throat and breast.

- *The article explained what "bullfinches" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullfinches."*

---

burnetts *(noun)*

United States writer (born in England) remembered for her novels for children (1849-1924).

- *They discussed "burnetts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "burnetts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bushbuck *(noun)*

Antelope with white markings like a harness and twisted horns.

- *The article explained what "bushbuck" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bushbuck" during the group presentation.*

---

calisthenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to calisthenics.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calisthenic."*
- *A "calisthenic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

calque *(noun)*

An expression introduced into one language by translating it from another language.

- *'superman' is a calque for the German 'Übermensch'.*
- *They discussed "calque" during the group presentation.*

---

calque formation *(noun)*

An expression introduced into one language by translating it from another language.

- *'superman' is a calque for the German 'Übermensch'.*
- *He looked up "calque formation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capful *(noun)*

The quantity that a cap will hold.

- *They discussed "capful" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capful" means with a simple example.*

---

capitulary *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter.

- *It is useful to describe something as "capitulary" when it is of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter.*
- *The speaker chose "capitulary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

caracals *(noun)*

Of deserts of northern Africa and southern Asia.

- *He looked up "caracals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "caracals" during the group presentation.*

---

carbamide *(noun)*

The chief solid component of mammalian urine; synthesized from ammonia and carbon dioxide and used as fertilizer and in animal feed and in plastics.

- *Understanding "carbamide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carbamide" to mean the chief solid component of mammalian urine;....*

carburized *(verb)*

Unite with carbon.

- *He did not know how to use "carburized" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "carburized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

cardoon *(noun)*

Only parts eaten are roots and especially stalks (blanched and used as celery); related to artichokes.

- *He looked up "cardoon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardoon" to mean only parts eaten are roots and especially stalks....*

carfare *(noun)*

The fare charged for riding a bus or streetcar.

- *He looked up "carfare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carfare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

categorisations *(noun)*

A group of people or things arranged by class or category.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "categorisations."*
- *He looked up "categorisations" because he had never seen it before.*

cder *(adjective)*

Being one hundred more than three hundred.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cder" when it is being one hundred more than three hundred.*
- *The speaker chose "cder" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

centrifuging *(verb)*

Rotate at very high speed in order to separate the liquids from the solids.

- *Can you use "centrifuging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "centrifuging" and when to wait.*

centriole *(noun)*

One of a pair of small cylindrical cell organelles near the nucleus in animal cells; composed of nine triplet microtubules and form the asters during mitosis.

- *They discussed "centriole" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "centriole" means with a simple example.*

chaffer *(verb)*

Wrangle (over a price, terms of an agreement, etc.).

- *He did not know how to use "chaffer" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "chaffer" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

charlock *(noun)*

Weedy Eurasian plant often a pest in grain fields.

- *They discussed "charlock" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charlock."*

cherrys *(noun)*

A red the color of ripe cherries.

- *In class, the teacher used "cherrys" to mean a red the color of ripe cherries.*
- *They discussed "cherrys" during the group presentation.*

chiloe *(noun)*

The largest Chilean island and the only one to be settled; located off south-central Chile.

- *He looked up "chiloe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiloe."*

---

chinning *(verb)*

Raise oneself while hanging from one's hands until one's chin is level with the support bar.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chinning" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chinning" when talking about this idea.*

---

chinning bar *(noun)*

A horizontal bar on which you can chin yourself.

- *They discussed "chinning bar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chinning bar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chrysoprase *(noun)*

A green variety of chalcedony valued as a gemstone.

- *The article explained what "chrysoprase" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chrysoprase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cinchona cordifolia *(noun)*

Colombian tree; source of Cartagena bark (a cinchona bark).

- *They discussed "cinchona cordifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinchona cordifolia."*

---

circumnavigates *(verb)*

Travel around, either by plane or ship.

- *In everyday English, people use "circumnavigates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "circumnavigates" until he saw an example.*

---

citrus paradisi *(noun)*

Citrus tree bearing large round edible fruit having a thick yellow rind and juicy somewhat acid pulp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrus paradisi."*
- *He looked up "citrus paradisi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

claystones *(noun)*

Fine-grained rock consisting of compacted clay particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claystones."*
- *He looked up "claystones" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clematis crispa *(noun)*

Climber of southern United States having bluish-purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "clematis crispa" to mean climber of southern united states having....*
- *The article explained what "clematis crispa" means with a simple example.*

---

cler *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred forty.

- *Would you call this situation "cler"? Explain why.*
- *A "cler" approach may work better in this case.*

---

clitorises *(noun)*

A female sexual organ homologous to the penis.

- *The article explained what "clitorises" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clitorises" to mean a female sexual organ homologous to the penis.*

---

cockleshell *(noun)*

A small light flimsy boat.

- *The article explained what "cockleshell" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cockleshell" to mean a small light flimsy boat.*

colleens *(noun)*

An Irish girl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colleens."*
- *He looked up "colleens" because he had never seen it before.*

comeliness *(noun)*

The quality of being good looking and attractive.

- *In class, the teacher used "comeliness" to mean the quality of being good looking and attractive.*
- *The article explained what "comeliness" means with a simple example.*

commercializes *(verb)*

Exploit for maximal profit, usually by sacrificing quality.

- *Can you use "commercializes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "commercializes" and when to wait.*

compassions *(noun)*

A deep awareness of and sympathy for another's suffering.

- *They discussed "compassions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compassions."*

connes *(verb)*

Conduct or direct the steering of a ship or plane.

- *The coach explained when to use "connes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "connes" until he saw an example.*

conrads *(noun)*

English novelist (born in Poland) noted for sea stories and for his narrative technique (1857-1924).

- *Understanding "conrads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conrads."*

conservatoires *(noun)*

A schoolhouse with special facilities for fine arts.

- *The article explained what "conservatoires" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conservatoires."*

constantina *(noun)*

A Romanian resort city on the Black Sea.

- *He looked up "constantina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "constantina" during the group presentation.*

contagiously *(adverb)*

In a contagious manner.

- *She was contagiously bubbly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "contagiously" in the final chapter.*

conventicle *(noun)*

A secret unauthorized meeting for religious worship.

- *Understanding "conventicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conventicle" means with a simple example.*

coppersmiths *(noun)*

Someone who makes articles from copper.

- *They discussed "coppersmiths" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coppersmiths" to mean someone who makes articles from copper.*

copulates *(verb)*

Engage in sexual intercourse.

- *The coach explained when to use "copulates" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "copulates" until he saw an example.*

---

cottrell precipitator *(noun)*

Removes dust particles from gases by electrostatic precipitation.

- *They discussed "cottrell precipitator" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cottrell precipitator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

countermove *(noun)*

An attack by a defending force against an attacking enemy force in order to regain lost ground or cut off enemy advance units etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "countermove."*
- *The article explained what "countermove" means with a simple example.*

---

cowherds *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *They discussed "cowherds" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cowherds" to mean a hired hand who tends cattle and performs other....*

---

crataegus coccinea mollis *(noun)*

American red-fruited hawthorn with stems and leaves densely covered with short woolly hairs.

- *He looked up "crataegus coccinea mollis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus coccinea mollis."*

---

crataegus laevigata *(noun)*

Thorny Eurasian shrub of small tree having dense clusters of white to scarlet flowers followed by deep red berries; established as an escape in eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus laevigata."*
- *He looked up "crataegus laevigata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crosshatching *(verb)*

Shade with multiple crossing lines.

- *Learners should practice how to use "crosshatching" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "crosshatching" and when to wait.*

---

cryptogams *(noun)*

Formerly recognized taxonomic group including all flowerless and seedless plants that reproduce by means of spores: ferns, mosses, algae, fungi.

- *They discussed "cryptogams" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cryptogams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

curandero *(noun)*

A Mexican man who practices healing techniques inherited from the Mayans.

- *The article explained what "curandero" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "curandero" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cygnus buccinator *(noun)*

Large pure white wild swan of western North America having a sonorous cry.

- *They discussed "cygnus buccinator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cygnus buccinator" to mean large pure white wild swan of western north america....*

---

dahs *(noun)*

The longer of the two telegraphic signals used in Morse code.

- *Understanding "dahs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dahs."*

---

dairen *(noun)*

A port and shipbuilding center in northeastern China on the Liaodong Peninsula; now a part of Luda.

- *The article explained what "dairen" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dairen.”*

dairymen *(noun)*

A man who works in a dairy.

- *They discussed “dairymen” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “dairymen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

declinations *(noun)*

A condition inferior to an earlier condition; a gradual falling off from a better state.

- *They discussed “declinations” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “declinations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deerhound *(noun)*

Very large and tall rough-coated dog bred for hunting deer; known as the royal dog of Scotland.

- *He looked up “deerhound” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deerhound.”*

defenestrated *(verb)*

Throw through or out of the window.

- *The rebels stormed the palace and defenestrated the President.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “defenestrated” in real sentences.*

defensibility *(noun)*

Capability of being defended.

- *They built their castles with an eye to their defensibility.*
- *Client complaints create a felt need for the defensibility of individual actions.*

defoliating *(verb)*

Strip the leaves or branches from.

- *Learners should practice how to use “defoliating” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “defoliating” until he saw an example.*

delphis *(noun)*

An ancient Greek city on the slopes of Mount Parnassus; site of the oracle of Delphi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “delphis.”*
- *He looked up “delphis” because he had never seen it before.*

despitefully *(adverb)*

In a maliciously spiteful manner.

- *Pray for them that despitefully use us.*
- *Place “despitefully” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

determinists *(noun)*

Anyone who submits to the belief that they are powerless to change their destiny.

- *They discussed “determinists” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “determinists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dianas *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) virgin goddess of the hunt and the Moon; counterpart of Greek Artemis.

- *In class, the teacher used “dianas” to mean (roman mythology) virgin goddess of the hunt and....*
- *The article explained what “dianas” means with a simple example.*

diffidently *(adverb)*

In a diffident manner.

- *‘Oh, well,’ he shrugged diffidently, ‘I like the work.’.*
- *He answered “diffidently,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

digitigrade *(noun)*

An animal that walks so that only the toes touch the ground as e.g. dogs and cats and horses.

- *The article explained what "digitigrade" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "digitigrade" to mean an animal that walks so that only the toes touch....*

---

digitigrade mammal *(noun)*

An animal that walks so that only the toes touch the ground as e.g. dogs and cats and horses.

- *He looked up "digitigrade mammal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digitigrade mammal."*

---

digitizers *(noun)*

Device for converting analogue signals into digital signals.

- *In class, the teacher used "digitizers" to mean device for converting analogue signals into digital....*
- *The article explained what "digitizers" means with a simple example.*

---

dipsomaniac *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.

- *Understanding "dipsomaniac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dipsomaniac" to mean a person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.*

---

discriminators *(noun)*

A person who (or that which) differentiates.

- *The article explained what "discriminators" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "discriminators" during the group presentation.*

---

division archaebacteria *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a kingdom.

- *In class, the teacher used "division archaebacteria" to mean in some classifications considered a kingdom.*
- *Understanding "division archaebacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

doltish *(adjective)*

Heavy and dull and stupid.

- *The speaker chose "doltish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "doltish" when it is heavy and dull and stupid.*

---

duodecimal *(noun)*

One part in twelve equal parts.

- *The article explained what "duodecimal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duodecimal."*

---

duodecimal digit *(noun)*

A digit from 0 to 11 in duodecimal notation.

- *In class, the teacher used "duodecimal digit" to mean a digit from 0 to 11 in duodecimal notation.*
- *They discussed "duodecimal digit" during the group presentation.*

---

duodecimal notation *(noun)*

Any notation that uses 12 different characters.

- *They discussed "duodecimal notation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "duodecimal notation" means with a simple example.*

---

duodecimal number system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses duodecimal digits and a radix of twelve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duodecimal number system."*
- *The article explained what "duodecimal number system" means with a simple example.*

---

duodecimal system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses duodecimal digits and a radix of twelve.

- *He looked up "duodecimal system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "duodecimal system" during the group presentation.*

---

eclectics *(noun)*

Someone who selects according to the eclectic method.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eclectics."*
- *He looked up "eclectics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ectasia *(noun)*

Dilatation or distension of a hollow organ.

- *He looked up "ectasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectasia."*

---

ectomorph *(noun)*

A person with a thin body.

- *They discussed "ectomorph" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ectomorph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma *(noun)*

Form of rhabdomyosarcoma occurring mainly in infants and children.

- *Understanding "embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma" means with a simple example.*

---

endocardium *(noun)*

The membrane that lines the cavities of the heart and forms part of the heart valves.

- *They discussed "endocardium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endocardium" to mean the membrane that lines the cavities of the heart....*

---

epicentres *(noun)*

The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.

- *In class, the teacher used "epicentres" to mean the point on the earth's surface directly above the....*
- *The article explained what "epicentres" means with a simple example.*

---

equalises *(verb)*

Make equal, uniform, corresponding, or matching.

- *Learners should practice how to use "equalises" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "equalises" and when to wait.*

---

erse *(noun)*

Any of several related languages of the Celts in Ireland and Scotland.

- *They discussed "erse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "erse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

escrows *(noun)*

A written agreement (or property or money) delivered to a third party or put in trust by one party to a contract to be returned after fulfillment of some condition.

- *In class, the teacher used "escrows" to mean a written agreement (or property or money)....*
- *The article explained what "escrows" means with a simple example.*

---

estheticians *(noun)*

A philosopher who specializes in the nature of beauty.

- *In class, the teacher used "estheticians" to mean a philosopher who specializes in the nature of beauty.*
- *The article explained what "estheticians" means with a simple example.*

---

eucalyptus coriacea *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized tree of Australia and Tasmania having smooth white to light-grey bark shedding in patches or strips.

- *Understanding "eucalyptus coriacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eucalyptus coriacea" means with a simple example.*

europeanisation *(noun)*

Assimilation into European culture.

- *Understanding "europeanisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "europeanisation" during the group presentation.*

excursus *(noun)*

A message that departs from the main subject.

- *He looked up "excursus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "excursus."*

exorcises *(verb)*

Expel through adjuration or prayers.

- *In everyday English, people use "exorcises" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "exorcises" in real sentences.*

extensiveness *(noun)*

Large or extensive in breadth or importance or comprehensiveness.

- *The very extensiveness of his power was a temptation to abuse it.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extensiveness" to mean large or extensive in breadth or importance or....*

eyespots *(noun)*

An eyelike marking (as on the wings of some butterflies); usually a spot of color inside a ring of another color.

- *He looked up "eyespots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eyespots" to mean an eyelike marking (as on the wings of some....*

fages *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *She tried to use "fages" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fages" when talking about this idea.*

familiarizes *(verb)*

Make familiar or conversant with.

- *She tried to use "familiarizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "familiarizes" in real sentences.*

family pyralidae *(noun)*

Bee moths; corn borers; flour moths.

- *The article explained what "family pyralidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family pyralidae" to mean bee moths; corn borers; flour moths.*

family salmonidae *(noun)*

Salmon and trout.

- *They discussed "family salmonidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family salmonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fieldsman *(noun)*

A member of the cricket team that is fielding rather than batting.

- *They discussed "fieldsman" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fieldsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

filigreed *(verb)*

Make filigree, as with a precious metal.

- *In everyday English, people use "filigreed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "filigreed" in real sentences.*

firesides *(noun)*

An area near a fireplace (usually paved and extending out into a room).

- *Fighting in defense of their firesides.*
- *He looked up "firesides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flamen *(noun)*

A priest who served a particular deity in ancient Rome.

- *The article explained what "flamen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flamen."*

---

floggers *(noun)*

A torturer who flogs or scourges (especially an official whose duty is to whip offenders).

- *They discussed "floggers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "floggers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foghorns *(noun)*

A loud low warning signal that can be heard by fogbound ships.

- *In class, the teacher used "foghorns" to mean a loud low warning signal that can be heard by....*
- *Understanding "foghorns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foxtrots *(noun)*

A ballroom dance in quadruple time; combines short and long and fast and slow steps fixed sequences.

- *They discussed "foxtrots" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "foxtrots" means with a simple example.*

---

fraternisation *(noun)*

Associating with others in a brotherly or friendly way; especially with an enemy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraternisation."*
- *He looked up "fraternisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

friesians *(noun)*

A breed of dairy cattle from northern Holland.

- *He looked up "friesians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "friesians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gaillardia *(noun)*

Any plant of western America of the genus Gaillardia having hairy leaves and long-stalked flowers in hot vibrant colors from golden yellow and copper to rich burgundy.

- *Understanding "gaillardia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gaillardia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

galago *(noun)*

Agile long-tailed nocturnal African lemur with dense woolly fur and large eyes and ears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galago."*
- *They discussed "galago" during the group presentation.*

---

galvanization *(noun)*

Stimulation that arouses a person to lively action.

- *The unexpected news produced a kind of galvanization of the whole team.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galvanization."*

---

garbling *(verb)*

Make false by mutilation or addition; as of a message or story.

- *The coach explained when to use "garbling" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "garbling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

garys *(noun)*

A city in northwest Indiana on Lake Michigan; steel production.

- *He looked up "garys" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garys."*

---

gemfibrozil *(noun)*

Medication (trade name Lopid) used to lower the levels of triglyceride in the blood.

- *Understanding "gemfibrozil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gemfibrozil" means with a simple example.*

---

genus albizia *(noun)*

Large genus of unarmed trees and shrubs of Old World tropics.

- *Understanding "genus albizia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus albizia" to mean large genus of unarmed trees and shrubs of old....*

---

genus gaillardia *(noun)*

Genus of western American hairy herbs with showy flowers.

- *He looked up "genus gaillardia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gaillardia" to mean genus of western american hairy herbs with showy....*

---

genus galago *(noun)*

Bush babies.

- *The article explained what "genus galago" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus galago."*

---

genus linnaea *(noun)*

One species: twinflower.

- *He looked up "genus linnaea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus linnaea" during the group presentation.*

---

genus mercenaria *(noun)*

A genus of Veneridae.

- *They discussed "genus mercenaria" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus mercenaria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus myrtus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myrtaceae.

- *He looked up "genus myrtus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus myrtus."*

---

genus ophrys *(noun)*

A hardy genus of terrestrial orchids of Europe and northern Africa and western Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ophrys."*
- *He looked up "genus ophrys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus perca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Percidae.

- *The article explained what "genus perca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus perca" to mean type genus of the percidae.*

---

genus pulex *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pulicidae.

- *Understanding "genus pulex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pulex."*

---

genus stellaria *(noun)*

Common chickweed; stitchwort.

- *The article explained what "genus stellaria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus stellaria" to mean common chickweed; stitchwort.*

---

genus trogon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Trogonidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trogon."*
- *He looked up "genus trogon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geriatricians *(noun)*

A specialist in gerontology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geriatricians."*
- *Understanding "geriatricians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gerontologists *(noun)*

A specialist in gerontology.

- *The article explained what "gerontologists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gerontologists" to mean a specialist in gerontology.*

---

gived *(verb)*

Be flexible under stress of physical force.

- *He did not know how to use "gived" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "gived" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

glamorizes *(verb)*

Make glamorous and attractive.

- *This new wallpaper really glamorizes the living room!*
- *He did not know how to use "glamorizes" until he saw an example.*

---

glister *(noun)*

The quality of shining with a bright reflected light.

- *In class, the teacher used "glister" to mean the quality of shining with a bright reflected light.*
- *He looked up "glister" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glycyrrhiza glabra *(noun)*

Deep-rooted coarse-textured plant native to the Mediterranean region having blue flowers and pinnately compound leaves; widely cultivated in Europe for its long thick sweet roots.

- *The article explained what "glycyrrhiza glabra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glycyrrhiza glabra."*

---

gravimetry *(noun)*

The measurement of specific gravity.

- *In class, the teacher used "gravimetry" to mean the measurement of specific gravity.*
- *They discussed "gravimetry" during the group presentation.*

---

greasewood *(noun)*

Low hardy much-branched spiny shrub common in alkaline soils of western America.

- *He looked up "greasewood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greasewood" to mean low hardy much-branched spiny shrub common in....*

---

groundspeed *(noun)*

The speed of an aircraft relative to the ground.

- *Understanding "groundspeed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "groundspeed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halab *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Syria.

- *In class, the teacher used "halab" to mean a city in northwestern syria.*
- *The article explained what "halab" means with a simple example.*

---

hamartia *(noun)*

The character flaw or error of a tragic hero that leads to his downfall.

- *They discussed "hamartia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamartia."*

---

handcarts *(noun)*

Wheeled vehicle that can be pushed by a person; may have one or two or four wheels.

- *He looked up "handcarts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "handcarts" to mean wheeled vehicle that can be pushed by a person; may....*

---

hanis *(noun)*

A Loloish language.

- *The article explained what "hanis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hanis" to mean a loloish language.*

---

happinesses *(noun)*

Emotions experienced when in a state of well-being.

- *They discussed "happinesses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "happinesses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helminthic *(noun)*

A medication capable of causing the evacuation of parasitic intestinal worms.

- *They discussed "helminthic" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "helminthic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helot *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord.

- *In class, the teacher used "helot" to mean (middle ages) a person who is bound to the land and....*
- *Understanding "helot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hesitatingly *(adverb)*

With hesitation; in a hesitant manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "hesitatingly" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "hesitatingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

hirundo nigricans *(noun)*

Of Australia and Polynesia; nests in tree cavities.

- *They discussed "hirundo nigricans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hirundo nigricans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hiting *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *Can you use "hiting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hiting" and when to wait.*

---

homeotic gene *(noun)*

One the genes that are involved in embryologic development.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homeotic gene."*
- *He looked up "homeotic gene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homerooms *(noun)*

A classroom in which all students in a particular grade (or in a division of a grade) meet at certain times under the supervision of a teacher who takes attendance and does other administrative business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homerooms."*
- *He looked up "homerooms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

honkytonk *(noun)*

A cheap disreputable nightclub or dance hall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honkytonk."*
- *The article explained what "honkytonk" means with a simple example.*

hryvnias *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Ukraine.

- *Understanding "hryvnias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hryvnias" because he had never seen it before.*

humidities *(noun)*

Wetness in the atmosphere.

- *The article explained what "humidities" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humidities."*

hushpuppies *(noun)*

Deep-fried cornbread ball (southern).

- *Understanding "hushpuppies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hushpuppies" because he had never seen it before.*

hydrofluorocarbons *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon emitted as a by-product of industrial manufacturing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrofluorocarbons."*
- *The article explained what "hydrofluorocarbons" means with a simple example.*

hyoscyamine *(noun)*

A poisonous crystalline alkaloid (isometric with atropine but more potent); used to treat excess motility of the gastrointestinal tract.

- *They discussed "hyoscyamine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyoscyamine" to mean a poisonous crystalline alkaloid (isometric with....*

hypernatremia *(noun)*

Excessive amounts of sodium in the blood; possibly indicating diabetes insipidus.

- *The article explained what "hypernatremia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypernatremia" to mean excessive amounts of sodium in the blood; possibly....*

immobilising *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *He did not know how to use "immobilising" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "immobilising" in real sentences.*

inexpedient *(adjective)*

Not suitable or advisable.

- *An inexpedient tactic.*
- *A "inexpedient" approach may work better in this case.*

infatuate *(verb)*

Arouse unreasoning love or passion in and cause to behave in an irrational way.

- *His new car has infatuated him.*
- *Love has infatuated her.*

inkstand *(noun)*

A tray or stand for writing implements and containers for ink.

- *Understanding "inkstand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inkstand" to mean a tray or stand for writing implements and....*

inlaying *(verb)*

Decorate the surface of by inserting wood, stone, and metal.

- *Can you use "inlaying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "inlaying" until he saw an example.*

innocency *(noun)*

An innocent quality or thing or act.

- *In class, the teacher used "innocency" to mean an innocent quality or thing or act.*
- *The article explained what "innocency" means with a simple example.*

---

institutionalizes *(verb)*

Cause to be admitted; of persons to an institution.

- *She tried to use "institutionalizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "institutionalizes" and when to wait.*

---

insusceptible *(adjective)*

Not susceptible to.

- *Students compared "insusceptible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "insusceptible" when it is not susceptible to.*

---

jibing *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *In everyday English, people use "jibing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "jibing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

jiddah *(noun)*

Port city in western Saudi Arabia on the Red Sea; near Mecca.

- *In class, the teacher used "jiddah" to mean port city in western saudi arabia on the red sea;....*
- *He looked up "jiddah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jilting *(verb)*

Cast aside capriciously or unfeelingly.

- *In everyday English, people use "jilting" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "jilting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

kernes *(verb)*

Remove a portion of space between (adjacent letters).

- *Learners should practice how to use "kernes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "kernes" until he saw an example.*

---

khanates *(noun)*

The position of a khan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khanates."*
- *The article explained what "khanates" means with a simple example.*

---

khoikhoi *(noun)*

Any of the Khoisan languages spoken by the pastoral people of Namibia and South Africa.

- *Understanding "khoikhoi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "khoikhoi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kuri-chiku *(noun)*

Small bamboo having thin green culms turning shining black.

- *In class, the teacher used "kuri-chiku" to mean small bamboo having thin green culms turning....*
- *Understanding "kuri-chiku" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

labialized *(verb)*

Pronounce with rounded lips.

- *In everyday English, people use "labialized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "labialized" in real sentences.*

---

lamisil *(noun)*

An oral antifungal drug (trade name Lamisil) used to treat cases of fungal nail disease.

- *The article explained what "lamisil" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamisil."*

---

lasciviously *(adverb)*

In a lascivious manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "lasciviously" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "lasciviously" naturally.*

---

lateral humeral epicondylitis *(noun)*

Painful inflammation of the tendon at the outer border of the elbow resulting from overuse of lower arm muscles (as in twisting of the hand).

- *They discussed "lateral humeral epicondylitis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lateral humeral epicondylitis" to mean painful inflammation of the tendon at the outer....*

---

laudes *(verb)*

Praise, glorify, or honor.

- *She tried to use "laudes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "laudes" when talking about this idea.*

---

laughters *(noun)*

The activity of laughing; the manifestation of joy or mirth or scorn.

- *The article explained what "laughters" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "laughters" during the group presentation.*

---

lavandula latifolia *(noun)*

Mediterranean plant with pale purple flowers that yields spike lavender oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lavandula latifolia."*
- *He looked up "lavandula latifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lepidolite *(noun)*

A mineral of the mica group; an important source of lithium.

- *They discussed "lepidolite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lepidolite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liliuokalani *(noun)*

Queen of the Hawaiian islands (1838-1917).

- *In class, the teacher used "liliuokalani" to mean queen of the hawaiian islands (1838-1917).*
- *They discussed "liliuokalani" during the group presentation.*

---

lingcod *(noun)*

The lean flesh of a fish caught off the Pacific coast of the United States.

- *He looked up "lingcod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lingcod" during the group presentation.*

---

linnaea *(noun)*

One species: twinflower.

- *Understanding "linnaea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "linnaea" means with a simple example.*

---

loupes *(noun)*

Small magnifying glass (usually set in an eyepiece) used by jewelers and horologists.

- *He looked up "loupes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "loupes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lowballed *(verb)*

Make a deliberately low estimate.

- *The construction company wanted the contract badly and lowballed.*
- *She tried to use "lowballed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lunule *(noun)*

The crescent-shaped area at the base of the human fingernail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunule."*
- *Understanding "lunule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lxviii *(adjective)*

Being eight more than sixty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lxviii."*
- *Would you call this situation "lxviii"? Explain why.*

maffeo barberini *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1623 to 1644 who sanctioned the condemnation of Galileo but later freed him (1568-1644).

- *In class, the teacher used "maffeo barberini" to mean italian pope from 1623 to 1644 who sanctioned the....*
- *The article explained what "maffeo barberini" means with a simple example.*

magnetrons *(noun)*

A diode vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons from a central cathode to a cylindrical anode is controlled by crossed magnetic and electric fields; used mainly in microwave oscillators.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnetrons" to mean a diode vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons....*
- *The article explained what "magnetrons" means with a simple example.*

mahdist *(noun)*

An adherent of Mahdism.

- *Understanding "mahdist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahdist."*

mainsheet *(noun)*

(nautical) a line (rope or chain) that regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind.

- *He looked up "mainsheet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mainsheet."*

maltreating *(verb)*

Treat badly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "maltreating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "maltreating" when talking about this idea.*

malus baccata *(noun)*

Asian wild crab apple cultivated in many varieties for it small acid usually red fruit used for preserving.

- *The article explained what "malus baccata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malus baccata" to mean asian wild crab apple cultivated in many varieties....*

manslayer *(noun)*

A criminal who commits homicide (who performs the unlawful premeditated killing of another human being).

- *In class, the teacher used "manslayer" to mean a criminal who commits homicide (who performs the....*
- *He looked up "manslayer" because he had never seen it before.*

maos *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of many body compounds (e.g., epinephrine and norepinephrine and serotonin).

- *In class, the teacher used "maos" to mean an enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of many body....*
- *He looked up "maos" because he had never seen it before.*

mashie *(noun)*

Middle-distance iron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mashie."*
- *Understanding "mashie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

matrilineally *(adverb)*

By descent through the female line.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “matrilineally” naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “matrilineally” in the final chapter.*

---

meniere’s disease *(noun)*

A disease of the inner ear characterized by episodes of dizziness and tinnitus and progressive hearing loss (usually unilateral).

- *They discussed “meniere’s disease” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “meniere’s disease” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mercalli scale *(noun)*

A scale formerly used to describe the magnitude of an earthquake; an earthquake detected only by seismographs is a I and an earthquake that destroys all buildings is a XII.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mercalli scale.”*
- *He looked up “mercalli scale” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mercenaria *(noun)*

A genus of Veneridae.

- *The article explained what “mercenaria” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mercenaria.”*

---

microfilming *(verb)*

Record on microfilm.

- *She tried to use “microfilming” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “microfilming” in real sentences.*

---

milkweeds *(noun)*

Annual Eurasian sow thistle with soft spiny leaves and rayed yellow flower heads.

- *They discussed “milkweeds” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “milkweeds” means with a simple example.*

---

missioners *(noun)*

Someone sent on a mission–especially a religious or charitable mission to a foreign country.

- *Understanding “missioners” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “missioners” to mean someone sent on a mission–especially a religious....*

---

mistiming *(noun)*

Something located at a time when it could not have existed or occurred.

- *They discussed “mistiming” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “mistiming” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mollifying *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *She tried to use “mollifying” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “mollifying” until he saw an example.*

---

montanas *(noun)*

A state in northwestern United States on the Canadian border.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “montanas.”*
- *He looked up “montanas” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mooches *(noun)*

Someone who mooches or cadges (tries to get something free).

- *In class, the teacher used “mooches” to mean someone who mooches or cadges (tries to get....*
- *Understanding “mooches” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motoneurons *(noun)*

A neuron conducting impulses outwards from the brain or spinal cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “motoneurons.”*
- *He looked up “motoneurons” because he had never seen it before.*

mounter *(noun)*

A skilled worker who mounts pictures or jewels etc.

- *A solitary mounter of the staircase.*
- *He looked up "mounter" because he had never seen it before.*

multipartite *(adjective)*

Involving more than two parties.

- *Would you call this situation "multipartite"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "multipartite."*

musclemen *(noun)*

A bully employed as a thug or bodyguard.

- *The article explained what "musclemen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musclemen" to mean a bully employed as a thug or bodyguard.*

myrtus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Myrtaceae.

- *Understanding "myrtus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "myrtus" during the group presentation.*

narks *(noun)*

An informer or spy working for the police.

- *The article explained what "narks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "narks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nativities *(noun)*

The theological doctrine that Jesus Christ had no human father; Christians believe that Jesus's birth fulfilled Old Testament prophecies and was attended by miracles; the Nativity is celebrated at Christmas.

- *Understanding "nativities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nativities" means with a simple example.*

nervus vagus *(noun)*

A mixed nerve that supplies the pharynx and larynx and lungs and heart and esophagus and stomach and most of the abdominal viscera.

- *The article explained what "nervus vagus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nervus vagus."*

neurasthenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suffering from neurasthenia.

- *Neurasthenic tendencies.*
- *A "neurasthenic" approach may work better in this case.*

neurotropic *(adjective)*

(of a virus, toxin, or chemical) tending to attack or affect the nervous system preferentially.

- *Students compared "neurotropic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neurotropic."*

nibelungs *(noun)*

(German mythology) a companion or follower of Siegfried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nibelungs."*
- *The article explained what "nibelungs" means with a simple example.*

nicus *(noun)*

An intensive care unit designed with special equipment to care for premature or seriously ill newborn.

- *In class, the teacher used "nicus" to mean an intensive care unit designed with special....*
- *The article explained what "nicus" means with a simple example.*

nobbled *(verb)*

Take away to an undisclosed location against their will and usually in order to extract a ransom.

- *Learners should practice how to use "nobbled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "nobbled" when talking about this idea.*

---

nonmotile *(adjective)*

(of spores or microorganisms) not capable of movement.

- *The speaker chose "nonmotile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonmotile" when it is (of spores or microorganisms) not capable of movement.*

---

noontide *(noun)*

The middle of the day.

- *In class, the teacher used "noontide" to mean the middle of the day.*
- *The article explained what "noontide" means with a simple example.*

---

norethindrone *(noun)*

A synthetic progestational hormone (trade name Norlutin) used in oral contraceptives and to treat endometriosis.

- *The article explained what "norethindrone" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norethindrone."*

---

obis *(noun)*

A religious belief of African origin involving witchcraft and sorcery; practiced in parts of the West Indies and tropical Americas.

- *The article explained what "obis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obis" to mean a religious belief of african origin involving....*

---

obloquy *(noun)*

A false accusation of an offense or a malicious misrepresentation of someone's words or actions.

- *They discussed "obloquy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obloquy."*

---

onos *(noun)*

United States musician (born in Japan) who married John Lennon and collaborated with him on recordings (born in 1933).

- *The article explained what "onos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onos."*

---

ophrys *(noun)*

A hardy genus of terrestrial orchids of Europe and northern Africa and western Asia.

- *They discussed "ophrys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ophrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order testacea *(noun)*

Testacean rhizopods.

- *He looked up "order testacea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "order testacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oread *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of the mountain nymphs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oread."*
- *He looked up "oread" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outcaste *(noun)*

A person belonging to no caste.

- *Understanding "outcaste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "outcaste" during the group presentation.*

---

overlander *(adjective)*

Traveling or passing over land.

- *It is useful to describe something as "overlander" when it is traveling or passing over land.*

- *The speaker chose “overlander” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

overprints *(verb)*

Print (additional text or colors) onto an already imprinted paper.

- *Learners should practice how to use “overprints” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overprints” when talking about this idea.*

---

overwinters *(verb)*

Spend the winter.

- *Learners should practice how to use “overwinters” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overwinters” when talking about this idea.*

---

overwrote *(verb)*

Write new data on top of existing data and thus erase the previously existing data.

- *In everyday English, people use “overwrote” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “overwrote” until he saw an example.*

---

oxalis tuberosa *(noun)*

South American wood sorrel cultivated for its edible tubers.

- *The article explained what “oxalis tuberosa” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oxalis tuberosa.”*

---

palisaded *(verb)*

Surround with a wall in order to fortify.

- *He did not know how to use “palisaded” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “palisaded” when talking about this idea.*

---

palmier *(adjective)*

Very lively and profitable.

- *Would you call this situation “palmier”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “palmier.”*

---

panderer *(noun)*

A person who serves or caters to the vulgar passions or plans of others (especially in order to make money).

- *The article explained what “panderer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “panderer” to mean a person who serves or caters to the vulgar....*

---

paracentesis *(noun)*

Centesis of the belly to remove fluid for diagnosis.

- *He looked up “paracentesis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “paracentesis” to mean centesis of the belly to remove fluid for diagnosis.*

---

parus carolinensis *(noun)*

Southern United States chickadee similar to the blackcap but smaller.

- *They discussed “parus carolinensis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “parus carolinensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

passbooks *(noun)*

A record of deposits and withdrawals and interest held by depositors at certain banks.

- *The article explained what “passbooks” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “passbooks” to mean a record of deposits and withdrawals and interest....*

---

patinas *(noun)*

A fine coating of oxide on the surface of a metal.

- *Understanding “patinas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “patinas” during the group presentation.*

---

patronages *(noun)*

The act of providing approval and support.

- *Understanding "patronages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patronages."*

peba *(noun)*

Having nine hinged bands of bony plates; ranges from Texas to Paraguay.

- *In class, the teacher used "peba" to mean having nine hinged bands of bony plates; ranges....*
- *They discussed "peba" during the group presentation.*

pelargonium graveolens *(noun)*

Any of several southern African geraniums having fragrant three-lobed to five-lobed leaves and pink flowers.

- *They discussed "pelargonium graveolens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pelargonium graveolens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

penicillamine *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Cuprimine) used to treat heavy metal poisoning and Wilson's disease and severe arthritis.

- *Understanding "penicillamine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "penicillamine" to mean a drug (trade name cuprimine) used to treat heavy....*

perca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Percidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perca."*
- *He looked up "perca" because he had never seen it before.*

perceivers *(noun)*

A person who becomes aware (of things or events) through the senses.

- *In class, the teacher used "perceivers" to mean a person who becomes aware (of things or events)....*
- *Understanding "perceivers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

permissibly *(adverb)*

In a permissible manner.

- *Using "permissibly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "permissibly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

phototrophic bacteria *(noun)*

Green and purple bacteria; energy for growth is derived from sunlight; carbon is derived from carbon dioxide or organic carbon.

- *Understanding "phototrophic bacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phototrophic bacteria" because he had never seen it before.*

plumaged *(adjective)*

Having or covered in plumage; often used as a combining form.

- *Fully plumaged young bird.*
- *Brilliantly plumaged parrots.*

plys *(verb)*

Join together as by twisting, weaving, or molding.

- *Learners should practice how to use "plys" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "plys" when talking about this idea.*

politicizes *(verb)*

Give a political character to.

- *He did not know how to use "politicizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "politicizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

politick *(verb)*

Engage in political activities.

- *This colleague is always politicking.*
- *He did not know how to use "politick" until he saw an example.*

---

portulaca grandiflora *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in many varieties for its fleshy moss-like foliage and profusion of brightly colored flowers.

- *He looked up "portulaca grandiflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "portulaca grandiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

postnuptial *(adjective)*

Relating to events after a marriage.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "postnuptial."*
- *A "postnuptial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pravastatin *(noun)*

An oral drug (trade name Pravachol) administered to reduce blood cholesterol levels; recommended after nonfatal heart attacks.

- *The article explained what "pravastatin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pravastatin."*

---

presidios *(noun)*

A fortress established in the southwestern United States by the Spanish in order to protect their missions and other holdings.

- *In class, the teacher used "presidios" to mean a fortress established in the southwestern united....*
- *They discussed "presidios" during the group presentation.*

---

primidone *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant (trade name Mysoline) used to treat grand mal seizures and essential tremor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primidone."*
- *The article explained what "primidone" means with a simple example.*

---

prises *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *She tried to use "prises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "prises" until he saw an example.*

---

prizefighting *(verb)*

Box for a prize or money.

- *The coach explained when to use "prizefighting" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prizefighting" in real sentences.*

---

propellent *(noun)*

Any substance that propels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "propellent."*
- *He looked up "propellent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

propoxyphene *(noun)*

A mildly narcotic analgesic drug (trade name Darvon) related to methadone but less addictive.

- *The article explained what "propoxyphene" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "propoxyphene" to mean a mildly narcotic analgesic drug (trade name....*

---

proselytise *(verb)*

Convert to another faith or religion.

- *Can you use "proselytise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "proselytise" until he saw an example.*

---

proximities *(noun)*

The region close around a person or thing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proximities."*
- *He looked up "proximities" because he had never seen it before.*

prurience *(noun)*

Feeling morbid sexual desire or a propensity to lewdness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prurience."*
- *He looked up "prurience" because he had never seen it before.*

pulex *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pulicidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "pulex" to mean type genus of the pulicidae.*
- *They discussed "pulex" during the group presentation.*

purpled *(verb)*

Color purple.

- *She tried to use "purpled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "purpled" and when to wait.*

pya *(noun)*

100 pyas equal 1 kyat in Myanmar.

- *In class, the teacher used "pya" to mean 100 pyas equal 1 kyat in myanmar.*
- *Understanding "pya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyralidae *(noun)*

Bee moths; corn borers; flour moths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyralidae."*
- *He looked up "pyralidae" because he had never seen it before.*

quadruplet *(noun)*

A set of four similar things considered as a unit.

- *The article explained what "quadruplet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "quadruplet" during the group presentation.*

quietens *(verb)*

Cause to be quiet or not talk.

- *She tried to use "quietens" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "quietens" when talking about this idea.*

racines *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Wisconsin on Lake Michigan to the south of Milwaukee.

- *The article explained what "racines" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "racines" to mean a city in southeastern wisconsin on lake michigan....*

radiotelephony *(noun)*

Telephony that uses transmission by radio rather than by wire.

- *They discussed "radiotelephony" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "radiotelephony" because he had never seen it before.*

rangifer caribou *(noun)*

Any of several large caribou living in coniferous forests of southern Canada; in some classifications included in the species Rangifer tarandus.

- *They discussed "rangifer caribou" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rangifer caribou."*

ravishment *(noun)*

A feeling of delight at being filled with wonder and enchantment.

- *The article explained what "ravishment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ravishment" to mean a feeling of delight at being filled with wonder....*

reclassifications *(noun)*

Classifying something again (usually in a new category).

- *Understanding "reclassifications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "reclassifications" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reforesting *(verb)*

Forest anew.

- *The coach explained when to use "reforesting" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reforesting" in real sentences.*

---

regularizing *(verb)*

Bring into conformity with rules or principles or usage; impose regulations.

- *In everyday English, people use "regularizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "regularizing" in real sentences.*

---

relativized *(verb)*

Consider or treat as relative.

- *He did not know how to use "relativized" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "relativized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

renouncement *(noun)*

An act (spoken or written) declaring that something is surrendered or disowned.

- *The article explained what "renouncement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "renouncement" to mean an act (spoken or written) declaring that something....*

---

resumptions *(noun)*

Beginning again.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resumptions."*
- *He looked up "resumptions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roadhouses *(noun)*

An inn (usually outside city limits on a main road) providing meals and liquor and dancing and (sometimes) gambling.

- *They discussed "roadhouses" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "roadhouses" means with a simple example.*

---

rocket propellent *(noun)*

An explosive charge that propels a rocket.

- *The article explained what "rocket propellent" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rocket propellent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rogation *(noun)*

A solemn supplication ceremony prescribed by the church.

- *The article explained what "rogation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rogation."*

---

rogation day *(noun)*

One of the three days before Ascension Day; observed by some Christians as days of supplication.

- *They discussed "rogation day" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rogation day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roughcast *(verb)*

Hew roughly, without finishing the surface.

- *Roughcast a wall.*
- *The coach explained when to use "roughcast" and when to wait.*

---

rowdyism *(noun)*

Rowdy behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "rowdyism" to mean rowdy behavior.*

- *The article explained what "rowdyism" means with a simple example.*

---

ryukyuan *(noun)*

A member of the Japanese people living on the Ryukyu Islands southwest of Japan.

- *He looked up "ryukyuan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ryukyuan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sabbats *(noun)*

A midnight meeting of witches to practice witchcraft and sorcery; in the Middle Ages it was supposed to be a demonic orgy.

- *He looked up "sabbats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sabbats" during the group presentation.*

---

salmonidae *(noun)*

Salmon and trout.

- *The article explained what "salmonidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salmonidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salvinorin *(noun)*

A hallucinogen obtained from Salvia divinorum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvinorin."*
- *He looked up "salvinorin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sandpits *(noun)*

A large pit in sandy ground from which sand is dug.

- *In class, the teacher used "sandpits" to mean a large pit in sandy ground from which sand is dug.*
- *Understanding "sandpits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sanitariums *(noun)*

A hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of chronic diseases.

- *In class, the teacher used "sanitariums" to mean a hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of....*
- *Understanding "sanitariums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sasquatches *(noun)*

Large hairy humanoid creature said to live in wilderness areas of the United States and Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sasquatches."*
- *They discussed "sasquatches" during the group presentation.*

---

satsumas *(noun)*

A variety of mandarin orange.

- *They discussed "satsumas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "satsumas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scates *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *Can you use "scates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "scates" and when to wait.*

---

sclerite *(noun)*

Hard plate or element of the exoskeleton of some arthropods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sclerite."*
- *They discussed "sclerite" during the group presentation.*

---

scotswoman *(noun)*

A woman who is a Scot.

- *He looked up "scotswoman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scotswoman" to mean a woman who is a scot.*

---

scottish deerhound *(noun)*

Very large and tall rough-coated dog bred for hunting deer; known as the royal dog of Scotland.

- *They discussed "scottish deerhound" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scottish deerhound" because he had never seen it before.*

---

secondments *(noun)*

A speech seconding a motion.

- *They discussed "secondments" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "secondments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seeling *(verb)*

Sew up the eyelids of hawks and falcons.

- *He did not know how to use "seeling" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "seeling" in real sentences.*

---

seidlitz powders *(noun)*

An effervescing salt containing sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt and tartaric acid; used as a cathartic.

- *Understanding "seidlitz powders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seidlitz powders."*

---

semidetached *(adjective)*

Attached on one side only.

- *A semidetached house.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semidetached" when it is attached on one side only.*

---

semidetached house *(noun)*

A house with two units sharing a common wall.

- *He looked up "semidetached house" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semidetached house."*

---

serviceberry *(noun)*

Any of various North American trees or shrubs having showy white flowers and edible blue-black or purplish fruit.

- *They discussed "serviceberry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "serviceberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seymours *(noun)*

Queen of England as the third wife of Henry VIII and mother of Edward VI (1509-1537).

- *The article explained what "seymours" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "seymours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shagbark *(noun)*

North American hickory having loose grey shaggy bark and edible nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shagbark."*
- *He looked up "shagbark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shoreward *(adjective)*

(of winds) coming from the sea toward the land.

- *The speaker chose "shoreward" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "shoreward" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sideward *(adverb)*

Toward one side.

- *Turn the figure sideward.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sideward" in the final chapter.*

---

sifters *(noun)*

A household sieve (as for flour).

- *In class, the teacher used "sifters" to mean a household sieve (as for flour).*
- *They discussed "sifters" during the group presentation.*

---

significative *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'of') pointing out or revealing clearly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "significative."*
- *Would you call this situation "significative"? Explain why.*

---

sinlessness *(noun)*

The state of being unsullied by sin or moral wrong; lacking a knowledge of evil.

- *He looked up "sinlessness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinlessness."*

---

sirup *(noun)*

A thick sweet sticky liquid.

- *They discussed "sirup" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sirup" to mean a thick sweet sticky liquid.*

---

skullcaps *(noun)*

A herbaceous plant of the genus Scutellaria which has a calyx that, when inverted, resembles a helmet with its visor raised.

- *In class, the teacher used "skullcaps" to mean a herbaceous plant of the genus scutellaria which....*
- *They discussed "skullcaps" during the group presentation.*

---

snackers *(noun)*

Someone who eats lightly or eats snacks between meals.

- *In class, the teacher used "snackers" to mean someone who eats lightly or eats snacks between meals.*
- *They discussed "snackers" during the group presentation.*

---

sodded *(verb)*

Cover with sod.

- *In everyday English, people use "sodded" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sodded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sorbian *(noun)*

A Slavonic language spoken in rural area of southeastern Germany.

- *In class, the teacher used "sorbian" to mean a slavonic language spoken in rural area of....*
- *Understanding "sorbian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spacewalking *(verb)*

Move in space outside a space craft.

- *Can you use "spacewalking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "spacewalking" and when to wait.*

---

spaming *(verb)*

Send unwanted or junk e-mail.

- *Can you use "spaming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "spaming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sparer *(noun)*

Someone who refrains from injuring or destroying.

- *They discussed "sparer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sparer" to mean someone who refrains from injuring or destroying.*

---

spermatocytes *(noun)*

A male gametocyte that develops into four spermatids.

- *They discussed "spermatocytes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spermatocytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spodumene *(noun)*

A pyroxene mineral consisting of lithium aluminum silicate; a source of lithium.

- *He looked up "spodumene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spodumene" during the group presentation.*

staling *(verb)*

Urinate, of cattle and horses.

- *The coach explained when to use "staling" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "staling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

starer *(noun)*

A viewer who gazes fixedly (often with hostility).

- *The article explained what "starer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starer."*

stellaria *(noun)*

Common chickweed; stitchwort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stellaria."*
- *Understanding "stellaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stellaria media *(noun)*

A common low-growing annual garden weed with small white flowers; cosmopolitan; so-called because it is eaten by chickens.

- *They discussed "stellaria media" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stellaria media" means with a simple example.*

stibnite *(noun)*

A soft grey mineral; the chief ore of antimony.

- *Understanding "stibnite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stibnite."*

stoutest *(adjective)*

Having rugged physical strength; inured to fatigue or hardships.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stoutest."*
- *The speaker chose "stoutest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

stroboscope *(noun)*

Scientific instrument that provides a flashing light synchronized with the periodic movement of an object; can make moving object appear stationary.

- *The article explained what "stroboscope" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stroboscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

superbia *(noun)*

Unreasonable and inordinate self-esteem (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superbia."*
- *They discussed "superbia" during the group presentation.*

swotting *(verb)*

Study intensively, as before an exam.

- *Can you use "swotting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "swotting" and when to wait.*

synchrotrons *(noun)*

Cyclotron in which the electric field is maintained at a constant frequency.

- *Understanding "synchrotrons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synchrotrons" to mean cyclotron in which the electric field is maintained....*

syringa villosa *(noun)*

Lilac of northern China having ovate leaves and profuse early summer rose-lilac flowers.

- *They discussed "syringa villosa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syringa villosa."*

---

systematised *(verb)*

Arrange according to a system or reduce to a system.

- *In everyday English, people use "systematised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "systematised" in real sentences.*

---

taxies *(noun)*

A car driven by a person whose job is to take passengers where they want to go in exchange for money.

- *In class, the teacher used "taxies" to mean a car driven by a person whose job is to take....*
- *The article explained what "taxies" means with a simple example.*

---

testacea *(noun)*

Testacean rhizopods.

- *Understanding "testacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "testacea" during the group presentation.*

---

thessalonian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

- *They discussed "thessalonian" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thessalonian."*

---

thirstiest *(adjective)*

Able to take in large quantities of moisture.

- *The speaker chose "thirstiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thirstiest."*

---

thuja plicata *(noun)*

Large valuable arborvitae of northwestern United States.

- *He looked up "thuja plicata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thuja plicata" during the group presentation.*

---

tinkly *(adjective)*

Like the short high ringing sound of a small bell.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tinkly."*
- *The speaker chose "tinkly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tollman *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect tolls.

- *The article explained what "tollman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tollman" to mean someone employed to collect tolls.*

---

tonometry *(noun)*

The measurement of intraocular pressure by determining the amount of force needed to make a slight indentation in the cornea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tonometry."*
- *They discussed "tonometry" during the group presentation.*

---

transfigures *(verb)*

Change completely the nature or appearance of.

- *Can you use "transfigures" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "transfigures" until he saw an example.*

---

triticum aestivum *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in temperate regions in many varieties for its commercially important grain.

- *The article explained what "triticum aestivum" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “triticum aestivum” to mean widely cultivated in temperate regions in many....*

---

trogon *(noun)*

Forest bird of warm regions of the New World having brilliant lustrous plumage and long tails.

- *They discussed “trogon” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “trogon” means with a simple example.*

---

truncations *(noun)*

The property of being truncated or short.

- *He looked up “truncations” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “truncations.”*

---

tsuga heterophylla *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of western North America; commercially important timber tree.

- *They discussed “tsuga heterophylla” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “tsuga heterophylla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tumid *(adjective)*

Abnormally distended especially by fluids or gas.

- *Puffy tumid flesh.*
- *Tumid political prose.*

---

twitting *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *She tried to use “twitting” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “twitting” in real sentences.*

---

uhland *(noun)*

German romantic poet (1787-1862).

- *In class, the teacher used “uhland” to mean german romantic poet (1787-1862).*
- *The article explained what “uhland” means with a simple example.*

---

unaesthetic *(adjective)*

Violating aesthetic canons or requirements; deficient in tastefulness or beauty.

- *A “unaesthetic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “unaesthetic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unbacked *(adjective)*

Unsupported by other people.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unbacked.”*
- *A “unbacked” approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncollectible *(adjective)*

Not capable of being collected.

- *A bad (or uncollectible) debt.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “uncollectible.”*

---

uncorks *(verb)*

Draw the cork from (bottles).

- *He did not know how to use “uncorks” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “uncorks” in real sentences.*

---

underexposure *(noun)*

The act of exposing film to too little light or for too short a time.

- *They discussed “underexposure” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “underexposure” to mean the act of exposing film to too little light or for....*

---

undistinguishable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being distinguished or differentiated.

- *Would you call this situation "undistinguishable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undistinguishable."*

---

unendingly *(adverb)*

With unflagging resolve.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unendingly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "unendingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unexampled *(adjective)*

Having no previous example or precedent or parallel.

- *A time of unexampled prosperity.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unexampled."*

---

unfastening *(noun)*

Loosening the ties that fasten something.

- *He looked up "unfastening" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unfastening" during the group presentation.*

---

ungroomed *(adjective)*

Not neat and smart in appearance.

- *He was wrinkled and ungroomed, with a two-day beard.*
- *Ungroomed hair.*

---

unliveable *(adjective)*

Unfit or unsuitable to live in or with.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unliveable."*
- *Students compared "unliveable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unmannerly *(adjective)*

Socially incorrect in behavior.

- *A "unmannerly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unmannerly"? Explain why.*

---

unshaped *(adjective)*

Incompletely or imperfectly shaped.

- *Unshaped dough.*
- *Unshaped timbers.*

---

unvaried *(adjective)*

Lacking variety.

- *Students compared "unvaried" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unvaried" when it is lacking variety.*

---

upturns *(noun)*

An upward movement or trend as in business activity.

- *The article explained what "upturns" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upturns" to mean an upward movement or trend as in business activity.*

---

valeriana officinalis *(noun)*

Tall rhizomatous plant having very fragrant flowers and rhizomes used medicinally.

- *Understanding "valeriana officinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "valeriana officinalis" means with a simple example.*

---

valises *(noun)*

A small overnight bag for short trips.

- *The article explained what "valises" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "valises" to mean a small overnight bag for short trips.*

---

venus mercenaria *(noun)*

An edible American clam; the heavy shells were used as money by some American Indians.

- *Understanding "venus mercenaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venus mercenaria" to mean an edible american clam; the heavy shells were used....*

---

verminous *(adjective)*

Of the nature of vermin; very offensive or repulsive.

- *Students compared "verminous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "verminous."*

---

vitis labrusca *(noun)*

Native grape of northeastern United States; origin of many cultivated varieties e.g. Concord grapes.

- *Understanding "vitis labrusca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitis labrusca."*

---

westers *(noun)*

Wind that blows from west to east.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "westers."*
- *Understanding "westers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whelm *(verb)*

Overcome, as with emotions or perceptual stimuli.

- *Can you use "whelm" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "whelm" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

whiskery *(adjective)*

Having hair on the cheeks and chin.

- *Students compared "whiskery" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "whiskery" approach may work better in this case.*

---

whodunits *(noun)*

A story about a crime (usually murder) presented as a novel or play or movie.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whodunits."*
- *The article explained what "whodunits" means with a simple example.*

---

windbags *(noun)*

A boring person who talks a great deal about uninteresting topics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windbags."*
- *The article explained what "windbags" means with a simple example.*

---

winy *(adjective)*

Having the taste of wine.

- *A rich winy taste.*
- *A "winy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wrongest *(adjective)*

Contrary to conscience or morality or law.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wrongest."*
- *A "wrongest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wuerzburg *(noun)*

A city of south central Germany.

- *The article explained what "wuerzburg" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wuerzburg" during the group presentation.*

yajur-veda *(noun)*

A collection of sacrificial formulas and prayers.

- *Understanding "yajur-veda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yajur-veda."*

abies amabilis *(noun)*

Medium to tall fir of western North America having a conic crown and branches in tiers; leaves smell of orange when crushed.

- *Understanding "abies amabilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "abies amabilis" during the group presentation.*

absconders *(noun)*

A fugitive who runs away and hides to avoid arrest or prosecution.

- *He looked up "absconders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absconders."*

abstractionist *(noun)*

A painter of abstract pictures.

- *Understanding "abstractionist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "abstractionist" because he had never seen it before.*

accipiter nisus *(noun)*

Small hawk of Eurasia and northern Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "accipiter nisus" to mean small hawk of eurasia and northern africa.*
- *He looked up "accipiter nisus" because he had never seen it before.*

acclimatizing *(verb)*

Get used to a certain climate.

- *Can you use "acclimatizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "acclimatizing" and when to wait.*

acculturate *(verb)*

Assimilate culturally.

- *He did not know how to use "acculturate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "acculturate" and when to wait.*

acer spicatum *(noun)*

Small shrubby maple of eastern North America; scarlet in autumn.

- *They discussed "acer spicatum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acer spicatum" to mean small shrubby maple of eastern north america;....*

acrosome *(noun)*

A process at the anterior end of a sperm cell that produces enzymes to facilitate penetration of the egg.

- *They discussed "acrosome" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acrosome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acrostics *(noun)*

A puzzle where you fill a square grid with words reading the same down as across.

- *They discussed "acrostics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "acrostics" because he had never seen it before.*

actinolite *(noun)*

A green mineral of the amphibole group; calcium magnesium iron silicate.

- *In class, the teacher used "actinolite" to mean a green mineral of the amphibole group; calcium....*
- *They discussed "actinolite" during the group presentation.*

aggrandising *(verb)*

Add details to.

- *She tried to use "aggrandising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "aggrandising" until he saw an example.*

---

agraphia *(noun)*

A loss of the ability to write or to express thoughts in writing because of a brain lesion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agraphia."*
- *They discussed "agraphia" during the group presentation.*

---

alcaldes *(noun)*

A mayor or chief magistrate of a Spanish town.

- *The article explained what "alcaldes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alcaldes" during the group presentation.*

---

alpine bearberry *(noun)*

Deciduous creeping shrub bright red in autumn having black or blue-black berries; alpine and circumpolar.

- *The article explained what "alpine bearberry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alpine bearberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

altocumulus *(noun)*

A cumulus cloud at an intermediate altitude of 2 or 3 miles.

- *Understanding "altocumulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "altocumulus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

altocumulus cloud *(noun)*

A cumulus cloud at an intermediate altitude of 2 or 3 miles.

- *They discussed "altocumulus cloud" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "altocumulus cloud" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amebic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or resembling amoebae.

- *The speaker chose "amebic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "amebic" when it is pertaining to or resembling amoebae.*

---

ameliorative *(adjective)*

Tending to ameliorate.

- *Students compared "ameliorative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ameliorative" when it is tending to ameliorate.*

---

amerind *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to American Indians or their culture or languages.

- *Students compared "amerind" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "amerind" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anemias *(noun)*

A deficiency of red blood cells.

- *Understanding "anemias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anemias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anesthetizing *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *Can you use "anesthetizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "anesthetizing" and when to wait.*

---

angelology *(noun)*

The branch of theology that is concerned with angels.

- *They discussed "angelology" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "angelology" to mean the branch of theology that is concerned with angels.*

---

anhinga *(noun)*

Fish-eating bird of warm inland waters having a long flexible neck and slender sharp-pointed bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "anhinga" to mean fish-eating bird of warm inland waters having a....*
- *The article explained what "anhinga" means with a simple example.*

---

annalist *(noun)*

A historian who writes annals.

- *In class, the teacher used "annalist" to mean a historian who writes annals.*
- *They discussed "annalist" during the group presentation.*

---

anomala *(noun)*

Genus of beetles whose grubs feed mainly on roots of plants; includes several pests of cultivated grasses.

- *The article explained what "anomala" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anomala" to mean genus of beetles whose grubs feed mainly on roots....*

---

anomic *(adjective)*

Socially disoriented.

- *Anomic loners musing over their fate.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anomic."*

---

antitussive *(noun)*

Any medicine used to suppress or relieve coughing.

- *The article explained what "antitussive" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antitussive" during the group presentation.*

---

aram khachaturian *(noun)*

Russian composer (born in Armenia) whose works are romantic and reflect his interest in folk music (1903-1978).

- *In class, the teacher used "aram khachaturian" to mean russian composer (born in armenia) whose works are....*
- *The article explained what "aram khachaturian" means with a simple example.*

---

architectonics *(noun)*

The science of architecture.

- *The article explained what "architectonics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "architectonics" to mean the science of architecture.*

---

areca catechu *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian palm bearing betel nuts (scarlet or orange single-seeded fruit with a fibrous husk).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "areca catechu."*
- *He looked up "areca catechu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

areolar *(adjective)*

Relating to or like or divided into areolae.

- *Areolar tissue.*
- *Students compared "areolar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

areolar tissue *(noun)*

Fibrous connective tissue with the fibers arranged in a mesh or net.

- *The article explained what "areolar tissue" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "areolar tissue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argy-bargy *(noun)*

A verbal dispute; a wrangling argument.

- *They discussed "argy-bargy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "argy-bargy" to mean a verbal dispute; a wrangling argument.*

---

artocarpus communis *(noun)*

Native to Pacific islands and having edible fruit with a texture like bread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artocarpus communis."*
- *They discussed "artocarpus communis" during the group presentation.*

---

atropa belladonna *(noun)*

Perennial Eurasian herb with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries; extensively grown in United States; roots and leaves yield atropine.

- *The article explained what "atropa belladonna" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atropa belladonna" to mean perennial eurasian herb with reddish bell-shaped....*

---

audiocassette *(noun)*

A cassette for audiotape.

- *He looked up "audiocassette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audiocassette."*

---

auricles *(noun)*

The externally visible cartilaginous structure of the external ear.

- *He looked up "auricles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "auricles" during the group presentation.*

---

australian blacksnake *(noun)*

Large semiaquatic snake of Australia; black above with red belly.

- *They discussed "australian blacksnake" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "australian blacksnake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

australopithecus boisei *(noun)*

Large-toothed hominid of eastern Africa; from 1 to 2 million years ago.

- *They discussed "australopithecus boisei" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "australopithecus boisei" because he had never seen it before.*

---

autoloading *(adjective)*

(of firearms) capable of automatic loading and firing continuously.

- *An autoloading rifle.*
- *A "autoloading" approach may work better in this case.*

---

backgrounded *(verb)*

Understate the importance or quality of.

- *In everyday English, people use "backgrounded" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "backgrounded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bahasa kebangsaan *(noun)*

The Malay language spoken in Malaysia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bahasa kebangsaan."*
- *He looked up "bahasa kebangsaan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

balds *(verb)*

Grow bald; lose hair on one's head.

- *She tried to use "balds" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "balds" when talking about this idea.*

---

bandsman *(noun)*

A player in a band (especially a military band).

- *Understanding "bandsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bandsman."*

---

barbarities *(noun)*

The quality of being shockingly cruel and inhumane.

- *Understanding "barbarities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barbarities" to mean the quality of being shockingly cruel and inhumane.*

---

baron richard von krafft-ebing *(noun)*

German neurologist noted for his studies of sexual deviance (1840-1902).

- *In class, the teacher used "baron richard von krafft-ebing" to mean german neurologist noted for his studies of sexual....*
- *They discussed "baron richard von krafft-ebing" during the group presentation.*

---

bayers *(noun)*

The acetylated derivative of salicylic acid; used as an analgesic anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Bayer, Empirin, and St. Joseph) usually taken in tablet form; used as an antipyretic; slows clotting of the blood by poisoning platelets.

- *He looked up "bayers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bayers" during the group presentation.*

---

bearberry *(noun)*

Chiefly evergreen subshrubs of northern to Arctic areas.

- *He looked up "bearberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bearberry."*

---

bearberry willow *(noun)*

Dwarf prostrate mat-forming shrub of Arctic and alpine regions of North America and Greenland having deep green elliptic leaves that taper toward the base.

- *He looked up "bearberry willow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bearberry willow."*

---

bedchambers *(noun)*

A room used primarily for sleeping.

- *Understanding "bedchambers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedchambers."*

---

bellbird *(noun)*

Any of several tropical American birds of the genus Procnias having a bell-like call.

- *He looked up "bellbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bellbird" to mean any of several tropical american birds of the genus....*

---

bels *(noun)*

A logarithmic unit of sound intensity equal to 10 decibels.

- *Understanding "bels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bels" during the group presentation.*

---

benumbed *(adjective)*

Having lost or been caused to lose interest because of overexposure.

- *The benumbed intellectual faculties can no longer respond.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "benumbed" when it is having lost or been caused to lose interest because....*

---

betterer *(adjective)*

(comparative of 'good') changed for the better in health or fitness.

- *The speaker chose "betterer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "betterer" when it is (comparative of 'good') changed for the better in....*

---

bibulous *(adjective)*

Given to or marked by the consumption of alcohol.

- *A bibulous fellow.*
- *A bibulous evening.*

---

bicolored *(adjective)*

Having two colors.

- *A bicolored postage stamp.*
- *A "bicolored" approach may work better in this case.*

biffs *(noun)*

(boxing) a blow with the fist.

- *In class, the teacher used "biffs" to mean (boxing) a blow with the fist.*
- *He looked up "biffs" because he had never seen it before.*

billhook *(noun)*

A long-handled saw with a curved blade.

- *In class, the teacher used "billhook" to mean a long-handled saw with a curved blade.*
- *He looked up "billhook" because he had never seen it before.*

black bearberry *(noun)*

Deciduous creeping shrub bright red in autumn having black or blue-black berries; alpine and circumpolar.

- *They discussed "black bearberry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black bearberry."*

blackfly *(noun)*

Blackish aphid that infests e.g. beans and sugar beets.

- *In class, the teacher used "blackfly" to mean blackish aphid that infests e.g. beans and sugar beets.*
- *Understanding "blackfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blacksnake *(noun)*

Large harmless shiny black North American snake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blacksnake."*
- *They discussed "blacksnake" during the group presentation.*

bloaters *(noun)*

Large fatty herring lightly salted and briefly smoked.

- *Understanding "bloaters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bloaters" to mean large fatty herring lightly salted and briefly smoked.*

bluffer *(noun)*

A person who tries to bluff other people.

- *He looked up "bluffer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bluffer" to mean a person who tries to bluff other people.*

boatbuilders *(noun)*

A person who builds boats.

- *Understanding "boatbuilders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boatbuilders" to mean a person who builds boats.*

brollies *(noun)*

Colloquial terms for an umbrella.

- *Understanding "brollies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brollies" to mean colloquial terms for an umbrella.*

bromus inermis *(noun)*

Drought-resistant perennial with awns lacking or very short and long creeping rhizomes; Europe and temperate Asia.

- *The article explained what "bromus inermis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bromus inermis" during the group presentation.*

bronchoscope *(noun)*

A slender tubular instrument used to examine the bronchial tubes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronchoscope."*
- *He looked up "bronchoscope" because he had never seen it before.*

bufo speciosus *(noun)*

Nocturnal burrowing toad of mesquite woodland and prairies of the United States southwest.

- *He looked up "bufo speciosus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bufo speciosus."*

---

bulimics *(noun)*

A person suffering from bulimia.

- *He looked up "bulimics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bulimics" during the group presentation.*

---

buteo lagopus *(noun)*

Large hawk of the northern hemisphere that feeds chiefly on small rodents and is beneficial to farmers.

- *In class, the teacher used "buteo lagopus" to mean large hawk of the northern hemisphere that feeds....*
- *They discussed "buteo lagopus" during the group presentation.*

---

cactaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Opuntiales.

- *In class, the teacher used "cactaceae" to mean constituting the order opuntiales.*
- *The article explained what "cactaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

candidatures *(noun)*

The campaign of a candidate to be elected.

- *They discussed "candidatures" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "candidatures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carbonado *(noun)*

A piece of meat (or fish) that has been scored and broiled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbonado."*
- *The article explained what "carbonado" means with a simple example.*

---

cardiomyopathies *(noun)*

A disorder (usually of unknown origin) of the heart muscle (myocardium).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiomyopathies."*
- *The article explained what "cardiomyopathies" means with a simple example.*

---

caretta caretta *(noun)*

Very large carnivorous sea turtle; wide-ranging in warm open seas.

- *In class, the teacher used "caretta caretta" to mean very large carnivorous sea turtle; wide-ranging in....*
- *He looked up "caretta caretta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carmines *(noun)*

A variable color averaging a vivid red.

- *He looked up "carmines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carmines."*

---

cataphracts *(noun)*

Armor that protects the wearer's whole body.

- *Understanding "cataphracts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cataphracts."*

---

cattles *(noun)*

Domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless of sex or age; ; ; - Bible.

- *Understanding "cattles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cattles" during the group presentation.*

---

causeless *(adjective)*

Having no cause or apparent cause.

- *A causeless miracle.*

- *A senseless, causeless murder.*

---

cavalla *(noun)*

Large mackerel with long pointed snout; important food and game fish of the eastern Atlantic coast southward to Brazil.

- *He looked up "cavalla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cavalla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cerumen *(noun)*

A soft yellow wax secreted by glands in the ear canal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cerumen."*
- *Understanding "cerumen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chamfers *(verb)*

Cut a bevel on; shape to a bevel.

- *Can you use "chamfers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "chamfers" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

changeability *(noun)*

The quality of being changeable; having a marked tendency to change.

- *Understanding "changeability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "changeability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chapatti *(noun)*

Flat pancake-like bread cooked on a griddle.

- *In class, the teacher used "chapatti" to mean flat pancake-like bread cooked on a griddle.*
- *The article explained what "chapatti" means with a simple example.*

---

chares *(verb)*

Burn slightly and superficially so as to affect color.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chares" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "chares" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chartes *(verb)*

Represent by means of a graph.

- *She tried to use "chartes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "chartes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cheeriest *(adjective)*

Bright and pleasant; promoting a feeling of cheer.

- *Would you call this situation "cheeriest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cheeriest."*

---

chiropodists *(noun)*

A specialist in care for the feet.

- *They discussed "chiropodists" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chiropodists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorophyta *(noun)*

Large division of chiefly freshwater eukaryotic algae that possess chlorophyll a and b, store food as starch, and cellulose cell walls; classes Chlorophyceae, Ulvophyceae, and Charophyceae; obviously ancestral to land plants.

- *The article explained what "chlorophyta" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorophyta."*

---

chondritic *(adjective)*

Having a granular structure like that of chondrites.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chondritic."*
- *Students compared "chondritic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chordate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the Chordata.

- *Would you call this situation "chordate"? Explain why.*
- *A "chordate" approach may work better in this case.*

chordate family *(noun)*

Any family in the phylum Chordata.

- *He looked up "chordate family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chordate family" during the group presentation.*

chordate genus *(noun)*

Any genus in the phylum Chordata.

- *He looked up "chordate genus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chordate genus."*

chubbiness *(noun)*

The property of having a plump and round body.

- *In class, the teacher used "chubbiness" to mean the property of having a plump and round body.*
- *He looked up "chubbiness" because he had never seen it before.*

ciphering *(verb)*

Convert ordinary language into code.

- *He did not know how to use "ciphering" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ciphering" in real sentences.*

cloacae *(noun)*

A waste pipe that carries away sewage or surface water.

- *He looked up "cloacae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cloacae" to mean a waste pipe that carries away sewage or surface water.*

coastland *(noun)*

Land in a coastal area.

- *They discussed "coastland" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coastland" to mean land in a coastal area.*

cockup *(noun)*

Something badly botched or muddled.

- *The article explained what "cockup" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cockup" during the group presentation.*

codding *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *She tried to use "codding" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "codding" when talking about this idea.*

common bearberry *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common bearberry."*
- *They discussed "common bearberry" during the group presentation.*

compartmentalise *(verb)*

Separate into isolated compartments or categories.

- *The coach explained when to use "compartmentalise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "compartmentalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

contributive *(adjective)*

Tending to bring about; being partly responsible for.

- *Would you call this situation "contributive"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "contributive" when it is tending to bring about; being partly responsible for.*

---

convexly *(adverb)*

In a convex way.

- *Bulging out convexly.*
- *He answered "convexly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

copulative *(noun)*

An equating verb (such as 'be' or 'become') that links the subject with the complement of a sentence.

- *He looked up "copulative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "copulative" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copulative conjunction *(noun)*

The conjunctive relation of units that expresses the addition of their meanings.

- *In class, the teacher used "copulative conjunction" to mean the conjunctive relation of units that expresses....*
- *Understanding "copulative conjunction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coronated *(verb)*

Invest with regal power; enthrone.

- *He did not know how to use "coronated" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "coronated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

corrosives *(noun)*

A substance having the tendency to cause corrosion (such a strong acids or alkali).

- *They discussed "corrosives" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corrosives" to mean a substance having the tendency to cause corrosion....*

---

couvade *(noun)*

A custom among some peoples whereby the husband of a pregnant wife is put to bed at the time of bearing the child.

- *They discussed "couvade" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "couvade" to mean a custom among some peoples whereby the husband of....*

---

cuke *(noun)*

Cylindrical green fruit with thin green rind and white flesh eaten as a vegetable; related to melons.

- *He looked up "cuke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cuke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyclicity *(noun)*

The quality of recurring at regular intervals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclicity."*
- *He looked up "cyclicity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dacitic *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of dacite.

- *Dacitic magma is highly viscous.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dacitic."*

---

dallies *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *She tried to use "dallies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dallies" and when to wait.*

---

daris *(noun)*

An Iranian language spoken in Afghanistan.

- *The article explained what "daris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daris" to mean an iranian language spoken in afghanistan.*

decolonising *(verb)*

Grant independence to (a former colony).

- *Learners should practice how to use "decolonising" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "decolonising" until he saw an example.*

demonetised *(verb)*

Deprive of value for payment.

- *He did not know how to use "demonetised" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "demonetised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

deprecates *(verb)*

Express strong disapproval of; deplore.

- *Learners should practice how to use "deprecates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "deprecates" when talking about this idea.*

deveined *(verb)*

Remove the dark dorsal vein of (a shrimp).

- *She tried to use "deveined" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "deveined" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

devoicing *(verb)*

Utter with tense vocal chords.

- *The coach explained when to use "devoicing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "devoicing" in real sentences.*

diddles *(verb)*

Manipulate manually or in one's mind or imagination.

- *In everyday English, people use "diddles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "diddles" in real sentences.*

digresses *(verb)*

Lose clarity or turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument in writing, thinking, or speaking.

- *She always digresses when telling a story.*
- *In everyday English, people use "digresses" when talking about this idea.*

dioscorea paniculata *(noun)*

Having a rhizome formerly dried and used to treat rheumatism or liver disorders.

- *The article explained what "dioscorea paniculata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dioscorea paniculata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disembowelling *(verb)*

Remove the entrails of.

- *He did not know how to use "disembowelling" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disembowelling" in real sentences.*

disharmonious *(adjective)*

Lacking in harmony.

- *The speaker chose "disharmonious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "disharmonious"? Explain why.*

disobliging *(adjective)*

Intentionally unaccommodating.

- *The action was not offensive to him but proved somewhat disobliging.*
- *A "disobliging" approach may work better in this case.*

division chlorophyta *(noun)*

Large division of chiefly freshwater eukaryotic algae that possess chlorophyll a and b, store food as starch, and cellulose cell walls; classes Chlorophyceae, Ulvophyceae, and Charophyceae; obviously ancestral to land plants.

- *He looked up "division chlorophyta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division chlorophyta."*

---

dizzily *(adverb)*

In a giddy light-headed manner.

- *He walked around dizzily.*
- *Using "dizzily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

dogmatists *(noun)*

A stubborn person of arbitrary or arrogant opinions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dogmatists."*
- *The article explained what "dogmatists" means with a simple example.*

---

dowagers *(noun)*

A widow holding property received from her deceased husband.

- *Understanding "dowagers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dowagers" to mean a widow holding property received from her deceased....*

---

dreadnaughts *(noun)*

Battleship that has big guns all of the same caliber.

- *Understanding "dreadnaughts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dreadnaughts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dtic *(noun)*

The agency in the Department of Defense that provides scientific and technical information to federal agencies and their contractors.

- *In class, the teacher used "dtic" to mean the agency in the department of defense that....*
- *Understanding "dtic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dunnock *(noun)*

Small brownish European songbird.

- *He looked up "dunnock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dunnock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earflaps *(noun)*

One of two flaps attached to a cap to keep the ears warm.

- *In class, the teacher used "earflaps" to mean one of two flaps attached to a cap to keep the ears....*
- *The article explained what "earflaps" means with a simple example.*

---

encored *(verb)*

Request an encore, from a performer.

- *The coach explained when to use "encored" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "encored" until he saw an example.*

---

endoscopies *(noun)*

Visual examination of the interior of a hollow body organ by use of an endoscope.

- *He looked up "endoscopies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endoscopies."*

---

eragrostis tef *(noun)*

An African grass economically important as a cereal grass (yielding white flour of good quality) as well as for forage and hay.

- *Understanding "eragrostis tef" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eragrostis tef" during the group presentation.*

---

eridanus *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Fornax and Cetus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eridanus."*

- *They discussed "eridanus" during the group presentation.*

---

eroticized *(verb)*

Give erotic character to or make more interesting.

- *Learners should practice how to use "eroticized" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "eroticized" when talking about this idea.*

---

eryngium *(noun)*

Large genus of decorative plants with thistlelike flower heads; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *He looked up "eryngium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eryngium."*

---

erythropoietic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the formation of red blood cells.

- *It is useful to describe something as "erythropoietic" when it is of or relating to the formation of red blood cells.*
- *Would you call this situation "erythropoietic"? Explain why.*

---

espadrille *(noun)*

A sandal with a sole made of rope or rubber and a cloth upper part.

- *They discussed "espadrille" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "espadrille" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eventuates *(verb)*

Come out in the end.

- *Learners should practice how to use "eventuates" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "eventuates" and when to wait.*

---

everglade state *(noun)*

A state in southeastern United States between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; one of the Confederate states during the American Civil War.

- *Understanding "everglade state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "everglade state" to mean a state in southeastern united states between the....*

---

exabyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 pebibytes or 2^60 bytes.

- *He looked up "exabyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "exabyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exculpated *(adjective)*

Freed from any question of guilt.

- *The speaker chose "exculpated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "exculpated" when it is freed from any question of guilt.*

---

family cactaceae *(noun)*

Constituting the order Opuntiales.

- *Understanding "family cactaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family cactaceae" to mean constituting the order opuntiales.*

---

family staphylinidae *(noun)*

Rove beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family staphylinidae."*
- *He looked up "family staphylinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

farcically *(adverb)*

In a farcical manner.

- *A farcically inept bungler.*
- *He answered "farcically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

fecklessness *(noun)*

Worthlessness due to being feeble and ineffectual.

- *They discussed "fecklessness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fecklessness."*

fenestella *(noun)*

Oval or circular opening; to allow light into a dome or vault.

- *The article explained what "fenestella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fenestella" to mean oval or circular opening; to allow light into a....*

fetid horehound *(noun)*

Ill-smelling European herb with rugose leaves and whorls of dark purple flowers.

- *He looked up "fetid horehound" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fetid horehound."*

fibrocartilage *(noun)*

Cartilage that is largely composed of fibers like those in ordinary connective tissue.

- *In class, the teacher used "fibrocartilage" to mean cartilage that is largely composed of fibers like....*
- *Understanding "fibrocartilage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fifteens *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of fourteen and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "fifteens" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of fourteen and one.*
- *He looked up "fifteens" because he had never seen it before.*

flyways *(noun)*

The geographic route along which birds customarily migrate.

- *The article explained what "flyways" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "flyways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flyweights *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 112 pounds.

- *Understanding "flyweights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "flyweights" because he had never seen it before.*

focally *(adverb)*

In a focal manner.

- *The submucosa was focally infiltrated.*
- *She spoke "focally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

foetid *(adjective)*

Offensively malodorous.

- *A "foetid" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "foetid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

forefingers *(noun)*

The finger next to the thumb.

- *Understanding "forefingers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "forefingers" means with a simple example.*

freebee *(noun)*

Something that is free (usually provided as part of a promotional scheme).

- *He looked up "freebee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freebee."*

freudians *(noun)*

A person who follows the basic theories or practices of Sigmund Freud.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freudians."*
- *Understanding "freudians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ftps *(verb)*

Use the file transfer protocol to transfer data from one computer to another.

- *Can you use "ftps" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "ftps" and when to wait.*

---

fulfillments *(noun)*

A feeling of satisfaction at having achieved your desires.

- *They discussed "fulfillments" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fulfillments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fundraises *(verb)*

Raise money for a cause or project.

- *She tried to use "fundraises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "fundraises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gambolling *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *She tried to use "gambolling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "gambolling" until he saw an example.*

---

ganders *(noun)*

Mature male goose.

- *Understanding "ganders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ganders" to mean mature male goose.*

---

gelid *(adjective)*

Extremely cold.

- *Gelid waters of the North Atlantic.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gelid."*

---

generalises *(verb)*

Become systemic and spread throughout the body.

- *Learners should practice how to use "generalises" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "generalises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

genus anhinga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anhingidae.

- *Understanding "genus anhinga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus anhinga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus anomala *(noun)*

Genus of beetles whose grubs feed mainly on roots of plants; includes several pests of cultivated grasses.

- *They discussed "genus anomala" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus anomala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus eryngium *(noun)*

Large genus of decorative plants with thistlelike flower heads; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eryngium" to mean large genus of decorative plants with thistlelike....*
- *They discussed "genus eryngium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gloxinia *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical American herbs with leafy stems and axillary flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus gloxinia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gloxinia."*

genus hyacinthus *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae as the type genus.

- *He looked up "genus hyacinthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus hyacinthus" during the group presentation.*

genus locusta *(noun)*

A genus of Acrididae.

- *The article explained what "genus locusta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus locusta" to mean a genus of acrididae.*

genus lygus *(noun)*

Plant-sucking bugs.

- *Understanding "genus lygus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus lygus" during the group presentation.*

genus pediculus *(noun)*

Type genus of Pediculidae: true lice infecting humans.

- *He looked up "genus pediculus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus pediculus" to mean type genus of pediculidae: true lice infecting humans.*

genus pistacia *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of trees of the family Anacardiaceae having drupaceous fruit.

- *Understanding "genus pistacia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus pistacia" because he had never seen it before.*

genus polyporus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polyporaceae; includes important pathogens of e.g. birches and conifers.

- *The article explained what "genus polyporus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus polyporus" to mean type genus of the polyporaceae; includes important....*

genus rangifer *(noun)*

Reindeer or caribou.

- *Understanding "genus rangifer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus rangifer" because he had never seen it before.*

genus salvinia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Salviniaceae: water ferns.

- *They discussed "genus salvinia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus salvinia" to mean type genus of the salviniaceae: water ferns.*

genus tamarix *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous shrubs or small trees of eastern Mediterranean regions and tropical Asia.

- *He looked up "genus tamarix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus tamarix" during the group presentation.*

genus thamnophis *(noun)*

Garter snakes.

- *They discussed "genus thamnophis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus thamnophis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus trapa *(noun)*

Small genus of Eurasian aquatic perennial herbs: water chestnut.

- *He looked up "genus trapa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus trapa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus tringa *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *They discussed "genus tringa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tringa" to mean a genus of scolopacidae.*

---

germanics *(noun)*

A branch of the Indo-European family of languages; members that are spoken currently fall into two major groups: Scandinavian and West Germanic.

- *They discussed "germanics" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "germanics" to mean a branch of the indo-european family of languages;....*

---

gesticulates *(verb)*

Show, express or direct through movement.

- *In everyday English, people use "gesticulates" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "gesticulates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gilders *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is to apply an overlay of gold or gilt.

- *Understanding "gilders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gilders."*

---

giovanni vincenzo pecci *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1878 to 1903 who was interested in the advancement of learning and who opened the Vatican secret archives to all scholars.

- *They discussed "giovanni vincenzo pecci" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "giovanni vincenzo pecci" means with a simple example.*

---

glenns *(noun)*

Made the first orbital rocket-powered flight by a United States astronaut in 1962; later in United States Senate (1921-).

- *They discussed "glenns" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "glenns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gloxinia *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genera Gloxinia or Sinningia (greenhouse gloxinias) having showy bell-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gloxinia."*
- *They discussed "gloxinia" during the group presentation.*

---

gonds *(noun)*

A member of a formerly tribal people in south central India.

- *They discussed "gonds" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gonds."*

---

goniometer *(noun)*

Direction finder that determines the angular direction of incoming radio signals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goniometer."*
- *Understanding "goniometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gooney *(noun)*

A variety of albatross with black feet.

- *The article explained what "gooney" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gooney."*

---

gooney bird *(noun)*

A variety of albatross with black feet.

- *Understanding "gooney bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gooney bird."*

---

greenmail *(noun)*

(corporation) the practice of purchasing enough shares in a firm to threaten a takeover and thereby forcing the owners to buy those shares back at a premium in order to stay in business.

- *In class, the teacher used "greenmail" to mean (corporation) the practice of purchasing enough....*

- *They discussed "greenmail" during the group presentation.*

---

grosbeaks *(noun)*

Any of various finches of Europe or America having a massive and powerful bill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grosbeaks."*
- *Understanding "grosbeaks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guiltiness *(noun)*

The state of having committed an offense.

- *The article explained what "guiltiness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "guiltiness" during the group presentation.*

---

gunflint *(noun)*

The piece of flint that provides the igniting spark in a flintlock weapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunflint."*
- *Understanding "gunflint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gypsophila paniculata *(noun)*

Tall plant with small lance-shaped leaves and numerous tiny white or pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "gypsophila paniculata" to mean tall plant with small lance-shaped leaves and....*
- *They discussed "gypsophila paniculata" during the group presentation.*

---

gys *(noun)*

The SI unit of energy absorbed from ionizing radiation; equal to the absorption of one joule of radiation energy by one kilogram of matter; one gray equals 100 rad.

- *The article explained what "gys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gys" to mean the si unit of energy absorbed from ionizing....*

---

halophytes *(noun)*

Plant growing naturally in very salty soil.

- *The article explained what "halophytes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "halophytes" to mean plant growing naturally in very salty soil.*

---

hampshires *(noun)*

A county of southern England on the English Channel.

- *Understanding "hampshires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hampshires."*

---

hatemonger *(noun)*

One who arouses hatred for others.

- *He looked up "hatemonger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hatemonger" during the group presentation.*

---

hazarding *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *The coach explained when to use "hazarding" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hazarding" in real sentences.*

---

hcfcs *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon that is replacing chlorofluorocarbon as a refrigerant and propellant in aerosol cans; considered to be somewhat less destructive to the atmosphere.

- *The article explained what "hcfcs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hcfcs" to mean a fluorocarbon that is replacing chlorofluorocarbon....*

---

heliopause *(noun)*

The boundary marking the edge of the sun's influence; the boundary (roughly 100 AU from the sun) between the interplanetary medium and the interstellar medium; where the solar wind from the sun and the radiation from other stars meet.

- *The article explained what "heliopause" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliopause" to mean the boundary marking the edge of the sun's....*

---

hellfires *(noun)*

A place of eternal fire envisaged as punishment for the damned.

- *He looked up "hellfires" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hellfires."*

---

hexer *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to a number system having 16 as its base.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hexer" when it is of or pertaining to a number system having 16 as....*
- *Would you call this situation "hexer"? Explain why.*

---

hinderer *(adjective)*

Located at or near the back of an animal.

- *The speaker chose "hinderer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hinderer" when it is located at or near the back of an animal.*

---

hoaxing *(verb)*

Subject to a playful hoax or joke.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hoaxing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "hoaxing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

holdfasts *(noun)*

Restraint that attaches to something or holds something in place.

- *Understanding "holdfasts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "holdfasts" means with a simple example.*

---

homophonous *(adjective)*

Characteristic of the phenomenon of words of different origins that are pronounced the same way.

- *'horse' and 'hoarse' are homophonous words.*
- *The speaker chose "homophonous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ikons *(noun)*

A visual representation (of an object or scene or person or abstraction) produced on a surface.

- *Understanding "ikons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ikons" means with a simple example.*

---

illinoisan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Illinois.

- *In class, the teacher used "illinoisan" to mean a native or resident of illinois.*
- *The article explained what "illinoisan" means with a simple example.*

---

immunodeficiencies *(noun)*

Immunological disorder in which some part of the body's immune system is inadequate and resistance to infectious diseases is reduced.

- *Understanding "immunodeficiencies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "immunodeficiencies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

impartation *(noun)*

The transmission of information.

- *He looked up "impartation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impartation" to mean the transmission of information.*

---

incrustation *(noun)*

A hard outer layer that covers something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incrustation."*
- *He looked up "incrustation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indiamen *(noun)*

A large sailing ship that was engaged in the British trade with India.

- *The article explained what "indiamen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indiamen."*

---

indinavir *(noun)*

A protease inhibitor (trade name Crixivan) used for treating HIV.

- *He looked up "indinavir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "indinavir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

induration *(noun)*

Any pathological hardening or thickening of tissue.

- *They discussed "induration" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "induration" means with a simple example.*

---

induration of the arteries *(noun)*

Sclerosis of the arterial walls.

- *He looked up "induration of the arteries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "induration of the arteries."*

---

inflecting *(verb)*

Change the form of a word in accordance as required by the grammatical rules of the language.

- *In everyday English, people use "inflecting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "inflecting" in real sentences.*

---

ingratiation *(noun)*

The act of gaining acceptance or affection for yourself by persuasive and subtle blandishments.

- *They discussed "ingratiation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ingratiation."*

---

inrs *(noun)*

An agency that is the primary source in the State Department for interpretive analyses of global developments and focal point for policy issues and activities of the Intelligence Community.

- *In class, the teacher used "inrs" to mean an agency that is the primary source in the state....*
- *The article explained what "inrs" means with a simple example.*

---

institutionalising *(verb)*

Cause to be admitted; of persons to an institution.

- *Can you use "institutionalising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "institutionalising" until he saw an example.*

---

jellyfishes *(noun)*

Large siphonophore having a bladderlike float and stinging tentacles.

- *He looked up "jellyfishes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jellyfishes" during the group presentation.*

---

jobcentres *(noun)*

A government office in a town where information about available jobs is displayed and where unemployment benefits are administered.

- *The article explained what "jobcentres" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jobcentres" to mean a government office in a town where information....*

---

jugoslav *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia.

- *They discussed "jugoslav" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jugoslav" means with a simple example.*

---

jungly *(adjective)*

Overgrown with tropical vegetation.

- *A "jungly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "jungly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

kachinas *(noun)*

A masked dancer during a Pueblo religious ceremony who is thought to embody some particular spirit.

- *In class, the teacher used "kachinas" to mean a masked dancer during a pueblo religious ceremony....*
- *The article explained what "kachinas" means with a simple example.*

kamis *(noun)*

One the Shinto deities (including mythological beings, spirits of distinguished men, forces of nature).

- *They discussed "kamis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kamis" to mean one the shinto deities (including mythological....*

kenaf *(noun)*

Fiber from an East Indian plant Hibiscus cannabinus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kenaf."*
- *The article explained what "kenaf" means with a simple example.*

keycards *(noun)*

A plastic card that has a magnetically coded strip that is scanned in order to operate a mechanism.

- *Understanding "keycards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "keycards" because he had never seen it before.*

kirtle *(noun)*

A garment resembling a tunic that was worn by men in the Middle Ages.

- *The article explained what "kirtle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kirtle" to mean a garment resembling a tunic that was worn by men....*

kittys *(noun)*

The cumulative amount involved in a game (such as poker).

- *Understanding "kittys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kittys" to mean the cumulative amount involved in a game (such as....*

lacquering *(verb)*

Coat with lacquer.

- *He did not know how to use "lacquering" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "lacquering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

lenity *(noun)*

Mercifulness as a consequence of being lenient or tolerant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lenity."*
- *Understanding "lenity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lennons *(noun)*

English rock star and guitarist and songwriter who with Paul McCartney wrote most of the music for the Beatles (1940-1980).

- *The article explained what "lennons" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lennons" during the group presentation.*

lespedeza bicolor *(noun)*

Asian shrub having conspicuous racemose rose-purple flowers widely used as an ornamental and in erosion control and as a source of feed for wild birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lespedeza bicolor."*
- *He looked up "lespedeza bicolor" because he had never seen it before.*

liberations *(noun)*

The attempt to achieve equal rights or status.

- *He looked up "liberations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liberations."*

lipoid *(noun)*

An oily organic compound insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents; essential structural component of living cells (along with proteins and carbohydrates).

- *They discussed "lipoid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lipoid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

liverpudlians *(noun)*

A native or resident of Liverpool.

- *In class, the teacher used "liverpudlians" to mean a native or resident of liverpool.*
- *Understanding "liverpudlians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

locusta *(noun)*

A genus of Acrididae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locusta."*
- *He looked up "locusta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lonicera hirsuta *(noun)*

Twining deciduous shrub with hairy leaves and spikes of yellow-orange flowers; northeastern America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lonicera hirsuta."*
- *He looked up "lonicera hirsuta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loofahs *(noun)*

The loofah climber that has cylindrical fruit.

- *He looked up "loofahs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loofahs."*

---

lovesickness *(noun)*

A pining for a loved one.

- *The article explained what "lovesickness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lovesickness" during the group presentation.*

---

lummox *(noun)*

An awkward stupid person.

- *Understanding "lummox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lummox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lusciously *(adverb)*

So as to produce a delightful taste.

- *He answered "lusciously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "lusciously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

lygus *(noun)*

Plant-sucking bugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "lygus" to mean plant-sucking bugs.*
- *The article explained what "lygus" means with a simple example.*

---

lygus bug *(noun)*

Vector of viral plant diseases.

- *Understanding "lygus bug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lygus bug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maggoty *(adjective)*

Spoiled and covered with eggs and larvae of flies.

- *A sack of maggoty apricots.*
- *Students compared "maggoty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mandola *(noun)*

An early type of mandolin.

- *In class, the teacher used "mandola" to mean an early type of mandolin.*

- *He looked up "mandola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maraud *(verb)*

Raid and rove in search of booty.

- *Marauding rebels overran the countryside.*
- *The coach explained when to use "maraud" and when to wait.*

---

marbleized *(adjective)*

Patterned with veins or streaks or color resembling marble.

- *Marbleized pink skin.*
- *A "marbleized" approach may work better in this case.*

---

marie henri beyle *(noun)*

French writer whose novels were the first to feature psychological analysis of the character (1783-1842).

- *The article explained what "marie henri beyle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "marie henri beyle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

markhor *(noun)*

Large Himalayan goat with large spiraled horns.

- *In class, the teacher used "markhor" to mean large himalayan goat with large spiraled horns.*
- *The article explained what "markhor" means with a simple example.*

---

marya sklodowska *(noun)*

French chemist (born in Poland) who won two Nobel prizes; one (with her husband and Henri Becquerel) for research on radioactivity and another for her discovery of radium and polonium (1867-1934).

- *He looked up "marya sklodowska" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marya sklodowska."*

---

maurice utrillo *(noun)*

French painter noted for his paintings of Parisian street scenes (1883-1955).

- *They discussed "maurice utrillo" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maurice utrillo" to mean french painter noted for his paintings of parisian....*

---

mbeya *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Tanzania.

- *He looked up "mbeya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mbeya" during the group presentation.*

---

meadowlarks *(noun)*

North American songbirds having a yellow breast.

- *Understanding "meadowlarks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meadowlarks" means with a simple example.*

---

megadeath *(noun)*

The death of a million people.

- *They calibrate the effects of atom bombs in megadeaths.*
- *He looked up "megadeath" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meibomian cyst *(noun)*

A small sebaceous cyst of the eyelid resulting when a Meibomian gland is blocked.

- *In class, the teacher used "meibomian cyst" to mean a small sebaceous cyst of the eyelid resulting when....*
- *They discussed "meibomian cyst" during the group presentation.*

---

mercaptopurine *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Purinethol) that interferes with the metabolism of purine and is used to treat acute lymphocytic leukemia.

- *In class, the teacher used "mercaptopurine" to mean a drug (trade name purinethol) that interferes with....*
- *They discussed "mercaptopurine" during the group presentation.*

mercurochrome *(noun)*

A mercurial compound applied topically as an antiseptic; Mercurochrome is the trademark.

- *They discussed "mercurochrome" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mercurochrome" to mean a mercurial compound applied topically as an....*

metacarpophalangeal joint *(noun)*

A joint of a finger when the fist is closed.

- *They discussed "metacarpophalangeal joint" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metacarpophalangeal joint" to mean a joint of a finger when the fist is closed.*

midlander *(adjective)*

Of or coming from the middle of a region or country.

- *Would you call this situation "midlander"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "midlander" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

milksop *(noun)*

A timid man or boy considered childish or unassertive.

- *They discussed "milksop" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "milksop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

minified *(verb)*

Make smaller.

- *In everyday English, people use "minified" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "minified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

misinforms *(verb)*

Give false or misleading information to.

- *In everyday English, people use "misinforms" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "misinforms" until he saw an example.*

moharram *(noun)*

The first month of the Islamic calendar.

- *The article explained what "moharram" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "moharram" during the group presentation.*

moonlighter *(noun)*

A person who holds a second job (usually after hours).

- *He looked up "moonlighter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moonlighter" to mean a person who holds a second job (usually after hours).*

mosquitofish *(noun)*

Silvery topminnow with rows of black spots of tropical North America and West Indies; important in mosquito control.

- *The article explained what "mosquitofish" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mosquitofish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mountain blacksnake *(noun)*

Large harmless shiny black North American snake.

- *Understanding "mountain blacksnake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain blacksnake."*

mousers *(noun)*

A cat proficient at mousing.

- *Understanding "mousers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mousers" during the group presentation.*

musculus triceps brachii *(noun)*

The skeletal muscle having three origins that extends the forearm when it contracts.

- *The article explained what "musculus triceps brachii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "musculus triceps brachii" during the group presentation.*

---

nalchik *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Russia in a valley of the Caucasus Mountains; an industrial center and health resort.

- *He looked up "nalchik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nalchik."*

---

ninths *(noun)*

Position nine in a countable series of things.

- *In class, the teacher used "ninths" to mean position nine in a countable series of things.*
- *Understanding "ninths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nucleoplasm *(noun)*

The protoplasm that constitutes the nucleus of a cell.

- *They discussed "nucleoplasm" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nucleoplasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nymphaea odorata *(noun)*

A water lily having large leaves and showy fragrant flowers that float on the water; of temperate and tropical regions.

- *The article explained what "nymphaea odorata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nymphaea odorata" to mean a water lily having large leaves and showy fragrant....*

---

officered *(verb)*

Direct or command as an officer.

- *He did not know how to use "officered" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "officered" when talking about this idea.*

---

ontogenesis *(noun)*

(biology) the process of an individual organism growing organically; a purely biological unfolding of events involved in an organism changing gradually from a simple to a more complex level.

- *He looked up "ontogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ontogenesis."*

---

opulently *(adverb)*

In a sumptuous and opulent manner.

- *She spoke "opulently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "opulently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

origanum vulgare *(noun)*

Aromatic Eurasian perennial.

- *In class, the teacher used "origanum vulgare" to mean aromatic eurasian perennial.*
- *The article explained what "origanum vulgare" means with a simple example.*

---

orthomolecular *(adjective)*

Designating or relating to a form of treatment of mental disorders that seeks to restore biochemical balance in the body with large doses of vitamins and minerals.

- *Orthomolecular medicine.*
- *Orthomolecular therapy.*

---

ostensive *(adjective)*

Represented or appearing as such; pretended.

- *Would you call this situation "ostensive"? Explain why.*
- *A "ostensive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ostensive definition *(noun)*

A definition that points out or exhibits instances of the term defined.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ostensive definition."*

- *They discussed "ostensive definition" during the group presentation.*

---

outport *(noun)*

A subsidiary port built in deeper water than the original port (but usually farther from the center of trade).

- *They discussed "outport" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "outport" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overside *(adverb)*

Over the side of a boat.

- *Willie eased himself overside into the sea.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "overside" naturally.*

---

overvalues *(verb)*

Assign too high a value to.

- *She tried to use "overvalues" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overvalues" in real sentences.*

---

paellas *(noun)*

Saffron-flavored dish made of rice with shellfish and chicken.

- *In class, the teacher used "paellas" to mean saffron-flavored dish made of rice with shellfish....*
- *They discussed "paellas" during the group presentation.*

---

paisas *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit in Bangladesh and India and Nepal and Pakistan.

- *They discussed "paisas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "paisas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paleo-amerind *(noun)*

A member of the Paleo-American peoples who were the earliest human inhabitants of North America and South America during the late Pleistocene epoch.

- *Understanding "paleo-amerind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paleo-amerind" to mean a member of the paleo-american peoples who were the....*

---

paleo-amerind culture *(noun)*

The prehistoric culture of the earliest human inhabitants of North America and South America.

- *Understanding "paleo-amerind culture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paleo-amerind culture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

panjandrum *(noun)*

An important or influential (and often overbearing) person.

- *He looked up "panjandrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panjandrum" to mean an important or influential (and often overbearing)....*

---

parching *(verb)*

Cause to wither or parch from exposure to heat.

- *The coach explained when to use "parching" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "parching" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pediculus *(noun)*

Type genus of Pediculidae: true lice infecting humans.

- *Understanding "pediculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pediculus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peens *(noun)*

The part of a hammerhead opposite the flat striking surface (may have various shapes).

- *They discussed "peens" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peens."*

---

petrifies *(verb)*

Make rigid and set into a conventional pattern.

- *He did not know how to use "petrifies" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "petrifies" and when to wait.*

---

phantasma *(noun)*

A ghostly appearing figure.

- *The article explained what "phantasma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phantasma."*

---

phenylbutazone *(noun)*

Anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Butazolidin).

- *He looked up "phenylbutazone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phenylbutazone."*

---

pickaninny *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a Black child.

- *Understanding "pickaninny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pickaninny."*

---

pickelhaube *(noun)*

A spiked helmet worn by German soldiers.

- *The article explained what "pickelhaube" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pickelhaube" to mean a spiked helmet worn by german soldiers.*

---

pieris brassicae *(noun)*

Old World form of cabbage butterfly.

- *They discussed "pieris brassicae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pieris brassicae" means with a simple example.*

---

pigsties *(noun)*

A pen for swine.

- *Understanding "pigsties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pigsties" during the group presentation.*

---

pilot blacksnake *(noun)*

Large harmless shiny black North American snake.

- *The article explained what "pilot blacksnake" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pilot blacksnake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinus pungens *(noun)*

A small two-needled upland pine of the eastern United States (Appalachians) having dark brown flaking bark and thorn-tipped cone scales.

- *The article explained what "pinus pungens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinus pungens" to mean a small two-needled upland pine of the eastern....*

---

piscivorous *(adjective)*

Feeding on fishes.

- *Students compared "piscivorous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "piscivorous" when it is feeding on fishes.*

---

pistacia *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of trees of the family Anacardiaceae having drupaceous fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "pistacia" to mean a dicotyledonous genus of trees of the family....*
- *The article explained what "pistacia" means with a simple example.*

---

pistacia vera *(noun)*

Small tree of southern Europe and Asia Minor bearing small hard-shelled nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "pistacia vera" to mean small tree of southern europe and asia minor....*
- *They discussed "pistacia vera" during the group presentation.*

---

plainsmen *(noun)*

An inhabitant of a plains region (especially the Great Plains of North America).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plainsmen."*
- *The article explained what "plainsmen" means with a simple example.*

---

plash *(verb)*

Dash a liquid upon or against.

- *The mother splashed the baby's face with water.*
- *She tried to use "plash" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

playsuits *(noun)*

A sports outfit for women or children; usually consists of shorts and a blouse.

- *He looked up "playsuits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "playsuits" during the group presentation.*

---

poitou-charentes *(noun)*

A low-lying region of west central France on the Bay of Biscay.

- *In class, the teacher used "poitou-charentes" to mean a low-lying region of west central france on the....*
- *The article explained what "poitou-charentes" means with a simple example.*

---

polemically *(adverb)*

Involving controversy.

- *Criticism too polemically stated.*
- *Using "polemically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

pollinia *(noun)*

A coherent mass of pollen grains (as in orchids).

- *He looked up "pollinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pollinia" during the group presentation.*

---

polyporus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Polyporaceae; includes important pathogens of e.g. birches and conifers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyporus."*
- *Understanding "polyporus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

positioners *(noun)*

(computer science) the actuator that moves a read/write head to the proper data track.

- *The article explained what "positioners" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "positioners" during the group presentation.*

---

postdates *(verb)*

Establish something as being later relative to something else.

- *He did not know how to use "postdates" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "postdates" in real sentences.*

---

postictal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the period following a seizure or convulsion.

- *Postictal drowsiness.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "postictal."*

---

powerbroker *(noun)*

A person who is important by virtue of the people or votes they control.

- *Understanding "powerbroker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "powerbroker" during the group presentation.*

prearrangement *(noun)*

Something arranged in advance.

- *They discussed "prearrangement" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prearrangement."*

preceptorship *(noun)*

The position of preceptor.

- *In class, the teacher used "preceptorship" to mean the position of preceptor.*
- *The article explained what "preceptorship" means with a simple example.*

precipitately *(adverb)*

At breakneck speed.

- *Using "precipitately" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "precipitately" naturally.*

precipitators *(noun)*

Removes dust particles from gases by electrostatic precipitation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precipitators."*
- *The article explained what "precipitators" means with a simple example.*

prevenient *(adjective)*

In anticipation.

- *Would you call this situation "prevenient"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "prevenient" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

puku *(noun)*

An African antelope closely related to the waterbuck.

- *The article explained what "puku" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "puku" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pusses *(noun)*

Informal terms referring to a domestic cat.

- *The article explained what "pusses" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pusses" during the group presentation.*

rangifer *(noun)*

Reindeer or caribou.

- *In class, the teacher used "rangifer" to mean reindeer or caribou.*
- *The article explained what "rangifer" means with a simple example.*

rankling *(verb)*

Gnaw into; make resentful or angry.

- *She tried to use "rankling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rankling" and when to wait.*

ratable *(adjective)*

Liable to payment of locally assessed property taxes.

- *The ratable value of property.*
- *A "ratable" approach may work better in this case.*

ratch *(noun)*

Mechanical device consisting of a toothed wheel or rack engaged with a pawl that permits it to move in only one direction.

- *Understanding "ratch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ratch" to mean mechanical device consisting of a toothed wheel or....*

readerships *(noun)*

The audience reached by written communications (books or magazines or newspapers etc.).

- *Understanding "readerships" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "readerships" means with a simple example.*

---

reappearances *(noun)*

The act of someone appearing again.

- *Understanding "reappearances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reappearances" to mean the act of someone appearing again.*

---

reapportioned *(verb)*

Allocate, distribute, or apportion anew.

- *Congressional seats are reapportioned on the basis of census data.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reapportioned" in real sentences.*

---

red bearberry *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *The article explained what "red bearberry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "red bearberry" during the group presentation.*

---

redoubles *(verb)*

Double in magnitude, extent, or intensity.

- *He did not know how to use "redoubles" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "redoubles" when talking about this idea.*

---

remonstrances *(noun)*

The act of expressing earnest opposition or protest.

- *Understanding "remonstrances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "remonstrances" during the group presentation.*

---

reparable *(adjective)*

Capable of being repaired or rectified.

- *Reparable damage to the car.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "reparable" when it is capable of being repaired or rectified.*

---

repertories *(noun)*

The entire range of skills or aptitudes or devices used in a particular field or occupation.

- *He looked up "repertories" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "repertories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reseating *(verb)*

Provide with new seats.

- *The usher insisted on reseating us.*
- *She tried to use "reseating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

resecting *(verb)*

Surgically remove a part of a structure or an organ.

- *The coach explained when to use "resecting" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "resecting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

restitutions *(noun)*

The act of restoring something to its original state.

- *The article explained what "restitutions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "restitutions" to mean the act of restoring something to its original state.*

---

reticulations *(noun)*

An arrangement resembling a net or network.

- *He looked up "reticulations" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "reticulations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ribaldry *(noun)*

Behavior or language bordering on indelicacy.

- *They discussed "ribaldry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ribaldry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ringway *(noun)*

A highway that encircles an urban area so that traffic does not have to pass through the center.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ringway."*
- *They discussed "ringway" during the group presentation.*

---

rubberstamp *(verb)*

Stamp with a rubber stamp, usually an indication of official approval on a document.

- *In everyday English, people use "rubberstamp" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rubberstamp" in real sentences.*

---

rubbishy *(adjective)*

Cheap and inferior; of no value.

- *Rubbishy newspapers that form almost the sole reading of the majority.*
- *Would you call this situation "rubbishy"? Explain why.*

---

rupiahs *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Indonesia; equal to 100 sen.

- *Understanding "rupiahs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rupiahs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salvinia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Salviniaceae: water ferns.

- *The article explained what "salvinia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salvinia" during the group presentation.*

---

sassiest *(adjective)*

Improperly forward or bold.

- *The speaker chose "sassiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sassiest" when it is improperly forward or bold.*

---

schmear *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a batch of things that go together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schmear."*
- *They discussed "schmear" during the group presentation.*

---

sciurus griseus *(noun)*

Large grey squirrel of far western areas of United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "sciurus griseus" to mean large grey squirrel of far western areas of united....*
- *The article explained what "sciurus griseus" means with a simple example.*

---

scows *(noun)*

A barge carrying bulk materials in an open hold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scows."*
- *They discussed "scows" during the group presentation.*

---

scrams *(verb)*

Leave immediately; used usually in the imperative form.

- *Can you use "scrams" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "scrams" until he saw an example.*

---

scrutinises *(verb)*

To look at critically or searchingly, or in minute detail.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scrutinises" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scrutinises" and when to wait.*

---

sea eryngium *(noun)*

European evergreen eryngo with twisted spiny leaves naturalized on United States east coast; roots formerly used as an aphrodisiac.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea eryngium."*
- *He looked up "sea eryngium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seborrhea *(noun)*

A condition in which overactivity of the sebaceous glands causes the skin to become oily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seborrhea."*
- *He looked up "seborrhea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seidlitz powder *(noun)*

An effervescing salt containing sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt and tartaric acid; used as a cathartic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seidlitz powder."*
- *Understanding "seidlitz powder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

self-aggrandising *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of self-aggrandizement.

- *A "self-aggrandising" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-aggrandising" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of....*

---

sergei vasilievich rachmaninov *(noun)*

Composer and piano virtuoso born in Russia (1873-1943).

- *He looked up "sergei vasilievich rachmaninov" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sergei vasilievich rachmaninov" to mean composer and piano virtuoso born in russia (1873-1943).*

---

setaria viridis *(noun)*

European foxtail naturalized in North America; often a troublesome weed.

- *The article explained what "setaria viridis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "setaria viridis" to mean european foxtail naturalized in north america;....*

---

singhalese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Sinhalese languages.

- *The speaker chose "singhalese" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "singhalese" when it is of or relating to the sinhalese languages.*

---

skirl *(verb)*

Make a shrill, wailing sound.

- *Skirling bagpipes.*
- *In everyday English, people use "skirl" when talking about this idea.*

---

sleazier *(adjective)*

Of cloth; thin and loosely woven.

- *A "sleazier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sleazier" when it is of cloth; thin and loosely woven.*

---

slue *(verb)*

Move obliquely or sideways, usually in an uncontrolled manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "slue" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "slue" in real sentences.*

---

solanum giganteum *(noun)*

Woolly-stemmed biennial arborescent shrub of tropical Africa and southern Asia having silvery-white prickly branches, clusters of blue or white flowers, and bright red berries resembling holly berries.

- *Understanding "solanum giganteum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solanum giganteum" to mean woolly-stemmed biennial arborescent shrub of....*

---

sombrely *(adverb)*

In a somber manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "sombrely" naturally.*
- *Using "sombrely" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sophistical *(adjective)*

Plausible but misleading.

- *A "sophistical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "sophistical"? Explain why.*

---

splasher *(noun)*

A protective covering over or beside a wheel to protect the upper part of a vehicle from splashes of mud.

- *Understanding "splasher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splasher."*

---

squinch *(noun)*

A small arch built across the interior angle of two walls (usually to support a spire).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squinch."*
- *He looked up "squinch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

staphylinidae *(noun)*

Rove beetles.

- *They discussed "staphylinidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "staphylinidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

statice *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Limonium of temperate salt marshes having spikes of white or mauve flowers.

- *They discussed "statice" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statice."*

---

steamrollers *(verb)*

Bring to a specified state by overwhelming force or pressure.

- *Can you use "steamrollers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "steamrollers" until he saw an example.*

---

stephane grappelli *(noun)*

French jazz violinist (1908-1997).

- *In class, the teacher used "stephane grappelli" to mean french jazz violinist (1908-1997).*
- *They discussed "stephane grappelli" during the group presentation.*

---

sterna hirundo *(noun)*

Common tern of Eurasia and America having white black and grey plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used "sterna hirundo" to mean common tern of eurasia and america having white....*
- *The article explained what "sterna hirundo" means with a simple example.*

---

stockholding *(noun)*

A specific number of stocks or shares owned.

- *Prohibition of unrestricted intercorporate stockholding.*
- *They discussed "stockholding" during the group presentation.*

---

strix nebulosa *(noun)*

Large dish-faced owl of northern North America and western Eurasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strix nebulosa."*
- *They discussed "strix nebulosa" during the group presentation.*

subclass teleostei *(noun)*

Large diverse group of bony fishes; includes most living species.

- *He looked up "subclass teleostei" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subclass teleostei."*

sulkily *(adverb)*

In a sulky manner.

- *'What else could I do?' said Graham sulkily.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "sulkily" naturally.*

supervene *(verb)*

Take place as an additional or unexpected development.

- *He did not know how to use "supervene" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "supervene" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

supervene upon *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Can you use "supervene upon" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "supervene upon" carefully so everyone would understand.*

suppressions *(noun)*

The act of withholding or withdrawing some book or writing from publication or circulation.

- *He looked up "suppressions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suppressions" to mean the act of withholding or withdrawing some book or....*

surs *(noun)*

A port in southern Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea; formerly a major Phoenician seaport famous for silks.

- *They discussed "surs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "surs" because he had never seen it before.*

synchronises *(verb)*

Make synchronous and adjust in time or manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "synchronises" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "synchronises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

tamarix *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous shrubs or small trees of eastern Mediterranean regions and tropical Asia.

- *Understanding "tamarix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tamarix" means with a simple example.*

tarpon atlanticus *(noun)*

Large silvery game fish of warm Atlantic coastal waters especially off Florida.

- *Understanding "tarpon atlanticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tarpon atlanticus" during the group presentation.*

teetotallers *(noun)*

A total abstainer.

- *Understanding "teetotallers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "teetotallers" because he had never seen it before.*

telophase *(noun)*

The final stage of meiosis when the chromosomes move toward opposite ends of the nuclear spindle.

- *They discussed "telophase" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "telophase" means with a simple example.*

terrorises *(verb)*

Coerce by violence or with threats.

- *She tried to use "terrorises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "terrorises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

testate *(noun)*

A person who makes a will.

- *In class, the teacher used "testate" to mean a person who makes a will.*
- *He looked up "testate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetrachloroethylene *(noun)*

Anthelmintic agent used against hookworm and other nematodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrachloroethylene."*
- *He looked up "tetrachloroethylene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thamnophis *(noun)*

Garter snakes.

- *The article explained what "thamnophis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thamnophis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thermopile *(noun)*

A kind of thermometer for measuring heat radiation; consists of several thermocouple junctions in series.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermopile."*
- *Understanding "thermopile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thumbhole *(noun)*

A finger hole made to fit the thumb (as in a bowling ball).

- *Understanding "thumbhole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thumbhole" means with a simple example.*

---

timberman *(noun)*

An owner or manager of a company that is engaged in lumbering.

- *They discussed "timberman" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timberman."*

---

tobys *(noun)*

A drinking mug in the shape of a stout man wearing a three-cornered hat.

- *The article explained what "tobys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tobys" to mean a drinking mug in the shape of a stout man wearing....*

---

toing *(verb)*

Walk so that the toes assume an indicated position or direction.

- *He did not know how to use "toing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "toing" when talking about this idea.*

---

tonicity *(noun)*

The elastic tension of living muscles, arteries, etc. that facilitate response to stimuli.

- *The doctor tested my tonicity.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tonicity."*

---

tonsorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to barbers and barbering.

- *Tonsorial work.*
- *Tonsorial parlor.*

---

trapa *(noun)*

Small genus of Eurasian aquatic perennial herbs: water chestnut.

- *Understanding "trapa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trapa.”*

---

tref *(adjective)*

Not conforming to dietary laws.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tref.”*
- *Students compared “tref” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trellised *(verb)*

Train on a trellis, as of a vine.

- *She tried to use “trellised” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “trellised” when talking about this idea.*

---

trichotomy *(noun)*

Being threefold; a classification into three parts or subclasses.

- *Understanding “trichotomy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trichotomy.”*

---

trifid beggar-ticks *(noun)*

Bur marigold of temperate Eurasia.

- *They discussed “trifid beggar-ticks” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “trifid beggar-ticks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trifolium pratense *(noun)*

Erect to decumbent short-lived perennial having red-purple to pink flowers; the most commonly grown forage clover.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trifolium pratense.”*
- *He looked up “trifolium pratense” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tringa *(noun)*

A genus of Scolopacidae.

- *The article explained what “tringa” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “tringa” during the group presentation.*

---

tudung *(noun)*

A scarf worn around the head by Muslim women in Malaysia; conceals the hair but not the face.

- *The article explained what “tudung” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “tudung” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tyrannized *(verb)*

Rule or exercise power over (somebody) in a cruel and autocratic manner.

- *The coach explained when to use “tyrannized” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “tyrannized” until he saw an example.*

---

ultracentrifuge *(noun)*

A high speed centrifuge used to determine the relative molecular masses of large molecules in high polymers and proteins.

- *In class, the teacher used “ultracentrifuge” to mean a high speed centrifuge used to determine the....*
- *Understanding “ultracentrifuge” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ultranationalism *(noun)*

Fanatical patriotism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ultranationalism.”*
- *He looked up “ultranationalism” because he had never seen it before.*

---

unattractively *(adverb)*

In an unattractive manner.

- *She was unattractively dressed last night.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “unattractively” in the final chapter.*

---

uncurl *(verb)*

Move out of a curled position.

- *He uncurled himself.*
- *He did not know how to use "uncurl" until he saw an example.*

---

understandability *(noun)*

The quality of comprehensible language or thought.

- *In class, the teacher used "understandability" to mean the quality of comprehensible language or thought.*
- *Understanding "understandability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unflavoured *(adjective)*

Without flavoring added.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unflavoured."*
- *Students compared "unflavoured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

universalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or tending toward universalism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "universalistic."*
- *Students compared "universalistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unlamented *(adjective)*

Not grieved for; causing no mourning.

- *Interred in an unlamented grave.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unlamented."*

---

unlooked-for *(adjective)*

Not anticipated; - H.W.Glidden.

- *A virtue unlooked-for in people so full of energy.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unlooked-for."*

---

unorthodoxy *(noun)*

A belief that rejects the orthodox tenets of a religion.

- *They discussed "unorthodoxy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "unorthodoxy" means with a simple example.*

---

unperceived *(adjective)*

Not perceived or commented on.

- *Would you call this situation "unperceived"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unperceived" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untrustworthiness *(noun)*

The trait of not deserving trust or confidence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "untrustworthiness."*
- *He looked up "untrustworthiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

upticks *(noun)*

A transaction in the stock market at a price above the price of the preceding transaction.

- *The article explained what "upticks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upticks" to mean a transaction in the stock market at a price above....*

---

uto-aztecan *(noun)*

A family of American Indian languages.

- *The article explained what "uto-aztecan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uto-aztecan" to mean a family of american indian languages.*

---

uto-aztecan language *(noun)*

A family of American Indian languages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uto-aztecan language."*
- *They discussed "uto-aztecan language" during the group presentation.*

---

utrillo *(noun)*

French painter noted for his paintings of Parisian street scenes (1883-1955).

- *They discussed "utrillo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utrillo."*

---

vacua *(noun)*

An electrical home appliance that cleans by suction.

- *In class, the teacher used "vacua" to mean an electrical home appliance that cleans by suction.*
- *They discussed "vacua" during the group presentation.*

---

vanadate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of vanadic acid; an anion containing pentavalent vanadium.

- *Understanding "vanadate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vanadate."*

---

velours *(noun)*

Heavy fabric that resembles velvet.

- *He looked up "velours" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "velours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

verst *(noun)*

A Russian unit of length (1.067 km).

- *In class, the teacher used "verst" to mean a russian unit of length (1.067 km).*
- *The article explained what "verst" means with a simple example.*

---

vibrissae *(noun)*

A long stiff hair growing from the snout or brow of most mammals as e.g. a cat.

- *Understanding "vibrissae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vibrissae" means with a simple example.*

---

viola tricolor hortensis *(noun)*

Large-flowered garden plant derived chiefly from the wild pansy of Europe and having velvety petals of various colors.

- *In class, the teacher used "viola tricolor hortensis" to mean large-flowered garden plant derived chiefly from....*
- *He looked up "viola tricolor hortensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vitalist *(noun)*

One who believes in vitalism.

- *He looked up "vitalist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitalist."*

---

vitrines *(noun)*

A glass container used to store and display items in a shop or museum or home.

- *Understanding "vitrines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vitrines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

voluntaries *(noun)*

(military) a person who freely enlists for service.

- *In class, the teacher used "voluntaries" to mean (military) a person who freely enlists for service.*
- *He looked up "voluntaries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wains *(noun)*

A group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major.

- *In class, the teacher used "wains" to mean a group of seven bright stars in the constellation....*
- *The article explained what "wains" means with a simple example.*

wastebaskets *(noun)*

A container with an open top; for discarded paper and other rubbish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wastebaskets."*
- *The article explained what "wastebaskets" means with a simple example.*

watchfully *(adverb)*

In a watchful manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "watchfully" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "watchfully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

waterscape *(noun)*

A painting of the sea (as distinguished from a landscape).

- *The article explained what "waterscape" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waterscape" to mean a painting of the sea (as distinguished from a....*

welting *(verb)*

Beat severely with a whip or rod.

- *Learners should practice how to use "welting" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "welting" and when to wait.*

whitsuntide *(noun)*

Christian holiday; the week beginning on Whitsunday (especially the first 3 days).

- *Understanding "whitsuntide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "whitsuntide" means with a simple example.*

woolly adelgid *(noun)*

An insect that feeds on hemlocks; its egg sacs are small fuzzy white balls like artificial snow on a Christmas tree.

- *Understanding "woolly adelgid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "woolly adelgid" because he had never seen it before.*

workmans *(noun)*

An employee who performs manual or industrial labor.

- *In class, the teacher used "workmans" to mean an employee who performs manual or industrial labor.*
- *He looked up "workmans" because he had never seen it before.*

yardman *(noun)*

A laborer hired to do outdoor work (such as mowing lawns).

- *He looked up "yardman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yardman."*

zes *(noun)*

The ending of a series or sequence; –Revelation.

- *Understanding "zes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "zes" means with a simple example.*

zooid *(noun)*

One of the distinct individuals forming a colonial animal such as a bryozoan or hydrozoan.

- *The article explained what "zooid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zooid" to mean one of the distinct individuals forming a colonial....*

aahing *(verb)*

Express admiration and pleasure by uttering 'ooh' or 'aah'.

- *The coach explained when to use "aahing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "aahing" until he saw an example.*

abbacy *(noun)*

The jurisdiction or office of an abbot.

- *He looked up "abbacy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abbacy."*

---

abdominoplasty *(noun)*

Cosmetic surgery of the abdomen to remove wrinkles and tighten the skin over the stomach.

- *He looked up "abdominoplasty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abdominoplasty."*

---

abecedarian *(noun)*

A novice learning the rudiments of some subject.

- *The article explained what "abecedarian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abecedarian" to mean a novice learning the rudiments of some subject.*

---

absconder *(noun)*

A fugitive who runs away and hides to avoid arrest or prosecution.

- *The article explained what "absconder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "absconder" during the group presentation.*

---

acetamide *(noun)*

A colorless solid amide of acetic acid used as a solvent and in the synthesis of organic compounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acetamide."*
- *He looked up "acetamide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acquisitiveness *(noun)*

Strong desire to acquire and possess.

- *In class, the teacher used "acquisitiveness" to mean strong desire to acquire and possess.*
- *He looked up "acquisitiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adelgid *(noun)*

Any of various insects that feed and form galls on conifers.

- *In class, the teacher used "adelgid" to mean any of various insects that feed and form galls on....*
- *The article explained what "adelgid" means with a simple example.*

---

adipic acid *(noun)*

A carboxylic acid used in the manufacture of nylon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adipic acid."*
- *Understanding "adipic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advisees *(verb)*

Make a proposal, declare a plan for something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "advisees" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "advisees" and when to wait.*

---

aeronauts *(noun)*

Someone who operates an aircraft.

- *In class, the teacher used "aeronauts" to mean someone who operates an aircraft.*
- *They discussed "aeronauts" during the group presentation.*

---

agathis alba *(noun)*

Native to the Moluccas and Philippines; a source of dammar resin.

- *They discussed "agathis alba" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agathis alba."*

---

aglet *(noun)*

Metal or plastic sheath over the end of a shoelace or ribbon.

- *The article explained what "aglet" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "aglet" during the group presentation.*

---

alien absconder *(noun)*

A fugitive remaining in the United States after an immigration judge has ordered them deported.

- *The government has categorized more than 320,000 foreigners as alien absconders.*
- *He looked up "alien absconder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allhallows *(noun)*

A Christian feast day honoring all the saints; first observed in 835.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allhallows."*
- *He looked up "allhallows" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allhallows eve *(noun)*

The evening before All Saints' Day; often devoted to pranks played by young people.

- *They discussed "allhallows eve" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "allhallows eve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allophonic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to allophones.

- *The speaker chose "allophonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "allophonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

alnus glutinosa *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree with brown-black bark and woody fruiting catkins; leaves are hairy beneath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alnus glutinosa."*
- *Understanding "alnus glutinosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alpha fetoprotein *(noun)*

An abnormally large amount of this fetoprotein in the fetus can signal an abnormality of the neural tube (as spina bifida or anencephaly).

- *The article explained what "alpha fetoprotein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alpha fetoprotein" to mean an abnormally large amount of this fetoprotein in....*

---

ambidexterity *(noun)*

The property of being equally skillful with each hand.

- *They discussed "ambidexterity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ambidexterity" to mean the property of being equally skillful with each hand.*

---

ammonoids *(noun)*

One of the coiled chambered fossil shells of extinct mollusks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ammonoids."*
- *The article explained what "ammonoids" means with a simple example.*

---

amylases *(noun)*

Any of a group of proteins found in saliva and pancreatic juice and parts of plants; help convert starch to sugar.

- *They discussed "amylases" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amylases" to mean any of a group of proteins found in saliva and....*

---

anglophobia *(noun)*

Dislike (or fear) of Britain and British customs.

- *He looked up "anglophobia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anglophobia" during the group presentation.*

---

anorgasmia *(noun)*

Absence of an orgasm in sexual relations.

- *Understanding "anorgasmia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anorgasmia" means with a simple example.*

---

antepartum *(adjective)*

Occurring or existing before birth.

- *The speaker chose "antepartum" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "antepartum" when it is occurring or existing before birth.*

---

anterior naris *(noun)*

Either one of the two external openings to the nasal cavity in the nose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anterior naris."*
- *Understanding "anterior naris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aphididae *(noun)*

Small soft-bodied plant lice.

- *The article explained what "aphididae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aphididae" to mean small soft-bodied plant lice.*

---

archdioceses *(noun)*

The diocese of an archbishop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archdioceses."*
- *Understanding "archdioceses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arctostaphylos alpina *(noun)*

Deciduous creeping shrub bright red in autumn having black or blue-black berries; alpine and circumpolar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arctostaphylos alpina."*
- *The article explained what "arctostaphylos alpina" means with a simple example.*

---

arteria *(noun)*

A blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "arteria" to mean a blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to....*
- *The article explained what "arteria" means with a simple example.*

---

arthroscope *(noun)*

A type of endoscope that is inserted into a joint for visual examination.

- *In class, the teacher used "arthroscope" to mean a type of endoscope that is inserted into a joint....*
- *The article explained what "arthroscope" means with a simple example.*

---

articling *(verb)*

Bind by a contract; especially for a training period.

- *In everyday English, people use "articling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "articling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

artifactual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to artifacts.

- *Students compared "artifactual" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "artifactual."*

---

arytenoid *(noun)*

Either of two small cartilages at the back of the larynx to which the vocal folds are attached.

- *The article explained what "arytenoid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arytenoid" during the group presentation.*

---

arytenoid cartilage *(noun)*

Either of two small cartilages at the back of the larynx to which the vocal folds are attached.

- *The article explained what "arytenoid cartilage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arytenoid cartilage."*

---

asala *(noun)*

A militant Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization formed in 1975 to force Turkey to acknowledge killing more than a million Armenians and forcibly removing them from border areas in 1915; wants Turkey to pay reparations and cede territory to Armenia.

- *ASALA bombing at Orly Airport in Paris in 1983 killed 8 and wounded 55 people.*
- *He looked up "asala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asynchrony *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at unrelated times.

- *He looked up "asynchrony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asynchrony" to mean the relation that exists when things occur at....*

---

atonic *(adjective)*

Characterized by a lack of tonus.

- *An atonic syllable carries no stress.*
- *Would you call this situation "atonic"? Explain why.*

---

auditoria *(noun)*

The area of a theater or concert hall where the audience sits.

- *Understanding "auditoria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "auditoria" during the group presentation.*

---

autoclaving *(verb)*

Subject to the action of an autoclave.

- *He did not know how to use "autoclaving" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "autoclaving" and when to wait.*

---

avens *(noun)*

Any of various perennials of the genus Geum having usually pinnate basal leaves and variously colored flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avens."*
- *Understanding "avens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backsliders *(noun)*

Someone who lapses into previous undesirable patterns of behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backsliders."*
- *They discussed "backsliders" during the group presentation.*

---

baggier *(adjective)*

Not fitting closely; hanging loosely.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "baggier."*
- *Would you call this situation "baggier"? Explain why.*

---

balsas *(noun)*

Strong lightweight wood of the balsa tree used especially for floats.

- *In class, the teacher used "balsas" to mean strong lightweight wood of the balsa tree used....*
- *Understanding "balsas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barouche *(noun)*

A horse-drawn carriage having four wheels; has an outside seat for the driver and facing inside seats for two couples and a folding top.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barouche."*
- *Understanding "barouche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barques *(noun)*

A sailing ship with 3 (or more) masts.

- *They discussed "barques" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "barques" means with a simple example.*

---

barrelhouse *(noun)*

A cheap drinking and dancing establishment.

- *He looked up "barrelhouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrelhouse."*

basidiospores *(noun)*

A sexually produced fungal spore borne on a basidium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basidiospores."*
- *They discussed "basidiospores" during the group presentation.*

bbses *(noun)*

A computer that is running software that allows users to leave messages and access information of general interest.

- *They discussed "bbses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bbses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

befoul *(verb)*

Spot, stain, or pollute.

- *Can you use "befoul" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "befoul" when talking about this idea.*

beigel *(noun)*

(Yiddish) glazed yeast-raised doughnut-shaped roll with hard crust.

- *He looked up "beigel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "beigel" during the group presentation.*

bestiaries *(noun)*

A medieval book (usually illustrated) with allegorical and amusing descriptions of real and fabled animals.

- *They discussed "bestiaries" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bestiaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bestir *(verb)*

Become active.

- *He finally bestirred himself.*
- *Can you use "bestir" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bestir oneself *(verb)*

Start to be active.

- *Can you use "bestir oneself" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "bestir oneself" until he saw an example.*

bigest *(adjective)*

Above average in size or number or quantity or magnitude or extent.

- *Would you call this situation "bigest"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "bigest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bluepoint *(noun)*

Small edible oyster typically from the southern shore of Long Island.

- *In class, the teacher used "bluepoint" to mean small edible oyster typically from the southern....*
- *They discussed "bluepoint" during the group presentation.*

boastfulness *(noun)*

Outspoken conceit.

- *The article explained what "boastfulness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "boastfulness" during the group presentation.*

boxs *(noun)*

A blow with the hand (usually on the ear).

- *In class, the teacher used "boxs" to mean a blow with the hand (usually on the ear).*
- *The article explained what "boxs" means with a simple example.*

brainiest *(adjective)*

Having or marked by unusual and impressive intelligence.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brainiest."*
- *Would you call this situation "brainiest"? Explain why.*

---

brickle *(adjective)*

Having little elasticity; hence easily cracked or fractured or snapped.

- *'brickle' and 'brickly' are dialectal.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brickle" when it is having little elasticity; hence easily cracked or....*

---

brutalizes *(verb)*

Make brutal, unfeeling, or inhuman.

- *Can you use "brutalizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "brutalizes" and when to wait.*

---

buccinator muscle *(noun)*

A muscle that flattens the cheek and retracts the angle of the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buccinator muscle."*
- *The article explained what "buccinator muscle" means with a simple example.*

---

buckskins *(noun)*

Breeches made of buckskin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buckskins."*
- *He looked up "buckskins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

burbled *(verb)*

Flow in an irregular current with a bubbling noise.

- *The coach explained when to use "burbled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "burbled" until he saw an example.*

---

butternuts *(noun)*

Oily egg-shaped nut of an American tree of the walnut family.

- *He looked up "butternuts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "butternuts."*

---

calanthe *(noun)*

Any of various showy orchids of the genus Calanthe having white or yellow or rose-colored flowers and broad leaves folded lengthwise.

- *He looked up "calanthe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calanthe" to mean any of various showy orchids of the genus calanthe....*

---

camelus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Camelidae: camels.

- *Understanding "camelus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camelus."*

---

canalization *(noun)*

The production of a canal or a conversion to canals.

- *They discussed "canalization" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "canalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carpetbagging *(adjective)*

Presumptuously seeking success or a position in a new locality.

- *Would you call this situation "carpetbagging"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "carpetbagging" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cartographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the making of maps or charts.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cartographical" when it is of or relating to the making of maps or charts.*

- *The speaker chose "cartographical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

carya tomentosa *(noun)*

Smooth-barked North American hickory with 7 to 9 leaflets bearing a hard-shelled edible nut.

- *He looked up "carya tomentosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carya tomentosa" during the group presentation.*

---

caudata *(noun)*

Salamanders; newts; congo snakes.

- *The article explained what "caudata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caudata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ceftazidime *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade names Fortaz and Tazicef) used to treat moderate infections.

- *They discussed "ceftazidime" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ceftazidime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cercopithecus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cercopithecidae: guenons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercopithecus."*
- *He looked up "cercopithecus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chadians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Chad.

- *They discussed "chadians" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chadians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chaffinches *(noun)*

Small European finch with a cheerful song.

- *He looked up "chaffinches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaffinches."*

---

chatterer *(noun)*

An obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.

- *Understanding "chatterer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chatterer" during the group presentation.*

---

chemiluminescent *(adjective)*

Relating to the phenomenon of chemiluminescence.

- *Fireflies are chemiluminescent.*
- *A "chemiluminescent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chivalrously *(adverb)*

In a gallant manner.

- *Using "chivalrously" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "chivalrously" naturally.*

---

cids *(noun)*

The United States Army's principal law enforcement agency responsible for the conduct of criminal investigations for all levels of the Army anywhere in the world.

- *They discussed "cids" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cids."*

---

circularize *(verb)*

Cause to become widely known.

- *He did not know how to use "circularize" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "circularize" and when to wait.*

---

citified *(adjective)*

Being or having the customs or manners or dress of a city person.

- *A "citified" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "citified" when it is being or having the customs or manners or dress of....*

---

claming *(verb)*

Gather clams, by digging in the sand by the ocean.

- *He did not know how to use "claming" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "claming" and when to wait.*

---

claustrum *(noun)*

A layer of grey matter in the brain adjacent to the lenticular nucleus.

- *Understanding "claustrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "claustrum" during the group presentation.*

---

clement philibert leo delibes *(noun)*

French composer of operas (1836-1891).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clement philibert leo delibes."*
- *Understanding "clement philibert leo delibes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coati-mondi *(noun)*

Omnivorous mammal of Central America and South America.

- *He looked up "coati-mondi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coati-mondi."*

---

coccidioidomycosis *(noun)*

An infection of the lungs and skin characterized by excessive sputum and nodules.

- *In class, the teacher used "coccidioidomycosis" to mean an infection of the lungs and skin characterized by....*
- *Understanding "coccidioidomycosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

codifications *(noun)*

The act of codifying; arranging in a systematic order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "codifications."*
- *He looked up "codifications" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coenzymes *(noun)*

A small molecule (not a protein but sometimes a vitamin) essential for the activity of some enzymes.

- *They discussed "coenzymes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coenzymes."*

---

commandeers *(verb)*

Take arbitrarily or by force.

- *She tried to use "commandeers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "commandeers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

common murre *(noun)*

The most frequent variety of murre.

- *In class, the teacher used "common murre" to mean the most frequent variety of murre.*
- *The article explained what "common murre" means with a simple example.*

---

complacence *(noun)*

The feeling you have when you are satisfied with yourself.

- *In class, the teacher used "complacence" to mean the feeling you have when you are satisfied with....*
- *The article explained what "complacence" means with a simple example.*

---

congenital pancytopenia *(noun)*

A rare congenital anemia characterized by pancytopenia and hypoplasia of the bone marrow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congenital pancytopenia."*
- *He looked up "congenital pancytopenia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

contused *(verb)*

Injure the underlying soft tissue or bone of.

- *He did not know how to use "contused" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "contused" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cookstove *(noun)*

A stove for cooking (especially a wood- or coal-burning kitchen stove).

- *They discussed "cookstove" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cookstove."*

---

copout *(noun)*

A failure to face some difficulty squarely.

- *In class, the teacher used "copout" to mean a failure to face some difficulty squarely.*
- *The article explained what "copout" means with a simple example.*

---

coulombs *(noun)*

A unit of electrical charge equal to the amount of charge transferred by a current of 1 ampere in 1 second.

- *He looked up "coulombs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coulombs."*

---

cromwells *(noun)*

English general and statesman who led the parliamentary army in the English Civil War (1599-1658).

- *In class, the teacher used "cromwells" to mean english general and statesman who led the....*
- *The article explained what "cromwells" means with a simple example.*

---

cruets *(noun)*

Bottle that holds wine or oil or vinegar for the table.

- *Understanding "cruets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cruets" during the group presentation.*

---

cuirasses *(noun)*

Medieval body armor that covers the chest and back.

- *In class, the teacher used "cuirasses" to mean medieval body armor that covers the chest and back.*
- *They discussed "cuirasses" during the group presentation.*

---

culpably *(adverb)*

In a manner or to a degree deserving blame or censure.

- *She spoke "culpably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "culpably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

cyproheptadine *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade name Periactin) used to treat some allergic reactions.

- *The article explained what "cyproheptadine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cyproheptadine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

czechoslovaks *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the former republic of Czechoslovakia.

- *The article explained what "czechoslovaks" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "czechoslovaks."*

---

dafter *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dafter" when it is informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.*
- *Would you call this situation "dafter"? Explain why.*

datura sanguinea *(noun)*

Arborescent South American shrub having very large orange-red flowers.

- *Understanding "datura sanguinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "datura sanguinea" means with a simple example.*

de-stalinization *(noun)*

Social process of neutralizing the influence of Joseph Stalin by revising his policies and removing monuments dedicated to him and renaming places named in his honor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "de-stalinization."*
- *He looked up "de-stalinization" because he had never seen it before.*

deae cellulose *(noun)*

Used for chromatography.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deae cellulose."*
- *They discussed "deae cellulose" during the group presentation.*

dean gooderham acheson *(noun)*

United States statesman who promoted the Marshall Plan and helped establish NATO (1893-1971).

- *They discussed "dean gooderham acheson" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dean gooderham acheson."*

decurved *(adjective)*

Bent down or curved downward.

- *The decurved bill of a curlew.*
- *Students compared "decurved" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

deigning *(verb)*

Do something that one considers to be below one's dignity.

- *In everyday English, people use "deigning" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "deigning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

deodorize *(verb)*

Eliminate the odor from.

- *This stick will deodorize your armpits.*
- *He did not know how to use "deodorize" until he saw an example.*

depravities *(noun)*

A corrupt or depraved or degenerate act or practice.

- *Understanding "depravities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "depravities" because he had never seen it before.*

deprecatory *(adjective)*

Tending to diminish or disparage.

- *Deprecatory remarks about the book.*
- *Students compared "deprecatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

descry *(verb)*

Catch sight of.

- *She tried to use "descry" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "descry" in real sentences.*

dicots *(noun)*

Flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows by deposit on its outside.

- *He looked up "dicots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dicots" during the group presentation.*

dishrag *(noun)*

A cloth for washing dishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "dishrag" to mean a cloth for washing dishes.*
- *They discussed "dishrag" during the group presentation.*

---

disinter *(verb)*

Dig up for reburial or for medical investigation; of dead bodies.

- *She tried to use "disinter" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "disinter" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disjunctions *(noun)*

The act of breaking a connection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disjunctions."*
- *They discussed "disjunctions" during the group presentation.*

---

disorients *(verb)*

Cause to be lost or disoriented.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disorients" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disorients" and when to wait.*

---

disquisitions *(noun)*

An elaborate analytical or explanatory essay or discussion.

- *He looked up "disquisitions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disquisitions" to mean an elaborate analytical or explanatory essay or....*

---

djiboutian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Djibouti or its people or culture.

- *Djiboutian landscape.*
- *Djiboutian merchants.*

---

dooryard *(noun)*

A yard outside the front or rear door of a house.

- *He looked up "dooryard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dooryard."*

---

dragooned *(verb)*

Compel by coercion, threats, or crude means.

- *He did not know how to use "dragooned" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "dragooned" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

druzes *(noun)*

An adherent of an esoteric monotheistic religious sect living in the relative security of the mountains of Syria and Lebanon who believes that Al-hakim was an incarnation of God.

- *The article explained what "druzes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "druzes" to mean an adherent of an esoteric monotheistic religious....*

---

dunkard *(noun)*

An adherent of Baptistic doctrines (who practice baptism by immersion).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dunkard."*
- *He looked up "dunkard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dustier *(adjective)*

Lacking originality or spontaneity; no longer new.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dustier" when it is lacking originality or spontaneity; no longer new.*
- *A "dustier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

egis *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the chest; the front part of a cuirass.

- *He looked up "egis" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "egis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrostatic precipitator *(noun)*

Removes dust particles from gases by electrostatic precipitation.

- *Understanding "electrostatic precipitator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "electrostatic precipitator" during the group presentation.*

eliding *(verb)*

Leave or strike out.

- *Learners should practice how to use "eliding" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "eliding" and when to wait.*

elizabeth merriwether gilmer *(noun)*

United States journalist who wrote a syndicated column of advice to the lovelorn (1870-1951).

- *He looked up "elizabeth merriwether gilmer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "elizabeth merriwether gilmer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elodea canadensis *(noun)*

North American waterweed; widely naturalized in Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elodea canadensis."*
- *They discussed "elodea canadensis" during the group presentation.*

empennage *(noun)*

The rear part of an aircraft.

- *Understanding "empennage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "empennage" because he had never seen it before.*

enchained *(adjective)*

Bound with chains.

- *Enchained demons strained in anger to gnaw on his bones.*
- *The speaker chose "enchained" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ensis *(noun)*

Razor clams.

- *In class, the teacher used "ensis" to mean razor clams.*
- *The article explained what "ensis" means with a simple example.*

entraps *(verb)*

Catch in or as if in a trap.

- *In everyday English, people use "entraps" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "entraps" until he saw an example.*

epistemologists *(noun)*

A specialist in epistemology.

- *They discussed "epistemologists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epistemologists" to mean a specialist in epistemology.*

estival *(adjective)*

(rare) of or occurring in summer.

- *The sky was a burnished aestival blue.*
- *Estival winds.*

euxine sea *(noun)*

A sea between Europe and Asia; a popular resort area of eastern Europeans.

- *The article explained what "euxine sea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euxine sea" to mean a sea between europe and asia; a popular resort....*

excrescences *(noun)*

Something that bulges out or is protuberant or projects from its surroundings.

- *The article explained what "excrescences" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "excrescences" during the group presentation.*

---

exterminates *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *In everyday English, people use "exterminates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "exterminates" until he saw an example.*

---

family aphididae *(noun)*

Small soft-bodied plant lice.

- *They discussed "family aphididae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family aphididae" means with a simple example.*

---

farmyards *(noun)*

An area adjacent to farm buildings.

- *The article explained what "farmyards" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farmyards" to mean an area adjacent to farm buildings.*

---

faros *(noun)*

A card game in which players bet against the dealer on the cards he will draw from a dealing box.

- *They discussed "faros" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faros."*

---

federalizing *(verb)*

Enter into a league for a common purpose.

- *She tried to use "federalizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "federalizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

ferial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being a feria.

- *The speaker chose "ferial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ferial."*

---

fetoprotein *(noun)*

Any of several antigens that occur naturally in the fetus and sometimes in adults with cancer.

- *They discussed "fetoprotein" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fetoprotein."*

---

fictionalizing *(verb)*

Convert into the form or the style of a novel.

- *The coach explained when to use "fictionalizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "fictionalizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fiddleheads *(noun)*

Tall fern of northern temperate regions having graceful arched fronds and sporophylls resembling ostrich plumes.

- *They discussed "fiddleheads" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fiddleheads" to mean tall fern of northern temperate regions having....*

---

flavius claudius julianus *(noun)*

Roman Emperor and nephew of Constantine; he restored paganism as the official religion of the Roman Empire and destroyed Christian temples but his decision was reversed after his death (331?-363).

- *The article explained what "flavius claudius julianus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flavius claudius julianus" to mean roman emperor and nephew of constantine; he....*

---

forefeet *(noun)*

A front foot of a quadruped.

- *Understanding "forefeet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "forefeet" means with a simple example.*

---

frequenters *(noun)*

A regular customer.

- *He looked up "frequenters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "frequenters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freuds *(noun)*

Austrian neurologist who originated psychoanalysis (1856-1939).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freuds."*
- *They discussed "freuds" during the group presentation.*

---

frypan *(noun)*

A pan used for frying foods.

- *Understanding "frypan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frypan."*

---

functionalists *(noun)*

An adherent of functionalism.

- *Understanding "functionalists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "functionalists."*

---

gadus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gadidae: the typical codfishes.

- *He looked up "gadus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gadus" to mean type genus of the gadidae: the typical codfishes.*

---

gametogenesis *(noun)*

The development and maturation of sex cells through meiosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gametogenesis."*
- *The article explained what "gametogenesis" means with a simple example.*

---

gantlet *(noun)*

To offer or accept a challenge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gantlet."*
- *Understanding "gantlet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garbanzos *(noun)*

The seed of the chickpea plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garbanzos."*
- *The article explained what "garbanzos" means with a simple example.*

---

genua *(noun)*

Hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia and fibula with the femur and protected in front by the patella.

- *In class, the teacher used "genua" to mean hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia....*
- *They discussed "genua" during the group presentation.*

---

genus calanthe *(noun)*

Large and widely distributed genus of terrestrial orchids.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus calanthe" to mean large and widely distributed genus of terrestrial....*
- *Understanding "genus calanthe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus camelus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Camelidae: camels.

- *He looked up "genus camelus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus camelus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus cercopithecus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cercopithecidae: guenons.

- *The article explained what "genus cercopithecus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cercopithecus" to mean type genus of the cercopithecidae: guenons.*

genus ensis *(noun)*

Razor clams.

- *Understanding "genus ensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus ensis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus gadus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gadidae: the typical codfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gadus" to mean type genus of the gadidae: the typical codfishes.*
- *Understanding "genus gadus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus limulus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Limulidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus limulus."*
- *The article explained what "genus limulus" means with a simple example.*

genus perdix *(noun)*

A genus of Perdicinae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus perdix" to mean a genus of perdicinae.*
- *Understanding "genus perdix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus pteropus *(noun)*

A genus of Megachiroptera.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pteropus" to mean a genus of megachiroptera.*
- *The article explained what "genus pteropus" means with a simple example.*

genus pueraria *(noun)*

Genus of woody Asiatic vines: kudzu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pueraria."*
- *He looked up "genus pueraria" because he had never seen it before.*

genus schefflera *(noun)*

Large genus of shrubby and climbing tropical plants having showy digitately compound foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus schefflera."*
- *Understanding "genus schefflera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus silphium *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus silphium."*
- *He looked up "genus silphium" because he had never seen it before.*

genus solea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Soleidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus solea" to mean type genus of the soleidae.*
- *Understanding "genus solea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gerardus mercator *(noun)*

Flemish geographer who lived in Germany; he invented the Mercator projection of maps of the globe (1512-1594).

- *Understanding "gerardus mercator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gerardus mercator" because he had never seen it before.*

geum canadense *(noun)*

North American white-flowered avens.

- *In class, the teacher used "geum canadense" to mean north american white-flowered avens.*
- *He looked up "geum canadense" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gines *(verb)*

Separate the seeds from (cotton) with a cotton gin.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gines" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gines" when talking about this idea.*

---

givings *(noun)*

The imparting of news or promises etc.

- *The article explained what "givings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "givings" to mean the imparting of news or promises etc.*

---

glommed *(verb)*

Seize upon or latch onto something.

- *The Republicans glommed onto Whitewater.*
- *In everyday English, people use "glommed" when talking about this idea.*

---

goriest *(adjective)*

Accompanied by bloodshed.

- *The speaker chose "goriest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "goriest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

grapnel *(noun)*

A tool consisting of several hooks for grasping and holding; often thrown with a rope.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grapnel."*
- *He looked up "grapnel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grapnel anchor *(noun)*

A light anchor for small boats.

- *Understanding "grapnel anchor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grapnel anchor" during the group presentation.*

---

gravimeter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for determining the specific gravity of a liquid or solid.

- *He looked up "gravimeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravimeter."*

---

grillwork *(noun)*

A framework of metal bars used as a partition or a grate.

- *They discussed "grillwork" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grillwork."*

---

grotesquerie *(noun)*

Ludicrous or incongruous unnaturalness or distortion.

- *The article explained what "grotesquerie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grotesquerie" to mean ludicrous or incongruous unnaturalness or distortion.*

---

groundcovers *(noun)*

Small plants other than saplings growing on a forest floor.

- *They discussed "groundcovers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "groundcovers" to mean small plants other than saplings growing on a....*

---

guvnors *(noun)*

(British slang) boss.

- *Understanding "guvnors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "guvnors" means with a simple example.*

---

gybe *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *In everyday English, people use "gybe" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "gybe" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hagiographies *(noun)*

A biography that idealizes or idolizes the person (especially a person who is a saint).

- *The article explained what "hagiographies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hagiographies" to mean a biography that idealizes or idolizes the person....*

---

haled *(verb)*

To cause to do through pressure or necessity, by physical, moral or intellectual means :.

- *Learners should practice how to use "haled" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "haled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hamartoma *(noun)*

A focal growth that resembles a neoplasm but results from faulty development in an organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "hamartoma" to mean a focal growth that resembles a neoplasm but....*
- *The article explained what "hamartoma" means with a simple example.*

---

hauberk *(noun)*

A long (usually sleeveless) tunic of chain mail formerly worn as defensive armor.

- *In class, the teacher used "hauberk" to mean a long (usually sleeveless) tunic of chain mail....*
- *They discussed "hauberk" during the group presentation.*

---

headsail *(noun)*

Any sail set forward of the foremast of a vessel.

- *They discussed "headsail" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "headsail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hegira *(noun)*

A journey by a large group to escape from a hostile environment.

- *In class, the teacher used "hegira" to mean a journey by a large group to escape from a hostile....*
- *The article explained what "hegira" means with a simple example.*

---

hendrik petrus berlage *(noun)*

Dutch architect and town planner (1856-1934).

- *In class, the teacher used "hendrik petrus berlage" to mean dutch architect and town planner (1856-1934).*
- *He looked up "hendrik petrus berlage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hertzian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the physicist Heinrich Hertz or his work.

- *Hertzian discoveries.*
- *A "hertzian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hertzian wave *(noun)*

An electromagnetic wave generated by oscillations in an electric circuit.

- *He looked up "hertzian wave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hertzian wave" during the group presentation.*

---

hided *(verb)*

Make undecipherable or imperceptible by obscuring or concealing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hided" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "hided" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hindlimbs *(noun)*

A posterior appendage such as a leg or the homologous structure in other animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "hindlimbs" to mean a posterior appendage such as a leg or the....*
- *The article explained what "hindlimbs" means with a simple example.*

hobnailed *(adjective)*

Marked by the wearing of heavy boots studded with hobnails.

- *Hobnailed laborers.*
- *Students compared "hobnailed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

homophile *(noun)*

Someone who practices homosexuality; having a sexual attraction to persons of the same sex.

- *They discussed "homophile" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "homophile" means with a simple example.*

hushes *(noun)*

(poetic) tranquil silence.

- *Understanding "hushes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hushes."*

hyaena hyaena *(noun)*

Of northern Africa and Arabia and India.

- *Understanding "hyaena hyaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hyaena hyaena" during the group presentation.*

hydrus *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near the south celestial pole.

- *They discussed "hydrus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hydrus" because he had never seen it before.*

iciness *(noun)*

A lack of affection or enthusiasm.

- *In class, the teacher used "iciness" to mean a lack of affection or enthusiasm.*
- *Understanding "iciness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

impromptus *(noun)*

An extemporaneous speech or remark.

- *He looked up "impromptus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impromptus."*

incoordination *(noun)*

A lack of coordination of movements.

- *He looked up "incoordination" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "incoordination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

individualities *(noun)*

The distinct personality of an individual regarded as a persisting entity.

- *They discussed "individualities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "individualities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inss *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Justice that enforces laws and regulations for the admission of foreign-born persons to the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inss."*
- *He looked up "inss" because he had never seen it before.*

interchurch *(adjective)*

Occurring between or among or common to different churches or denominations.

- *Interchurch aid.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "interchurch."*

---

interestingness *(noun)*

The power of attracting or holding one's attention (because it is unusual or exciting etc.).

- *They discussed "interestingness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "interestingness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inundates *(verb)*

Fill quickly beyond capacity; as with a liquid.

- *He did not know how to use "inundates" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "inundates" and when to wait.*

---

irremovable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being removed or away or dismiss.

- *Irremovable boulders.*
- *Irremovable obstacles.*

---

itemizes *(verb)*

Specify individually.

- *The coach explained when to use "itemizes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "itemizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

jabot *(noun)*

A ruffle on the front of a woman's blouse or a man's shirt.

- *In class, the teacher used "jabot" to mean a ruffle on the front of a woman's blouse or a....*
- *They discussed "jabot" during the group presentation.*

---

jackanapes *(noun)*

Someone who is unimportant but cheeky and presumptuous.

- *The article explained what "jackanapes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jackanapes" to mean someone who is unimportant but cheeky and presumptuous.*

---

jesuses *(noun)*

A teacher and prophet born in Bethlehem and active in Nazareth; his life and sermons form the basis for Christianity (circa 4 BC - AD 29).

- *Understanding "jesuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jesuses" to mean a teacher and prophet born in bethlehem and active....*

---

jongleurs *(noun)*

A singer of folk songs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jongleurs."*
- *He looked up "jongleurs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

joseph mallord william turner *(noun)*

English landscape painter whose treatment of light and color influenced the French impressionists (1775-1851).

- *They discussed "joseph mallord william turner" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "joseph mallord william turner" means with a simple example.*

---

kansu *(noun)*

A province in north-central China; formerly part of the Silk Road to Turkistan and India and Persia.

- *In class, the teacher used "kansu" to mean a province in north-central china; formerly part of....*
- *The article explained what "kansu" means with a simple example.*

---

kerosine *(noun)*

A flammable hydrocarbon oil used as fuel in lamps and heaters.

- *In class, the teacher used "kerosine" to mean a flammable hydrocarbon oil used as fuel in lamps....*
- *The article explained what "kerosine" means with a simple example.*

kerosine heater *(noun)*

Heater that burns oil (as kerosine) for heating or cooking.

- *They discussed "kerosine heater" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kerosine heater."*

kerosine lamp *(noun)*

A lamp that burns oil (as kerosine) for light.

- *Understanding "kerosine lamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kerosine lamp" during the group presentation.*

khachaturian *(noun)*

Russian composer (born in Armenia) whose works are romantic and reflect his interest in folk music (1903-1978).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khachaturian."*
- *The article explained what "khachaturian" means with a simple example.*

knucklebones *(noun)*

A game in which jackstones are thrown and picked up in various groups between bounces of a small rubber ball.

- *In class, the teacher used "knucklebones" to mean a game in which jackstones are thrown and picked up....*
- *The article explained what "knucklebones" means with a simple example.*

kodiaks *(noun)*

An island off southern Alaska in the Gulf of Alaska; site of the first European settlement in the area which was founded by the Russians in 1784.

- *He looked up "kodiaks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kodiaks" to mean an island off southern alaska in the gulf of....*

konqueror *(noun)*

A freeware browser for Linux.

- *Understanding "konqueror" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "konqueror" means with a simple example.*

korsakov's psychosis *(noun)*

Dementia observed during the last stages of severe chronic alcoholism; involves loss of memory for recent events although long term memory is intact.

- *They discussed "korsakov's psychosis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "korsakov's psychosis" to mean dementia observed during the last stages of severe....*

krafft-ebing *(noun)*

German neurologist noted for his studies of sexual deviance (1840-1902).

- *In class, the teacher used "krafft-ebing" to mean german neurologist noted for his studies of sexual....*
- *Understanding "krafft-ebing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lagger *(noun)*

Someone who takes more time than necessary; someone who lags behind.

- *Understanding "lagger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lagger."*

lanoxin *(noun)*

Digitalis preparation (trade name Lanoxin) used to treat congestive heart failure or cardiac arrhythmia; helps the heart beat more forcefully.

- *They discussed "lanoxin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lanoxin" because he had never seen it before.*

lappets *(noun)*

A fleshy wrinkled and often brightly colored fold of skin hanging from the neck or throat of certain birds (chickens and turkeys) or lizards.

- *They discussed "lappets" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lappets" because he had never seen it before.*

laths *(noun)*

A narrow thin strip of wood used as backing for plaster or to make latticework.

- *In class, the teacher used "laths" to mean a narrow thin strip of wood used as backing for....*
- *Understanding "laths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lathyrus sativus *(noun)*

European annual grown for forage; seeds used for food in India and for stock elsewhere.

- *The article explained what "lathyrus sativus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lathyrus sativus."*

---

lathyrus splendens *(noun)*

Shrubby California perennial having large pink or violet flowers; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "lathyrus splendens" to mean shrubby california perennial having large pink or....*
- *The article explained what "lathyrus splendens" means with a simple example.*

---

lazed *(verb)*

Be idle; exist in a changeless situation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lazed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "lazed" until he saw an example.*

---

lazzaro spallanzani *(noun)*

Italian physiologist who disproved the theory of spontaneous generation (1729-1799).

- *He looked up "lazzaro spallanzani" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lazzaro spallanzani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

libeling *(verb)*

Print slanderous statements against.

- *The newspaper was accused of libeling him.*
- *The coach explained when to use "libeling" and when to wait.*

---

liepaja *(noun)*

A city of southwestern Latvia on the Baltic Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "liepaja" to mean a city of southwestern latvia on the baltic sea.*
- *The article explained what "liepaja" means with a simple example.*

---

limper *(noun)*

Someone who has a limp and walks with a hobbling gait.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limper."*
- *They discussed "limper" during the group presentation.*

---

limulus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Limulidae.

- *They discussed "limulus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limulus."*

---

litterbugs *(noun)*

A person who litters public places with refuse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litterbugs."*
- *He looked up "litterbugs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loades *(verb)*

Provide (a device) with something necessary.

- *She tried to use "loades" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "loades" until he saw an example.*

---

lokis *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) trickster; god of discord and mischief; contrived death of Balder and was overcome by Thor.

- *In class, the teacher used "lokis" to mean (norse mythology) trickster; god of discord and....*

- *The article explained what "lokis" means with a simple example.*

---

lootings *(noun)*

Plundering during riots or in wartime.

- *The article explained what "lootings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lootings" to mean plundering during riots or in wartime.*

---

majestys *(noun)*

Impressiveness in scale or proportion.

- *He looked up "majestys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "majestys."*

---

mancunians *(noun)*

A native or resident of Manchester.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mancunians."*
- *They discussed "mancunians" during the group presentation.*

---

manicuring *(verb)*

Trim carefully and neatly.

- *Can you use "manicuring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "manicuring" until he saw an example.*

---

manumit *(verb)*

Free from slavery or servitude.

- *Can you use "manumit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "manumit" and when to wait.*

---

marrano *(noun)*

(medieval Spain and Portugal) a disparaging term for a Jew who converted to Christianity in order to avoid persecution but continued to practice their religion secretly.

- *Understanding "marrano" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marrano" during the group presentation.*

---

marylands *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed "marylands" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "marylands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mastaba *(noun)*

An ancient Egyptian mud-brick tomb with a rectangular base and sloping sides and flat roof.

- *The Egyptian pyramids developed from the mastaba.*
- *The article explained what "mastaba" means with a simple example.*

---

mauritians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Mauritius.

- *They discussed "mauritians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mauritians" means with a simple example.*

---

medicago falcata *(noun)*

European medic naturalized in North America having yellow flowers and sickle-shaped pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medicago falcata."*
- *He looked up "medicago falcata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meibomian gland *(noun)*

A long sebaceous gland that lubricates the eyelids.

- *Bacterial infection of a Meibomian gland produces a stye.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meibomian gland."*

---

melanism *(noun)*

A condition characterized by abnormal deposits of melanin (especially in the skin).

- *Understanding "melanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "melanism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

memorialise *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *He did not know how to use "memorialise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "memorialise" when talking about this idea.*

---

mfas *(noun)*

A master's degree in fine arts.

- *The article explained what "mfas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mfas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mildred ella didrikson *(noun)*

Outstanding United States athlete (1914-1956).

- *He looked up "mildred ella didrikson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mildred ella didrikson" to mean outstanding united states athlete (1914-1956).*

---

miniaturizing *(verb)*

Design or construct on a smaller scale.

- *She tried to use "miniaturizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "miniaturizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

mobilisations *(noun)*

Act of marshaling and organizing and making ready for use or action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mobilisations."*
- *He looked up "mobilisations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moderations *(noun)*

The action of lessening in severity or intensity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moderations."*
- *They discussed "moderations" during the group presentation.*

---

molybdenite *(noun)*

A mineral resembling graphite that is valued as the chief source of molybdenum and its compounds.

- *He looked up "molybdenite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "molybdenite."*

---

morones *(noun)*

Carnivorous fresh and salt water fishes.

- *The article explained what "morones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "morones" to mean carnivorous fresh and salt water fishes.*

---

morrises *(noun)*

United States suffragist in Wyoming (1814-1902).

- *Understanding "morrises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "morrises" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mountain avens *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub with large white flowers; widely distributed in northern portions of Eurasia and North America.

- *Understanding "mountain avens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mountain avens" means with a simple example.*

---

mrta *(noun)*

A Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization in Peru; was formed in 1983 to overthrow the Peruvian government and replace it with a Marxist regime; has connections with the ELN in Bolivia.

- *He looked up "mrta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mrta" during the group presentation.*

---

muleteers *(noun)*

A worker who drives mules.

- *He looked up "muleteers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muleteers" to mean a worker who drives mules.*

---

murre *(noun)*

Black-and-white diving bird of northern seas.

- *The article explained what "murre" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "murre" during the group presentation.*

---

musculus biceps brachii *(noun)*

A muscle that flexes and supinates the forearm.

- *The article explained what "musculus biceps brachii" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "musculus biceps brachii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nadolol *(noun)*

A beta-adrenergic blocking agent (trade name Corgard) that is used to treat hypertension and angina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nadolol."*
- *He looked up "nadolol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naped *(verb)*

Take a siesta.

- *The coach explained when to use "naped" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "naped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

naras *(noun)*

The independent agency that oversees management of federal government records including presidential libraries and historic collections.

- *They discussed "naras" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naras" to mean the independent agency that oversees management of....*

---

naris *(noun)*

Any of the openings to the nasal cavities that allow air to flow through the cavities to the pharynx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naris."*
- *Understanding "naris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nationalizes *(verb)*

Make national in character or scope.

- *Can you use "nationalizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "nationalizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

natterjack *(noun)*

Common brownish-yellow short-legged toad of western Europe; runs rather than hops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natterjack."*
- *He looked up "natterjack" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nowness *(noun)*

The quality of being the present; - R.E.Spiller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nowness."*
- *Understanding "nowness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obtainment *(noun)*

The act of obtaining.

- *They discussed "obtainment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obtainment" to mean the act of obtaining.*

order caudata *(noun)*

Salamanders; newts; congo snakes.

- *They discussed "order caudata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "order caudata" means with a simple example.*

order squamata *(noun)*

Diapsid reptiles: snakes and lizards.

- *They discussed "order squamata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order squamata" to mean diapsid reptiles: snakes and lizards.*

ornamentations *(noun)*

The act of adding extraneous decorations to something.

- *He looked up "ornamentations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ornamentations" to mean the act of adding extraneous decorations to something.*

ornamenting *(verb)*

Make more attractive by adding ornament, colour, etc.

- *The coach explained when to use "ornamenting" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "ornamenting" until he saw an example.*

orthographies *(noun)*

A method of representing the sounds of a language by written or printed symbols.

- *The article explained what "orthographies" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthographies."*

osbornes *(noun)*

English playwright (1929-1994).

- *They discussed "osbornes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "osbornes" means with a simple example.*

osteocytes *(noun)*

Mature bone cell.

- *Understanding "osteocytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteocytes."*

osteopetrosis *(noun)*

An inherited disorder characterized by an increase in bone density; in severe forms the bone marrow cavity may be obliterated.

- *The article explained what "osteopetrosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "osteopetrosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

otolaryngologists *(noun)*

A specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or throat.

- *The article explained what "otolaryngologists" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "otolaryngologists" during the group presentation.*

pancytopenia *(noun)*

An abnormal deficiency in all blood cells (red blood cells and white blood cells and platelets); usually associated with bone marrow tumor or with aplastic anemia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pancytopenia."*
- *Understanding "pancytopenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parry's penstemon *(noun)*

Erect stems with pinkish-lavender flowers in long interrupted clusters; Arizona.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parry's penstemon."*
- *They discussed "parry's penstemon" during the group presentation.*

patronizes *(verb)*

Be a regular customer or client of.

- *He did not know how to use "patronizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "patronizes" in real sentences.*

---

perdix *(noun)*

A genus of Perdicinae.

- *He looked up "perdix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perdix" to mean a genus of perdicinae.*

---

phenothiazines *(noun)*

A compound used primarily in veterinary medicine to rid farm animals of internal parasites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phenothiazines."*
- *He looked up "phenothiazines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phiz *(noun)*

The human face ('kisser' and 'smiler' and 'mug' are informal terms for 'face' and 'phiz' is British).

- *They discussed "phiz" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phiz" to mean the human face ('kisser' and 'smiler' and 'mug' are....*

---

phyllodes *(noun)*

An expanded petiole taking on the function of a leaf blade.

- *Understanding "phyllodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phyllodes" to mean an expanded petiole taking on the function of a....*

---

phylum annelida *(noun)*

Segmented worms: earthworms; lugworms; leeches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylum annelida."*
- *Understanding "phylum annelida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

piperine *(noun)*

Derived from pepper (especially black pepper); source of the hotness of black and white pepper.

- *Understanding "piperine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piperine" to mean derived from pepper (especially black pepper);....*

---

plantsman *(noun)*

An expert in the science of cultivating plants (fruit or flowers or vegetables or ornamental plants).

- *Understanding "plantsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "plantsman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pleasantest *(adjective)*

Affording pleasure; being in harmony with your taste or likings.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pleasantest" when it is affording pleasure; being in harmony with your....*
- *A "pleasantest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

politer *(adjective)*

Not rude; marked by satisfactory (or especially minimal) adherence to social usages and sufficient but not noteworthy consideration for others; - W.S. Maugham.

- *A "politer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "politer"? Explain why.*

---

polypodium vulgare *(noun)*

Mat-forming lithophytic or terrestrial fern with creeping rootstocks and large pinnatifid fronds found throughout North America and Europe and Africa and east Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "polypodium vulgare" to mean mat-forming lithophytic or terrestrial fern with....*
- *The article explained what "polypodium vulgare" means with a simple example.*

---

pontificated *(verb)*

Talk in a dogmatic and pompous manner.

- *She tried to use "pontificated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use "pontificated" and when to wait.*

---

poorhouses *(noun)*

An establishment maintained at public expense in order to provide housing for the poor and homeless.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poorhouses."*
- *Understanding "poorhouses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

posterior naris *(noun)*

Either one of the two posterior openings at the back of the nasal cavity leading to the nasopharynx.

- *In class, the teacher used "posterior naris" to mean either one of the two posterior openings at the....*
- *He looked up "posterior naris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

previsions *(noun)*

The act of predicting (as by reasoning about the future).

- *Understanding "previsions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "previsions."*

---

provirus *(noun)*

CDNA copy of the RNA genome of a retrovirus; the genetic material of a virus as incorporated into and able to replicate with the genome of a host cell.

- *In class, the teacher used "provirus" to mean cdna copy of the rna genome of a retrovirus; the....*
- *The article explained what "provirus" means with a simple example.*

---

pteropus *(noun)*

A genus of Megachiroptera.

- *He looked up "pteropus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pteropus."*

---

pueraria *(noun)*

Genus of woody Asiatic vines: kudzu.

- *They discussed "pueraria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pueraria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

puffier *(adjective)*

Blowing in puffs or short intermittent blasts.

- *The speaker chose "puffier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "puffier"? Explain why.*

---

purple avens *(noun)*

North American perennial with hairy basal pinnate leaves and purple flowers and plume-tipped fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purple avens."*
- *The article explained what "purple avens" means with a simple example.*

---

pyromancer *(noun)*

One who practices pyromancy.

- *Understanding "pyromancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pyromancer" means with a simple example.*

---

quarryman *(noun)*

A man who works in a quarry.

- *Understanding "quarryman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quarryman" during the group presentation.*

---

quiddity *(noun)*

An evasion of the point of an argument by raising irrelevant distinctions or objections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quiddity."*
- *The article explained what "quiddity" means with a simple example.*

---

ratites *(noun)*

Flightless birds having flat breastbones lacking a keel for attachment of flight muscles: ostriches; cassowaries; emus; moas; rheas; kiwis; elephant birds.

- *Understanding "ratites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ratites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

realigns *(verb)*

Align anew or better.

- *Can you use "realigns" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "realigns" and when to wait.*

---

reconnoitred *(verb)*

Explore, often with the goal of finding something or somebody.

- *She tried to use "reconnoitred" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "reconnoitred" until he saw an example.*

---

rectus medialis *(noun)*

The ocular muscle whose contraction turns the eyeball medially.

- *He looked up "rectus medialis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rectus medialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

redefinitions *(noun)*

The act of giving a new definition.

- *The article explained what "redefinitions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "redefinitions" during the group presentation.*

---

redlines *(verb)*

Discriminate in selling or renting housing in certain areas of a neighborhood.

- *She tried to use "redlines" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "redlines" and when to wait.*

---

refloating *(verb)*

Set afloat again.

- *He did not know how to use "refloating" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "refloating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reifying *(verb)*

Consider an abstract concept to be real.

- *In everyday English, people use "reifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reifying" in real sentences.*

---

remolding *(verb)*

Give new treads to (a tire).

- *Can you use "remolding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "remolding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reproachfully *(adverb)*

In a reproving or reproachful manner.

- *Place "reproachfully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "reproachfully" naturally.*

---

reproducers *(noun)*

An audio system that can reproduce and amplify signals to produce sound.

- *He looked up "reproducers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reproducers."*

---

resettlements *(noun)*

The transportation of people (as a family or colony) to a new settlement (as after an upheaval of some kind).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resettlements."*
- *He looked up "resettlements" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resurvey *(noun)*

A new survey or study.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resurvey."*
- *Understanding "resurvey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reversely *(adverb)*

In an opposite way; so as to be reversed.

- *Using "reversely" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "reversely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

richard von krafft-ebing *(noun)*

German neurologist noted for his studies of sexual deviance (1840-1902).

- *Understanding "richard von krafft-ebing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard von krafft-ebing."*

---

rissoles *(noun)*

Minced cooked meat or fish coated in egg and breadcrumbs and fried in deep fat.

- *Understanding "rissoles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rissoles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saccharides *(noun)*

An essential structural component of living cells and source of energy for animals; includes simple sugars with small molecules as well as macromolecular substances; are classified according to the number of monosaccharide groups they contain.

- *In class, the teacher used "saccharides" to mean an essential structural component of living cells....*
- *The article explained what "saccharides" means with a simple example.*

---

sadomasochist *(noun)*

Someone who enjoys both sadism and masochism.

- *Understanding "sadomasochist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sadomasochist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

safeness *(noun)*

The quality of being safe.

- *He looked up "safeness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "safeness" during the group presentation.*

---

sambucus racemosa *(noun)*

Eurasian shrub.

- *Understanding "sambucus racemosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sambucus racemosa" during the group presentation.*

---

schefflera *(noun)*

Large genus of shrubby and climbing tropical plants having showy digitately compound foliage.

- *They discussed "schefflera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schefflera" to mean large genus of shrubby and climbing tropical plants....*

---

sciurus carolinensis *(noun)*

Common medium-large squirrel of eastern North America; now introduced into England.

- *He looked up "sciurus carolinensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sciurus carolinensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrublands *(noun)*

An uncultivated region covered with scrub vegetation.

- *They discussed "scrublands" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scrublands" to mean an uncultivated region covered with scrub vegetation.*

secretaire *(noun)*

A desk used for writing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secretaire."*
- *He looked up "secretaire" because he had never seen it before.*

shaddock *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian tree producing large fruits resembling grapefruits.

- *They discussed "shaddock" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shaddock" to mean southeastern asian tree producing large fruits....*

shipway *(noun)*

A canal large enough for seagoing vessels.

- *They discussed "shipway" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shipway" to mean a canal large enough for seagoing vessels.*

silphium *(noun)*

Tall North American perennial herbs.

- *They discussed "silphium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "silphium" means with a simple example.*

silverwork *(noun)*

Decorative work made of silver.

- *Understanding "silverwork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "silverwork" during the group presentation.*

slaughterers *(noun)*

A person who slaughters or dresses meat for market.

- *The article explained what "slaughterers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "slaughterers" during the group presentation.*

smoothened *(adjective)*

Made smooth by ironing.

- *Students compared "smoothened" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "smoothened."*

solea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Soleidae.

- *He looked up "solea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solea" to mean type genus of the soleidae.*

sopor *(noun)*

A torpid state resembling deep sleep.

- *They discussed "sopor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sopor" to mean a torpid state resembling deep sleep.*

sothis *(noun)*

The brightest star in the sky; in Canis Major.

- *In class, the teacher used "sothis" to mean the brightest star in the sky; in canis major.*
- *The article explained what "sothis" means with a simple example.*

soundbox *(noun)*

A resonating chamber in a musical instrument (as the body of a violin).

- *In class, the teacher used "soundbox" to mean a resonating chamber in a musical instrument (as....*
- *He looked up "soundbox" because he had never seen it before.*

sporophytes *(noun)*

The spore-producing individual or phase in the life cycle of a plant having alternation of generations.

- *Understanding "sporophytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sporophytes" during the group presentation.*

---

spritzes *(noun)*

A quick squirt of some liquid (usually carbonated water).

- *In class, the teacher used "spritzes" to mean a quick squirt of some liquid (usually carbonated....*
- *Understanding "spritzes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squamata *(noun)*

Diapsid reptiles: snakes and lizards.

- *The article explained what "squamata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squamata" to mean diapsid reptiles: snakes and lizards.*

---

squired *(verb)*

Attend upon as a squire; serve as a squire.

- *In everyday English, people use "squired" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "squired" until he saw an example.*

---

stableman *(noun)*

Someone employed in a stable to take care of the horses.

- *The article explained what "stableman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stableman" to mean someone employed in a stable to take care of the horses.*

---

stalinization *(noun)*

Social process of adopting (or being forced to adopt) the policies and practices of Joseph Stalin.

- *Many Hungarians refused to take part in the Stalinization of their country.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stalinization."*

---

steepened *(verb)*

Make steeper.

- *The landslides have steepened the mountain sides.*
- *The mountain side has steepened.*

---

stoppered *(adjective)*

(of a container) having a stopper in the opening.

- *The tightly stoppered bottles.*
- *Students compared "stoppered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

strati *(noun)*

A large dark low cloud.

- *The article explained what "strati" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "strati" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strawmen *(noun)*

A weak or sham argument set up to be easily refuted.

- *They discussed "strawmen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "strawmen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suborning *(verb)*

Incite to commit a crime or an evil deed.

- *He did not know how to use "suborning" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "suborning" in real sentences.*

---

sucrase *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of sucrose into glucose and fructose.

- *Understanding "sucrase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “sucrase” means with a simple example.*

---

suctions *(verb)*

Remove or draw away by the force of suction.

- *Learners should practice how to use “suctions” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “suctions” until he saw an example.*

---

suer *(noun)*

A man who courts a woman.

- *A suer for the hand of the princess.*
- *The article explained what “suer” means with a simple example.*

---

sunlamp *(noun)*

A mercury-vapor lamp used in medical or cosmetic treatments.

- *In class, the teacher used “sunlamp” to mean a mercury-vapor lamp used in medical or cosmetic....*
- *They discussed “sunlamp” during the group presentation.*

---

sunroofs *(noun)*

An automobile roof having a sliding or raisable panel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sunroofs.”*
- *He looked up “sunroofs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

swilled *(verb)*

Drink large quantities of (liquid, especially alcoholic drink).

- *Learners should practice how to use “swilled” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “swilled” when talking about this idea.*

---

tamps *(noun)*

A tool for tamping (e.g., for tamping tobacco into a pipe bowl or a charge into a drill hole etc.).

- *The article explained what “tamps” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tamps” to mean a tool for tamping (e.g., for tamping tobacco into....*

---

technos *(noun)*

A style of fast heavy electronic dance music usually without vocals.

- *In class, the teacher used “technos” to mean a style of fast heavy electronic dance music....*
- *The article explained what “technos” means with a simple example.*

---

telegraphers *(noun)*

Someone who transmits messages by telegraph.

- *Understanding “telegraphers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “telegraphers.”*

---

teleostei *(noun)*

Large diverse group of bony fishes; includes most living species.

- *Understanding “teleostei” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “teleostei” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tepidly *(adverb)*

In an unenthusiastically lukewarm manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “tepidly” naturally.*
- *Place “tepidly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

termers *(noun)*

A person who serves a specified term.

- *There are not many fourth termers in the Senate.*
- *Understanding “termers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thick-billed murre *(noun)*

A variety of murre.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thick-billed murre."*
- *He looked up "thick-billed murre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thrombosed *(adjective)*

Affected with or obstructed by a clot of coagulated blood.

- *A "thrombosed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thrombosed."*

---

tiffanys *(noun)*

United States artist who developed Tiffany glass (1848-1933).

- *He looked up "tiffanys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiffanys."*

---

tolerantly *(adverb)*

In a tolerant manner.

- *He reacts rather tolerantly toward his son's juvenile behavior.*
- *Place "tolerantly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

tornillo *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico having spirally twisted pods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tornillo."*
- *He looked up "tornillo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tortuosity *(noun)*

A tortuous and twisted shape or position.

- *Understanding "tortuosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tortuosity" during the group presentation.*

---

tractability *(noun)*

The trait of being easily persuaded.

- *Understanding "tractability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tractability" during the group presentation.*

---

trashier *(adjective)*

Cheap and inferior; of no value.

- *Would you call this situation "trashier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trashier."*

---

tremolos *(noun)*

Vocal vibrato especially an excessive or poorly controlled one.

- *The article explained what "tremolos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tremolos" during the group presentation.*

---

trifid *(adjective)*

Divided into three lobes.

- *Trifid petals.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "trifid" when it is divided into three lobes.*

---

troche *(noun)*

A medicated lozenge used to soothe the throat.

- *The article explained what "troche" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "troche" during the group presentation.*

---

tumults *(noun)*

A state of commotion and noise and confusion.

- *In class, the teacher used "tumults" to mean a state of commotion and noise and confusion.*
- *They discussed "tumults" during the group presentation.*

---

turtledoves *(noun)*

Any of several Old World wild doves.

- *They discussed "turtledoves" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turtledoves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

udas *(noun)*

The major Protestant paramilitary group in Northern Ireland; responsible for bombing the homes of Catholics and for criminal racketeering and selling drugs.

- *The article explained what "udas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "udas" to mean the major protestant paramilitary group in northern....*

---

unassertive *(adjective)*

Inclined to timidity or lack of self-confidence.

- *A shy unassertive person.*
- *The speaker chose "unassertive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unclearly *(adverb)*

In a manner that is unclear.

- *Using "unclearly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unclearly" in the final chapter.*

---

undrained *(adjective)*

Not drained.

- *Preserve wetlands; keep them undrained.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "undrained" when it is not drained.*

---

unemotionally *(adverb)*

In an unemotional manner.

- *The defendant stared unemotionally at the victim's family.*
- *She spoke "unemotionally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unfaithfully *(adverb)*

In an unfaithful undependable unreliable manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unfaithfully" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "unfaithfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unostentatious *(adjective)*

Exhibiting restrained good taste.

- *The speaker chose "unostentatious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unostentatious."*

---

unrhymed *(adjective)*

Not having rhyme.

- *Writing unrhymed blank verse is like playing tennis without a net.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unrhymed" when it is not having rhyme.*

---

unshelled *(adjective)*

Of animals or fruits that have no shell.

- *Students compared "unshelled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unshelled"? Explain why.*

---

untaught *(adjective)*

Lacking in schooling.

- *Untaught people whose verbal skills are grossly deficient.*
- *Students compared "untaught" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

upholster *(verb)*

Provide furniture with padding, springs, webbing, and covers.

- *She tried to use "upholster" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "upholster" when talking about this idea.*

vaccinium angustifolium *(noun)*

Low-growing deciduous shrub of northeastern North America having flowers in compact racemes and bearing sweet dark blue berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "vaccinium angustifolium" to mean low-growing deciduous shrub of northeastern north....*
- *The article explained what "vaccinium angustifolium" means with a simple example.*

vengefulness *(noun)*

A malevolent desire for revenge.

- *They discussed "vengefulness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vengefulness" because he had never seen it before.*

verdin *(noun)*

Very small yellow-headed titmouse of western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "verdin" to mean very small yellow-headed titmouse of western north....*
- *They discussed "verdin" during the group presentation.*

viroid *(noun)*

The smallest of viruses; a plant virus with its RNA arranged in a circular chromosome without a protein coat.

- *They discussed "viroid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viroid" to mean the smallest of viruses; a plant virus with its rna....*

visualiser *(noun)*

One whose prevailing mental imagery is visual.

- *The article explained what "visualiser" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "visualiser" during the group presentation.*

votary *(noun)*

A devoted (almost religiously so) adherent of a cause or person or activity.

- *The cultured votary of science.*
- *A votary of Aphrodite.*

wahabism *(noun)*

A conservative and intolerant form of Islam that is practiced in Saudi Arabia.

- *He looked up "wahabism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wahabism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wanning *(verb)*

Become pale and sickly.

- *The coach explained when to use "wanning" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "wanning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

water avens *(noun)*

Erect perennial of north temperate zone having pinnate leaves and a few nodding flowers with a brown-purple calyx and orange and pink petals.

- *He looked up "water avens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water avens."*

white avens *(noun)*

Avens of Virginia having pale or greenish yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "white avens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "white avens" means with a simple example.*

wipeouts *(noun)*

An event (or the result of an event) that completely destroys something.

- *Understanding "wipeouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wipeouts."*

---

wolframite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of iron and manganese tungstate in crystalline form; the principal ore of tungsten; found in quartz veins associated with granitic rocks.

- *Understanding "wolframite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wolframite" during the group presentation.*

---

wood avens *(noun)*

Hairy Eurasian plant with small yellow flowers and an astringent root formerly used medicinally.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood avens" to mean hairy eurasian plant with small yellow flowers and....*
- *The article explained what "wood avens" means with a simple example.*

---

wurtzite *(noun)*

A brownish-black mineral consisting of zinc sulfide.

- *He looked up "wurtzite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wurtzite."*

---

yellow avens *(noun)*

Hairy yellow-flowered plant of eastern Asia and North America.

- *They discussed "yellow avens" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow avens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellowbird *(noun)*

American finch whose male has yellow body plumage in summer.

- *They discussed "yellowbird" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "yellowbird" means with a simple example.*

---

abatis *(noun)*

A line of defense consisting of a barrier of felled or live trees with branches (sharpened or with barbed wire entwined) pointed toward the enemy.

- *He looked up "abatis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abatis."*

---

addax *(noun)*

Large antelope with lightly spiraled horns of desert regions of northern Africa.

- *He looked up "addax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "addax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adjure *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *He did not know how to use "adjure" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "adjure" when talking about this idea.*

---

agentive role *(noun)*

The semantic role of the animate entity that instigates or causes the happening denoted by the verb in the clause.

- *The article explained what "agentive role" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agentive role."*

---

agio *(noun)*

A fee charged for exchanging currencies.

- *Understanding "agio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agio."*

---

airflows *(noun)*

The flow of air.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airflows."*

- *Understanding "airflows" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

al faran *(noun)*

An Islamic fundamentalist group in Pakistan that fought the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in the 1980s; now operates as a terrorist organization primarily in Kashmir and seeks Kashmir's accession by Pakistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al faran."*
- *The article explained what "al faran" means with a simple example.*

---

allium canadense *(noun)*

North American bulbous plant.

- *He looked up "allium canadense" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "allium canadense" during the group presentation.*

---

alpine coltsfoot *(noun)*

Rhizomatous herb with purple-red flowers suitable for groundcover; sometimes placed in genus Tussilago.

- *He looked up "alpine coltsfoot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alpine coltsfoot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amens *(noun)*

A primeval Egyptian personification of air and breath; worshipped especially at Thebes.

- *He looked up "amens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amens" to mean a primeval egyptian personification of air and....*

---

american gallinule *(noun)*

American purple gallinule.

- *The article explained what "american gallinule" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american gallinule" to mean american purple gallinule.*

---

ammoniac *(noun)*

The aromatic gum of the ammoniac plant.

- *The article explained what "ammoniac" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ammoniac."*

---

anaplasmosis *(noun)*

A disease of cattle that is transmitted by cattle ticks; similar to Texas fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaplasmosis."*
- *Understanding "anaplasmosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anglicisation *(noun)*

The act of anglicizing; making English in appearance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anglicisation."*
- *Understanding "anglicisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anglicization *(noun)*

The act of anglicizing; making English in appearance.

- *Understanding "anglicization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anglicization" means with a simple example.*

---

ankylosis *(noun)*

Abnormal adhesion and rigidity of the bones of a joint.

- *They discussed "ankylosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ankylosis."*

---

antitoxins *(noun)*

An antibody that can neutralize a specific toxin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antitoxins."*
- *He looked up "antitoxins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antonio pignatelli *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1691 to 1700 who abolished nepotism within the church hierarchy and was universally loved for his charity and piety.

- *The article explained what "antonio pignatelli" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antonio pignatelli."*

---

arhats *(noun)*

A Buddhist who has attained nirvana.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arhats."*
- *He looked up "arhats" because he had never seen it before.*

---

articulator *(noun)*

A movable speech organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "articulator" to mean a movable speech organ.*
- *The article explained what "articulator" means with a simple example.*

---

arundo *(noun)*

Any of several coarse tall perennial grasses of most warm areas: reeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arundo."*
- *They discussed "arundo" during the group presentation.*

---

assiduity *(noun)*

Great and constant diligence and attention.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assiduity."*
- *Understanding "assiduity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atmospherical *(adjective)*

Relating to or located in the atmosphere.

- *Would you call this situation "atmospherical"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "atmospherical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

babe didrikson *(noun)*

Outstanding United States athlete (1914-1956).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babe didrikson."*
- *He looked up "babe didrikson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

backseats *(noun)*

A secondary or inferior position or status.

- *The article explained what "backseats" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "backseats" during the group presentation.*

---

bagatelles *(noun)*

A table game in which short cues are used to knock balls into holes that are guarded by wooden pegs; penalties are incurred if the pegs are knocked over.

- *In class, the teacher used "bagatelles" to mean a table game in which short cues are used to knock....*
- *The article explained what "bagatelles" means with a simple example.*

---

balanitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the head of the penis.

- *The article explained what "balanitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balanitis" to mean inflammation of the head of the penis.*

---

baric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing barium.

- *The speaker chose "baric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "baric"? Explain why.*

---

barnstorm *(verb)*

Tour the country making political speeches, giving lectures, or presenting plays.

- *The presidential candidates are busy barnstorming this month.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "barnstorm" in real sentences.*

---

bayoneting *(verb)*

Stab or kill someone with a bayonet.

- *The coach explained when to use "bayoneting" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bayoneting" in real sentences.*

---

bedevils *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bedevils" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bedevils" when talking about this idea.*

---

belaboring *(verb)*

To work at or to absurd length.

- *Can you use "belaboring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "belaboring" and when to wait.*

---

bellybuttons *(noun)*

A scar where the umbilical cord was attached.

- *They discussed "bellybuttons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bellybuttons."*

---

bemusing *(verb)*

Cause to be confused emotionally.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bemusing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "bemusing" until he saw an example.*

---

berlins *(noun)*

A limousine with a glass partition between the front and back seats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "berlins."*
- *Understanding "berlins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

betoken *(verb)*

Be a signal for or a symptom of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "betoken" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "betoken" when talking about this idea.*

---

biospheres *(noun)*

The regions of the surface and atmosphere of the Earth (or other planet) where living organisms exist.

- *Understanding "biospheres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biospheres."*

---

blts *(noun)*

Sandwich filled with slices of bacon and tomato with lettuce.

- *They discussed "blts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blueprinting *(verb)*

Make a blueprint of.

- *In everyday English, people use "blueprinting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "blueprinting" in real sentences.*

---

boathouses *(noun)*

A shed at the edge of a river or lake; used to store boats.

- *They discussed "boathouses" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "boathouses" means with a simple example.*

bowfin *(noun)*

Primitive long-bodied carnivorous freshwater fish with a very long dorsal fin; found in sluggish waters of North America.

- *The article explained what "bowfin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bowfin" during the group presentation.*

brunching *(verb)*

Eat a meal in the late morning.

- *Learners should practice how to use "brunching" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "brunching" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bruneians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Brunei.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bruneians."*
- *The article explained what "bruneians" means with a simple example.*

bumbler *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bumbler."*
- *He looked up "bumbler" because he had never seen it before.*

buteo buteo *(noun)*

The common European short-winged hawk.

- *Understanding "buteo buteo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "buteo buteo" means with a simple example.*

buttonholed *(verb)*

Detain in conversation by or as if by holding on to the outer garments of; as for political or economic favors.

- *The coach explained when to use "buttonholed" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "buttonholed" in real sentences.*

caravansary *(noun)*

An inn in some eastern countries with a large courtyard that provides accommodation for caravans.

- *The article explained what "caravansary" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caravansary" to mean an inn in some eastern countries with a large....*

carotenes *(noun)*

An orange isomer of an unsaturated hydrocarbon found in many plants; is converted into vitamin A in the liver.

- *He looked up "carotenes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carotenes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

categoric *(adjective)*

Not modified or restricted by reservations.

- *A categorical denial.*
- *The speaker chose "categoric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

cenobite *(noun)*

A member of a religious order living in common.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cenobite."*
- *Understanding "cenobite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

centennials *(noun)*

The 100th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *Understanding "centennials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "centennials" during the group presentation.*

chamaecyparis *(noun)*

A genus of Chamaecyparis.

- *Understanding "chamaecyparis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chamaecyparis" to mean a genus of chamaecyparis.*

---

chandelle *(noun)*

A flight maneuver consisting of a steep climbing turn executed to gain altitude while changing direction.

- *He looked up "chandelle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chandelle."*

---

chimneypiece *(noun)*

Shelf that projects from wall above fireplace.

- *In Britain they call a mantel a chimneypiece.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chimneypiece."*

---

cirsium vulgare *(noun)*

European thistle with rather large heads and prickly leaves; extensively naturalized as a weed in the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "cirsium vulgare" to mean european thistle with rather large heads and....*
- *The article explained what "cirsium vulgare" means with a simple example.*

---

citrus aurantium *(noun)*

Any of various common orange trees yielding sour or bitter fruit; used as grafting stock.

- *In class, the teacher used "citrus aurantium" to mean any of various common orange trees yielding sour or....*
- *Understanding "citrus aurantium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cladogram *(noun)*

A tree diagram used to illustrate phylogenetic relationships.

- *Understanding "cladogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cladogram" means with a simple example.*

---

clawfoot *(noun)*

A deformity of the foot characterized by an abnormally high arch and hyperextension of the toes which gives the foot the appearance of a claw.

- *They discussed "clawfoot" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clawfoot" to mean a deformity of the foot characterized by an....*

---

clunked *(verb)*

Make or move along with a sound as of a horse's hooves striking the ground.

- *The coach explained when to use "clunked" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "clunked" in real sentences.*

---

cnidarian *(noun)*

Radially symmetrical animals having saclike bodies with only one opening and tentacles with stinging structures; they occur in polyp and medusa forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cnidarian."*
- *The article explained what "cnidarian" means with a simple example.*

---

coachbuilder *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes the bodies of motor vehicles.

- *They discussed "coachbuilder" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coachbuilder" to mean a craftsman who makes the bodies of motor vehicles.*

---

coiffeur *(noun)*

A man hairdresser.

- *They discussed "coiffeur" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "coiffeur" because he had never seen it before.*

---

colocasia esculenta *(noun)*

Herb of the Pacific islands grown throughout the tropics for its edible root and in temperate areas as an ornamental for its large glossy leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "colocasia esculenta" to mean herb of the pacific islands grown throughout the....*

- *They discussed "colocasia esculenta" during the group presentation.*

---

coltsfoot *(noun)*

Tufted evergreen perennial herb having spikes of tiny white flowers and glossy green round to heart-shaped leaves that become coppery to maroon or purplish in fall.

- *They discussed "coltsfoot" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coltsfoot."*

---

conciliating *(verb)*

Make (one thing) compatible with (another).

- *She tried to use "conciliating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "conciliating" when talking about this idea.*

---

confreres *(noun)*

A person who is member of one's class or profession.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confreres."*
- *The article explained what "confreres" means with a simple example.*

---

conventionalism *(noun)*

Orthodoxy as a consequence of being conventional.

- *They discussed "conventionalism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "conventionalism" means with a simple example.*

---

convolved *(verb)*

Curl, wind, or twist together.

- *The coach explained when to use "convolved" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "convolved" until he saw an example.*

---

cornicing *(verb)*

Furnish with a cornice.

- *She tried to use "cornicing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "cornicing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cosmogonic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the branch of astronomy dealing with the origin and history and structure and dynamics of the universe.

- *Cosmogonic theories of the origin of the universe.*
- *A "cosmogonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

costae *(noun)*

A riblike part of a plant or animal (such as a middle rib of a leaf or a thickened vein of an insect wing).

- *The article explained what "costae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "costae" to mean a riblike part of a plant or animal (such as a....*

---

cottonmouths *(noun)*

Venomous semiaquatic snake of swamps in southern United States.

- *The article explained what "cottonmouths" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cottonmouths" during the group presentation.*

---

coturnix communis *(noun)*

The typical Old World quail.

- *They discussed "coturnix communis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coturnix communis."*

---

crimsons *(verb)*

Turn red, as if in embarrassment or shame.

- *She tried to use "crimsons" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "crimsons" when talking about this idea.*

---

criollos *(noun)*

A Spanish American of pure European stock (usually Spanish).

- *Mexico is a country of mestizos, criollos, and indigenes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criollos."*

croo monkey *(noun)*

Monkey of southeast Asia, Borneo and the Philippines.

- *He looked up "croo monkey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "croo monkey" during the group presentation.*

croupiers *(noun)*

Someone who collects and pays bets at a gaming table.

- *He looked up "croupiers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "croupiers."*

crucian carp *(noun)*

European carp closely resembling wild goldfish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crucian carp."*
- *He looked up "crucian carp" because he had never seen it before.*

cruller *(noun)*

Small friedcake formed into twisted strips and fried; richer than doughnuts.

- *They discussed "cruller" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cruller" because he had never seen it before.*

cses *(noun)*

A soft silver-white ductile metallic element (liquid at normal temperatures); the most electropositive and alkaline metal.

- *He looked up "cses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cses."*

dalbergia latifolia *(noun)*

East Indian tree having a useful dark purple wood.

- *Understanding "dalbergia latifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dalbergia latifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

damselfish *(noun)*

Small brilliantly colored tropical marine fishes of coral reefs.

- *In class, the teacher used "damselfish" to mean small brilliantly colored tropical marine fishes of....*
- *The article explained what "damselfish" means with a simple example.*

daubers *(noun)*

An unskilled painter.

- *He looked up "daubers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daubers" to mean an unskilled painter.*

dauntingly *(adverb)*

To a degree or in a manner that daunts.

- *Dauntingly difficult.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "dauntingly" naturally.*

debases *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *Can you use "debases" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "debases" when talking about this idea.*

decapoda *(noun)*

Lobsters; crayfish; crabs; shrimps; prawns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decapoda."*
- *The article explained what "decapoda" means with a simple example.*

---

decolletage *(noun)*

A low-cut neckline on a woman's dress.

- *They discussed "decolletage" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "decolletage" means with a simple example.*

---

decontrol *(verb)*

Relax or remove controls of.

- *Decontrol marijuana.*
- *The coach explained when to use "decontrol" and when to wait.*

---

degrease *(verb)*

Remove grease or oil from (a pan).

- *The coach explained when to use "degrease" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "degrease" in real sentences.*

---

dense-leaved elodea *(noun)*

Aquatic plant with deep green foliage useful to oxygenate an aquarium; sometimes placed in genus Egeria.

- *They discussed "dense-leaved elodea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dense-leaved elodea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dermatosis *(noun)*

Disorder involving lesions or eruptions of the skin (in which there is usually no inflammation).

- *The article explained what "dermatosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dermatosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diametrical *(adjective)*

Characterized by opposite extremes; completely opposed.

- *Diametrical (or opposite) points of view.*
- *A "diametrical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

diametrical opposition *(noun)*

The relation of opposition along a diameter.

- *They discussed "diametrical opposition" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "diametrical opposition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diamines *(noun)*

Any organic compound containing two amino groups.

- *Understanding "diamines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diamines" during the group presentation.*

---

diaphyseal *(adjective)*

Relating to the diaphysis of a bone.

- *Students compared "diaphyseal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diaphyseal."*

---

didrikson *(noun)*

Outstanding United States athlete (1914-1956).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "didrikson."*
- *The article explained what "didrikson" means with a simple example.*

---

dipsticks *(noun)*

A graduated rod dipped into a container to indicate the fluid level.

- *Understanding "dipsticks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dipsticks" because he had never seen it before.*

discalced *(adjective)*

(used of certain religious orders) barefoot or wearing only sandals.

- *Discalced friars.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "discalced" when it is (used of certain religious orders) barefoot or....*

discuses *(noun)*

An athletic competition in which a disk-shaped object is thrown as far as possible.

- *The article explained what "discuses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discuses."*

disorganizing *(verb)*

Remove the organization from.

- *She tried to use "disorganizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disorganizing" in real sentences.*

disseminator *(noun)*

Someone who spreads the news.

- *Understanding "disseminator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "disseminator" means with a simple example.*

divans *(noun)*

A long backless sofa (usually with pillows against a wall).

- *The article explained what "divans" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "divans" during the group presentation.*

division protista *(noun)*

Eukaryotic one-celled living organisms distinct from multicellular plants and animals: protozoa, slime molds, and eukaryotic algae.

- *They discussed "division protista" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "division protista" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dkm *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to ten meters.

- *He looked up "dkm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dkm" during the group presentation.*

dmitri dmitrievich shostakovich *(noun)*

Russian composer best known for his fifteen symphonies (1906-1975).

- *They discussed "dmitri dmitrievich shostakovich" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dmitri dmitrievich shostakovich" because he had never seen it before.*

drived *(verb)*

To compel or force or urge relentlessly or exert coercive pressure on, or motivate strongly.

- *She tried to use "drived" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "drived" when talking about this idea.*

duffels *(noun)*

A large cylindrical bag of heavy cloth; for carrying personal belongings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duffels."*
- *He looked up "duffels" because he had never seen it before.*

duplexing *(verb)*

Change into a duplex.

- *The coach explained when to use "duplexing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "duplexing" until he saw an example.*

eggbeater *(noun)*

A mixer for beating eggs or whipping cream.

- *He looked up "eggbeater" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eggbeater" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elate *(verb)*

Fill with high spirits; fill with optimism.

- *Can you use "elate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "elate" and when to wait.*

---

elymus canadensis *(noun)*

North American wild rye.

- *In class, the teacher used "elymus canadensis" to mean north american wild rye.*
- *He looked up "elymus canadensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elytron *(noun)*

Either of the horny front wings in beetles and some other insects which cover and protect the functional hind wings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elytron."*
- *Understanding "elytron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emblazon *(verb)*

Decorate with colors.

- *The coach explained when to use "emblazon" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "emblazon" until he saw an example.*

---

embroiders *(verb)*

Decorate with needlework.

- *Learners should practice how to use "embroiders" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "embroiders" until he saw an example.*

---

enkindle *(verb)*

Call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses).

- *She tried to use "enkindle" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "enkindle" until he saw an example.*

---

epidemic roseola *(noun)*

A contagious viral disease that is a milder form of measles lasting three or four days; can be damaging to a fetus during the first trimester.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epidemic roseola."*
- *Understanding "epidemic roseola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ergodicity *(noun)*

An attribute of stochastic systems; generally, a system that tends in probability to a limiting form that is independent of the initial conditions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ergodicity."*
- *He looked up "ergodicity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ergotism *(noun)*

Poisoning by ingestion of ergot-infected grain products; characterized by thirst and diarrhea and nausea and cramping and vomiting and abnormal cardiac rhythms; in severe cases it can cause seizures and gangrene of the limbs.

- *He looked up "ergotism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ergotism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ethologists *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies the behavior of animals in their natural habitats.

- *They discussed "ethologists" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ethologists" means with a simple example.*

---

eulogising *(verb)*

Praise formally and eloquently.

- *The coach explained when to use "eulogising" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “eulogising” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

euphorbias *(noun)*

Type genus of the Euphorbiaceae: very large genus of diverse plants all having milky juice.

- *In class, the teacher used “euphorbias” to mean type genus of the euphorbiaceae: very large genus....*
- *The article explained what “euphorbias” means with a simple example.*

---

euphrosyne *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of the three Graces.

- *Understanding “euphrosyne” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “euphrosyne.”*

---

european gallinule *(noun)*

Purple gallinule of southern Europe.

- *He looked up “european gallinule” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “european gallinule” to mean purple gallinule of southern europe.*

---

factorisation *(noun)*

(mathematics) the resolution of an entity into factors such that when multiplied together they give the original entity.

- *In class, the teacher used “factorisation” to mean (mathematics) the resolution of an entity into....*
- *They discussed “factorisation” during the group presentation.*

---

fagging *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *In everyday English, people use “fagging” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “fagging” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fagus sylvatica purpurea *(noun)*

Variety of European beech with shining purple or copper-colored leaves.

- *He looked up “fagus sylvatica purpurea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fagus sylvatica purpurea.”*

---

fall webworm *(noun)*

A variety of webworm.

- *In class, the teacher used “fall webworm” to mean a variety of webworm.*
- *They discussed “fall webworm” during the group presentation.*

---

family lamiaceae *(noun)*

A large family of aromatic herbs and shrubs having flowers resembling the lips of a mouth and four-lobed ovaries yielding four one-seeded nutlets and including mint; thyme; sage; rosemary.

- *He looked up “family lamiaceae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “family lamiaceae.”*

---

fantasises *(verb)*

Indulge in fantasies.

- *He did not know how to use “fantasises” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “fantasises” in real sentences.*

---

fieri facias *(noun)*

A writ ordering a levy on the belongings of a debtor to satisfy the debt.

- *He looked up “fieri facias” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “fieri facias” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fireguard *(noun)*

A metal screen before an open fire for protection (especially against flying sparks).

- *They discussed “fireguard” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “fireguard” to mean a metal screen before an open fire for protection....*

---

flashiness *(noun)*

Tasteless showiness.

- *He looked up "flashiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flashiness" to mean tasteless showiness.*

flaviviruses *(noun)*

Animal viruses belonging to the family Flaviviridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flaviviruses."*
- *He looked up "flaviviruses" because he had never seen it before.*

florida gallinule *(noun)*

North American dark bluish-grey gallinule.

- *He looked up "florida gallinule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "florida gallinule" during the group presentation.*

flotations *(noun)*

The phenomenon of floating (remaining on the surface of a liquid without sinking).

- *They discussed "flotations" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "flotations" because he had never seen it before.*

flouring *(verb)*

Convert grain into flour.

- *Learners should practice how to use "flouring" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "flouring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

flutists *(noun)*

Someone who plays the flute.

- *In class, the teacher used "flutists" to mean someone who plays the flute.*
- *The article explained what "flutists" means with a simple example.*

flyest *(adjective)*

(British informal) not to be deceived or hoodwinked.

- *The speaker chose "flyest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "flyest"? Explain why.*

foolhardiness *(noun)*

The trait of giving little thought to danger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foolhardiness."*
- *He looked up "foolhardiness" because he had never seen it before.*

foregoes *(verb)*

Do without or cease to hold or adhere to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "foregoes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "foregoes" until he saw an example.*

forenames *(noun)*

The name that precedes the surname.

- *In class, the teacher used "forenames" to mean the name that precedes the surname.*
- *Understanding "forenames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

forer *(adjective)*

Situated at or toward the bow of a vessel.

- *Would you call this situation "forer"? Explain why.*
- *A "forer" approach may work better in this case.*

formating *(verb)*

Set (printed matter) into a specific format.

- *Can you use "formating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "formating" when talking about this idea.*

---

francois-marie arouet *(noun)*

French writer who was the embodiment of 18th century Enlightenment (1694-1778).

- *In class, the teacher used "francois-marie arouet" to mean french writer who was the embodiment of 18th....*
- *He looked up "francois-marie arouet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frappes *(noun)*

A frozen dessert with fruit flavoring (especially one containing no milk).

- *The article explained what "frappes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "frappes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frenchified *(verb)*

Become French in appearance or character.

- *This restaurant has Frenchified.*
- *In everyday English, people use "frenchified" when talking about this idea.*

---

friedrich gottlieb klopstock *(noun)*

German poet (1724-1803).

- *Understanding "friedrich gottlieb klopstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "friedrich gottlieb klopstock" during the group presentation.*

---

fundaments *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *The article explained what "fundaments" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fundaments."*

---

fusel oil *(noun)*

A mixture of amyl alcohols and propanol and butanol formed from distillation of fermented liquors.

- *They discussed "fusel oil" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fusel oil."*

---

gabfest *(noun)*

Light informal conversation for social occasions.

- *In class, the teacher used "gabfest" to mean light informal conversation for social occasions.*
- *He looked up "gabfest" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gaboon viper *(noun)*

Large heavy-bodied brilliantly marked and extremely venomous west African viper.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaboon viper" to mean large heavy-bodied brilliantly marked and extremely....*
- *He looked up "gaboon viper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gallinule *(noun)*

Any of various small aquatic birds of the genus Gallinula distinguished from rails by a frontal shield and a resemblance to domestic hens.

- *The article explained what "gallinule" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gallinule."*

---

galloways *(noun)*

A district in southwestern Scotland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galloways."*
- *They discussed "galloways" during the group presentation.*

---

gambusia affinis *(noun)*

Silvery topminnow with rows of black spots of tropical North America and West Indies; important in mosquito control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gambusia affinis."*
- *They discussed "gambusia affinis" during the group presentation.*

ganesa *(noun)*

Hindu god of wisdom or prophecy; the god who removes obstacles.

- *They discussed "ganesa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ganesa" to mean hindu god of wisdom or prophecy; the god who....*

garden webworm *(noun)*

A variety of webworm.

- *In class, the teacher used "garden webworm" to mean a variety of webworm.*
- *They discussed "garden webworm" during the group presentation.*

garrotte *(noun)*

An instrument of execution for execution by strangulation.

- *Understanding "garrotte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "garrotte" during the group presentation.*

gascogne *(noun)*

A region of southwestern France.

- *They discussed "gascogne" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gascogne."*

gasmask *(noun)*

A protective mask with a filter; protects the face and lungs against poisonous gases.

- *They discussed "gasmask" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gasmask" to mean a protective mask with a filter; protects the face....*

gean *(noun)*

Wild or seedling sweet cherry used as stock for grafting.

- *The article explained what "gean" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gean" to mean wild or seedling sweet cherry used as stock for....*

gemmed *(adjective)*

Covered with beads or jewels or sequins.

- *A "gemmed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gemmed" when it is covered with beads or jewels or sequins.*

genus addax *(noun)*

Genus of antelopes of northern African deserts.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus addax" to mean genus of antelopes of northern african deserts.*
- *He looked up "genus addax" because he had never seen it before.*

genus arundo *(noun)*

Any of several coarse tall perennial grasses of most warm areas: reeds.

- *The article explained what "genus arundo" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus arundo."*

genus chamaecyparis *(noun)*

A genus of Chamaecyparis.

- *He looked up "genus chamaecyparis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chamaecyparis."*

genus liriodendron *(noun)*

Tulip trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus liriodendron."*
- *The article explained what "genus liriodendron" means with a simple example.*

genus meleagris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Meleagrididae: wild and domestic turkeys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus meleagris."*
- *Understanding "genus meleagris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus monarda *(noun)*

Wild bergamot, horsemint, beebalm.

- *Understanding "genus monarda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus monarda."*

---

genus myriophyllum *(noun)*

Chiefly monoecious and usually aquatic herbs (as the milfoils).

- *The article explained what "genus myriophyllum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus myriophyllum."*

---

genus peronospora *(noun)*

Genus of destructive downy mildews.

- *He looked up "genus peronospora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus peronospora" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pyracantha *(noun)*

Eurasian evergreen thorny shrubs bearing red or orange-red berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pyracantha."*
- *He looked up "genus pyracantha" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus syzygium *(noun)*

A tropical evergreen tree of the myrtle family native to the East Indies but cultivated elsewhere.

- *The article explained what "genus syzygium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus syzygium" to mean a tropical evergreen tree of the myrtle family....*

---

genus taxodium *(noun)*

Bald cypress; swamp cypress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus taxodium."*
- *He looked up "genus taxodium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus tribolium *(noun)*

Flour beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tribolium."*
- *Understanding "genus tribolium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus vipera *(noun)*

Type genus of the Viperidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus vipera."*
- *He looked up "genus vipera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus xanthium *(noun)*

Coarse herbs having small heads of greenish flowers followed by burrs with hooked bristles.

- *He looked up "genus xanthium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus xanthium" during the group presentation.*

---

georgi konstantinovich zhukov *(noun)*

Soviet general who during World Warr II directed the counteroffensive at Stalingrad and relieved Leningrad and captured Berlin (1896-1974).

- *Understanding "georgi konstantinovich zhukov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "georgi konstantinovich zhukov" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ghostwrote *(verb)*

Write for someone else.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ghostwrote" in real sentences.*

- *She tried to use “ghostwrote” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gimel *(noun)*

The 3rd letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *He looked up “gimel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gimel” during the group presentation.*

---

gimlets *(noun)*

A cocktail made of gin or vodka and lime juice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gimlets.”*
- *The article explained what “gimlets” means with a simple example.*

---

giovanni de’medici *(noun)*

Son of Lorenzo de’Medici and pope from 1513 to 1521 who excommunicated Martin Luther and who in 1521 bestowed on Henry VIII the title of Defender of the Faith (1475-1521).

- *He looked up “giovanni de’medici” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “giovanni de’medici.”*

---

gotthold ephraim lessing *(noun)*

German playwright and leader of the Enlightenment (1729-1781).

- *Understanding “gotthold ephraim lessing” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “gotthold ephraim lessing” during the group presentation.*

---

grampus griseus *(noun)*

Slaty-grey blunt-nosed dolphin common in northern seas.

- *The article explained what “grampus griseus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “grampus griseus” to mean slaty-grey blunt-nosed dolphin common in northern seas.*

---

greenwoods *(noun)*

Woodlands in full leaf.

- *They discussed “greenwoods” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “greenwoods” means with a simple example.*

---

groovers *(noun)*

A device that makes grooves by cutting or punching.

- *They discussed “groovers” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “groovers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grunter *(noun)*

A person who grunts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grunter.”*
- *He looked up “grunter” because he had never seen it before.*

---

guidances *(noun)*

The act of setting and holding a course.

- *They discussed “guidances” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “guidances” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gum ammoniac *(noun)*

The aromatic gum of the ammoniac plant.

- *He looked up “gum ammoniac” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gum ammoniac.”*

---

habiting *(verb)*

Put a habit on.

- *The coach explained when to use “habiting” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “habiting” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hadrosaur *(noun)*

Any of numerous large bipedal ornithischian dinosaurs having a horny duck-like bill and webbed feet; may have been partly aquatic.

- *The article explained what "hadrosaur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hadrosaur" to mean any of numerous large bipedal ornithischian....*

---

handwritings *(noun)*

The activity of writing by hand.

- *Understanding "handwritings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "handwritings" means with a simple example.*

---

hardwares *(noun)*

Instrumentalities (tools or implements) made of metal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hardwares."*
- *Understanding "hardwares" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hayseeds *(noun)*

A person who is not very intelligent or interested in culture.

- *Understanding "hayseeds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hayseeds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

headstall *(noun)*

The band that is the part of a bridle that fits around a horse's head.

- *He looked up "headstall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "headstall" during the group presentation.*

---

heat of vaporisation *(noun)*

Heat absorbed by a unit mass of a material at its boiling point in order to convert the material into a gas at the same temperature.

- *Understanding "heat of vaporisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heat of vaporisation."*

---

helix hortensis *(noun)*

A kind of garden snail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helix hortensis."*
- *Understanding "helix hortensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hels *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) goddess of the dead and queen of the underworld.

- *Understanding "hels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hels" means with a simple example.*

---

henries *(noun)*

A leader of the American Revolution and a famous orator who spoke out against British rule of the American colonies (1736-1799).

- *In class, the teacher used "henries" to mean a leader of the american revolution and a famous....*
- *Understanding "henries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heptagon *(noun)*

A seven-sided polygon.

- *Understanding "heptagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heptagon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hiba arborvitae *(noun)*

Slow-growing medium-large Japanese evergreen used as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hiba arborvitae."*
- *The article explained what "hiba arborvitae" means with a simple example.*

---

houyhnhnms *(noun)*

A land imagined by Jonathan Swift where intelligent horses ruled the Yahoos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "houyhnhnms."*
- *He looked up "houyhnhnms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydric *(adjective)*

Having or characterized by excessive moisture.

- *A hydric habitat.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hydric."*

---

hypericum crux andrae *(noun)*

Shrubby plant having yellow to apricot flowers with four petals arranged in a cross; southeastern United States: New York to Texas.

- *The article explained what "hypericum crux andrae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hypericum crux andrae" during the group presentation.*

---

immaturely *(adverb)*

In an immature manner.

- *His teenage son still behaves very immaturely.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "immaturely" in the final chapter.*

---

immunochemical assay *(noun)*

Identification of a substance (especially a protein) by its action as an antigen.

- *PSA in the blood can be measured with an immunochemical assay.*
- *Understanding "immunochemical assay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

immunotherapeutic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to immunotherapy.

- *Various immunotherapeutic techniques have been employed with AIDS patients.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "immunotherapeutic."*

---

impeaches *(verb)*

Bring an accusation against; level a charge against.

- *Can you use "impeaches" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "impeaches" and when to wait.*

---

impishly *(adverb)*

In an appealing but bold manner.

- *She asked him impishly to come in.*
- *Using "impishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

imposingly *(adverb)*

In an impressive manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "imposingly" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "imposingly" in the final chapter.*

---

inclinometer *(noun)*

An instrument showing the angle that an aircraft makes with the horizon.

- *They discussed "inclinometer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inclinometer."*

---

incorruption *(noun)*

Characterized by integrity or probity.

- *He looked up "incorruption" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "incorruption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indigo squill *(noun)*

Eastern camas; eastern and central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "indigo squill" to mean eastern camas; eastern and central north america.*
- *He looked up "indigo squill" because he had never seen it before.*

indistinguishability *(noun)*

Exact sameness.

- *In class, the teacher used "indistinguishability" to mean exact sameness.*
- *Understanding "indistinguishability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inheres *(verb)*

Be inherent in something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inheres" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "inheres" carefully so everyone would understand.*

instrumentalism *(noun)*

A system of pragmatic philosophy that considers idea to be instruments that should guide our actions and their value is measured by their success.

- *The article explained what "instrumentalism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "instrumentalism."*

insulations *(noun)*

The state of being isolated or detached.

- *The article explained what "insulations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insulations" to mean the state of being isolated or detached.*

iols *(noun)*

A clear plastic lens that is implanted in the eye; usually done when the natural lens has been removed in a cataract operation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iols."*
- *They discussed "iols" during the group presentation.*

israel strassberg *(noun)*

United States actor and film director (born in Austria) who was a leader in developing method acting in the United States (1901-1982).

- *Understanding "israel strassberg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "israel strassberg" to mean united states actor and film director (born in....*

italys *(noun)*

A republic in southern Europe on the Italian Peninsula; was the core of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire between the 4th century BC and the 5th century AD.

- *Understanding "italys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "italys" during the group presentation.*

jalousie *(noun)*

A window with glass louvers.

- *Understanding "jalousie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jalousie" to mean a window with glass louvers.*

jawboning *(verb)*

Talk idly or casually and in a friendly way.

- *He did not know how to use "jawboning" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "jawboning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

jingoist *(noun)*

An extreme bellicose nationalist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jingoist."*
- *Understanding "jingoist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keratoconjunctivitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.

- *In class, the teacher used "keratoconjunctivitis" to mean inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.*
- *They discussed "keratoconjunctivitis" during the group presentation.*

kinaesthetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to kinesthesis.

- *Students compared "kinaesthetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "kinaesthetic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

klans *(noun)*

A secret society of white Southerners in the United States; was formed in the 19th century to resist the emancipation of slaves; used terrorist tactics to suppress Black people.

- *The article explained what "klans" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klans."*

---

korsakov's syndrome *(noun)*

Dementia observed during the last stages of severe chronic alcoholism; involves loss of memory for recent events although long term memory is intact.

- *The article explained what "korsakov's syndrome" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "korsakov's syndrome."*

---

kunzite *(noun)*

A pinkish lilac crystal form of the mineral spodumene that is used as a gemstone.

- *He looked up "kunzite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kunzite."*

---

lamiaceae *(noun)*

A large family of aromatic herbs and shrubs having flowers resembling the lips of a mouth and four-lobed ovaries yielding four one-seeded nutlets and including mint; thyme; sage; rosemary.

- *Understanding "lamiaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lamiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leatherbacks *(noun)*

Wide-ranging marine turtle with flexible leathery carapace; largest living turtle.

- *The article explained what "leatherbacks" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leatherbacks."*

---

leons *(noun)*

A historical area and former kingdom in northwestern Spain.

- *They discussed "leons" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "leons" means with a simple example.*

---

leontyne price *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (born 1927).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leontyne price."*
- *Understanding "leontyne price" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

levs *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Bulgaria.

- *He looked up "levs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "levs" to mean the basic unit of money in bulgaria.*

---

lifelessness *(noun)*

A state of no motion or movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "lifelessness" to mean a state of no motion or movement.*
- *The article explained what "lifelessness" means with a simple example.*

---

ligations *(noun)*

(surgery) tying a duct or blood vessel with a ligature (as to prevent bleeding during surgery).

- *He looked up "ligations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ligations."*

---

limnological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to limnology.

- *Would you call this situation "limnological"? Explain why.*

- *Students compared "limnological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lingually *(adverb)*

With respect to language.

- *A lingually diverse population.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "lingually" in the final chapter.*

---

linocuts *(noun)*

A design carved in relief into a block of linoleum.

- *They discussed "linocuts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "linocuts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lipless *(adjective)*

Without a lip or lips.

- *Would you call this situation "lipless"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "lipless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

liriodendron *(noun)*

Tulip trees.

- *They discussed "liriodendron" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liriodendron."*

---

lobstermen *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is catching lobsters.

- *The article explained what "lobstermen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lobstermen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lockes *(verb)*

Become engaged or intermeshed with one another.

- *He did not know how to use "lockes" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lockes" and when to wait.*

---

lodestones *(noun)*

A permanent magnet consisting of magnetite that possess polarity and has the power to attract as well as to be attracted magnetically.

- *Understanding "lodestones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lodestones" means with a simple example.*

---

lorenzo de'medici *(noun)*

Italian statesman and scholar who supported many artists and humanists including Michelangelo and Leonardo and Botticelli (1449-1492).

- *In class, the teacher used "lorenzo de'medici" to mean italian statesman and scholar who supported many....*
- *They discussed "lorenzo de'medici" during the group presentation.*

---

lumpenproletariat *(noun)*

(Marxism) the unorganized lower levels of the proletariat who are not interested in revolutionary advancement.

- *In class, the teacher used "lumpenproletariat" to mean (marxism) the unorganized lower levels of the....*
- *They discussed "lumpenproletariat" during the group presentation.*

---

lunula *(noun)*

A crescent-shaped metal ornament of the Bronze Age.

- *The article explained what "lunula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunula."*

---

lurchers *(noun)*

Someone waiting in concealment.

- *Understanding "lurchers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lurchers" during the group presentation.*

---

lusatian *(noun)*

A Slavonic language spoken in rural area of southeastern Germany.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lusatian."*
- *He looked up "lusatian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lustres *(noun)*

A surface coating for ceramics or porcelain.

- *In class, the teacher used "lustres" to mean a surface coating for ceramics or porcelain.*
- *The article explained what "lustres" means with a simple example.*

---

luxuriousness *(noun)*

Wealth as evidenced by sumptuous living.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luxuriousness."*
- *He looked up "luxuriousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lyophilization *(noun)*

A method of drying food or blood plasma or pharmaceuticals or tissue without destroying their physical structure; material is frozen and then warmed in a vacuum so that the ice sublimes.

- *They discussed "lyophilization" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lyophilization" means with a simple example.*

---

lysogenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to lysogeny.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lysogenic."*
- *Students compared "lysogenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

macintoshes *(noun)*

A waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.

- *In class, the teacher used "macintoshes" to mean a waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.*
- *He looked up "macintoshes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madame de stael *(noun)*

French romantic writer (1766-1817).

- *They discussed "madame de stael" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "madame de stael" means with a simple example.*

---

maidenly *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a maiden.

- *A maidenly blush.*
- *A "maidenly" approach may work better in this case.*

---

malignantly *(adverb)*

In a malignant manner, as of a tumor that spreads.

- *She spoke "malignantly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "malignantly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

mambos *(noun)*

A Latin American dance similar in rhythm to the rumba.

- *The article explained what "mambos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mambos" to mean a latin american dance similar in rhythm to the rumba.*

---

mangifera indica *(noun)*

Large evergreen tropical tree cultivated for its large oval fruit.

- *Understanding "mangifera indica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mangifera indica."*

---

maria magdalene von losch *(noun)*

United States film actress (born in Germany) who made many films with Josef von Sternberg and later was a successful cabaret star (1901-1992).

- *Understanding "maria magdalene von losch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maria magdalene von losch" to mean united states film actress (born in germany) who....*

---

mary leontyne price *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (born 1927).

- *In class, the teacher used "mary leontyne price" to mean united states operatic soprano (born 1927).*
- *The article explained what "mary leontyne price" means with a simple example.*

---

mausers *(noun)*

Trademark for a repeating rifle or pistol.

- *In class, the teacher used "mausers" to mean trademark for a repeating rifle or pistol.*
- *They discussed "mausers" during the group presentation.*

---

measurability *(noun)*

The quality of being measurable.

- *They discussed "measurability" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "measurability" to mean the quality of being measurable.*

---

meatiest *(adjective)*

Like or containing meat.

- *Would you call this situation "meatiest"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "meatiest" when it is like or containing meat.*

---

meleagris *(noun)*

Type genus of the Meleagrididae: wild and domestic turkeys.

- *They discussed "meleagris" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meleagris" to mean type genus of the meleagrididae: wild and domestic....*

---

merinos *(noun)*

White sheep originating in Spain and producing a heavy fleece of exceptional quality.

- *The article explained what "merinos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "merinos" during the group presentation.*

---

merovingians *(noun)*

A Frankish dynasty founded by Clovis I that reigned in Gaul and Germany from about 500 to 750.

- *Understanding "merovingians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "merovingians" means with a simple example.*

---

mildews *(noun)*

A fungus that produces a superficial (usually white) growth on organic matter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mildews."*
- *The article explained what "mildews" means with a simple example.*

---

mimamsa *(noun)*

(from the Sanskrit word for 'reflection' or 'interpretation') one of six orthodox philosophical systems or viewpoints on ritual traditions rooted in the Vedas and the Brahmanas as opposed to Vedanta which relies mostly on the Upanishads.

- *The article explained what "mimamsa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mimamsa" to mean (from the sanskrit word for 'reflection' or....*

---

mineralizing *(verb)*

Transform (a metal) into an ore.

- *He did not know how to use "mineralizing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "mineralizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

moaners *(noun)*

A person given to excessive complaints and crying and whining.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moaners."*
- *The article explained what "moaners" means with a simple example.*

mocambique *(noun)*

A republic on the southeastern coast of Africa on the Mozambique Channel; became independent from Portugal in 1975.

- *The article explained what "mocambique" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mocambique" to mean a republic on the southeastern coast of africa on....*

mollys *(noun)*

Popular aquarium fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "mollys" to mean popular aquarium fish.*
- *He looked up "mollys" because he had never seen it before.*

molucca balm *(noun)*

Aromatic annual with a tall stems of small whitish flowers enclosed in a greatly enlarged saucer-shaped or bell-shaped calyx.

- *Understanding "molucca balm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "molucca balm" because he had never seen it before.*

monarda *(noun)*

Any of various aromatic herbs of the genus Monarda.

- *In class, the teacher used "monarda" to mean any of various aromatic herbs of the genus monarda.*
- *They discussed "monarda" during the group presentation.*

monistat *(noun)*

An antifungal agent usually administered in the form of a nitrate (trade name Monistat).

- *The article explained what "monistat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monistat" to mean an antifungal agent usually administered in the....*

mucocutaneous leishmaniasis *(noun)*

A form of leishmaniasis endemic in Mexico and Central American and South America; sores are limited to the skin and mucosa.

- *They discussed "mucocutaneous leishmaniasis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mucocutaneous leishmaniasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

multiplicatively *(adverb)*

In a multiplicative manner.

- *The errors increased multiplicatively.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "multiplicatively" in the final chapter.*

myriophyllum *(noun)*

Chiefly monoecious and usually aquatic herbs (as the milfoils).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myriophyllum."*
- *They discussed "myriophyllum" during the group presentation.*

nabobs *(noun)*

A governor in India during the Mogul empire.

- *They discussed "nabobs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nabobs."*

nagger *(noun)*

Someone (especially a woman) who annoys people by constantly finding fault.

- *He looked up "nagger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nagger."*

negativities *(noun)*

The character of the negative electric pole.

- *Understanding "negativities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "negativities" during the group presentation.*

neoplatonist *(noun)*

An adherent of Neoplatonism.

- *He looked up "neoplatonist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neoplatonist" to mean an adherent of neoplatonism.*

---

nodding groundsel *(noun)*

Plant with erect leafy stems bearing clusters of rayless yellow flower heads on bent individual stalks; moist regions of southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "nodding groundsel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nodding groundsel."*

---

noninterference *(noun)*

A foreign policy of staying out of other countries' disputes.

- *The article explained what "noninterference" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "noninterference" during the group presentation.*

---

nonresistance *(noun)*

Group refusal to resort to violence even in defense against violence.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonresistance" to mean group refusal to resort to violence even in defense....*
- *The article explained what "nonresistance" means with a simple example.*

---

nosedives *(noun)*

A sudden sharp drop or rapid decline.

- *He looked up "nosedives" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nosedives" during the group presentation.*

---

notarised *(verb)*

Authenticate as a notary.

- *In everyday English, people use "notarised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "notarised" in real sentences.*

---

numerosity *(noun)*

A large number.

- *The article explained what "numerosity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "numerosity" to mean a large number.*

---

nurserymen *(noun)*

Someone who takes care of a garden.

- *Understanding "nurserymen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nurserymen" during the group presentation.*

---

octoroon *(noun)*

An offspring of a quadroon and a white parent; a person who is one-eighth black.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octoroon."*
- *He looked up "octoroon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

omental bursa *(noun)*

An isolated part of the peritoneal cavity that is dorsal to the stomach.

- *They discussed "omental bursa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "omental bursa" means with a simple example.*

---

order decapoda *(noun)*

Lobsters; crayfish; crabs; shrimps; prawns.

- *The article explained what "order decapoda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order decapoda" to mean lobsters; crayfish; crabs; shrimps; prawns.*

---

otiose *(adjective)*

Serving no useful purpose; having no excuse for being.

- *Otiose lines in a play.*

- *An otiose undertaking.*

---

otosclerosis *(noun)*

Hereditary disorder in which ossification of the labyrinth of the inner ear causes tinnitus and eventual deafness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otosclerosis."*
- *Understanding "otosclerosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

otus scops *(noun)*

European scops owl.

- *They discussed "otus scops" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otus scops" to mean european scops owl.*

---

overanxious *(adjective)*

Anxious or nervous to an excessive degree.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overanxious."*
- *A "overanxious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overawe *(verb)*

Subdue, restrain, or overcome by affecting with a feeling of awe; frighten (as with threats).

- *He did not know how to use "overawe" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overawe" and when to wait.*

---

palliate *(verb)*

Lessen or to try to lessen the seriousness or extent of.

- *The coach explained when to use "palliate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "palliate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

palsies *(noun)*

A condition marked by uncontrollable tremor.

- *The article explained what "palsies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "palsies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parietal placentation *(noun)*

Where ovules develop on the wall or slight outgrowths of the wall forming broken partitions within a compound ovary.

- *He looked up "parietal placentation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "parietal placentation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

partitas *(noun)*

One of the variations contained in a partita.

- *Understanding "partitas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "partitas" during the group presentation.*

---

peahen *(noun)*

Female peafowl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peahen."*
- *He looked up "peahen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pennis *(noun)*

100 pennia formerly equaled 1 markka in Finland.

- *They discussed "pennis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pennis" to mean 100 pennia formerly equaled 1 markka in finland.*

---

perambulate *(verb)*

Make an official inspection on foot of (the bounds of a property).

- *Selectmen are required by law to perambulate the bounds every five years.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "perambulate" in real sentences.*

---

perfectibility *(noun)*

The capability of becoming perfect.

- *He believes in the ultimate perfectibility of man.*
- *The article explained what "perfectibility" means with a simple example.*

---

permeant *(adjective)*

Spreading or spread throughout.

- *Would you call this situation "permeant"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "permeant" when it is spreading or spread throughout.*

---

peronospora *(noun)*

Genus of destructive downy mildews.

- *Understanding "peronospora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "peronospora" means with a simple example.*

---

petcock *(noun)*

Regulator consisting of a small cock or faucet or valve for letting out air or releasing compression or draining.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petcock."*
- *He looked up "petcock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photometers *(noun)*

Photographic equipment that measures the intensity of light.

- *He looked up "photometers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photometers."*

---

pianism *(noun)*

Performance by or technique of a pianist.

- *A program of pianism.*
- *The article explained what "pianism" means with a simple example.*

---

pincushions *(noun)*

A small stiff cushion into which pins are stuck ready for use.

- *The article explained what "pincushions" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pincushions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pisum sativum *(noun)*

Plant producing peas usually eaten fresh rather than dried.

- *They discussed "pisum sativum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pisum sativum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pityriasis rosea *(noun)*

Pityriasis in which an itchy rash develops over the trunk and extremities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pityriasis rosea."*
- *He looked up "pityriasis rosea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

placemen *(noun)*

A disparaging term for an appointee.

- *The article explained what "placemen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "placemen."*

---

plages *(noun)*

The beach at a seaside resort.

- *In class, the teacher used "plages" to mean the beach at a seaside resort.*
- *The article explained what "plages" means with a simple example.*

---

plains lemon monarda *(noun)*

Annual of southern United States.

- *Understanding “plains lemon monarda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “plains lemon monarda” means with a simple example.*

---

plasma thromboplastin antecedent *(noun)*

Coagulation factor whose deficiency results in a hemorrhagic tendency.

- *The article explained what “plasma thromboplastin antecedent” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plasma thromboplastin antecedent” to mean coagulation factor whose deficiency results in a....*

---

platanus orientalis *(noun)*

Large tree of southeastern Europe to Asia Minor.

- *In class, the teacher used “platanus orientalis” to mean large tree of southeastern europe to asia minor.*
- *The article explained what “platanus orientalis” means with a simple example.*

---

pomps *(noun)*

Ceremonial elegance and splendor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pomps.”*
- *They discussed “pomps” during the group presentation.*

---

populus tremuloides *(noun)*

Slender aspen native to North America.

- *They discussed “populus tremuloides” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “populus tremuloides” because he had never seen it before.*

---

portrayer *(noun)*

A painter or drawer of portraits.

- *He looked up “portrayer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “portrayer.”*

---

poste restante *(noun)*

The part of a post office that handles mail for persons who call for it.

- *They discussed “poste restante” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “poste restante” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

precipitator *(noun)*

Removes dust particles from gases by electrostatic precipitation.

- *In class, the teacher used “precipitator” to mean removes dust particles from gases by electrostatic....*
- *He looked up “precipitator” because he had never seen it before.*

---

preens *(verb)*

Dress or groom with elaborate care.

- *He did not know how to use “preens” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “preens” in real sentences.*

---

prepacked *(adjective)*

Prepared and wrapped beforehand and ready for sale.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “prepacked.”*
- *Students compared “prepacked” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

proconsuls *(noun)*

An anthropoid ape of the genus Proconsul.

- *Understanding “proconsuls” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “proconsuls” during the group presentation.*

---

prognosticate *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *Learners should practice how to use “prognosticate” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “prognosticate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

prognostics *(noun)*

A sign of something about to happen.

- *They discussed "prognostics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prognostics" because he had never seen it before.*

pronator *(noun)*

A muscle that produces or assists in pronation.

- *The article explained what "pronator" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pronator" during the group presentation.*

protista *(noun)*

Eukaryotic one-celled living organisms distinct from multicellular plants and animals: protozoa, slime molds, and eukaryotic algae.

- *He looked up "protista" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "protista" during the group presentation.*

protoplast *(noun)*

A biological unit consisting of a nucleus and the body of cytoplasm with which it interacts.

- *Understanding "protoplast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "protoplast" during the group presentation.*

purple gallinule *(noun)*

Gallinules with showy purplish plumage.

- *The article explained what "purple gallinule" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "purple gallinule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

puttees *(noun)*

A strip of cloth wound around the leg to form legging; used by soldiers in World War I.

- *He looked up "puttees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puttees."*

pyracantha *(noun)*

Any of various thorny shrubs of the genus Pyracantha bearing small white flowers followed by hard red or orange-red berries.

- *They discussed "pyracantha" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pyracantha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

qis *(noun)*

The circulating life energy that in Chinese philosophy is thought to be inherent in all things; in traditional Chinese medicine the balance of negative and positive forms in the body is believed to be essential for good health.

- *The article explained what "qis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "qis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quercus velutina *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous timber tree of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada having dark outer bark and yellow inner bark used for tanning; broad five-lobed leaves are bristle-tipped.

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus velutina" to mean medium to large deciduous timber tree of the....*
- *Understanding "quercus velutina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

radomes *(noun)*

A housing for a radar antenna; transparent to radio waves.

- *The article explained what "radomes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radomes."*

reamers *(noun)*

A drill that is used to shape or enlarge holes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reamers."*
- *Understanding "reamers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reave *(verb)*

Steal goods; take as spoils.

- *In everyday English, people use "reave" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reave" in real sentences.*

---

recommences *(verb)*

Begin again.

- *He did not know how to use "recommences" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "recommences" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

recrudescence *(noun)*

A return of something after a period of abatement.

- *A recrudescence of racism.*
- *A recrudescence of the symptoms.*

---

rene-robert cavelier *(noun)*

French explorer who claimed Louisiana for France (1643-1687).

- *Understanding "rene-robert cavelier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rene-robert cavelier" to mean french explorer who claimed louisiana for france....*

---

renunciations *(noun)*

Rejecting or disowning or disclaiming as invalid.

- *In class, the teacher used "renunciations" to mean rejecting or disowning or disclaiming as invalid.*
- *Understanding "renunciations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

repletion *(noun)*

The state of being satisfactorily full and unable to take on more.

- *In class, the teacher used "repletion" to mean the state of being satisfactorily full and unable....*
- *They discussed "repletion" during the group presentation.*

---

reseated *(verb)*

Provide with new seats.

- *He did not know how to use "reseated" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reseated" when talking about this idea.*

---

resizes *(verb)*

Change the size of; make the size more appropriate.

- *He did not know how to use "resizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "resizes" in real sentences.*

---

reticulocyte *(noun)*

An immature red blood cell containing a network of filaments or granules.

- *In class, the teacher used "reticulocyte" to mean an immature red blood cell containing a network of....*
- *They discussed "reticulocyte" during the group presentation.*

---

retrials *(noun)*

A new trial in which issues already litigated and to which the court has already rendered a verdict or decision are reexamined by the same court; occurs when the initial trial is found to have been improper or unfair due to procedural errors.

- *In class, the teacher used "retrials" to mean a new trial in which issues already litigated and....*
- *Understanding "retrials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reviles *(verb)*

Spread negative information about.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reviles" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reviles" and when to wait.*

---

roseola *(noun)*

Any red eruption of the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roseola."*
- *The article explained what "roseola" means with a simple example.*

---

roundest *(adjective)*

(mathematics) expressed to the nearest integer, ten, hundred, or thousand.

- *Would you call this situation "roundest"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "roundest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

roustabouts *(noun)*

A member of a ship's crew who performs manual labor.

- *The article explained what "roustabouts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roustabouts."*

---

rudolf serkin *(noun)*

United States concert pianist (born in Czechoslovakia) (1903-1991).

- *He looked up "rudolf serkin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rudolf serkin" during the group presentation.*

---

sal ammoniac *(noun)*

A white salt used in dry cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sal ammoniac."*
- *They discussed "sal ammoniac" during the group presentation.*

---

saltires *(noun)*

A cross resembling the letter x, with diagonal bars of equal length.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saltires."*
- *Understanding "saltires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saltworks *(noun)*

A plant where salt is produced commercially.

- *In class, the teacher used "saltworks" to mean a plant where salt is produced commercially.*
- *He looked up "saltworks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sandier *(adjective)*

Of hair color; pale yellowish to yellowish brown.

- *Students compared "sandier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sandier" when it is of hair color; pale yellowish to yellowish brown.*

---

sawbuck *(noun)*

A framework for holding wood that is being sawed.

- *Understanding "sawbuck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sawbuck" during the group presentation.*

---

scathe *(noun)*

The act of damaging something or someone.

- *Understanding "scathe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scathe" during the group presentation.*

---

scissored *(verb)*

Cut with or as if with scissors.

- *In everyday English, people use "scissored" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "scissored" until he saw an example.*

---

scrotums *(noun)*

The external pouch that contains the testes.

- *Understanding "scrotums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrotums."*

scrutineer *(noun)*

Someone who examines votes at an election.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrutineer" to mean someone who examines votes at an election.*
- *He looked up "scrutineer" because he had never seen it before.*

seriatim *(adverb)*

In a series; one after another.

- *Place "seriatim" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "seriatim," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

shawwal *(noun)*

The tenth month of the Islamic calendar.

- *The article explained what "shawwal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shawwal" to mean the tenth month of the islamic calendar.*

shirker *(noun)*

A person who shirks his work or duty (especially one who tries to evade military service in wartime).

- *He looked up "shirker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shirker."*

signets *(noun)*

A seal (especially one used to mark documents officially).

- *The article explained what "signets" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "signets" during the group presentation.*

sleepwalks *(verb)*

Walk in one's sleep.

- *In everyday English, people use "sleepwalks" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "sleepwalks" carefully so everyone would understand.*

slewed *(verb)*

Move obliquely or sideways, usually in an uncontrolled manner.

- *She tried to use "slewed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slewed" and when to wait.*

sluiced *(verb)*

Irrigate with water from a sluice.

- *An aggressive tide sluiced across the barrier reef.*
- *Can you use "sluiced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sorrels *(noun)*

A horse of a brownish orange to light brown color.

- *He looked up "sorrels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorrels."*

spivs *(noun)*

A person without employment who makes money by various dubious schemes; goes about smartly dressed and having a good time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spivs."*
- *He looked up "spivs" because he had never seen it before.*

spoonerism *(noun)*

Transposition of initial consonants in a pair of words.

- *They discussed "spoonerism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spoonerism" to mean transposition of initial consonants in a pair of words.*

stael *(noun)*

French romantic writer (1766-1817).

- *The article explained what "stael" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stael."*

---

stormiest *(adjective)*

(especially of weather) affected or characterized by storms or commotion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "stormiest" when it is (especially of weather) affected or characterized....*
- *Students compared "stormiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

streptokinase *(noun)*

An enzyme produced by some strains of streptococcus that can liquefy blood clots by converting plasminogen to plasmin; used medicinally in some cases of myocardial infarction and pulmonary embolism.

- *He looked up "streptokinase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "streptokinase."*

---

suavity *(noun)*

The quality of being bland and gracious or ingratiating in manner.

- *The article explained what "suavity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suavity" to mean the quality of being bland and gracious or....*

---

subtending *(verb)*

Be opposite to; of angles and sides, in geometry.

- *Can you use "subtending" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "subtending" and when to wait.*

---

succinctness *(noun)*

Terseness and economy in writing and speaking achieved by expressing a great deal in just a few words.

- *They discussed "succinctness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "succinctness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sundog *(noun)*

A bright spot on the parhelic circle; caused by diffraction by ice crystals.

- *Understanding "sundog" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sundog."*

---

surcharging *(verb)*

Fill to an excessive degree.

- *He did not know how to use "surcharging" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "surcharging" and when to wait.*

---

sweatbands *(noun)*

A band of fabric or leather sewn inside the crown of a hat.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweatbands" to mean a band of fabric or leather sewn inside the crown....*
- *They discussed "sweatbands" during the group presentation.*

---

sweet coltsfoot *(noun)*

European herb with vanilla-scented white-pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet coltsfoot."*
- *He looked up "sweet coltsfoot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

synergist *(noun)*

A drug that augments the activity of another drug.

- *He looked up "synergist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synergist."*

---

syph *(noun)*

A common venereal disease caused by the treponema pallidum spirochete; symptoms change through progressive stages; can be congenital (transmitted through the placenta).

- *Understanding "syph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “syph” during the group presentation.*

---

syzygium *(noun)*

A tropical evergreen tree of the myrtle family native to the East Indies but cultivated elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “syzygium.”*
- *He looked up “syzygium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tanach *(noun)*

The Jewish scriptures which consist of three divisions–the Torah and the Prophets and the Writings.

- *They discussed “tanach” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tanach” to mean the jewish scriptures which consist of three....*

---

taproots *(noun)*

Something that provides an important central source for growth or development.

- *He looked up “taproots” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “taproots” to mean something that provides an important central source....*

---

taxodium *(noun)*

Bald cypress; swamp cypress.

- *They discussed “taxodium” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “taxodium” means with a simple example.*

---

teth *(noun)*

The 9th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *They discussed “teth” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “teth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

theorises *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *The coach explained when to use “theorises” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “theorises” in real sentences.*

---

thermodynamical *(adjective)*

Of or concerned with thermodynamics.

- *A “thermodynamical” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “thermodynamical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thrashings *(noun)*

The act of inflicting corporal punishment with repeated blows.

- *The article explained what “thrashings” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “thrashings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tidiest *(adjective)*

Marked by order and cleanliness in appearance or habits.

- *Would you call this situation “tidiest”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “tidiest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tilia cordata *(noun)*

Large spreading European linden with small dark green leaves; often cultivated as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tilia cordata.”*
- *The article explained what “tilia cordata” means with a simple example.*

---

tittles *(noun)*

A tiny or scarcely detectable amount.

- *The article explained what “tittles” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tittles.”*

---

toolmakers *(noun)*

Someone skilled in making or repairing tools.

- *The article explained what "toolmakers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toolmakers" to mean someone skilled in making or repairing tools.*

---

tortfeasor *(noun)*

A party who has committed a tort.

- *They discussed "tortfeasor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tortfeasor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trespass viet armis *(noun)*

Trespass with force and arms resulting in injury to another's person or property.

- *The article explained what "trespass viet armis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trespass viet armis" to mean trespass with force and arms resulting in injury to....*

---

tribolium *(noun)*

Flour beetles.

- *They discussed "tribolium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tribolium" to mean flour beetles.*

---

tuatha de danann *(noun)*

Race of Celtic gods or demigods; ruled Ireland in the Golden Age.

- *In class, the teacher used "tuatha de danann" to mean race of celtic gods or demigods; ruled ireland in....*
- *The article explained what "tuatha de danann" means with a simple example.*

---

tupac katari guerrilla army *(noun)*

A terrorist group that is the remnants of the original Bolivian insurgents trained by Che Guevara; attacks small unprotected targets such as power pylons or oil pipelines or government buildings.

- *They discussed "tupac katari guerrilla army" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tupac katari guerrilla army" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turbojets *(noun)*

An airplane propelled by a fanjet engine.

- *He looked up "turbojets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "turbojets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ufas *(noun)*

A city in the European part of Russia.

- *They discussed "ufas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ufas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ugrian *(noun)*

One of the two branches of the Finno-Ugric family of languages; spoken in Hungary and northwestern Siberia.

- *He looked up "ugrian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ugrian" during the group presentation.*

---

ullr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of the Aesir known for his beauty and skill with bow and skis; son of Sif and stepson of Thor.

- *The article explained what "ullr" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ullr."*

---

ultramarines *(noun)*

A vivid blue to purple-blue color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ultramarines."*
- *He looked up "ultramarines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ultramontane *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic who advocates ultramontanism (supreme papal authority in matters of faith and discipline).

- *He looked up "ultramontane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ultramontane" during the group presentation.*

---

unblinkingly *(adverb)*

Showing no emotion.

- *The convicted killer listened unblinkingly to the reading of his sentence.*
- *He answered "unblinkingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

uncoiling *(verb)*

Unwind or untwist.

- *She tried to use "uncoiling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "uncoiling" when talking about this idea.*

---

undissolved *(adjective)*

Retaining a solid form.

- *Undissolved sugar in the bottom of the cup.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "undissolved" when it is retaining a solid form.*

---

unembellished *(adjective)*

Lacking embellishment or ornamentation.

- *Unembellished white walls.*
- *The speaker chose "unembellished" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unfriendliness *(noun)*

An unfriendly disposition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unfriendliness."*
- *He looked up "unfriendliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unguiculata *(noun)*

In former classifications a major division of Mammalia comprising mammals with nails or claws; distinguished from hoofed mammals and cetaceans.

- *He looked up "unguiculata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "unguiculata" during the group presentation.*

---

unimaginatively *(adverb)*

In a matter-of-fact manner.

- *The stage sets were designed rather unimaginatively.*
- *She spoke "unimaginatively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unpunctual *(adjective)*

Not punctual; after the appointed time.

- *A "unpunctual" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpunctual" when it is not punctual; after the appointed time.*

---

unreliably *(adverb)*

In an unfaithful undependable unreliable manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unreliably" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unreliably" naturally.*

---

unsheathes *(verb)*

Draw from a sheath or scabbard.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unsheathes" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "unsheathes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unsleeping *(adjective)*

Fully awake.

- *The unsleeping city.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsleeping"? Explain why.*

unsurmountable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being surmounted or overcome.

- *Students compared "unsurmountable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsurmountable."*

untruthfully *(adverb)*

In a mendacious and untruthful manner.

- *I told him, quite untruthfully, that I had just returned from leave.*
- *He answered "untruthfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

urbanize *(verb)*

Impart urban habits, ways of life, or responsibilities upon.

- *Birds are being urbanized by people in outdoor cafes feeding them.*
- *The area was urbanized after many people moved in.*

vacuously *(adverb)*

In a vacuous manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "vacuously" naturally.*
- *Place "vacuously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

vaporisation *(noun)*

The process of becoming a vapor.

- *The article explained what "vaporisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaporisation" to mean the process of becoming a vapor.*

vena brachialis *(noun)*

Two veins in either arm that accompany the brachial artery and empty into the axillary vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena brachialis" to mean two veins in either arm that accompany the brachial....*
- *Understanding "vena brachialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

veneering *(noun)*

The act of applying veneer.

- *The article explained what "veneering" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "veneering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

verey pistol *(noun)*

A pistol for firing Very-light flares.

- *In class, the teacher used "verey pistol" to mean a pistol for firing very-light flares.*
- *The article explained what "verey pistol" means with a simple example.*

vernix *(noun)*

A white cheeselike protective material that covers the skin of a fetus.

- *Understanding "vernix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vernix" means with a simple example.*

versos *(noun)*

The side of a coin or medal that does not bear the principal design.

- *Understanding "versos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "versos" because he had never seen it before.*

vipera *(noun)*

Type genus of the Viperidae.

- *They discussed "vipera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vipera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

volans *(noun)*

A small constellation in the polar region of the southern hemisphere near Dorado and Carina.

- *They discussed "volans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volans."*

---

vulgarized *(verb)*

Cater to popular taste to make popular and present to the general public; bring into general or common use.

- *Relativity Theory was vulgarized by these authors.*
- *The Press has vulgarized Love and Marriage.*

---

walkovers *(noun)*

Any undertaking that is easy to do.

- *In class, the teacher used "walkovers" to mean any undertaking that is easy to do.*
- *Understanding "walkovers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wassailing *(verb)*

Celebrate noisily, often indulging in drinking; engage in uproarious festivities.

- *Learners should practice how to use "wassailing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "wassailing" when talking about this idea.*

---

watercolorist *(noun)*

A painter who paints with watercolors.

- *He looked up "watercolorist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "watercolorist" during the group presentation.*

---

webworm *(noun)*

Several gregarious moth larvae that spin webs over foliage on which they feed.

- *The article explained what "webworm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "webworm" to mean several gregarious moth larvae that spin webs over....*

---

webworm moth *(noun)*

A variety of moth that spins a web in which it lives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "webworm moth."*
- *He looked up "webworm moth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weightiness *(noun)*

The relative importance granted to something.

- *The progression implied an increasing weightiness of the items listed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weightiness" to mean the relative importance granted to something.*

---

xanthium *(noun)*

Coarse herbs having small heads of greenish flowers followed by burrs with hooked bristles.

- *Understanding "xanthium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "xanthium" means with a simple example.*

---

yogin *(noun)*

United States baseball player (born 1925).

- *He looked up "yogin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yogin."*

---

zymogen *(noun)*

Any of a group of compounds that are inactive precursors of enzymes and require some change (such as the hydrolysis of a fragment that masks an active enzyme) to become active.

- *The article explained what "zymogen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zymogen."*

---

abrading *(verb)*

Rub hard or scrub.

- *She tried to use "abrading" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use "abrading" and when to wait.*

---

abrading stone *(noun)*

A primitive stone artifact (usually made of sandstone) used as an abrader.

- *They discussed "abrading stone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abrading stone."*

---

abutilon *(noun)*

Herbs or shrubs or small trees: flowering maple; Indian mallow.

- *He looked up "abutilon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abutilon" to mean herbs or shrubs or small trees: flowering maple;....*

---

adiantum bellum *(noun)*

Delicate endemic Bermudian fern with creeping rootstock.

- *In class, the teacher used "adiantum bellum" to mean delicate endemic bermudian fern with creeping rootstock.*
- *The article explained what "adiantum bellum" means with a simple example.*

---

aerolite *(noun)*

A stony meteorite consisting of silicate minerals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerolite."*
- *He looked up "aerolite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

affluents *(noun)*

An affluent person; a person who is financially well off.

- *The so-called emerging affluents.*
- *Understanding "affluents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affronting *(verb)*

Treat, mention, or speak to rudely.

- *She tried to use "affronting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "affronting" in real sentences.*

---

airbrushes *(noun)*

An atomizer to spray paint by means of compressed air.

- *In class, the teacher used "airbrushes" to mean an atomizer to spray paint by means of compressed air.*
- *Understanding "airbrushes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aircraftman *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer in the British Royal Air Force.

- *Understanding "aircraftman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aircraftman" to mean a noncommissioned officer in the british royal air....*

---

alky *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alky."*
- *He looked up "alky" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ambrogio damiano achille ratti *(noun)*

Pope who signed a treaty with Mussolini recognizing the Vatican City as an independent state (1857-1939).

- *The article explained what "ambrogio damiano achille ratti" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ambrogio damiano achille ratti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

american spikenard *(noun)*

Unarmed woody rhizomatous perennial plant distinguished from wild sarsaparilla by more aromatic roots and panicled umbels; southeastern North America to Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american spikenard."*
- *He looked up "american spikenard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amia calva *(noun)*

Primitive long-bodied carnivorous freshwater fish with a very long dorsal fin; found in sluggish waters of North America.

- *They discussed "amia calva" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amia calva."*

---

amortised *(verb)*

Liquidate gradually.

- *She tried to use "amortised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "amortised" when talking about this idea.*

---

ampules *(noun)*

A small bottle that contains a drug (especially a sealed sterile container for injection by needle).

- *The article explained what "ampules" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ampules" to mean a small bottle that contains a drug (especially a....*

---

anaximenes *(noun)*

A presocratic Greek philosopher and associate of Anaximander who believed that all things are made of air in different degrees of density (6th century BC).

- *The article explained what "anaximenes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anaximenes" during the group presentation.*

---

anilines *(noun)*

Oily poisonous liquid amine obtained from nitrobenzene and used to make dyes and plastics and medicines.

- *They discussed "anilines" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anilines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anovulatory drug *(noun)*

A contraceptive in the form of a pill containing estrogen and progestin to inhibit ovulation and so prevent conception.

- *In class, the teacher used "anovulatory drug" to mean a contraceptive in the form of a pill containing....*
- *The article explained what "anovulatory drug" means with a simple example.*

---

anthozoa *(noun)*

A large class of sedentary marine coelenterates that includes sea anemones and corals; the medusoid phase is entirely suppressed.

- *He looked up "anthozoa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthozoa."*

---

antihypertensives *(noun)*

A drug that reduces high blood pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antihypertensives."*
- *Understanding "antihypertensives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apiarist *(noun)*

A farmer who keeps bees for their honey.

- *The article explained what "apiarist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apiarist" to mean a farmer who keeps bees for their honey.*

---

apical placentation *(noun)*

Where one or few ovules develop at the top of a simple or compound ovary.

- *In class, the teacher used "apical placentation" to mean where one or few ovules develop at the top of a....*
- *He looked up "apical placentation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apophysis *(noun)*

(anatomy) a natural outgrowth or projection on an organ or body part such as the process of a vertebra.

- *Understanding "apophysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "apophysis" during the group presentation.*

---

arabis canadensis *(noun)*

North American rock cress having very long curved pods.

- *The article explained what "arabis canadensis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arabis canadensis."*

---

arcsecond *(noun)*

A 60th part of a minute of arc.

- *He looked up "arcsecond" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arcsecond" during the group presentation.*

---

arenaria stricta *(noun)*

Low perennial tufted plant of southeastern North America.

- *The article explained what "arenaria stricta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arenaria stricta" to mean low perennial tufted plant of southeastern north....*

---

argiope *(noun)*

The type genus of Argiopidae; small genus of orb-weaving spiders.

- *They discussed "argiope" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "argiope" to mean the type genus of argiopidae; small genus of....*

---

arouet *(noun)*

French writer who was the embodiment of 18th century Enlightenment (1694-1778).

- *Understanding "arouet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arouet."*

---

athabascan *(noun)*

A group of Amerindian languages (the name coined by an American anthropologist, Edward Sapir).

- *He looked up "athabascan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athabascan."*

---

atomisation *(noun)*

Separating something into fine particles.

- *He looked up "atomisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atomisation" to mean separating something into fine particles.*

---

audiovisuals *(noun)*

Materials using sight or sound to present information.

- *Language tapes and videocassettes and other audiovisuals.*
- *The article explained what "audiovisuals" means with a simple example.*

---

autocratically *(adverb)*

In an overbearingly domineering manner; as a dictator.

- *The Czars ruled Russia autocratically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "autocratically" in the final chapter.*

---

autografts *(noun)*

Tissue that is taken from one site and grafted to another site on the same person.

- *Understanding "autografts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "autografts" means with a simple example.*

---

autosomes *(noun)*

Any chromosome that is not a sex chromosome; appear in pairs in body cells but as single chromosomes in spermatozoa.

- *Understanding "autosomes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "autosomes" during the group presentation.*

---

avalokiteshvara *(noun)*

A male Bodhisattva; widely associated with various gods and people.

- *The article explained what "avalokiteshvara" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "avalokiteshvara" during the group presentation.*

backbite *(verb)*

Say mean things.

- *He did not know how to use "backbite" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "backbite" and when to wait.*

backslid *(verb)*

Drop to a lower level, as in one's morals or standards.

- *Can you use "backslid" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "backslid" until he saw an example.*

backslider *(noun)*

Someone who lapses into previous undesirable patterns of behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "backslider" to mean someone who lapses into previous undesirable....*
- *The article explained what "backslider" means with a simple example.*

balanus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Balanidae.

- *He looked up "balanus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "balanus" to mean type genus of the family balanidae.*

balefully *(adverb)*

In a baleful manner.

- *She looked at him balefully.*
- *He answered "balefully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

bandes *(verb)*

Attach a ring to the foot of, in order to identify.

- *In everyday English, people use "bandes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bandes" in real sentences.*

bannocks *(noun)*

A flat bread made of oat or barley flour; common in New England and Scotland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bannocks."*
- *The article explained what "bannocks" means with a simple example.*

barbus *(noun)*

Found along western Atlantic coast.

- *The article explained what "barbus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barbus" to mean found along western atlantic coast.*

barracking *(noun)*

Shouting to interrupt a speech with which you disagree.

- *In class, the teacher used "barracking" to mean shouting to interrupt a speech with which you disagree.*
- *The article explained what "barracking" means with a simple example.*

battle of granicus river *(noun)*

The battle in which Alexander won his first major victory against the Persians (334 BC).

- *They discussed "battle of granicus river" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "battle of granicus river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baykal *(noun)*

The largest freshwater lake in Asia or Europe and the deepest lake in the world.

- *He looked up "baykal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baykal."*

betula cordifolia *(noun)*

Small American birch with peeling white bark often worked into e.g. baskets or toy canoes.

- *They discussed "betula cordifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "betula cordifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bewitches *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *The coach explained when to use "bewitches" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bewitches" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

billionths *(noun)*

Position 1,000,000,000 in a countable series of things.

- *In class, the teacher used "billionths" to mean position 1,000,000,000 in a countable series of things.*
- *Understanding "billionths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bioclimatic *(adjective)*

Of or concerned with the relations of climate and living organisms.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bioclimatic" when it is of or concerned with the relations of climate and....*
- *Students compared "bioclimatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bleedings *(noun)*

The flow of blood from a ruptured blood vessel.

- *They discussed "bleedings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bleedings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blinis *(noun)*

Russian pancake of buckwheat flour and yeast; usually served with caviar and sour cream.

- *They discussed "blinis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blinis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bloodstreams *(noun)*

The blood flowing through the circulatory system.

- *They discussed "bloodstreams" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bloodstreams" means with a simple example.*

---

boatbuilder *(noun)*

A person who builds boats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boatbuilder."*
- *He looked up "boatbuilder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bocci *(noun)*

Italian bowling played on a long narrow dirt court.

- *Understanding "bocci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bocci" during the group presentation.*

---

bocci ball *(noun)*

Wooden ball that is bowled in the Italian game of bocce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bocci ball."*
- *He looked up "bocci ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bolds *(noun)*

A typeface with thick heavy lines.

- *He looked up "bolds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bolds" to mean a typeface with thick heavy lines.*

---

bracketed blenny *(noun)*

Small eellike fishes common in shallow waters of the northern Atlantic.

- *They discussed "bracketed blenny" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "bracketed blenny" to mean small eellike fishes common in shallow waters of....*

---

breadlines *(noun)*

A queue of people waiting for free food.

- *They discussed "breadlines" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breadlines."*

---

brents *(noun)*

Small dark geese that breed in the north and migrate southward.

- *In class, the teacher used "brents" to mean small dark geese that breed in the north and....*
- *The article explained what "brents" means with a simple example.*

---

brinell number *(noun)*

Measure of the hardness of a material.

- *The article explained what "brinell number" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brinell number" during the group presentation.*

---

busman's holiday *(noun)*

A holiday where you do the same things you do at work.

- *In class, the teacher used "busman's holiday" to mean a holiday where you do the same things you do at work.*
- *They discussed "busman's holiday" during the group presentation.*

---

buyi *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *The article explained what "buyi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buyi" to mean a branch of the tai languages.*

---

cabernets *(noun)*

Superior Bordeaux type of red wine.

- *The article explained what "cabernets" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cabernets" to mean superior bordeaux type of red wine.*

---

cajoles *(verb)*

Influence or urge by gentle urging, caressing, or flattering.

- *He did not know how to use "cajoles" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "cajoles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

candelas *(noun)*

The basic unit of luminous intensity adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites; equal to 1/60 of the luminous intensity per square centimeter of a black body radiating at the temperature of 2,046 degrees Kelvin.

- *They discussed "candelas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "candelas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canoodle *(verb)*

Fondle or pet affectionately.

- *In everyday English, people use "canoodle" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "canoodle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

caprylic acid *(noun)*

A fatty acid having a rancid taste; found in butter and other fats and oils.

- *He looked up "caprylic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caprylic acid."*

---

captivation *(noun)*

The state of being intensely interested (as by awe or terror).

- *He looked up "captivation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "captivation" during the group presentation.*

carassius vulgaris *(noun)*

European carp closely resembling wild goldfish.

- *They discussed "carassius vulgaris" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carassius vulgaris" to mean european carp closely resembling wild goldfish.*

carbonating *(verb)*

Treat with carbon dioxide.

- *She tried to use "carbonating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "carbonating" in real sentences.*

carcharodon *(noun)*

Man-eating sharks.

- *He looked up "carcharodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carcharodon" during the group presentation.*

ceilidhs *(noun)*

An informal social gathering at which there is Scottish or Irish folk music and singing and folk dancing and story telling.

- *The article explained what "ceilidhs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceilidhs."*

cerambycidae *(noun)*

Long-horned beetles.

- *They discussed "cerambycidae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cerambycidae" because he had never seen it before.*

cheatgrass *(noun)*

Annual or winter annual grass with softly hairy leaves of the Mediterranean.

- *They discussed "cheatgrass" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cheatgrass" because he had never seen it before.*

checkmates *(noun)*

A chess move constituting an inescapable and indefensible attack on the opponent's king.

- *He looked up "checkmates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "checkmates."*

chesterfields *(noun)*

An overstuffed davenport with upright armrests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chesterfields."*
- *Understanding "chesterfields" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chitons *(noun)*

A woolen tunic worn by men and women in ancient Greece.

- *He looked up "chitons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chitons."*

chording *(verb)*

Bring into consonance, harmony, or accord while making music or singing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chording" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chording" when talking about this idea.*

chyme *(noun)*

A semiliquid mass of partially digested food that passes from the stomach through the pyloric sphincter into the duodenum.

- *In class, the teacher used "chyme" to mean a semiliquid mass of partially digested food that....*
- *The article explained what "chyme" means with a simple example.*

cineraria *(noun)*

Herb of Canary Islands widely cultivated for its blue or purple or red or variegated daisylike flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cineraria" to mean herb of canary islands widely cultivated for its....*
- *He looked up "cineraria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ciphered *(verb)*

Convert ordinary language into code.

- *She tried to use "ciphered" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "ciphered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

clapperboard *(noun)*

Photographic equipment used to synchronize sound and motion picture; boards held in front of a movie camera are banged together.

- *The article explained what "clapperboard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "clapperboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

class anthozoa *(noun)*

A large class of sedentary marine coelenterates that includes sea anemones and corals; the medusoid phase is entirely suppressed.

- *In class, the teacher used "class anthozoa" to mean a large class of sedentary marine coelenterates....*
- *The article explained what "class anthozoa" means with a simple example.*

---

clops *(noun)*

The sound of a horse's hoofs hitting on a hard surface.

- *They discussed "clops" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clops" means with a simple example.*

---

coddles *(verb)*

Cook in nearly boiling water.

- *She tried to use "coddles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "coddles" and when to wait.*

---

collectivize *(verb)*

Bring under collective control; of farms and industrial enterprises.

- *In everyday English, people use "collectivize" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "collectivize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

colophons *(noun)*

A publisher's emblem printed in a book (usually on the title page).

- *The article explained what "colophons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colophons" to mean a publisher's emblem printed in a book (usually on....*

---

cornstalks *(noun)*

The stalk of a corn plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "cornstalks" to mean the stalk of a corn plant.*
- *He looked up "cornstalks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coues *(noun)*

French psychotherapist who claimed that if one imagined one was getting better, one would get better (1857-1926).

- *The article explained what "coues" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coues" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crossness *(noun)*

An irritable petulant feeling.

- *They discussed "crossness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "crossness" means with a simple example.*

---

cyanogenic *(adjective)*

Capable of producing cyanide.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cyanogenic" when it is capable of producing cyanide.*

- *The speaker chose “cyanogenic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

debone *(verb)*

Remove the bones from.

- *In everyday English, people use “debone” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “debone” in real sentences.*

---

denominationalism *(noun)*

A narrow-minded adherence to a particular sect or party or denomination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “denominationalism.”*
- *They discussed “denominationalism” during the group presentation.*

---

departmentally *(adverb)*

Dependent on a department.

- *Place “departmentally” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “departmentally” naturally.*

---

deracinated *(verb)*

Move (people) forcibly from their homeland into a new and foreign environment.

- *Learners should practice how to use “deracinated” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “deracinated” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

desynchronization *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at unrelated times.

- *The article explained what “desynchronization” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “desynchronization” to mean the relation that exists when things occur at....*

---

dickering *(verb)*

Negotiate the terms of an exchange.

- *She tried to use “dickering” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “dickering” and when to wait.*

---

dilations *(noun)*

The act of expanding an aperture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dilations.”*
- *The article explained what “dilations” means with a simple example.*

---

disciplinarians *(noun)*

Someone who demands exact conformity to rules and forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “disciplinarians.”*
- *The article explained what “disciplinarians” means with a simple example.*

---

discordantly *(adverb)*

In a discordant manner.

- *The piece ended discordantly.*
- *He answered “discordantly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

disinheritance *(noun)*

The act by a donor that terminates the right of a person to inherit.

- *In class, the teacher used “disinheritance” to mean the act by a donor that terminates the right of a....*
- *He looked up “disinheritance” because he had never seen it before.*

---

disinterestedness *(noun)*

Freedom from bias or from selfish motives.

- *He looked up “disinterestedness” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “disinterestedness.”*

---

docketed *(verb)*

Place on the docket for legal action.

- *Only 5 of the 120 cases docketed were tried.*
- *Can you use "docketed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

domesticates *(verb)*

Overcome the wildness of; make docile and tractable.

- *Can you use "domesticates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "domesticates" and when to wait.*

doorframes *(noun)*

The frame that supports a door.

- *In class, the teacher used "doorframes" to mean the frame that supports a door.*
- *The article explained what "doorframes" means with a simple example.*

dowager's hump *(noun)*

Abnormal spinal curvature that results when osteoporosis causes the spine to collapse; seen most often in elderly women.

- *They discussed "dowager's hump" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dowager's hump" to mean abnormal spinal curvature that results when....*

dowsers *(noun)*

Someone who uses a divining rod to find underground water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dowsers."*
- *He looked up "dowsers" because he had never seen it before.*

drowse *(verb)*

Be on the verge of sleeping.

- *Learners should practice how to use "drowse" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "drowse" carefully so everyone would understand.*

drowse off *(verb)*

Change from a waking to a sleeping state.

- *He did not know how to use "drowse off" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "drowse off" carefully so everyone would understand.*

drub *(verb)*

Beat thoroughly and conclusively in a competition or fight.

- *In everyday English, people use "drub" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drub" in real sentences.*

earthmen *(noun)*

An inhabitant of the earth.

- *In class, the teacher used "earthmen" to mean an inhabitant of the earth.*
- *He looked up "earthmen" because he had never seen it before.*

east tocharian *(noun)*

A dialect of Tocharian.

- *He looked up "east tocharian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "east tocharian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ecdysis *(noun)*

Periodic shedding of the cuticle in arthropods or the outer skin in reptiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "ecdysis" to mean periodic shedding of the cuticle in arthropods or....*
- *The article explained what "ecdysis" means with a simple example.*

electroencephalograph *(noun)*

Medical instrument that records electric currents generated by the brain.

- *The article explained what "electroencephalograph" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "electroencephalograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

encephalitis lethargica *(noun)*

An encephalitis that was epidemic between 1915 and 1926; symptoms include paralysis of the extrinsic eye muscle and extreme muscular weakness.

- *The article explained what "encephalitis lethargica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encephalitis lethargica" to mean an encephalitis that was epidemic between 1915 and....*

---

engraves *(verb)*

Carve, cut, or etch into a material or surface.

- *Can you use "engraves" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "engraves" until he saw an example.*

---

enlace *(verb)*

Spin,wind, or twist together.

- *The coach explained when to use "enlace" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "enlace" until he saw an example.*

---

escapology *(noun)*

The study of methods of escaping (especially as a form of entertainment).

- *He looked up "escapology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escapology."*

---

esox americanus *(noun)*

Small but gamy pickerel of Atlantic coastal states.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esox americanus."*
- *He looked up "esox americanus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euphorbia ingens *(noun)*

Small tree of dry open parts of southern Africa having erect angled branches suggesting candelabra.

- *The article explained what "euphorbia ingens" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "euphorbia ingens" during the group presentation.*

---

family cerambycidae *(noun)*

Long-horned beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family cerambycidae."*
- *He looked up "family cerambycidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

felid *(noun)*

Any of various lithe-bodied roundheaded fissiped mammals, many with retractile claws.

- *In class, the teacher used "felid" to mean any of various lithe-bodied roundheaded fissiped....*
- *The article explained what "felid" means with a simple example.*

---

fermata *(noun)*

A musical notation (over a note or chord or rest) that indicates it is to be prolonged by an unspecified amount.

- *He looked up "fermata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fermata" during the group presentation.*

---

filberts *(noun)*

Small nut-bearing tree much grown in Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filberts."*
- *They discussed "filberts" during the group presentation.*

---

filching *(verb)*

Make off with belongings of others.

- *She tried to use "filching" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "filching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fishtailing *(verb)*

Slow down by moving the tail sideways.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fishtailing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fishtailing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fixatives *(noun)*

A varnish dissolved in alcohol and sprayed over pictures to prevent smudging.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fixatives."*
- *They discussed "fixatives" during the group presentation.*

flatcars *(noun)*

Freight car without permanent sides or roof.

- *Understanding "flatcars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flatcars" means with a simple example.*

flavone *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline compound that is part of a number of white or yellow plant pigments.

- *The article explained what "flavone" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flavone."*

florilegium *(noun)*

An anthology of short literary pieces and poems and ballads etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "florilegium."*
- *He looked up "florilegium" because he had never seen it before.*

flummox *(verb)*

Be a mystery or bewildering to.

- *She tried to use "flummox" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "flummox" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fraternise *(verb)*

Be on friendly terms with someone, as if with a brother, especially with an enemy.

- *Can you use "fraternise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "fraternise" and when to wait.*

fripperies *(noun)*

Something of little value or significance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fripperies."*
- *Understanding "fripperies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

furbish *(verb)*

Polish and make shiny.

- *He did not know how to use "furbish" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "furbish" when talking about this idea.*

furbish up *(verb)*

Restore by replacing a part or putting together what is torn or broken.

- *She tried to use "furbish up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "furbish up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

gabbling *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gabbling" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gabbling" and when to wait.*

galium verum *(noun)*

Common yellow-flowered perennial bedstraw; North America and Europe and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "galium verum" to mean common yellow-flowered perennial bedstraw; north....*
- *Understanding "galium verum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galles *(verb)*

Become or make sore by or as if by rubbing.

- *She tried to use "galles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "galles" until he saw an example.*

---

gazump *(verb)*

Raise the price of something after agreeing on a lower price.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gazump" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "gazump" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gemination *(noun)*

The act of copying or making a duplicate (or duplicates) of something.

- *They discussed "gemination" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gemination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus abutilon *(noun)*

Herbs or shrubs or small trees: flowering maple; Indian mallow.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus abutilon" to mean herbs or shrubs or small trees: flowering maple;....*
- *Understanding "genus abutilon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus argiope *(noun)*

The type genus of Argiopidae; small genus of orb-weaving spiders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus argiope."*
- *Understanding "genus argiope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus balanus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Balanidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus balanus" to mean type genus of the family balanidae.*
- *Understanding "genus balanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus carcharodon *(noun)*

Man-eating sharks.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus carcharodon" to mean man-eating sharks.*
- *The article explained what "genus carcharodon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lunaria *(noun)*

Small genus of European herbs: honesty.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lunaria" to mean small genus of european herbs: honesty.*
- *The article explained what "genus lunaria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus mangifera *(noun)*

Tropical tree native to Asia bearing fleshy fruit.

- *He looked up "genus mangifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus mangifera" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pteris *(noun)*

Large genus of terrestrial ferns of tropics and subtropics; sometimes placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *They discussed "genus pteris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus pteris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus schizosaccharomyces *(noun)*

Type and only genus of Schizosaccharomycetaceae; comprises the fission yeasts.

- *They discussed "genus schizosaccharomyces" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "genus schizosaccharomyces" means with a simple example.*

---

gibraltarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Gibraltar or its inhabitants.

- *Gibraltarian customs office.*
- *Students compared "gibraltarian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

globular pearlite *(noun)*

If steel or iron cool very slowly the cementite may occur in globules instead of in layers.

- *Understanding "globular pearlite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "globular pearlite" during the group presentation.*

---

gloriosa superba *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Gloriosa of tropical Africa and Asia; a perennial herb climbing by means of tendrils at leaf tips having showy yellow to red or purple flowers; all parts are poisonous.

- *In class, the teacher used "gloriosa superba" to mean any plant of the genus gloriosa of tropical africa....*
- *Understanding "gloriosa superba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

godowns *(noun)*

(in India and Malaysia) a warehouse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "godowns."*
- *They discussed "godowns" during the group presentation.*

---

golden groundsel *(noun)*

Weedy herb of the eastern United States to Texas having golden-yellow flowers; sometimes becomes invasive; sometimes placed in genus Senecio.

- *In class, the teacher used "golden groundsel" to mean weedy herb of the eastern united states to texas....*
- *The article explained what "golden groundsel" means with a simple example.*

---

goodmans *(noun)*

United States clarinetist who in 1934 formed a big band (including black as well as white musicians) and introduced a kind of jazz known as swing (1909-1986).

- *He looked up "goodmans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "goodmans" during the group presentation.*

---

goosing *(verb)*

Pinch in the buttocks.

- *She tried to use "goosing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "goosing" when talking about this idea.*

---

gossipers *(noun)*

A person given to gossiping and divulging personal information about others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gossipers."*
- *Understanding "gossipers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gouaches *(noun)*

A watercolor executed with opaque watercolors mixed with gum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gouaches."*
- *The article explained what "gouaches" means with a simple example.*

---

granicus *(noun)*

The battle in which Alexander won his first major victory against the Persians (334 BC).

- *Understanding "granicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "granicus" to mean the battle in which alexander won his first major....*

---

grappelli *(noun)*

French jazz violinist (1908-1997).

- *In class, the teacher used "grappelli" to mean french jazz violinist (1908-1997).*
- *Understanding "grappelli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groundsel *(noun)*

Eurasian weed with heads of small yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groundsel."*
- *They discussed "groundsel" during the group presentation.*

---

groundsel bush *(noun)*

A shrub of salt marshes of eastern and south central North America and West Indies; fruit is surrounded with white plumelike hairy tufts.

- *They discussed "groundsel bush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "groundsel bush" means with a simple example.*

---

groundsel tree *(noun)*

A shrub of salt marshes of eastern and south central North America and West Indies; fruit is surrounded with white plumelike hairy tufts.

- *The article explained what "groundsel tree" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "groundsel tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groundworks *(noun)*

The fundamental assumptions from which something is begun or developed or calculated or explained.

- *The article explained what "groundworks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "groundworks" to mean the fundamental assumptions from which something is....*

---

gumma *(noun)*

A small rubbery granuloma that is characteristic of an advanced stage of syphilis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gumma."*
- *He looked up "gumma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gymnosperm *(noun)*

Plants of the class Gymnospermae having seeds not enclosed in an ovary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gymnosperm."*
- *He looked up "gymnosperm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gymnosperm family *(noun)*

A family of gymnosperms.

- *The article explained what "gymnosperm family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gymnosperm family" to mean a family of gymnosperms.*

---

gymnosperm genus *(noun)*

A genus of gymnosperms.

- *The article explained what "gymnosperm genus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gymnosperm genus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hairstreak *(noun)*

Small butterflies having striped markings under the wings.

- *Understanding "hairstreak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hairstreak" to mean small butterflies having striped markings under the....*

---

hairstreak butterfly *(noun)*

Small butterflies having striped markings under the wings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairstreak butterfly."*
- *He looked up "hairstreak butterfly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haptoglobin *(noun)*

A protein in plasma that binds free hemoglobin and removes it (as from wounds).

- *They discussed "haptoglobin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "haptoglobin" means with a simple example.*

---

harvestman *(noun)*

Spiderlike arachnid with a small rounded body and very long thin legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harvestman."*

- *Understanding "harvestman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hatmaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes and sells hats.

- *They discussed "hatmaker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hatmaker" means with a simple example.*

---

havocs *(noun)*

Violent and needless disturbance.

- *Understanding "havocs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "havocs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hawfinch *(noun)*

A common large finch of Eurasia.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawfinch" to mean a common large finch of eurasia.*
- *Understanding "hawfinch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heartsease *(noun)*

A common and long cultivated European herb from which most common garden pansies are derived.

- *They discussed "heartsease" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "heartsease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hematologists *(noun)*

A doctor who specializes in diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hematologists."*
- *Understanding "hematologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemostats *(noun)*

A surgical instrument that stops bleeding by clamping the blood vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemostats" to mean a surgical instrument that stops bleeding by....*
- *The article explained what "hemostats" means with a simple example.*

---

hevea brasiliensis *(noun)*

Deciduous tree of the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers having leathery leaves and fragrant yellow-white flowers; it yields a milky juice that is the chief source of commercial rubber.

- *They discussed "hevea brasiliensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hevea brasiliensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hirundo rustica *(noun)*

Common swallow of North America and Europe that nests in barns etc.

- *Understanding "hirundo rustica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hirundo rustica."*

---

homering *(verb)*

Hit a home run.

- *He did not know how to use "homering" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "homering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

honkies *(noun)*

(slang) offensive names for a White man.

- *The article explained what "honkies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "honkies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hookes *(verb)*

Make a piece of needlework by interlocking and looping thread with a hooked needle.

- *Can you use "hookes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hookes" until he saw an example.*

---

horsehide *(noun)*

Leather from the hide of a horse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horsehide."*
- *He looked up "horsehide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

housewifes *(noun)*

A wife who manages a household while her husband earns the family income.

- *He looked up "housewifes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "housewifes."*

---

hunchbacks *(noun)*

An abnormal backward curve to the vertebral column.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunchbacks" to mean an abnormal backward curve to the vertebral column.*
- *Understanding "hunchbacks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrostatics *(noun)*

Study of the mechanical properties of fluids that are not in motion.

- *They discussed "hydrostatics" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydrostatics" to mean study of the mechanical properties of fluids that....*

---

hyoscine *(noun)*

An alkaloid with anticholinergic effects that is used as a sedative and to treat nausea and to dilate the pupils in ophthalmic procedures.

- *Understanding "hyoscine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyoscine."*

---

hyperbolas *(noun)*

An open curve formed by a plane that cuts the base of a right circular cone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperbolas."*
- *Understanding "hyperbolas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperemia *(noun)*

Increased blood in an organ or other body part.

- *He looked up "hyperemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hyperemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

immunochemical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to immunochemistry.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "immunochemical."*
- *Students compared "immunochemical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

impertinently *(adverb)*

In an impudent or impertinent manner.

- *He answered "impertinently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "impertinently" in the final chapter.*

---

imprecations *(noun)*

The act of calling down a curse that invokes evil (and usually serves as an insult).

- *He suffered the imprecations of the mob.*
- *He looked up "imprecations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indiscrete *(adjective)*

Not divided or divisible into parts.

- *Layers that were fused into an indiscrete mass.*
- *Students compared "indiscrete" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

inebriates *(verb)*

Fill with sublime emotion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inebriates" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "inebriates" and when to wait.*

---

inkpot *(noun)*

A bottle of ink.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inkpot."*
- *Understanding "inkpot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inoffensively *(adverb)*

In a not unpleasantly offensive manner.

- *That wretched beast, the elephant, breathing inoffensively not a pace behind me.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "inoffensively" in the final chapter.*

---

interrogatives *(noun)*

A sentence of inquiry that asks for a reply.

- *Understanding "interrogatives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interrogatives."*

---

ixc *(adjective)*

Being nine more than eighty.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ixc" when it is being nine more than eighty.*
- *The speaker chose "ixc" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

jaggy *(adjective)*

Having a sharply uneven surface or outline.

- *Would you call this situation "jaggy"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "jaggy" when it is having a sharply uneven surface or outline.*

---

jeth *(noun)*

The third month of the Hindu calendar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jeth."*
- *The article explained what "jeth" means with a simple example.*

---

jived *(verb)*

Dance to jive music; dance the jive.

- *She tried to use "jived" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jived" in real sentences.*

---

jumpstarting *(verb)*

Start or re-start vigorously.

- *Learners should practice how to use "jumpstarting" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "jumpstarting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

katari *(adjective)*

Of or concerning Qatar or its inhabitants.

- *It is useful to describe something as "katari" when it is of or concerning qatar or its inhabitants.*
- *The speaker chose "katari" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

knavish *(adjective)*

Marked by skill in deception.

- *It is useful to describe something as "knavish" when it is marked by skill in deception.*
- *The speaker chose "knavish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lacewings *(noun)*

Any of two families of insects with gauzy wings (Chrysopidae and Hemerobiidae); larvae feed on insect pests such as aphids.

- *The article explained what "lacewings" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lacewings."*

laddered *(verb)*

Come unraveled or undone as if by snagging.

- *He did not know how to use "laddered" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "laddered" and when to wait.*

lake baykal *(noun)*

The largest freshwater lake in Asia or Europe and the deepest lake in the world.

- *They discussed "lake baykal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lake baykal" to mean the largest freshwater lake in asia or europe and....*

laundryman *(noun)*

Operates industrial washing machine.

- *The article explained what "laundryman" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "laundryman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lev davidovich bronstein *(noun)*

Russian revolutionary and Communist theorist who helped Lenin and built up the army; he was ousted from the Communist Party by Stalin and eventually assassinated in Mexico (1879-1940).

- *He looked up "lev davidovich bronstein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lev davidovich bronstein."*

liquifying *(verb)*

Make (a solid substance) liquid, as by heating.

- *In everyday English, people use "liquifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "liquifying" in real sentences.*

locknut *(noun)*

Supplementary nut that is screwed down on a primary nut to prevent it from loosening.

- *In class, the teacher used "locknut" to mean supplementary nut that is screwed down on a primary....*
- *They discussed "locknut" during the group presentation.*

longbowmen *(noun)*

A medieval English archer who used a longbow.

- *In class, the teacher used "longbowmen" to mean a medieval english archer who used a longbow.*
- *Understanding "longbowmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

longcase clock *(noun)*

A pendulum clock enclosed in a tall narrow case.

- *Understanding "longcase clock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "longcase clock" to mean a pendulum clock enclosed in a tall narrow case.*

lunaria *(noun)*

Small genus of European herbs: honesty.

- *He looked up "lunaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunaria."*

lxvii *(adjective)*

Being seven more than sixty.

- *Students compared "lxvii" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lxvii" approach may work better in this case.*

machinist's vise *(noun)*

A vise with two parallel iron jaws and a wide opening below.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "machinist's vise."*
- *He looked up "machinist's vise" because he had never seen it before.*

maltman *(noun)*

A maker of malt.

- *Understanding "maltman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maltman."*

---

malto *(noun)*

The Dravidian language spoken by the Malto.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malto."*
- *Understanding "malto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mangifera *(noun)*

Tropical tree native to Asia bearing fleshy fruit.

- *Understanding "mangifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mangifera" means with a simple example.*

---

manichaeans *(noun)*

An adherent of Manichaeism.

- *He looked up "manichaeans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "manichaeans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maning *(verb)*

Take charge of a certain job; occupy a certain work place.

- *The coach explained when to use "maning" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "maning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mantoux test *(noun)*

Tuberculin (a derivative of tubercle bacillus) is injected intradermally; a red area appearing 1-3 days later signifies an exposure (past or present) to tubercle bacilli and the need for further testing.

- *In class, the teacher used "mantoux test" to mean tuberculin (a derivative of tubercle bacillus) is....*
- *Understanding "mantoux test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marabouts *(noun)*

Large African black-and-white carrion-eating stork; its downy underwing feathers are used to trim garments.

- *Understanding "marabouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marabouts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marie jeanne becu *(noun)*

Courtier and influential mistress of Louis XV who was guillotined during the French Revolution (1743-1793).

- *He looked up "marie jeanne becu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marie jeanne becu."*

---

marijuanas *(noun)*

A strong-smelling plant from whose dried leaves a number of euphoriant and hallucinogenic drugs are prepared.

- *They discussed "marijuanas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marijuanas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

markaz-ud-dawa-wal-irshad *(noun)*

A Sunni organization formed in 1989 and based in Pakistan; opposes missionary groups from the United States; has Lashkar-e-Tayyiba as its armed wing.

- *The article explained what "markaz-ud-dawa-wal-irshad" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "markaz-ud-dawa-wal-irshad" during the group presentation.*

---

marrowbone *(noun)*

A bone containing edible marrow; used especially in flavoring soup.

- *He looked up "marrowbone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "marrowbone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

materialisation *(noun)*

The process of coming into being; becoming reality.

- *He looked up "materialisation" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "materialisation" during the group presentation.*

---

maturational *(adjective)*

Relating to or involved in maturation.

- *Maturational process.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "maturational."*

---

megaloblastic anaemia *(noun)*

Anemia characterized by many large immature and dysfunctional red blood cells (megaloblasts) in the bone marrow; associated with pernicious anemia.

- *The article explained what "megaloblastic anaemia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "megaloblastic anaemia" during the group presentation.*

---

mentholated salve *(noun)*

A salve containing menthol.

- *He looked up "mentholated salve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mentholated salve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mesmerist *(noun)*

A person who induces hypnosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesmerist."*
- *He looked up "mesmerist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metonymically *(adverb)*

In a metonymic manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "metonymically" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "metonymically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

michigans *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *They discussed "michigans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "michigans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

microevolution *(noun)*

Evolution resulting from small specific genetic changes that can lead to a new subspecies.

- *They discussed "microevolution" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "microevolution" means with a simple example.*

---

midriffs *(noun)*

The middle area of the human torso (usually in front).

- *In class, the teacher used "midriffs" to mean the middle area of the human torso (usually in front).*
- *He looked up "midriffs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milieux *(noun)*

The environmental condition.

- *The article explained what "milieux" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "milieux" during the group presentation.*

---

millenarianism *(noun)*

Belief in the Christian doctrine of the millennium mentioned in the Book of Revelations.

- *They discussed "millenarianism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "millenarianism" to mean belief in the christian doctrine of the millennium....*

---

mineshafts *(noun)*

Excavation consisting of a vertical or sloping passageway for finding or mining ore or for ventilating a mine.

- *In class, the teacher used "mineshafts" to mean excavation consisting of a vertical or sloping....*
- *The article explained what "mineshafts" means with a simple example.*

---

miosis *(noun)*

Reflex contraction of the sphincter muscle of the iris in response to a bright light (or certain drugs) causing the pupil to become smaller.

- *In class, the teacher used "miosis" to mean reflex contraction of the sphincter muscle of the....*
- *Understanding "miosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misconstrues *(verb)*

Interpret in the wrong way.

- *Can you use "misconstrues" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "misconstrues" when talking about this idea.*

---

monophysites *(noun)*

An adherent of Monophysitism.

- *He looked up "monophysites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monophysites."*

---

monosomy *(noun)*

Chromosomal abnormality consisting of the absence of one chromosome from the normal diploid number.

- *The article explained what "monosomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monosomy."*

---

morganatic *(adjective)*

(of marriages) of a marriage between one of royal or noble birth and one of lower rank; valid but with the understanding that the rank of the inferior remains unchanged and offspring do not succeed to titles or property of the superior.

- *A "morganatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "morganatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

moulted *(verb)*

Cast off hair, skin, horn, or feathers.

- *Learners should practice how to use "moulted" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "moulted" and when to wait.*

---

mountebanks *(noun)*

A flamboyant deceiver; one who attracts customers with tricks or jokes.

- *The article explained what "mountebanks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountebanks" to mean a flamboyant deceiver; one who attracts customers....*

---

myristic acid *(noun)*

A saturated fatty acid occurring naturally in animal and vegetable fats.

- *The article explained what "myristic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myristic acid."*

---

nalidixic acid *(noun)*

Antibacterial agent used especially to treat genitourinary infections.

- *Understanding "nalidixic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nalidixic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

neckless *(adjective)*

Lacking or apparently lacking a neck.

- *Students compared "neckless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "neckless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nervus *(noun)*

Any bundle of nerve fibers running to various organs and tissues of the body.

- *The article explained what "nervus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nervus" during the group presentation.*

---

neutralism *(noun)*

A policy of neutrality or nonalignment in international affairs.

- *In class, the teacher used “neutralism” to mean a policy of neutrality or nonalignment in....*
- *He looked up “neutralism” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitpicks *(verb)*

Be overly critical; criticize minor details.

- *He did not know how to use “nitpicks” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “nitpicks” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nonintervention *(noun)*

A foreign policy of staying out of other countries’ disputes.

- *He looked up “nonintervention” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nonintervention.”*

---

nonslip *(adjective)*

Designed to reduce or prevent slipping.

- *A nonslip surface.*
- *The speaker chose “nonslip” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

norways *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe on the western side of the Scandinavian Peninsula; achieved independence from Sweden in 1905.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “norways.”*
- *The article explained what “norways” means with a simple example.*

---

notating *(verb)*

Put into notation, as of music or choreography.

- *The coach explained when to use “notating” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “notating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nsas *(noun)*

The United States cryptologic organization that coordinates and directs highly specialized activities to protect United States information systems and to produce foreign intelligence information.

- *They discussed “nsas” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “nsas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nucleoli *(noun)*

A small round body of protein in a cell nucleus; such organelles contain RNA and are involved in protein synthesis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nucleoli.”*
- *They discussed “nucleoli” during the group presentation.*

---

opaquely *(adverb)*

In an opaque manner.

- *He referred opaquely to her recent past.*
- *Place “opaquely” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

opsins *(noun)*

Retinal protein formed by the action of light on rhodopsin.

- *Understanding “opsins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “opsins” means with a simple example.*

---

orangeade *(noun)*

Sweetened beverage of diluted orange juice.

- *He looked up “orangeade” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “orangeade” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ossify *(verb)*

Make rigid and set into a conventional pattern.

- *In everyday English, people use “ossify” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ossify” in real sentences.*

outgo *(verb)*

Be or do something to a greater degree.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outgo" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "outgo" until he saw an example.*

outmaneuvering *(verb)*

Defeat by more skillful maneuvering.

- *He did not know how to use "outmaneuvering" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "outmaneuvering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

overindulgent *(adjective)*

Excessively indulgent.

- *Students compared "overindulgent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "overindulgent"? Explain why.*

overpays *(verb)*

Pay too much.

- *Can you use "overpays" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "overpays" until he saw an example.*

oxyacetylene *(noun)*

A mixture of oxygen and acetylene; used to create high temperatures for cutting or welding metals.

- *He looked up "oxyacetylene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oxyacetylene" during the group presentation.*

oxyacetylene torch *(noun)*

A blowtorch that burns oxyacetylene.

- *He looked up "oxyacetylene torch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oxyacetylene torch" to mean a blowtorch that burns oxyacetylene.*

pabulum *(noun)*

Insipid intellectual nourishment.

- *Understanding "pabulum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pabulum" means with a simple example.*

palis *(noun)*

An ancient Prakrit language (derived from Sanskrit) that is the scriptural and liturgical language of Theravada Buddhism.

- *The article explained what "palis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palis."*

pantheists *(noun)*

Someone who believes that God and the universe are the same.

- *They discussed "pantheists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pantheists" because he had never seen it before.*

parallaxes *(noun)*

The apparent displacement of an object as seen from two different points that are not on a line with the object.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parallaxes."*
- *They discussed "parallaxes" during the group presentation.*

parasail *(noun)*

Parachute that will lift a person up into the air when it is towed by a motorboat or a car.

- *They discussed "parasail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parasail" means with a simple example.*

parceling *(noun)*

The act of distributing by allotting or apportioning; distribution according to a plan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parceling."*
- *They discussed "parceling" during the group presentation.*

---

patriarchates *(noun)*

A form of social organization in which a male is the family head and title is traced through the male line.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patriarchates."*
- *The article explained what "patriarchates" means with a simple example.*

---

pening *(verb)*

Produce a literary work.

- *He did not know how to use "pening" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pening" and when to wait.*

---

penni *(noun)*

100 pennia formerly equaled 1 markka in Finland.

- *He looked up "penni" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penni."*

---

philosophise *(verb)*

Reason philosophically.

- *Can you use "philosophise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "philosophise" and when to wait.*

---

phylactery *(noun)*

(Judaism) either of two small leather cases containing texts from the Hebrew Scriptures (known collectively as tefillin); traditionally worn (on the forehead and the left arm) by Jewish men during morning prayer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylactery."*
- *He looked up "phylactery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinballs *(noun)*

A game played on a sloping board; the object is to propel marbles against pins or into pockets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinballs."*
- *He looked up "pinballs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinus strobus *(noun)*

Tall-growing pine of eastern North America; bark is brown with longitudinal fissures when mature; valued as a timber tree.

- *The article explained what "pinus strobus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinus strobus."*

---

plexus brachialis *(noun)*

A network of nerves formed by cervical and thoracic spinal nerves and supplying the arm and parts of the shoulder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plexus brachialis."*
- *The article explained what "plexus brachialis" means with a simple example.*

---

plumbago europaea *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Plumbago with blue flowers.

- *The article explained what "plumbago europaea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plumbago europaea."*

---

politesse *(noun)*

Courtesy towards women.

- *In class, the teacher used "politesse" to mean courtesy towards women.*
- *The article explained what "politesse" means with a simple example.*

---

pollinates *(verb)*

Fertilize by transfering pollen.

- *In everyday English, people use "pollinates" when talking about this idea.*

- *She tried to use “pollinates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pood *(noun)*

A Russian unit of weight equal to approximately 36 pounds.

- *Understanding “pood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pood” because he had never seen it before.*

---

positivistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to positivism.

- *Would you call this situation “positivistic”? Explain why.*
- *A “positivistic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

prattles *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *In everyday English, people use “prattles” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “prattles” in real sentences.*

---

prochlorperazine *(noun)*

Antipsychotic and antiemetic drug used to treat schizophrenia and to combat nausea and vomiting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “prochlorperazine.”*
- *He looked up “prochlorperazine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

profanes *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *The coach explained when to use “profanes” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “profanes” in real sentences.*

---

pteris *(noun)*

Large genus of terrestrial ferns of tropics and subtropics; sometimes placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *The article explained what “pteris” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pteris” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ptomaine *(noun)*

A term for food poisoning that is no longer in scientific use; food poisoning was once thought to be caused by ingesting ptomaines.

- *The article explained what “ptomaine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ptomaine” to mean a term for food poisoning that is no longer in....*

---

ptomaine poisoning *(noun)*

A term for food poisoning that is no longer in scientific use; food poisoning was once thought to be caused by ingesting ptomaines.

- *The article explained what “ptomaine poisoning” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ptomaine poisoning” during the group presentation.*

---

pwrs *(noun)*

A nuclear reactor that uses water as a coolant and moderator; the steam produced can drive a steam turbine.

- *He looked up “pwrs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pwrs.”*

---

pyrogenic *(adjective)*

Produced under conditions involving intense heat.

- *Pyrogenic strata.*
- *Students compared “pyrogenic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pyrrhotite *(noun)*

A brownish iron sulfide mineral (FeS) having weak magnetic properties.

- *He looked up “pyrrhotite” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pyrrhotite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ralegh *(noun)*

English courtier (a favorite of Elizabeth I) who tried to colonize Virginia; introduced potatoes and tobacco to England (1552-1618).

- *The article explained what "ralegh" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ralegh."*

---

rastafarianism *(noun)*

A religious cult based on a belief that Ras Tafari (Haile Selassie) is the Messiah and that Africa (especially Ethiopia) is the Promised Land.

- *They discussed "rastafarianism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rastafarianism" to mean a religious cult based on a belief that ras tafari....*

---

recombines *(verb)*

Cause genetic recombination.

- *Can you use "recombines" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "recombines" and when to wait.*

---

reductases *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyses the biochemical reduction of some specified substance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reductases."*
- *He looked up "reductases" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reinsured *(verb)*

Insure again by transferring to another insurance company all or a part of a liability assumed.

- *He did not know how to use "reinsured" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "reinsured" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reproves *(verb)*

Take to task.

- *The coach explained when to use "reproves" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "reproves" until he saw an example.*

---

retie *(verb)*

Tie again or anew.

- *Retie the string and make it strong enough now.*
- *In everyday English, people use "retie" when talking about this idea.*

---

rhizophora mangle *(noun)*

A tropical tree or shrub bearing fruit that germinates while still on the tree and having numerous prop roots that eventually form an impenetrable mass and are important in land building.

- *Understanding "rhizophora mangle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rhizophora mangle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

riffling *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *In everyday English, people use "riffling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "riffling" in real sentences.*

---

rockslides *(noun)*

A landslide of rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rockslides."*
- *He looked up "rockslides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rooves *(noun)*

The inner top surface of a covered area or hollow space.

- *He looked up "rooves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rooves."*

---

rosehips *(noun)*

The fruit of a rose plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosehips."*
- *The article explained what "rosehips" means with a simple example.*

---

rugelach *(noun)*

Pastry made with a cream cheese dough and different fillings (as raisins and walnuts and cinnamon or chocolate and walnut and apricot preserves).

- *The article explained what "rugelach" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rugelach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salishan *(noun)*

A family of Mosan language spoken in northwestern United States and western Canada.

- *They discussed "salishan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "salishan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salved *(verb)*

Apply a salve to, usually for the purpose of healing.

- *In everyday English, people use "salved" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "salved" in real sentences.*

---

sarcasms *(noun)*

Witty language used to convey insults or scorn; ; ; –Jonathan Swift.

- *The article explained what "sarcasms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcasms" to mean witty language used to convey insults or scorn; ; ;....*

---

saxifraga stellaris *(noun)*

Small often mat-forming alpine plant having small starlike white flowers; Europe.

- *They discussed "saxifraga stellaris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saxifraga stellaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saxo grammaticus *(noun)*

Danish historian who chronicled the history of Denmark (including the legend of Hamlet) (1150?-1220?).

- *In class, the teacher used "saxo grammaticus" to mean danish historian who chronicled the history of....*
- *The article explained what "saxo grammaticus" means with a simple example.*

---

schizosaccharomyces *(noun)*

Type and only genus of Schizosaccharomycetaceae; comprises the fission yeasts.

- *The article explained what "schizosaccharomyces" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schizosaccharomyces."*

---

scienter *(adverb)*

(law) deliberately or knowingly.

- *Using "scienter" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "scienter," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

scoutmasters *(noun)*

The leader of a troop of Scouts.

- *They discussed "scoutmasters" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scoutmasters" means with a simple example.*

---

sea squill *(noun)*

Having dense spikes of small white flowers and yielding a bulb with medicinal properties.

- *The article explained what "sea squill" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sea squill" to mean having dense spikes of small white flowers and....*

---

seesaws *(noun)*

A plaything consisting of a board balanced on a fulcrum; the board is ridden up and down by children at either end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seesaws."*
- *He looked up "seesaws" because he had never seen it before.*

segmentations *(noun)*

The act of dividing or partitioning; separation by the creation of a boundary that divides or keeps apart.

- *They discussed "segmentations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "segmentations."*

semiaquatic *(adjective)*

Partially aquatic; living or growing partly on land and partly in water.

- *Students compared "semiaquatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "semiaquatic"? Explain why.*

sents *(noun)*

100 senti equal 1 kroon in Estonia.

- *They discussed "sents" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

serigraph *(noun)*

A print made using a stencil process in which an image or design is superimposed on a very fine mesh screen and printing ink is squeegeed onto the printing surface through the area of the screen that is not covered by the stencil.

- *They discussed "serigraph" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "serigraph" means with a simple example.*

serkin *(noun)*

United States concert pianist (born in Czechoslovakia) (1903-1991).

- *He looked up "serkin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serkin" to mean united states concert pianist (born in....*

serosa *(noun)*

A thin membrane lining the closed cavities of the body; has two layers with a space between that is filled with serous fluid.

- *They discussed "serosa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serosa" to mean a thin membrane lining the closed cavities of the....*

sexagesimal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or reckoning in sixtieths.

- *The sexagesimal divisions of hours and degrees.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sexagesimal."*

shabbiness *(noun)*

A lack of elegance as a consequence of wearing threadbare or dirty clothing.

- *Understanding "shabbiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shabbiness" means with a simple example.*

shedder *(noun)*

An attacker who sheds or spills blood.

- *The article explained what "shedder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shedder" during the group presentation.*

shelduck *(noun)*

Female sheldrake.

- *They discussed "shelduck" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shelduck" because he had never seen it before.*

shelfs *(noun)*

A projecting ridge on a mountain or submerged under water.

- *The article explained what "shelfs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shelfs" during the group presentation.*

shepherdesses *(noun)*

A woman shepherd.

- *In class, the teacher used "shepherdesses" to mean a woman shepherd.*
- *They discussed "shepherdesses" during the group presentation.*

---

shoestrings *(noun)*

A small amount of money.

- *The article explained what "shoestrings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoestrings" to mean a small amount of money.*

---

silene dioica *(noun)*

Biennial European catchfly having red or pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *They discussed "silene dioica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silene dioica."*

---

silversides *(noun)*

The common North American shiner.

- *The article explained what "silversides" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silversides."*

---

sinologist *(noun)*

A student of Chinese history and language and culture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinologist."*
- *They discussed "sinologist" during the group presentation.*

---

sir walter ralegh *(noun)*

English courtier (a favorite of Elizabeth I) who tried to colonize Virginia; introduced potatoes and tobacco to England (1552-1618).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir walter ralegh" to mean english courtier (a favorite of elizabeth i) who....*
- *Understanding "sir walter ralegh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skimpier *(adjective)*

Containing little excess.

- *Students compared "skimpier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "skimpier."*

---

skyes *(verb)*

Throw or toss with a light motion.

- *Can you use "skyes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "skyes" until he saw an example.*

---

slavey *(noun)*

A female domestic servant who does all kinds of menial work.

- *In class, the teacher used "slavey" to mean a female domestic servant who does all kinds of....*
- *Understanding "slavey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sleeting *(verb)*

Precipitate as a mixture of rain and snow.

- *Can you use "sleeting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sleeting" until he saw an example.*

---

snappish *(adjective)*

Apt to speak irritably.

- *A snappish tone of voice.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "snappish" when it is apt to speak irritably.*

---

solarized *(verb)*

Expose to the rays of the sun or affect by exposure to the sun.

- *The film solarized.*

- *Can you use "solarized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spikenard *(noun)*

An aromatic ointment used in antiquity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spikenard."*
- *Understanding "spikenard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

Medicine & Biology

etiology *(noun)*

The cause or origin of a disease or condition; the scientific study of such causes.

- *The etiology of the rare disorder remains unknown despite decades of research.*
- *Understanding the etiology of an illness is the first step toward preventing it.*

---

comorbidity *(noun)*

The presence of one or more additional diseases or conditions occurring together with a primary condition.

- *Diabetes is a common comorbidity in patients with heart disease.*
- *The study excluded participants with psychiatric comorbidities to isolate the drug's effect.*

---

palliative *(adjective / noun)*

Relieving pain or symptoms without curing the underlying cause; as a noun, something that eases a problem without solving it.

- *The patient was moved to palliative care to keep her comfortable in her final months.*
- *The tax cut was merely a palliative that did nothing to fix the economy's deeper problems.*

---

idiopathic *(adjective)*

Of a disease, arising spontaneously or from an unknown cause.

- *He was diagnosed with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.*
- *Many chronic pain syndromes remain idiopathic.*

---

apoptosis *(noun)*

The normal, programmed death of cells as part of an organism's growth or maintenance.

- *Apoptosis removes damaged cells before they can become cancerous.*
- *Researchers study how drugs can trigger apoptosis in tumors.*

---

metastasis *(noun)*

The spread of cancer cells from the original site to other parts of the body.

- *Doctors feared metastasis to the liver.*
- *Early treatment can prevent metastasis.*

---

pathophysiology *(noun)*

The study of how disease processes affect the body's normal functions.

- *Students must understand the pathophysiology of heart failure.*
- *The lecture covered the pathophysiology of asthma.*

---

prophylaxis *(noun)*

Action taken to prevent disease, especially by medical means.

- *Travelers often take malaria prophylaxis before visiting high-risk areas.*
- *Antibiotics may be given as surgical prophylaxis.*

---

iatrogenic *(adjective)*

Caused unintentionally by medical treatment or examination.

- *The infection was iatrogenic, resulting from a contaminated instrument.*
- *Iatrogenic harm is a serious concern in hospitals.*

---

nosocomial *(adjective)*

Acquired in a hospital, especially of an infection.

- *Nosocomial infections remain a major challenge for healthcare systems.*
- *Strict hygiene reduces nosocomial transmission.*

sequela *(noun)*

A condition that is the consequence of a previous disease or injury.

- *Chronic fatigue was a sequela of the viral infection.*
- *Surgeons warned of possible neurological sequelae.*

remission *(noun)*

A temporary or permanent decrease or disappearance of the signs of a disease.

- *The cancer has been in remission for three years.*
- *Symptoms returned after a brief remission.*

phenotype *(noun)*

The observable characteristics of an organism resulting from the interaction of its genes with the environment.

- *Eye color is part of a person's phenotype.*
- *Identical twins can show different phenotypes if environments differ.*

spirituous *(adjective)*

Containing or of the nature of alcohol.

- *Spirituous liquors.*
- *A "spirituous" approach may work better in this case.*

spring squill *(noun)*

European scilla with small blue or purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spring squill."*
- *The article explained what "spring squill" means with a simple example.*

squill *(noun)*

An Old World plant of the genus Scilla having narrow basal leaves and pink or blue or white racemose flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "squill" to mean an old world plant of the genus scilla having....*
- *The article explained what "squill" means with a simple example.*

starlights *(noun)*

The light of the stars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starlights."*
- *He looked up "starlights" because he had never seen it before.*

statures *(noun)*

High level of respect gained by impressive development or achievement.

- *The article explained what "statures" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "statures" to mean high level of respect gained by impressive....*

stellas *(noun)*

United States minimalist painter (born in 1936).

- *He looked up "stellas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stellas."*

stonecrop *(noun)*

Any of various northern temperate plants of the genus Sedum having fleshy leaves and red or yellow or white flowers.

- *They discussed "stonecrop" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stonecrop."*

stonecrop family *(noun)*

Succulent shrubs and herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stonecrop family."*
- *He looked up "stonecrop family" because he had never seen it before.*

striver *(noun)*

Someone who works as hard as a slave.

- *The article explained what "striver" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "striver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

submucosa *(noun)*

The connective tissue beneath mucous membrane.

- *In class, the teacher used "submucosa" to mean the connective tissue beneath mucous membrane.*
- *They discussed "submucosa" during the group presentation.*

---

sumos *(noun)*

A Japanese form of wrestling; you lose if you are forced out of a small ring or if any part of your body (other than your feet) touches the ground.

- *The article explained what "sumos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sumos."*

---

superfamilies *(noun)*

(biology) a taxonomic group ranking below an order but above a family.

- *The article explained what "superfamilies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superfamilies" to mean (biology) a taxonomic group ranking below an order....*

---

suppliants *(noun)*

One praying humbly for something.

- *The article explained what "suppliants" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suppliants."*

---

surreys *(noun)*

A county in southeastern England on the Thames.

- *They discussed "surreys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "surreys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

systemized *(verb)*

Arrange according to a system or reduce to a system.

- *Can you use "systemized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "systemized" and when to wait.*

---

tablespoonfuls *(noun)*

As much as a tablespoon will hold.

- *The article explained what "tablespoonfuls" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tablespoonfuls" to mean as much as a tablespoon will hold.*

---

tagamet *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Tagamet) used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tagamet."*
- *They discussed "tagamet" during the group presentation.*

---

taklamakan desert *(noun)*

A desert in western China.

- *Understanding "taklamakan desert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "taklamakan desert" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tallish *(adjective)*

Somewhat tall.

- *The speaker chose "tallish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "tallish"? Explain why.*

---

teeths *(noun)*

The kind and number and arrangement of teeth (collectively) in a person or animal.

- *They discussed "teeths" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "teeths" to mean the kind and number and arrangement of teeth....*

---

terrestrially *(adverb)*

To a land environment.

- *Terrestrially adapted.*
- *Terrestrially changeable.*

---

tertian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a tonal system based on major thirds.

- *A tertian tonal system.*
- *Tertian fever.*

---

thimbleful *(noun)*

As much as a thimble will hold.

- *In class, the teacher used "thimbleful" to mean as much as a thimble will hold.*
- *They discussed "thimbleful" during the group presentation.*

---

thms *(noun)*

A master's degree in theology.

- *In class, the teacher used "thms" to mean a master's degree in theology.*
- *The article explained what "thms" means with a simple example.*

---

thorniest *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *Would you call this situation "thorniest"? Explain why.*
- *A "thorniest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thunderheads *(noun)*

A rounded projecting mass of a cumulus cloud with shining edges; often appears before a thunderstorm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thunderheads."*
- *They discussed "thunderheads" during the group presentation.*

---

tigresses *(noun)*

A female tiger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tigresses."*
- *He looked up "tigresses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tilapia nilotica *(noun)*

Important food fish of the Nile and other rivers of Africa and Asia Minor.

- *The article explained what "tilapia nilotica" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tilapia nilotica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tithed *(verb)*

Pay a tenth of one's income, especially to the church.

- *The church was tithed.*
- *The wool was tithed.*

---

tocharian *(noun)*

A branch of the Indo-European language family that originated in central Asia during the first millennium A.D.

- *They discussed "tocharian" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tocharian" to mean a branch of the indo-european language family that....*

---

toddies *(noun)*

A mixed drink made of liquor and water with sugar and spices and served hot.

- *He looked up "toddies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toddies."*

---

toilsome *(adjective)*

Characterized by effort to the point of exhaustion; especially physical effort.

- *It is useful to describe something as "toilsome" when it is characterized by effort to the point of exhaustion;...*
- *The speaker chose "toilsome" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tranquillizers *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *The article explained what "tranquillizers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tranquillizers" during the group presentation.*

---

transparence *(noun)*

The quality of being clear and transparent.

- *Understanding "transparence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transparence."*

---

triazolam *(noun)*

A form of benzodiazepine (trade name Halcion) frequently prescribed as a sleeping pill; usually given to people who have trouble falling asleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triazolam."*
- *They discussed "triazolam" during the group presentation.*

---

tricyclics *(noun)*

An antidepressant drug that acts by blocking the reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin and thus making more of those substances available to act on receptors in the brain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricyclics."*
- *Understanding "tricyclics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

triers *(noun)*

One (as a judge) who examines and settles a case.

- *They discussed "triers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "triers" means with a simple example.*

---

tripes *(verb)*

Put in motion or move to act.

- *In everyday English, people use "tripes" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "tripes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tropically *(adverb)*

In a tropical manner.

- *It was tropically hot in the greenhouse.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "tropically" in the final chapter.*

---

turbofans *(noun)*

An airplane propelled by a fanjet engine.

- *Understanding "turbofans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turbofans" to mean an airplane propelled by a fanjet engine.*

---

turkomans *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Turkoman.

- *In class, the teacher used "turkomans" to mean the turkic language spoken by the turkoman.*
- *The article explained what "turkomans" means with a simple example.*

---

tyrannous *(adjective)*

Marked by unjust severity or arbitrary behavior.

- *Tyrannous disregard of human rights.*
- *The speaker chose "tyrannous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

umbilicals *(noun)*

Membranous duct connecting the fetus with the placenta.

- *They discussed “umbilicals” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “umbilicals” because he had never seen it before.*

---

uncombed *(adjective)*

(of hair) not combed.

- *He was unwashed and uncombed with his clothes half buttoned.*
- *A “uncombed” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unhand *(verb)*

Remove the hand from.

- *She tried to use “unhand” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “unhand” when talking about this idea.*

---

unionise *(verb)*

Recruit for a union or organize into a union.

- *The coach explained when to use “unionise” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “unionise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unpresidential *(adjective)*

Not presidential.

- *Very unpresidential behavior.*
- *A “unpresidential” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unratified *(adjective)*

Lacking legal authority.

- *The unratified Equal Right Amendment.*
- *A “unratified” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unworried *(adjective)*

Free of trouble and worry and care.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unworried.”*
- *Would you call this situation “unworried”? Explain why.*

---

upbraiding *(noun)*

A severe scolding.

- *They discussed “upbraiding” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “upbraiding” because he had never seen it before.*

---

uprightly *(adverb)*

In an honorable manner.

- *Place “uprightly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “uprightly” naturally.*

---

ureas *(noun)*

The chief solid component of mammalian urine; synthesized from ammonia and carbon dioxide and used as fertilizer and in animal feed and in plastics.

- *He looked up “ureas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “ureas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

urgencies *(noun)*

An urgent situation calling for prompt action.

- *I’ll be there, barring any urgencies.*
- *They discussed “urgencies” during the group presentation.*

---

vaccinates *(verb)*

Perform vaccinations or produce immunity in by inoculation.

- *Can you use “vaccinates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “vaccinates” when talking about this idea.*

van bogaert encephalitis *(noun)*

A rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by the measles virus and occurring primarily in children and young adults; death usually occurs within three years; characterized by primary measles infection before the age of two years.

- *Understanding "van bogaert encephalitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "van bogaert encephalitis" during the group presentation.*

ventral placentation *(noun)*

With ovules borne on the wall along the ventral suture of a simple ovary.

- *Understanding "ventral placentation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ventral placentation" means with a simple example.*

vesical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a bladder (especially the urinary bladder).

- *A "vesical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vesical" when it is of or relating to a bladder (especially the urinary....*

vesical vein *(noun)*

Veins that drain the vesical plexus and join the internal iliac veins.

- *The article explained what "vesical vein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vesical vein" to mean veins that drain the vesical plexus and join the....*

viscus *(noun)*

A main organ that is situated inside the body.

- *The article explained what "viscus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viscus" to mean a main organ that is situated inside the body.*

vulpes fulva *(noun)*

New World fox; often considered the same species as the Old World fox.

- *The article explained what "vulpes fulva" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vulpes fulva" during the group presentation.*

walter ralegh *(noun)*

English courtier (a favorite of Elizabeth I) who tried to colonize Virginia; introduced potatoes and tobacco to England (1552-1618).

- *In class, the teacher used "walter ralegh" to mean english courtier (a favorite of elizabeth i) who....*
- *The article explained what "walter ralegh" means with a simple example.*

waner *(adjective)*

(of light) lacking in intensity or brightness; dim or feeble.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "waner."*
- *Would you call this situation "waner"? Explain why.*

west tocharian *(noun)*

A dialect of Tocharian.

- *Understanding "west tocharian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west tocharian."*

willinger *(adjective)*

Disposed or inclined toward.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "willinger."*
- *Students compared "willinger" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

woodcarvings *(noun)*

A carving created by carving wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "woodcarvings" to mean a carving created by carving wood.*
- *He looked up "woodcarvings" because he had never seen it before.*

xizang *(noun)*

An autonomous region of the Peoples Republic of China; located in the Himalayas.

- *The article explained what "xizang" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xizang."*

---

yucca baccata *(noun)*

Tall yucca of the southwestern United States and Mexico having a woody stem and stiff swordlike pointed leaves and a large cluster of white flowers.

- *Understanding "yucca baccata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yucca baccata" means with a simple example.*

---

zib *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 exbibytes or 2^70 bytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zib."*
- *He looked up "zib" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zori *(noun)*

A sandal attached to the foot by a thong over the toes.

- *Understanding "zori" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "zori" during the group presentation.*

---

zoysia japonica *(noun)*

Lawn grass common in China and Japan; grown also in United States.

- *He looked up "zoysia japonica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zoysia japonica."*

---

abettor *(noun)*

One who helps or encourages or incites another.

- *The article explained what "abettor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "abettor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acipenser *(noun)*

Type genus of the Acipenseridae: sturgeons.

- *In class, the teacher used "acipenser" to mean type genus of the acipenseridae: sturgeons.*
- *The article explained what "acipenser" means with a simple example.*

---

adulteries *(noun)*

Extramarital sex that willfully and maliciously interferes with marriage relations.

- *In class, the teacher used "adulteries" to mean extramarital sex that willfully and maliciously....*
- *The article explained what "adulteries" means with a simple example.*

---

aelius donatus *(noun)*

Roman grammarian whose textbook on Latin grammar was used throughout the Middle Ages (fourth century).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aelius donatus."*
- *Understanding "aelius donatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aetiological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical study of causation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aetiological."*
- *Would you call this situation "aetiological"? Explain why.*

---

alpinism *(noun)*

Mountain climbing (not restricted to the Alps).

- *The article explained what "alpinism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alpinism" to mean mountain climbing (not restricted to the alps).*

---

amidship *(adverb)*

At or near or toward the center of a ship.

- *In the late 19th century, engines were placed in front, amidships, and at the rear.*

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “amidship” naturally.*

---

amoss *(noun)*

An Old Testament book telling Amos’s prophecies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “amoss.”*
- *The article explained what “amoss” means with a simple example.*

---

analogize *(verb)*

Make an analogy.

- *Learners should practice how to use “analogize” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “analogize” when talking about this idea.*

---

aner *(adjective)*

Used of a single unit or thing; not two or more.

- *Would you call this situation “aner”? Explain why.*
- *A “aner” approach may work better in this case.*

---

angiosarcoma *(noun)*

A rare malignant neoplasm arising from vascular tissue; usually occurs in the breast and skin and is believed to originate from the endothelial cells of blood vessels.

- *Understanding “angiosarcoma” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “angiosarcoma” means with a simple example.*

---

anthropomorphised *(verb)*

Ascribe human features to something.

- *The coach explained when to use “anthropomorphised” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “anthropomorphised” until he saw an example.*

---

apathetically *(adverb)*

In an apathetic manner.

- *She behaves apathetically these days.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “apathetically” naturally.*

---

aquatints *(noun)*

An etching made by a process that makes it resemble a water color.

- *Understanding “aquatints” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aquatints.”*

---

arabists *(noun)*

A scholar who specializes in Arab languages and culture.

- *They discussed “arabists” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “arabists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asplenium nidus *(noun)*

Tropical Old World or Australian epiphytic fern frequently forming tufts in tree crotches.

- *They discussed “asplenium nidus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “asplenium nidus” to mean tropical old world or australian epiphytic fern....*

---

atarax *(noun)*

A drug (trade names Atarax and Vistaril) used as a tranquilizer to treat anxiety and motion sickness.

- *They discussed “atarax” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “atarax” because he had never seen it before.*

---

autogiro *(noun)*

An aircraft that is supported in flight by unpowered rotating horizontal wings (or blades); forward propulsion is provided by a conventional propeller.

- *He looked up “autogiro” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “autogiro” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

autonomies *(noun)*

Immunity from arbitrary exercise of authority: political independence.

- *In class, the teacher used "autonomies" to mean immunity from arbitrary exercise of authority:....*
- *He looked up "autonomies" because he had never seen it before.*

aviate *(verb)*

Operate an airplane.

- *The coach explained when to use "aviate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "aviate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bacchante *(noun)*

(classical mythology) a priestess or votary of Bacchus.

- *The article explained what "bacchante" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bacchante" to mean (classical mythology) a priestess or votary of bacchus.*

backstay *(noun)*

A stay that supports the back of something.

- *He looked up "backstay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backstay."*

balloonists *(noun)*

Someone who flies a balloon.

- *In class, the teacher used "balloonists" to mean someone who flies a balloon.*
- *The article explained what "balloonists" means with a simple example.*

bandoneon *(noun)*

A type of concertina popular in South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "bandoneon" to mean a type of concertina popular in south america.*
- *They discussed "bandoneon" during the group presentation.*

basal placentation *(noun)*

Where one or few ovules develop at the base of a simple or compound ovary.

- *They discussed "basal placentation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basal placentation."*

bastardize *(verb)*

Change something so that its value declines; for example, art forms.

- *In everyday English, people use "bastardize" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bastardize" until he saw an example.*

battle of lule burgas *(noun)*

The principal battle of the Balkan Wars (1912); Bulgarian forces defeated the Turks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of lule burgas."*
- *He looked up "battle of lule burgas" because he had never seen it before.*

bedwetter *(noun)*

Someone suffering from enuresis; someone who urinates while asleep in bed.

- *In class, the teacher used "bedwetter" to mean someone suffering from enuresis; someone who....*
- *The article explained what "bedwetter" means with a simple example.*

bidens coronata *(noun)*

North American bur marigold with large flowers.

- *He looked up "bidens coronata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bidens coronata" during the group presentation.*

birthrights *(noun)*

A right or privilege that you are entitled to at birth.

- *In class, the teacher used "birthrights" to mean a right or privilege that you are entitled to at birth.*
- *The article explained what "birthrights" means with a simple example.*

---

bitchier *(adjective)*

Marked by or arising from malice.

- *Would you call this situation "bitchier"? Explain why.*
- *A "bitchier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bogy *(noun)*

An unidentified (and possibly enemy) aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bogy."*
- *He looked up "bogy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bondman *(noun)*

A male bound to serve without wages.

- *The article explained what "bondman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bondman" during the group presentation.*

---

boulevardier *(noun)*

A visitor of a city boulevard (especially in Paris).

- *In class, the teacher used "boulevardier" to mean a visitor of a city boulevard (especially in paris).*
- *The article explained what "boulevardier" means with a simple example.*

---

braceros *(noun)*

A Mexican laborer who worked in the United States on farms and railroads in order to ease labor shortages during World War II.

- *The article explained what "braceros" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "braceros" to mean a mexican laborer who worked in the united states....*

---

brama *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bramidae.

- *They discussed "brama" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "brama" means with a simple example.*

---

brassica oleracea capitata *(noun)*

Any of various cultivated cabbage plants having a short thick stalk and large compact head of edible usually green leaves.

- *The article explained what "brassica oleracea capitata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brassica oleracea capitata" to mean any of various cultivated cabbage plants having a....*

---

briskets *(noun)*

A cut of meat from the breast or lower chest especially of beef.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "briskets."*
- *Understanding "briskets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brooked *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *The coach explained when to use "brooked" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "brooked" in real sentences.*

---

bryophyte *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the division Bryophyta.

- *Understanding "bryophyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bryophyte" means with a simple example.*

---

bugaboos *(noun)*

An imaginary monster used to frighten children.

- *He looked up "bugaboos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bugaboos."*

buoyantly *(adverb)*

In a cheerfully buoyant manner.

- *We accepted the opportunity buoyantly.*
- *Using "buoyantly" can make your explanation more exact.*

caeca *(noun)*

The cavity in which the large intestine begins and into which the ileum opens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caeca."*
- *He looked up "caeca" because he had never seen it before.*

caffein *(noun)*

A bitter alkaloid found in coffee and tea that is responsible for their stimulating effects.

- *Understanding "caffein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caffein."*

caffein addict *(noun)*

Someone addicted to caffeine.

- *The article explained what "caffein addict" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "caffein addict" during the group presentation.*

caffein addiction *(noun)*

An addiction to caffein.

- *They discussed "caffein addiction" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caffein addiction" because he had never seen it before.*

campanula glomerata *(noun)*

Bellflower of Europe to temperate Asia having dense spikes of violet-blue to white flowers.

- *Understanding "campanula glomerata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "campanula glomerata" because he had never seen it before.*

candlemass *(noun)*

Feast day commemorating the presentation of Christ in the temple; a quarter day in Scotland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candlemass."*
- *Understanding "candlemass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capsicum frutescens *(noun)*

Plant bearing very hot medium-sized oblong red peppers; grown principally in the Gulf Coast states for production of hot sauce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capsicum frutescens."*
- *He looked up "capsicum frutescens" because he had never seen it before.*

catalogers *(noun)*

A librarian who classifies publication according to a categorial system.

- *They discussed "catalogers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "catalogers" because he had never seen it before.*

centrioles *(noun)*

One of a pair of small cylindrical cell organelles near the nucleus in animal cells; composed of nine triplet microtubules and form the asters during mitosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "centrioles" to mean one of a pair of small cylindrical cell organelles....*
- *Understanding "centrioles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chadar *(noun)*

A cloth used as a head covering (and veil and shawl) by Muslim and Hindu women.

- *They discussed "chadar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chadar" because he had never seen it before.*

chassidim *(noun)*

A sect of Orthodox Jews that arose out of a pietistic movement originating in eastern Europe in the second half of the 18th century; a sect that follows the Mosaic law strictly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chassidim."*
- *They discussed "chassidim" during the group presentation.*

---

cheves *(noun)*

A professional cook.

- *Understanding "cheves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cheves" means with a simple example.*

---

childbirths *(noun)*

The parturition process in human beings; having a baby; the process of giving birth to a child.

- *He looked up "childbirths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "childbirths."*

---

chokecherry *(noun)*

A common wild cherry of eastern North America having small bitter black berries favored by birds.

- *They discussed "chokecherry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chokecherry" means with a simple example.*

---

chokecherry tree *(noun)*

A common wild cherry of eastern North America having small bitter black berries favored by birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chokecherry tree."*
- *They discussed "chokecherry tree" during the group presentation.*

---

chromes *(noun)*

Another word for chromium when it is used in dyes or pigments.

- *The article explained what "chromes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chromes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chrysanthemum frutescens *(noun)*

Perennial subshrub of the Canary Islands having usually pale yellow daisylike flowers; often included in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *In class, the teacher used "chrysanthemum frutescens" to mean perennial subshrub of the canary islands having....*
- *They discussed "chrysanthemum frutescens" during the group presentation.*

---

churching *(verb)*

Perform a special church rite or service for.

- *Can you use "churching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "churching" and when to wait.*

---

chylomicrons *(noun)*

A microscopic particle of triglycerides produced in the intestines during digestion; in the bloodstream they release their fatty acids into the blood.

- *He looked up "chylomicrons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chylomicrons" during the group presentation.*

---

coastlands *(noun)*

Land in a coastal area.

- *In class, the teacher used "coastlands" to mean land in a coastal area.*
- *They discussed "coastlands" during the group presentation.*

---

coatis *(noun)*

Omnivorous mammal of Central America and South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coatis."*
- *He looked up "coatis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coconspirators *(noun)*

A member of a conspiracy.

- *They discussed "coconspirators" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coconspirators."*

---

colorizing *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *She tried to use "colorizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "colorizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

common rorqual *(noun)*

Large flat-headed whalebone whale having deep furrows along the throat; of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *The article explained what "common rorqual" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "common rorqual" during the group presentation.*

---

comported *(verb)*

Behave in a certain manner.

- *Can you use "comported" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "comported" and when to wait.*

---

congeneric *(noun)*

An animal or plant that bears a relationship to another (as related by common descent or by membership in the same genus).

- *The article explained what "congeneric" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "congeneric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

convalesced *(verb)*

Get over an illness or shock.

- *Can you use "convalesced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "convalesced" until he saw an example.*

---

converso *(noun)*

(medieval Spain and Portugal) a Jew or Moor who professed to convert to Christianity in order to avoid persecution or expulsion.

- *The article explained what "converso" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "converso" to mean (medieval spain and portugal) a jew or moor who....*

---

corrigenda *(noun)*

A list of printing errors in a book along with their corrections.

- *He looked up "corrigenda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "corrigenda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cosigning *(verb)*

Sign and endorse (another person's signature), as for a loan.

- *Can you use "cosigning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "cosigning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

coverlets *(noun)*

A decorative bedspread (usually quilted).

- *They discussed "coverlets" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coverlets" to mean a decorative bedspread (usually quilted).*

---

cretinism *(noun)*

Severe hypothyroidism resulting in physical and mental stunting.

- *Understanding "cretinism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cretinism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cryptanalyst *(noun)*

Decoder skilled in the analysis of codes and cryptograms.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryptanalyst" to mean decoder skilled in the analysis of codes and....*
- *The article explained what "cryptanalyst" means with a simple example.*

---

cryptogamic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cryptogam.

- *Students compared "cryptogamic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cryptogamic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

crystallite *(noun)*

Any of numerous minute rudimentary crystalline bodies of unknown composition found in glassy igneous rock.

- *In class, the teacher used "crystallite" to mean any of numerous minute rudimentary crystalline....*
- *Understanding "crystallite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cucurbita pepo *(noun)*

A coarse vine widely cultivated for its large pulpy round orange fruit with firm orange skin and numerous seeds; subspecies of Cucurbita pepo include the summer squashes and a few autumn squashes.

- *Understanding "cucurbita pepo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cucurbita pepo" to mean a coarse vine widely cultivated for its large pulpy....*

---

cupric sulphate *(noun)*

A copper salt made by the action of sulfuric acid on copper oxide.

- *In class, the teacher used "cupric sulphate" to mean a copper salt made by the action of sulfuric acid....*
- *They discussed "cupric sulphate" during the group presentation.*

---

currawong *(noun)*

Bluish black fruit-eating bird with a bell-like call.

- *In class, the teacher used "currawong" to mean bluish black fruit-eating bird with a bell-like call.*
- *The article explained what "currawong" means with a simple example.*

---

cuspid *(noun)*

One of the four pointed conical teeth (two in each jaw) located between the incisors and the premolars.

- *In class, the teacher used "cuspid" to mean one of the four pointed conical teeth (two in each....*
- *They discussed "cuspid" during the group presentation.*

---

dacoity *(noun)*

Robbery by a gang of armed dacoits.

- *They discussed "dacoity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacoity."*

---

dalis *(noun)*

Surrealist Spanish painter (1904-1989).

- *The article explained what "dalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dalis" during the group presentation.*

---

decarboxylated *(verb)*

Remove a carboxyl group from (a chemical compound).

- *The compound decarboxylated.*
- *Can you use "decarboxylated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

decrescendo *(noun)*

(music) a gradual decrease in loudness.

- *They discussed "decrescendo" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "decrescendo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desmodium *(noun)*

Beggarweed; tick trefoil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desmodium."*
- *The article explained what "desmodium" means with a simple example.*

---

despoliation *(noun)*

The act of stripping and taking by force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "despoliation."*
- *Understanding "despoliation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

detents *(noun)*

A hinged catch that fits into a notch of a ratchet to move a wheel forward or prevent it from moving backward.

- *The article explained what "detents" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "detents" to mean a hinged catch that fits into a notch of a ratchet....*

---

didelphis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Didelphidae.

- *Understanding "didelphis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "didelphis" to mean type genus of the family didelphidae.*

---

digitaria *(noun)*

Crab grass; finger grass.

- *In class, the teacher used "digitaria" to mean crab grass; finger grass.*
- *He looked up "digitaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diospyros virginiana *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of dry woodlands in the southern and eastern United States bearing yellow or orange very astringent fruit that is edible when fully ripe.

- *In class, the teacher used "diospyros virginiana" to mean medium-sized tree of dry woodlands in the southern....*
- *Understanding "diospyros virginiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dipteran *(noun)*

Insects having usually a single pair of functional wings (anterior pair) with the posterior pair reduced to small knobbed structures and mouth parts adapted for sucking or lapping or piercing.

- *The article explained what "dipteran" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dipteran" during the group presentation.*

---

disruptively *(adverb)*

In a disruptive manner.

- *He answered "disruptively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "disruptively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

disseminators *(noun)*

Someone who spreads the news.

- *The article explained what "disseminators" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "disseminators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

doxazosin *(noun)*

An antihypertensive drug (trade name Cardura) that works by relaxing blood vessels so that blood passes through them more easily; it is also used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doxazosin."*
- *Understanding "doxazosin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drabness *(noun)*

Having a drab or dowdy quality; lacking stylishness or elegance.

- *He looked up "drabness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drabness."*

---

dribblers *(noun)*

A basketball player who is dribbling the ball to advance it.

- *They discussed "dribblers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dribblers" to mean a basketball player who is dribbling the ball to....*

---

echium *(noun)*

A genus of bristly herbs and shrubs of the family Boraginaceae.

- *They discussed "echium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "echium" means with a simple example.*

eddas *(noun)*

Either of two distinct works in Old Icelandic dating from the late 13th century and consisting of 34 mythological and heroic ballads composed between 800 and 1200; the primary source for Scandinavian mythology.

- *The article explained what "eddas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "eddas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

editorialist *(noun)*

A journalist who writes editorials.

- *The article explained what "editorialist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "editorialist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elands *(noun)*

Either of two large African antelopes of the genus Taurotragus having short spirally twisted horns in both sexes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elands."*
- *Understanding "elands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electroencephalographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an electroencephalograph.

- *The speaker chose "electroencephalographic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "electroencephalographic."*

elint *(noun)*

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic radiations from foreign sources (other than radioactive sources).

- *In class, the teacher used "elint" to mean intelligence derived from electromagnetic....*
- *Understanding "elint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

elodea *(noun)*

Submerged freshwater perennials.

- *In class, the teacher used "elodea" to mean submerged freshwater perennials.*
- *They discussed "elodea" during the group presentation.*

empyreal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the sky or heavens.

- *A "empyreal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "empyreal" when it is of or relating to the sky or heavens.*

encrustation *(noun)*

A hard outer layer that covers something.

- *The article explained what "encrustation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encrustation" to mean a hard outer layer that covers something.*

energises *(verb)*

Raise to a higher energy level.

- *He did not know how to use "energises" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "energises" when talking about this idea.*

enjoyer *(noun)*

A person who delights in having or using or experiencing something.

- *Understanding "enjoyer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "enjoyer" because he had never seen it before.*

enterotoxin *(noun)*

A cytotoxin specific for the cells of the intestinal mucosa.

- *The article explained what "enterotoxin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "enterotoxin" during the group presentation.*

entr'acte *(noun)*

The interlude between two acts of a play.

- *They discussed "entr'acte" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entr'acte" to mean the interlude between two acts of a play.*

---

etymologist *(noun)*

A lexicographer who specializes in etymology.

- *He looked up "etymologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "etymologist" during the group presentation.*

---

exculpation *(noun)*

A defense of some offensive behavior or some failure to keep a promise etc.

- *Understanding "exculpation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exculpation."*

---

falangist *(noun)*

A Spanish member of General Franco's political party.

- *They discussed "falangist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "falangist" to mean a spanish member of general franco's political party.*

---

faustus socinus *(noun)*

Italian theologian who argued against Trinitarianism (1539-1604).

- *They discussed "faustus socinus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faustus socinus" to mean italian theologian who argued against....*

---

felids *(noun)*

Any of various lithe-bodied roundheaded fissiped mammals, many with retractile claws.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felids."*
- *Understanding "felids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

femtoseconds *(noun)*

One quadrillionth (10^-15) of a second; one thousandth of a picosecond.

- *In class, the teacher used "femtoseconds" to mean one quadrillionth (10^-15) of a second; one....*
- *Understanding "femtoseconds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

firelighters *(noun)*

(a piece of) a substance that burns easily and can be used to start a coal or coke fire.

- *He looked up "firelighters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firelighters."*

---

flatboat *(noun)*

A flatbottom boat for carrying heavy loads (especially on canals).

- *They discussed "flatboat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "flatboat" means with a simple example.*

---

forepaws *(noun)*

Front paw; analogous to the human hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forepaws."*
- *Understanding "forepaws" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foreperson *(noun)*

The presiding member of the jury and the one who speaks on their behalf.

- *They discussed "foreperson" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "foreperson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

formica sanguinea *(noun)*

Slave-making ant widely distributed over the northern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "formica sanguinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "formica sanguinea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foulard *(noun)*

A light plain-weave or twill-weave silk or silklike fabric (usually with a printed design).

- *They discussed "foulard" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foulard."*

---

free central placentation *(noun)*

Where ovules develop on a central column in a compound ovary lacking septa or with septa at base only.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "free central placentation."*
- *They discussed "free central placentation" during the group presentation.*

---

fridtjof nansen *(noun)*

Norwegian explorer of the Arctic and director of the League of Nations relief program for refugees of World War I (1861-1930).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fridtjof nansen."*
- *Understanding "fridtjof nansen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frighted *(verb)*

Cause fear in.

- *He did not know how to use "frighted" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "frighted" when talking about this idea.*

---

frostings *(noun)*

A flavored sugar topping used to coat and decorate cakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frostings."*
- *Understanding "frostings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fugacity *(noun)*

The tendency of a gas to expand or escape.

- *Understanding "fugacity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fugacity" to mean the tendency of a gas to expand or escape.*

---

fuller's teasel *(noun)*

Similar to the common teasel and similarly used; widespread in Europe and North Africa and western Asia; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "fuller's teasel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fuller's teasel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

furthermost *(adjective)*

(comparatives of 'far') most remote in space or time or order.

- *Don't go beyond the farthermost (or furthermost) tree.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "furthermost."*

---

gaged *(verb)*

Struggle for breath; have insufficient oxygen intake.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gaged" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gaged" when talking about this idea.*

---

gangling *(adjective)*

Tall and thin and having long slender limbs.

- *A gangling teenager.*
- *A "gangling" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gatecrashers *(noun)*

Someone who gets in (to a party) without an invitation or without paying.

- *He looked up "gatecrashers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gatecrashers" during the group presentation.*

---

gavels *(noun)*

A small mallet used by a presiding officer or a judge.

- *In class, the teacher used "gavels" to mean a small mallet used by a presiding officer or a judge.*
- *He looked up "gavels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus acipenser *(noun)*

Type genus of the Acipenseridae: sturgeons.

- *Understanding "genus acipenser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus acipenser" during the group presentation.*

---

genus brama *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bramidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus brama."*
- *He looked up "genus brama" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus desmodium *(noun)*

Beggarweed; tick trefoil.

- *The article explained what "genus desmodium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus desmodium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus didelphis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Didelphidae.

- *He looked up "genus didelphis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus didelphis."*

---

genus digitaria *(noun)*

Crab grass; finger grass.

- *Understanding "genus digitaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus digitaria" to mean crab grass; finger grass.*

---

genus echium *(noun)*

A genus of bristly herbs and shrubs of the family Boraginaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus echium."*
- *He looked up "genus echium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus elodea *(noun)*

Submerged freshwater perennials.

- *Understanding "genus elodea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus elodea."*

---

genus hieracium *(noun)*

Large genus of perennial hairy herbs of Europe to western Asia to northwestern Africa and North America; few are ornamental; often considered congeneric with Pilosella.

- *They discussed "genus hieracium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hieracium."*

---

genus paeonia *(noun)*

Peonies: herbaceous or shrubby plants having showy flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus paeonia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus paeonia" to mean peonies: herbaceous or shrubby plants having showy....*

---

genus paranthropus *(noun)*

Former classification for Australopithecus robustus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus paranthropus."*
- *The article explained what "genus paranthropus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus stachys *(noun)*

Large genus of usually woolly or hairy herbs or subshrubs or shrubs; temperate eastern hemisphere; tropical Australasia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus stachys."*
- *He looked up "genus stachys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus streptocarpus *(noun)*

Large genus of usually stemless African or Asian herbs: Cape primrose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus streptocarpus."*
- *The article explained what "genus streptocarpus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus volvox *(noun)*

Type genus of the Volvocaceae; minute pale green flagellates occurring in tiny spherical colonies; minute flagella rotate the colony about an axis.

- *He looked up "genus volvox" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus volvox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gerontocracy *(noun)*

A political system governed by old men.

- *In class, the teacher used "gerontocracy" to mean a political system governed by old men.*
- *The article explained what "gerontocracy" means with a simple example.*

---

gershwins *(noun)*

United States lyricist who frequently collaborated with his brother George Gershwin (1896-1983).

- *Understanding "gershwins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gershwins."*

---

gibraltarians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Gibraltar.

- *They discussed "gibraltarians" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gibraltarians."*

---

girths *(noun)*

The distance around a person's body.

- *The article explained what "girths" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girths."*

---

goghs *(noun)*

Dutch Post-impressionist painter noted for his use of color (1853-1890).

- *Understanding "goghs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goghs."*

---

granular pearlite *(noun)*

If steel or iron cool very slowly the cementite may occur in globules instead of in layers.

- *In class, the teacher used "granular pearlite" to mean if steel or iron cool very slowly the cementite may....*
- *The article explained what "granular pearlite" means with a simple example.*

---

greasiest *(adjective)*

Containing an unusual amount of grease or oil.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "greasiest."*
- *The speaker chose "greasiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

greenbelts *(noun)*

A belt of parks or rural land surrounding a town or city.

- *They discussed "greenbelts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "greenbelts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greisen *(noun)*

A granitic rock composed of quartz and mica.

- *They discussed "greisen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greisen."*

griddled *(verb)*

Cook on a griddle.

- *In everyday English, people use "griddled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "griddled" in real sentences.*

gwydion *(noun)*

Celtic sky god; a magician; giver of arts and civilization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gwydion."*
- *They discussed "gwydion" during the group presentation.*

handsprings *(noun)*

An acrobatic feat in which a person goes from a standing position to a handstand and back again.

- *The article explained what "handsprings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "handsprings" during the group presentation.*

hans christian oersted *(noun)*

Danish physicist (1777-1851).

- *They discussed "hans christian oersted" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hans christian oersted" to mean danish physicist (1777-1851).*

hardhearted *(adjective)*

Devoid of feeling for others.

- *Would you call this situation "hardhearted"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "hardhearted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

harum-scarum *(noun)*

A reckless impetuous irresponsible person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harum-scarum."*
- *The article explained what "harum-scarum" means with a simple example.*

hegemonies *(noun)*

The dominance or leadership of one social group or nation over others.

- *He looked up "hegemonies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hegemonies."*

hemerocallis flava *(noun)*

A day lily with yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "hemerocallis flava" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemerocallis flava."*

hexapod *(noun)*

An animal having six feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexapod."*
- *He looked up "hexapod" because he had never seen it before.*

hieracium *(noun)*

Large genus of perennial hairy herbs of Europe to western Asia to northwestern Africa and North America; few are ornamental; often considered congeneric with Pilosella.

- *The article explained what "hieracium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hieracium" to mean large genus of perennial hairy herbs of europe to....*

hipbones *(noun)*

Large flaring bone forming one half of the pelvis; made up of the ilium and ischium and pubis.

- *He looked up "hipbones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hipbones" during the group presentation.*

hippolyte jean giraudoux *(noun)*

French novelist and dramatist whose plays were reinterpretations of Greek myths (1882-1944).

- *He looked up "hippolyte jean giraudoux" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hippolyte jean giraudoux" to mean french novelist and dramatist whose plays were....*

---

homeliness *(noun)*

An appearance that is not attractive or beautiful.

- *Fine clothes could not conceal the girl's homeliness.*
- *They discussed "homeliness" during the group presentation.*

---

hominoid *(noun)*

A primate of the superfamily Hominoidea.

- *The article explained what "hominoid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hominoid" during the group presentation.*

---

horsetails *(noun)*

Perennial rushlike flowerless herbs with jointed hollow stems and narrow toothlike leaves that spread by creeping rhizomes; tend to become weedy; common in northern hemisphere; some in Africa and South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "horsetails" to mean perennial rushlike flowerless herbs with jointed....*
- *The article explained what "horsetails" means with a simple example.*

---

hortatory *(adjective)*

Giving strong encouragement.

- *Would you call this situation "hortatory"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "hortatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hyperborean *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of a people that the ancient Greeks believed lived in a warm and sunny land north of the source of the north wind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperborean."*
- *He looked up "hyperborean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypericum maculatum *(noun)*

European perennial St John's wort; Ireland and France to western Siberia.

- *The article explained what "hypericum maculatum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hypericum maculatum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypopigmentation *(noun)*

Unusual lack of skin color.

- *The article explained what "hypopigmentation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hypopigmentation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypopnea *(noun)*

Slow or shallow breathing.

- *He looked up "hypopnea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypopnea."*

---

iconology *(noun)*

The branch of art history that studies visual images and their symbolic meaning (especially in social or political terms).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iconology."*
- *They discussed "iconology" during the group presentation.*

---

ideations *(noun)*

The process of forming and relating ideas.

- *In class, the teacher used "ideations" to mean the process of forming and relating ideas.*
- *Understanding "ideations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idiolect *(noun)*

The language or speech of one individual at a particular period in life.

- *They discussed "idiolect" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "idiolect" means with a simple example.*

---

igas *(noun)*

One of the most common of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; the chief antibody in the membranes of the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts.

- *In class, the teacher used "igas" to mean one of the most common of the five major classes of....*
- *Understanding "igas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

illumines *(verb)*

Make lighter or brighter.

- *Learners should practice how to use "illumines" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "illumines" until he saw an example.*

---

imbedding *(verb)*

Fix or set securely or deeply.

- *Can you use "imbedding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "imbedding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

imbibes *(verb)*

Take in, also metaphorically.

- *He did not know how to use "imbibes" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "imbibes" and when to wait.*

---

imprecation *(noun)*

The act of calling down a curse that invokes evil (and usually serves as an insult).

- *He suffered the imprecations of the mob.*
- *The article explained what "imprecation" means with a simple example.*

---

indoctrinates *(verb)*

Teach doctrines to; teach uncritically.

- *Can you use "indoctrinates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "indoctrinates" until he saw an example.*

---

ingestions *(noun)*

The process of taking food into the body through the mouth (as by eating).

- *They discussed "ingestions" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ingestions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insertional mutagenesis *(noun)*

(genetics) a mutation caused by the insertion of exogenous DNA into a genome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insertional mutagenesis."*
- *He looked up "insertional mutagenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instructively *(adverb)*

In an informative manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "instructively" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "instructively" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

interrelatedness *(noun)*

Mutual or reciprocal relation or relatedness.

- *Understanding "interrelatedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "interrelatedness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

investitures *(noun)*

The ceremony of installing a new monarch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "investitures."*
- *He looked up "investitures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jacarandas *(noun)*

An important Brazilian timber tree yielding a heavy hard dark-colored wood streaked with black.

- *In class, the teacher used "jacarandas" to mean an important brazilian timber tree yielding a heavy....*
- *He looked up "jacarandas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

king camp gilette *(noun)*

United States inventor and manufacturer who developed the safety razor (1855-1932).

- *In class, the teacher used "king camp gilette" to mean united states inventor and manufacturer who....*
- *The article explained what "king camp gilette" means with a simple example.*

---

klebs-loeffler bacillus *(noun)*

A species of bacterium that causes diphtheria.

- *Understanding "klebs-loeffler bacillus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "klebs-loeffler bacillus" to mean a species of bacterium that causes diphtheria.*

---

klopstock *(noun)*

German poet (1724-1803).

- *Understanding "klopstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klopstock."*

---

knowers *(noun)*

A person who knows or apprehends.

- *The article explained what "knowers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knowers."*

---

kraals *(noun)*

A village of huts for native Africans in southern Africa; usually surrounded by a stockade.

- *Understanding "kraals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kraals" means with a simple example.*

---

labourites *(noun)*

A member of the British Labour Party.

- *Understanding "labourites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "labourites" during the group presentation.*

---

lahars *(noun)*

An avalanche of volcanic water and mud down the slopes of a volcano.

- *They discussed "lahars" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lahars" means with a simple example.*

---

landler *(noun)*

A moderately slow Austrian country dance in triple time; involves spinning and clapping.

- *In class, the teacher used "landler" to mean a moderately slow austrian country dance in triple....*
- *They discussed "landler" during the group presentation.*

---

lesser rorqual *(noun)*

Small finback of coastal waters of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *Understanding "lesser rorqual" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lesser rorqual" to mean small finback of coastal waters of atlantic and pacific.*

---

limbered *(verb)*

Cause to become limber.

- *The violist limbered her wrists before the concert.*
- *She tried to use "limbered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lobelia inflata *(noun)*

North American wild lobelia having small blue flowers and inflated capsules formerly used as an antispasmodic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobelia inflata."*
- *He looked up "lobelia inflata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lobsterman *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is catching lobsters.

- *They discussed "lobsterman" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobsterman."*

---

logrolling *(noun)*

Rotating a log rapidly in the water (as a competitive sport).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logrolling."*
- *Understanding "logrolling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lule burgas *(noun)*

The principal battle of the Balkan Wars (1912); Bulgarian forces defeated the Turks.

- *In class, the teacher used "lule burgas" to mean the principal battle of the balkan wars (1912);....*
- *Understanding "lule burgas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macaca sylvana *(noun)*

Tailless macaque of rocky cliffs and forests of northwestern Africa and Gibraltar.

- *He looked up "macaca sylvana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "macaca sylvana" during the group presentation.*

---

manoeuver *(verb)*

Act in order to achieve a certain goal.

- *Learners should practice how to use "manoeuver" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "manoeuver" until he saw an example.*

---

maravillas *(noun)*

Leafy wildflower having fragrant slender white or pale pink trumpet-shaped flowers; southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "maravillas" to mean leafy wildflower having fragrant slender white or....*
- *They discussed "maravillas" during the group presentation.*

---

marginal placentation *(noun)*

With ovules borne on the wall along the ventral suture of a simple ovary.

- *The article explained what "marginal placentation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marginal placentation."*

---

martyring *(verb)*

Torture and torment like a martyr.

- *He did not know how to use "martyring" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "martyring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

marut *(noun)*

Any of a group of Hindu storm gods; offspring of Rudra.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marut."*
- *He looked up "marut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

masculinizing *(verb)*

Give a masculine appearance or character to.

- *Can you use "masculinizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "masculinizing" and when to wait.*

---

mazurkas *(noun)*

A Polish national dance in triple time.

- *Understanding "mazurkas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mazurkas" means with a simple example.*

mccarthys *(noun)*

United States satirical novelist and literary critic (1912-1989).

- *Understanding "mccarthys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mccarthys" because he had never seen it before.*

mediterraneans *(noun)*

The largest inland sea; between Europe and Africa and Asia.

- *Understanding "mediterraneans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mediterraneans" to mean the largest inland sea; between europe and africa....*

menorahs *(noun)*

(Judaism) a candelabrum with nine branches; used during the Hanukkah festival.

- *The article explained what "menorahs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "menorahs" to mean (judaism) a candelabrum with nine branches; used....*

micaceous *(adjective)*

Hydrous silicates of or relating to or resembling mica.

- *A "micaceous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "micaceous" when it is hydrous silicates of or relating to or resembling mica.*

microcircuits *(noun)*

A microelectronic computer circuit incorporated into a chip or semiconductor; a whole system rather than a single component.

- *He looked up "microcircuits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microcircuits."*

mileposts *(noun)*

Stone post at side of a road to show distances.

- *Understanding "mileposts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mileposts" during the group presentation.*

miserliness *(noun)*

Total lack of generosity with money.

- *He looked up "miserliness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miserliness."*

mistle thrush *(noun)*

Large European thrush that feeds on mistletoe berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "mistle thrush" to mean large european thrush that feeds on mistletoe berries.*
- *The article explained what "mistle thrush" means with a simple example.*

monetizes *(verb)*

Give legal value to or establish as the legal tender of a country.

- *Learners should practice how to use "monetizes" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "monetizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

mouthes *(verb)*

Articulate silently; form words with the lips only.

- *He did not know how to use "mouthes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mouthes" in real sentences.*

mujahadeen *(noun)*

A military force of Muslim guerilla warriors engaged in a jihad.

- *He looked up "mujahadeen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mujahadeen" to mean a military force of muslim guerilla warriors....*

nasality *(noun)*

A quality of the voice that is produced by nasal resonators.

- *They discussed "nasality" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nasality."*

---

nattily *(adverb)*

In a natty manner; with smartness.

- *It was arranged carefully and nattily.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "nattily" in the final chapter.*

---

nautch *(noun)*

An intricate traditional dance in India performed by professional dancing girls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nautch."*
- *He looked up "nautch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nautch dance *(noun)*

An intricate traditional dance in India performed by professional dancing girls.

- *In class, the teacher used "nautch dance" to mean an intricate traditional dance in india performed....*
- *He looked up "nautch dance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nautch girl *(noun)*

A professional dancing girl in India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nautch girl."*
- *He looked up "nautch girl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nefariously *(adverb)*

In a nefarious manner or to a nefarious degree.

- *Nefariously involved in a conspiracy.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "nefariously" naturally.*

---

negociate *(verb)*

Succeed in passing through, around, or over.

- *The hiker negociated the high mountain pass.*
- *The pianist negociated the difficult runs.*

---

nightjars *(noun)*

Mainly crepuscular or nocturnal nonpasserine birds with mottled greyish-brown plumage and large eyes; feed on insects.

- *He looked up "nightjars" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightjars."*

---

nitrated *(verb)*

Treat with nitric acid, so as to change an organic compound into a nitrate.

- *Can you use "nitrated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "nitrated" until he saw an example.*

---

nominalist *(noun)*

A philosopher who has adopted the doctrine of nominalism.

- *In class, the teacher used "nominalist" to mean a philosopher who has adopted the doctrine of....*
- *The article explained what "nominalist" means with a simple example.*

---

nonconductive *(adjective)*

Not able to conduct heat or electricity or sound.

- *The speaker chose "nonconductive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonconductive."*

---

obligate anaerobe *(noun)*

An organism that cannot grow in the presence of oxygen.

- *Understanding "obligate anaerobe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "obligate anaerobe" to mean an organism that cannot grow in the presence of oxygen.*

---

obnoxiousness *(noun)*

The quality of being hateful.

- *They discussed "obnoxiousness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obnoxiousness."*

---

obstruent *(noun)*

A consonant that is produced with a partial or complete blockage of the airflow from the lungs through the nose or mouth.

- *Understanding "obstruent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "obstruent" means with a simple example.*

---

obstruents *(noun)*

A consonant that is produced with a partial or complete blockage of the airflow from the lungs through the nose or mouth.

- *The article explained what "obstruents" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "obstruents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oersted *(noun)*

The magnetic field strength 1 cm from a unit magnetic pole.

- *Understanding "oersted" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "oersted" means with a simple example.*

---

order rubiales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants of the subclass Asteridae; have opposite leaves and an inferior compound ovary.

- *They discussed "order rubiales" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "order rubiales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ordure *(noun)*

Solid excretory product evacuated from the bowels.

- *The article explained what "ordure" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ordure."*

---

oswalds *(noun)*

United States assassin of President John F. Kennedy (1939-1963).

- *The article explained what "oswalds" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oswalds" during the group presentation.*

---

ouranos *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) god of the heavens; son and husband of Gaea and father of the Titans in ancient mythology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ouranos."*
- *He looked up "ouranos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outfight *(verb)*

To fight better than; get the better of.

- *The coach explained when to use "outfight" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "outfight" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

outplays *(verb)*

Excel or defeat in a game.

- *In everyday English, people use "outplays" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "outplays" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overacted *(verb)*

Exaggerate one's acting.

- *In everyday English, people use "overacted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "overacted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overbear *(verb)*

Contract the abdominal muscles during childbirth to ease delivery.

- *Overbear criticism, protest, or arguments.*
- *She tried to use "overbear" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

paeonia *(noun)*

Peonies: herbaceous or shrubby plants having showy flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paeonia."*
- *He looked up "paeonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

panaceas *(noun)*

Hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases; once sought by the alchemists.

- *In class, the teacher used "panaceas" to mean hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases; once....*
- *They discussed "panaceas" during the group presentation.*

---

pantos *(noun)*

An abbreviation of pantomime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pantos."*
- *Understanding "pantos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

papillons *(noun)*

Small slender toy spaniel with erect ears and a black-spotted brown to white coat.

- *In class, the teacher used "papillons" to mean small slender toy spaniel with erect ears and a....*
- *They discussed "papillons" during the group presentation.*

---

paranthropus *(noun)*

Former classification for Australopithecus robustus.

- *They discussed "paranthropus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paranthropus."*

---

parapsychologists *(noun)*

Someone who studies the evidence for such psychological phenomena as psychokinesis and telepathy and clairvoyance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parapsychologists."*
- *He looked up "parapsychologists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parings *(noun)*

A thin fragment or slice (especially of wood) that has been shaved from something.

- *In class, the teacher used "parings" to mean a thin fragment or slice (especially of wood) that....*
- *The article explained what "parings" means with a simple example.*

---

parodist *(noun)*

Mimics literary or musical style for comic effect.

- *In class, the teacher used "parodist" to mean mimics literary or musical style for comic effect.*
- *Understanding "parodist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patzer *(noun)*

A poor chess player.

- *Understanding "patzer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "patzer" during the group presentation.*

---

peaceniks *(noun)*

Someone who prefers negotiations to armed conflict in the conduct of foreign relations.

- *They discussed "peaceniks" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "peaceniks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pearler *(noun)*

A diver who searches for molluscs containing pearls.

- *The article explained what "pearler" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pearler."*

---

peccadillo *(noun)*

A petty misdeed.

- *Understanding "peccadillo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peccadillo" to mean a petty misdeed.*

---

pennings *(noun)*

The act of creating written works.

- *Understanding "pennings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pennings."*

---

peridium *(noun)*

Outer layer of the spore-bearing organ in many fungi.

- *They discussed "peridium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peridium" to mean outer layer of the spore-bearing organ in many fungi.*

---

philippic *(noun)*

A speech of violent denunciation.

- *Understanding "philippic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "philippic" during the group presentation.*

---

placentation *(noun)*

The formation of the placenta in the uterus.

- *He looked up "placentation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "placentation" to mean the formation of the placenta in the uterus.*

---

platanus occidentalis *(noun)*

Very large spreading plane tree of eastern and central North America to Mexico.

- *He looked up "platanus occidentalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platanus occidentalis."*

---

poltroon *(noun)*

An abject coward.

- *They discussed "poltroon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poltroon" to mean an abject coward.*

---

polyanthus *(noun)*

Florists' primroses; considered a complex hybrid derived from oxlip, cowslip, and common primrose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyanthus."*
- *Understanding "polyanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ponys *(noun)*

An informal term for a racehorse.

- *They discussed "ponys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ponys."*

---

powderpuff *(noun)*

A soft spherical object made from fluffy fibers; for applying powder to the skin.

- *He looked up "powderpuff" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "powderpuff."*

---

preventatives *(noun)*

An agent or device intended to prevent conception.

- *The doctor recommended several preventatives.*
- *Understanding "preventatives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prevue *(noun)*

An advertisement consisting of short scenes from a motion picture that will appear in the near future.

- *The article explained what "prevue" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prevue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

primaquine *(noun)*

Synthetic antimalarial drug.

- *The article explained what "primaquine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "primaquine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

primula auricula *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered primrose native to Alps; commonly cultivated.

- *He looked up "primula auricula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primula auricula."*

procuress *(noun)*

A woman pimp.

- *Understanding "procuress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "procuress" means with a simple example.*

prodigals *(noun)*

A recklessly extravagant consumer.

- *They discussed "prodigals" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prodigals" means with a simple example.*

propounds *(verb)*

Put forward, as of an idea.

- *Learners should practice how to use "propounds" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "propounds" and when to wait.*

protract *(verb)*

Lengthen in time; cause to be or last longer.

- *In everyday English, people use "protract" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "protract" in real sentences.*

provitamin *(noun)*

Vitamin precursor; a substance that is converted into a vitamin in animal tissues.

- *They discussed "provitamin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "provitamin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

provitamin a *(noun)*

An orange isomer of an unsaturated hydrocarbon found in many plants; is converted into vitamin A in the liver.

- *Understanding "provitamin a" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "provitamin a."*

prows *(noun)*

Front part of a vessel or aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prows."*
- *Understanding "prows" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prys *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prys" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "prys" and when to wait.*

pseudopod *(noun)*

Temporary outgrowth used by some microorganisms as an organ of feeding or locomotion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pseudopod.”*
- *They discussed “pseudopod” during the group presentation.*

---

pseudopodia *(noun)*

Temporary outgrowth used by some microorganisms as an organ of feeding or locomotion.

- *They discussed “pseudopodia” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “pseudopodia” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pteridophytes *(noun)*

Plants having vascular tissue and reproducing by spores.

- *In class, the teacher used “pteridophytes” to mean plants having vascular tissue and reproducing by spores.*
- *They discussed “pteridophytes” during the group presentation.*

---

pullouts *(noun)*

To break off a military action with an enemy.

- *He looked up “pullouts” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pullouts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulverise *(verb)*

Make into a powder by breaking up or cause to become dust.

- *Can you use “pulverise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “pulverise” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pulverizes *(verb)*

Make into a powder by breaking up or cause to become dust.

- *In everyday English, people use “pulverizes” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “pulverizes” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

purveyed *(verb)*

Supply with provisions.

- *She tried to use “purveyed” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “purveyed” and when to wait.*

---

qara qum *(noun)*

A desert in Turkmenistan to the south of the Aral Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used “qara qum” to mean a desert in turkmenistan to the south of the aral sea.*
- *He looked up “qara qum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

quacker *(adjective)*

Medically unqualified.

- *Students compared “quacker” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “quacker.”*

---

quartzites *(noun)*

Hard metamorphic rock consisting essentially of interlocking quartz crystals.

- *In class, the teacher used “quartzites” to mean hard metamorphic rock consisting essentially of....*
- *The article explained what “quartzites” means with a simple example.*

---

rabbiting *(verb)*

Hunt rabbits.

- *The coach explained when to use “rabbiting” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “rabbiting” until he saw an example.*

---

rappels *(verb)*

Lower oneself with a rope coiled around the body from a mountainside.

- *In everyday English, people use “rappels” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “rappels” in real sentences.*

rareness *(noun)*

Noteworthy scarcity.

- *The article explained what "rareness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rareness."*

ras tafari *(noun)*

Emperor of Ethiopia; worshipped by Rastafarians (1892-1975).

- *They discussed "ras tafari" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ras tafari."*

rascality *(noun)*

The trait of indulging in disreputable pranks.

- *In class, the teacher used "rascality" to mean the trait of indulging in disreputable pranks.*
- *He looked up "rascality" because he had never seen it before.*

rebelliously *(adverb)*

In a rebellious manner.

- *He rejected her words rebelliously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "rebelliously" in the final chapter.*

recidivists *(noun)*

Someone who lapses into previous undesirable patterns of behavior.

- *They discussed "recidivists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recidivists" to mean someone who lapses into previous undesirable....*

reconquering *(verb)*

Conquer anew.

- *She tried to use "reconquering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reconquering" when talking about this idea.*

recusancy *(noun)*

Refusal to submit to established authority; originally the refusal of Roman Catholics to attend services of the Church of England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recusancy."*
- *He looked up "recusancy" because he had never seen it before.*

redtail *(noun)*

Dark brown American hawk species having a reddish-brown tail.

- *The article explained what "redtail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "redtail" to mean dark brown american hawk species having a....*

risinger *(adjective)*

Advancing or becoming higher or greater in degree or value or status.

- *The speaker chose "risinger" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "risinger."*

riving *(verb)*

Separate or cut with a tool, such as a sharp instrument.

- *Can you use "riving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "riving" and when to wait.*

rorqual *(noun)*

Any of several baleen whales of the family Balaenopteridae having longitudinal grooves on the throat and a small pointed dorsal fin.

- *In class, the teacher used "rorqual" to mean any of several baleen whales of the family....*
- *The article explained what "rorqual" means with a simple example.*

roughen *(verb)*

Make rough or rougher.

- *Roughen the surfaces so they will stick to each other.*
- *The coach explained when to use "roughen" and when to wait.*

---

rowdier *(adjective)*

Disturbing the public peace; loud and rough.

- *Would you call this situation "rowdier"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "rowdier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rubiales *(noun)*

An order of dicotyledonous plants of the subclass Asteridae; have opposite leaves and an inferior compound ovary.

- *The article explained what "rubiales" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rubiales" during the group presentation.*

---

sacredly *(adverb)*

By religion.

- *Using "sacredly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sacredly" in the final chapter.*

---

sahibs *(noun)*

Formerly a term of respect for important white Europeans in colonial India; used after the name.

- *He looked up "sahibs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sahibs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salmo trutta *(noun)*

Speckled trout of European rivers; introduced in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "salmo trutta" to mean speckled trout of european rivers; introduced in....*
- *They discussed "salmo trutta" during the group presentation.*

---

saltation *(noun)*

A light, self-propelled movement upwards or forwards.

- *The article explained what "saltation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "saltation" during the group presentation.*

---

saronic gulf *(noun)*

A gulf of the Aegean on the southeastern coast of Greece.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saronic gulf."*
- *He looked up "saronic gulf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sarracenia purpurea *(noun)*

Perennial bog herb having dark red flowers and decumbent broadly winged pitchers forming a rosette; of northeastern North America and naturalized in Europe especially Ireland.

- *The article explained what "sarracenia purpurea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sarracenia purpurea" during the group presentation.*

---

sassier *(adjective)*

Improperly forward or bold.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sassier" when it is improperly forward or bold.*
- *Students compared "sassier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

scaremonger *(noun)*

A person who spreads frightening rumors and stirs up trouble.

- *He looked up "scaremonger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scaremonger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scarpered *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *He did not know how to use "scarpered" until he saw an example.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "scarpered" in real sentences.*

---

scenically *(adverb)*

With respect to stage scenery.

- *Scenically stunning.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "scenically" naturally.*

---

schoolrooms *(noun)*

A room in a school where lessons take place.

- *Understanding "schoolrooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "schoolrooms" means with a simple example.*

---

seawards *(adverb)*

In the direction of the sea.

- *He answered "seawards," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "seawards" in the final chapter.*

---

seegers *(noun)*

United States poet killed in World War I (1888-1916).

- *In class, the teacher used "seegers" to mean united states poet killed in world war i (1888-1916).*
- *Understanding "seegers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

semilunar cartilage *(noun)*

(anatomy) a disk of cartilage that serves as a cushion between the ends of bones that meet at a joint.

- *He looked up "semilunar cartilage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semilunar cartilage."*

---

servitudes *(noun)*

State of subjection to an owner or master or forced labor imposed as punishment.

- *He looked up "servitudes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "servitudes" to mean state of subjection to an owner or master or forced....*

---

shabbier *(adjective)*

Showing signs of wear and tear.

- *Students compared "shabbier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "shabbier" when it is showing signs of wear and tear.*

---

shelleys *(noun)*

Englishman and romantic poet (1792-1822).

- *The article explained what "shelleys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shelleys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shellings *(noun)*

The heavy fire of artillery to saturate an area rather than hit a specific target.

- *The article explained what "shellings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shellings" to mean the heavy fire of artillery to saturate an area....*

---

sherbets *(noun)*

A frozen dessert made primarily of fruit juice and sugar, but also containing milk or egg-white or gelatin.

- *In class, the teacher used "sherbets" to mean a frozen dessert made primarily of fruit juice and....*
- *The article explained what "sherbets" means with a simple example.*

---

shylocks *(noun)*

A merciless usurer in a play by Shakespeare.

- *He looked up "shylocks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shylocks."*

---

sleepyheads *(noun)*

A sleepy person.

- *They discussed "sleepyheads" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sleepyheads" means with a simple example.*

---

slingbacks *(noun)*

A shoe that has a strap that wraps around the heel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slingbacks."*
- *The article explained what "slingbacks" means with a simple example.*

---

smarm *(noun)*

Excessive but superficial compliments given with affected charm.

- *He looked up "smarm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "smarm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smarta *(noun)*

One of a group of brahmans who uphold nonsectarian orthodoxy according to the Vedanta school of Hinduism.

- *In class, the teacher used "smarta" to mean one of a group of brahmans who uphold nonsectarian....*
- *They discussed "smarta" during the group presentation.*

---

smilax aspera *(noun)*

Creeping or climbing evergreen having spiny zigzag stems with shiny leaves and racemes of pale-green flowers; Canary Islands to southern Europe and Ethiopia and India.

- *Understanding "smilax aspera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "smilax aspera" during the group presentation.*

---

solicitously *(adverb)*

In a concerned and solicitous manner.

- *'Don't you feel well?' his mother asked solicitously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "solicitously" in the final chapter.*

---

sorb *(verb)*

Take up a liquid or a gas either by adsorption or by absorption.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sorb" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "sorb" until he saw an example.*

---

sorb apple *(noun)*

Medium-sized European tree resembling the rowan but bearing edible fruit.

- *He looked up "sorb apple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorb apple."*

---

sorb apple tree *(noun)*

Medium-sized European tree resembling the rowan but bearing edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "sorb apple tree" to mean medium-sized european tree resembling the rowan but....*
- *The article explained what "sorb apple tree" means with a simple example.*

---

spermatozoon *(noun)*

The male reproductive cell; the male gamete.

- *The article explained what "spermatozoon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spermatozoon" to mean the male reproductive cell; the male gamete.*

---

spinsterhood *(noun)*

The state of being a spinster (usually an elderly unmarried woman).

- *In class, the teacher used "spinsterhood" to mean the state of being a spinster (usually an elderly....*
- *The article explained what "spinsterhood" means with a simple example.*

---

splays *(noun)*

An outward bevel around a door or window that makes it seem larger.

- *Understanding "splays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "splays" means with a simple example.*

---

squeakers *(noun)*

Any artifact that makes a squeaking sound when used.

- *Those sneakers are squeakers.*
- *Understanding "squeakers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squelches *(verb)*

To compress with violence, out of natural shape or condition.

- *Can you use "squelches" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "squelches" and when to wait.*

---

stachys *(noun)*

Large genus of usually woolly or hairy herbs or subshrubs or shrubs; temperate eastern hemisphere; tropical Australasia.

- *They discussed "stachys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stachys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stagy *(adjective)*

Having characteristics of the stage especially an artificial and mannered quality.

- *Stagy heroics.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stagy" when it is having characteristics of the stage especially an....*

---

stevensons *(noun)*

United States politician and diplomat (1900-1968).

- *Understanding "stevensons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "stevensons" during the group presentation.*

---

stingiest *(adjective)*

Deficient in amount or quality or extent.

- *Would you call this situation "stingiest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stingiest."*

---

stinking horehound *(noun)*

Ill-smelling European herb with rugose leaves and whorls of dark purple flowers.

- *The article explained what "stinking horehound" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stinking horehound" during the group presentation.*

---

stoneflies *(noun)*

Primitive winged insect with a flattened body; used as bait by fishermen; aquatic gilled larvae are carnivorous and live beneath stones.

- *He looked up "stoneflies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stoneflies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

streptocarpus *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Streptocarpus having leaves in a basal rosette and flowers like primroses.

- *They discussed "streptocarpus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "streptocarpus."*

---

styes *(noun)*

An infection of the sebaceous gland of the eyelid.

- *He looked up "styes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "styes."*

---

sulfadiazine *(noun)*

A sulfa drug used in treating meningitis and pneumonia and other infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfadiazine."*
- *They discussed "sulfadiazine" during the group presentation.*

sunbursts *(noun)*

A sudden emergence of the sun from behind clouds.

- *The article explained what "sunbursts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sunbursts."*

supersensitive *(adjective)*

Having an allergy or peculiar or excessive susceptibility (especially to a specific factor).

- *The speaker chose "supersensitive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "supersensitive" approach may work better in this case.*

suppurating *(verb)*

Cause to ripen and discharge pus.

- *Learners should practice how to use "suppurating" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "suppurating" until he saw an example.*

suppurating sore *(noun)*

A sore that has become inflamed and formed pus.

- *They discussed "suppurating sore" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "suppurating sore" because he had never seen it before.*

suppurative *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by suppuration.

- *It is useful to describe something as "suppurative" when it is relating to or characterized by suppuration.*
- *The speaker chose "suppurative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

surpassingly *(adverb)*

To a surpassing degree.

- *She was a surpassingly beautiful woman.*
- *He answered "surpassingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

surtout *(noun)*

A man's overcoat in the style of a frock coat.

- *Understanding "surtout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surtout."*

sympathectomy *(noun)*

Surgical interruption of a nerve pathway in the sympathetic nervous system.

- *The article explained what "sympathectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sympathectomy" to mean surgical interruption of a nerve pathway in the....*

thornier *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *A "thornier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "thornier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

thunderclaps *(noun)*

A single sharp crash of thunder.

- *The article explained what "thunderclaps" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thunderclaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thwacking *(verb)*

Deliver a hard blow to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "thwacking" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "thwacking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

topiaries *(noun)*

A garden having shrubs clipped or trimmed into decorative shapes especially of animals.

- *He looked up "topiaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "topiaries" during the group presentation.*

---

towpaths *(noun)*

A path along a canal or river used by animals towing boats.

- *Understanding "towpaths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "towpaths" to mean a path along a canal or river used by animals....*

---

translocates *(verb)*

Move from one place to another, especially of wild animals.

- *In everyday English, people use "translocates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "translocates" in real sentences.*

---

trichrome *(adjective)*

Having or involving three colors.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trichrome."*
- *Students compared "trichrome" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trinitrotoluene *(noun)*

Explosive consisting of a yellow crystalline compound that is a flammable toxic derivative of toluene.

- *They discussed "trinitrotoluene" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trinitrotoluene" means with a simple example.*

---

troupers *(noun)*

An actor who travels around the country presenting plays.

- *In class, the teacher used "troupers" to mean an actor who travels around the country presenting....*
- *Understanding "troupers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tuxtla gutierrez *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tuxtla gutierrez."*
- *They discussed "tuxtla gutierrez" during the group presentation.*

---

twiddles *(noun)*

A series of small (usually idle) twists or turns.

- *In class, the teacher used "twiddles" to mean a series of small (usually idle) twists or turns.*
- *The article explained what "twiddles" means with a simple example.*

---

twopenny-halfpenny *(adjective)*

Of trifling worth.

- *Would you call this situation "twopenny-halfpenny"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "twopenny-halfpenny" when it is of trifling worth.*

---

unacceptability *(noun)*

Unsatisfactoriness by virtue of not conforming to approved standards.

- *They discussed "unacceptability" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unacceptability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

underachieve *(verb)*

Perform less well or with less success than expected.

- *John consistently underachieves, although he is very able.*
- *Can you use "underachieve" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

undischarged *(adjective)*

Still capable of exploding or being fired.

- *Undischarged ammunition.*

- *Undischarged debts.*

---

unhooks *(verb)*

Take off a hook.

- *Can you use "unhooks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "unhooks" and when to wait.*

---

unoriginality *(noun)*

The quality of being unoriginal.

- *In class, the teacher used "unoriginality" to mean the quality of being unoriginal.*
- *He looked up "unoriginality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unpracticed *(adjective)*

Not having had extensive practice.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unpracticed" when it is not having had extensive practice.*
- *Would you call this situation "unpracticed"? Explain why.*

---

unsatisfiable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being satisfied.

- *He knew the trap of unsatisfiable longing.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unsatisfiable" when it is not capable of being satisfied.*

---

uptakes *(noun)*

A process of taking up or using up or consuming.

- *The article explained what "uptakes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "uptakes" during the group presentation.*

---

utricle *(noun)*

A small pouch into which the semicircular canals open.

- *He looked up "utricle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utricle."*

---

venturesome *(adjective)*

Disposed to venture or take risks.

- *A venturesome investor.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "venturesome."*

---

versing *(verb)*

Familiarize through thorough study or experience.

- *The coach explained when to use "versing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "versing" until he saw an example.*

---

vertebrata *(noun)*

Fishes; amphibians; reptiles; birds; mammals.

- *He looked up "vertebrata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vertebrata" to mean fishes; amphibians; reptiles; birds; mammals.*

---

vichyssoise *(noun)*

A creamy potato soup flavored with leeks and onions; usually served cold.

- *The article explained what "vichyssoise" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vichyssoise" to mean a creamy potato soup flavored with leeks and....*

---

victualler *(noun)*

A supplier of victuals or supplies to an army.

- *The article explained what "victualler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "victualler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

volvox *(noun)*

Type genus of the Volvocaceae; minute pale green flagellates occurring in tiny spherical colonies; minute flagella rotate the colony about an axis.

- *Understanding "volvox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volvox."*

---

voussoirs *(noun)*

Wedge-shaped stone building block used in constructing an arch or vault.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voussoirs."*
- *Understanding "voussoirs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vulcanised *(adjective)*

(used of rubber) treated by a chemical or physical process to improve its properties (hardness and strength and odor and elasticity).

- *Would you call this situation "vulcanised"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vulcanised" when it is (used of rubber) treated by a chemical or physical....*

---

wakens *(verb)*

Cause to become awake or conscious.

- *Can you use "wakens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "wakens" until he saw an example.*

---

wattages *(noun)*

The product of voltage and current.

- *In class, the teacher used "wattages" to mean the product of voltage and current.*
- *The article explained what "wattages" means with a simple example.*

---

western chokecherry *(noun)*

Chokecherry of western United States.

- *The article explained what "western chokecherry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "western chokecherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whorled loosestrife *(noun)*

Common North American yellow-flowered plant.

- *Understanding "whorled loosestrife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "whorled loosestrife" means with a simple example.*

---

wisteria frutescens *(noun)*

An eastern United States native resembling the cultivated Japanese wisteria having pale purple-lilac flowers.

- *Understanding "wisteria frutescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wisteria frutescens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wryneck *(noun)*

An unnatural condition in which the head leans to one side because the neck muscles on that side are contracted.

- *The article explained what "wryneck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wryneck" to mean an unnatural condition in which the head leans to....*

---

zairean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Zaire or its people.

- *Zairean elections.*
- *Would you call this situation "zairean"? Explain why.*

---

zovirax *(noun)*

An oral antiviral drug (trade name Zovirax) used to treat genital herpes; does not cure the disease but relieves the symptoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zovirax."*
- *The article explained what "zovirax" means with a simple example.*

---

abhorring *(verb)*

Find repugnant.

- *She tried to use "abhorring" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "abhorring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

acquirements *(noun)*

An ability that has been acquired by training.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acquirements."*
- *The article explained what "acquirements" means with a simple example.*

---

advancer *(noun)*

Someone who advances.

- *Understanding "advancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advancer."*

---

affixation *(noun)*

The act of attaching or affixing something.

- *The article explained what "affixation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "affixation" during the group presentation.*

---

agnate *(adjective)*

Related on the father's side.

- *It is useful to describe something as "agnate" when it is related on the father's side.*
- *The speaker chose "agnate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

airier *(adjective)*

Not practical or realizable; speculative.

- *It is useful to describe something as "airier" when it is not practical or realizable; speculative.*
- *The speaker chose "airier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

airspeeds *(noun)*

The speed of an aircraft relative to the air in which it is flying.

- *In class, the teacher used "airspeeds" to mean the speed of an aircraft relative to the air in....*
- *Understanding "airspeeds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alabamian *(noun)*

A native or resident of Alabama.

- *In class, the teacher used "alabamian" to mean a native or resident of alabama.*
- *They discussed "alabamian" during the group presentation.*

---

alca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Alcidae comprising solely the razorbill.

- *They discussed "alca" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "alca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aldose *(noun)*

A monosaccharide sugar that contains the aldehyde group or is hemiacetal.

- *Understanding "aldose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aldose" during the group presentation.*

---

alendronate *(noun)*

A tablet (trade name Fosamax) prescribed to prevent or treat osteoporosis in women after menopause.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alendronate."*
- *He looked up "alendronate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpinists *(noun)*

A mountain climber who specializes in difficult climbs.

- *They discussed "alpinists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alpinists" to mean a mountain climber who specializes in difficult climbs.*

andrena *(noun)*

A bee that is a member of the genus Andrena.

- *The article explained what "andrena" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "andrena" to mean a bee that is a member of the genus andrena.*

anguishing *(verb)*

Cause emotional anguish or make miserable.

- *Can you use "anguishing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "anguishing" until he saw an example.*

ankylosaurus *(noun)*

Having the back covered with thick bony plates; thought to have walked with a sprawling gait resembling a lizard's.

- *The article explained what "ankylosaurus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ankylosaurus" to mean having the back covered with thick bony plates;....*

annelida *(noun)*

Segmented worms: earthworms; lugworms; leeches.

- *In class, the teacher used "annelida" to mean segmented worms: earthworms; lugworms; leeches.*
- *They discussed "annelida" during the group presentation.*

antipathetic *(adjective)*

Characterized by antagonism or antipathy.

- *Antipathetic factions within the party.*
- *Antipathetic to new ideas.*

appropriator *(noun)*

Someone who takes for his or her own use (especially without permission).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appropriator."*
- *He looked up "appropriator" because he had never seen it before.*

aptness *(noun)*

A disposition to behave in a certain way.

- *The aptness of iron to rust.*
- *The phrase had considerable aptness.*

aquilegia canadensis *(noun)*

Columbine of eastern North America having long-spurred red flowers.

- *They discussed "aquilegia canadensis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aquilegia canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arcseconds *(noun)*

A 60th part of a minute of arc.

- *They discussed "arcseconds" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arcseconds" because he had never seen it before.*

arioso *(noun)*

(music) a short recitative that is melodic but is not an aria.

- *They discussed "arioso" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arioso" to mean (music) a short recitative that is melodic but is....*

arnica cordifolia *(noun)*

Wildflower with heart-shaped leaves and broad yellow flower heads; of alpine areas west of the Rockies from Alaska to southern California.

- *Understanding "arnica cordifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arnica cordifolia."*

artocarpus *(noun)*

Evergreen Asiatic trees now grown through the tropics: breadfruit; jackfruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "artocarpus" to mean evergreen asiatic trees now grown through the....*
- *He looked up "artocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

askes *(verb)*

Require or ask for as a price or condition.

- *Can you use "askes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "askes" and when to wait.*

---

asklepios *(noun)*

Son of Apollo; a hero and the Roman god of medicine and healing; his daughters were Hygeia and Panacea.

- *They discussed "asklepios" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "asklepios" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aslant *(adverb)*

Over or across in a slanting direction.

- *The sun shone aslant into his face.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "aslant" naturally.*

---

asperities *(noun)*

Something hard to endure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asperities."*
- *Understanding "asperities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assimilative *(adjective)*

Capable of mentally absorbing ; ,.

- *Assimilative processes.*
- *Assimilative capacity of the human mind.*

---

assuages *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *She tried to use "assuages" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "assuages" in real sentences.*

---

autarkic *(adjective)*

Of countries; not relying on imports.

- *It is useful to describe something as "autarkic" when it is of countries; not relying on imports.*
- *Students compared "autarkic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

avocets *(noun)*

Long-legged web-footed black-and-white shorebird with slender upward-curving bill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avocets."*
- *The article explained what "avocets" means with a simple example.*

---

backbend *(noun)*

An acrobatic feat in which the trunk is bent backward from a standing position until the hands touch the floor.

- *In class, the teacher used "backbend" to mean an acrobatic feat in which the trunk is bent....*
- *Understanding "backbend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bailor *(noun)*

The person who delivers personal property (goods or money) in trust to the bailee in a bailment.

- *The article explained what "bailor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bailor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balaenoptera borealis *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than the finback whale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balaenoptera borealis."*

- *He looked up "balaenoptera borealis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bandoliers *(noun)*

A broad cartridge belt worn over the shoulder by soldiers.

- *The article explained what "bandoliers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bandoliers" to mean a broad cartridge belt worn over the shoulder by....*

---

beddings *(noun)*

Material used to provide a bed for animals.

- *He looked up "beddings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beddings" to mean material used to provide a bed for animals.*

---

benison *(noun)*

A spoken blessing.

- *In class, the teacher used "benison" to mean a spoken blessing.*
- *Understanding "benison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

benzylpenicillin *(noun)*

The penicillin that constitutes the principal component of many commercial antibiotics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benzylpenicillin."*
- *He looked up "benzylpenicillin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bhagavadgita *(noun)*

(Hinduism) the sacred 'song of God' composed about 200 BC and incorporated into the Mahabharata (a Sanskrit epic); contains a discussion between Krishna and the Indian hero Arjuna on human nature and the purpose of life.

- *They discussed "bhagavadgita" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bhagavadgita" means with a simple example.*

---

bilharzia *(noun)*

An infestation with or a resulting infection caused by a parasite of the genus Schistosoma; common in the tropics and Far East; symptoms depend on the part of the body infected.

- *Understanding "bilharzia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bilharzia" to mean an infestation with or a resulting infection caused....*

---

bimanual *(adjective)*

Requiring two hands or designed for two people.

- *A machine designed for bimanual operation.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bimanual."*

---

binomials *(noun)*

(mathematics) a quantity expressed as a sum or difference of two terms; a polynomial with two terms.

- *He looked up "binomials" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binomials."*

---

biros *(noun)*

A pen that has a small metal ball as the point of transfer of ink to paper.

- *The article explained what "biros" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "biros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black horehound *(noun)*

Ill-smelling European herb with rugose leaves and whorls of dark purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black horehound."*
- *He looked up "black horehound" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blastula *(noun)*

Early stage of an embryo produced by cleavage of an ovum; a liquid-filled sphere whose wall is composed of a single layer of cells; during this stage (about eight days after fertilization) implantation in the wall of the uterus occurs.

- *He looked up "blastula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blastula" during the group presentation.*

blings *(noun)*

Flashy, ostentatious jewelry.

- *The article explained what "blings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blings" to mean flashy, ostentatious jewelry.*

bodged *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *Can you use "bodged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bodged" and when to wait.*

bodyworks *(noun)*

The work of making or repairing vehicle bodies.

- *In class, the teacher used "bodyworks" to mean the work of making or repairing vehicle bodies.*
- *The article explained what "bodyworks" means with a simple example.*

boorishness *(noun)*

The manner of a rude or insensitive person.

- *They discussed "boorishness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boorishness."*

bowmans *(noun)*

A person who is expert in the use of a bow and arrow.

- *The article explained what "bowmans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bowmans" to mean a person who is expert in the use of a bow and arrow.*

bullnose *(noun)*

A small carpenter's plane with the cutting edge near the front.

- *He looked up "bullnose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullnose."*

bushwhacked *(verb)*

Live in the bush as a fugitive or as a guerilla.

- *In everyday English, people use "bushwhacked" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bushwhacked" in real sentences.*

cairene *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Cairo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cairene."*
- *The article explained what "cairene" means with a simple example.*

cardizem *(noun)*

A calcium blocker (trade name Cardizem) used in treating hypertension or angina or heart failure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardizem."*
- *The article explained what "cardizem" means with a simple example.*

carpals *(noun)*

Any of the eight small bones of the wrist of primates.

- *He looked up "carpals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carpals" to mean any of the eight small bones of the wrist of primates.*

carya ovata *(noun)*

North American hickory having loose grey shaggy bark and edible nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carya ovata."*
- *They discussed "carya ovata" during the group presentation.*

catchword *(noun)*

A favorite saying of a sect or political group.

- *They discussed "catchword" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catchword."*

---

cavorted *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *The coach explained when to use "cavorted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "cavorted" until he saw an example.*

---

cbrs *(noun)*

(cosmology) the cooled remnant of the hot big bang that fills the entire universe and can be observed today with an average temperature of about 2.725 kelvin.

- *In class, the teacher used "cbrs" to mean (cosmology) the cooled remnant of the hot big bang....*
- *The article explained what "cbrs" means with a simple example.*

---

celtis occidentalis *(noun)*

Large deciduous shade tree of southern United States with small deep purple berries.

- *He looked up "celtis occidentalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "celtis occidentalis" to mean large deciduous shade tree of southern united....*

---

cense *(verb)*

Perfume especially with a censer.

- *The coach explained when to use "cense" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "cense" until he saw an example.*

---

centromeric *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the dense specialized portion of a chromosome to which the spindle attaches during mitosis.

- *The speaker chose "centromeric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "centromeric" when it is pertaining to the dense specialized portion of a....*

---

centrosomes *(noun)*

Small region of cytoplasm adjacent to the nucleus; contains the centrioles and serves to organize the microtubules.

- *Understanding "centrosomes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "centrosomes" during the group presentation.*

---

chadic *(noun)*

A family of Afroasiatic tonal languages (mostly two tones) spoken in the regions west and south of Lake Chad in north central Africa.

- *He looked up "chadic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chadic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chadic language *(noun)*

A family of Afroasiatic tonal languages (mostly two tones) spoken in the regions west and south of Lake Chad in north central Africa.

- *Understanding "chadic language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chadic language" during the group presentation.*

---

checkering *(verb)*

Variegate with different colors, shades, or patterns.

- *He did not know how to use "checkering" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "checkering" in real sentences.*

---

chemises *(noun)*

A loose-fitting dress hanging straight from the shoulders without a waist.

- *The article explained what "chemises" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemises" to mean a loose-fitting dress hanging straight from the....*

---

chlamydial *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the sexually transmitted infection or to the parasite.

- *Students compared "chlamydial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “chlamydial.”*

---

choicer *(adjective)*

Appealing to refined taste.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “choicer.”*
- *Students compared “choicer” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

citrus tangelo *(noun)*

Hybrid between grapefruit and mandarin orange; cultivated especially in Florida.

- *He looked up “citrus tangelo” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “citrus tangelo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cleavable *(adjective)*

Capable of being cleaved.

- *The speaker chose “cleavable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cleavable.”*

---

coarsened *(adjective)*

Made coarse or crude by lack of skill.

- *It is useful to describe something as “coarsened” when it is made coarse or crude by lack of skill.*
- *A “coarsened” approach may work better in this case.*

---

coccidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Telosporidia.

- *They discussed “coccidia” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “coccidia” means with a simple example.*

---

columbines *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Aquilegia having irregular showy spurred flowers; north temperate regions especially mountains.

- *They discussed “columbines” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “columbines” to mean a plant of the genus aquilegia having irregular....*

---

common horehound *(noun)*

European aromatic herb with hairy leaves and numerous white flowers in axillary cymes; leaves yield a bitter extract use medicinally and as flavoring.

- *The article explained what “common horehound” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “common horehound” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commutated *(verb)*

Reverse the direction of (an alternating electric current) each half cycle so as to produce a unidirectional current.

- *Can you use “commutated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “commutated” and when to wait.*

---

complaisant *(adjective)*

Showing a cheerful willingness to do favors for others.

- *To close one’s eyes like a complaisant husband whose wife has taken a lover.*
- *The speaker chose “complaisant” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

confucianist *(noun)*

A believer in the teachings of Confucius.

- *Understanding “confucianist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “confucianist.”*

---

conjecturally *(adverb)*

In a manner involving or inclined to conjecture and supposition.

- *Using “conjecturally” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “conjecturally” naturally.*

---

conjurations *(noun)*

An illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.

- *The article explained what "conjurations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conjurations" to mean an illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.*

---

containerships *(noun)*

A cargo ship designed to hold containerized cargoes.

- *Understanding "containerships" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "containerships" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corbetts *(noun)*

United States heavyweight boxing champion (1866-1933).

- *In class, the teacher used "corbetts" to mean united states heavyweight boxing champion (1866-1933).*
- *Understanding "corbetts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cozily *(adverb)*

In a cozy manner.

- *Nestled cozily by the fire.*
- *He answered "cozily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

craftiest *(adjective)*

Marked by skill in deception.

- *A "craftiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "craftiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

creme de fraise *(noun)*

Strawberry-flavored liqueur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creme de fraise."*
- *He looked up "creme de fraise" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cryptomeria japonica *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of Japan and China yielding valuable soft wood.

- *He looked up "cryptomeria japonica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryptomeria japonica."*

---

cucurbitaceae *(noun)*

A family of herbaceous vines (such as cucumber or melon or squash or pumpkin).

- *He looked up "cucurbitaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cucurbitaceae."*

---

cunninghams *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer (born in 1922).

- *The article explained what "cunninghams" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cunninghams" to mean united states dancer and choreographer (born in 1922).*

---

curiosa *(noun)*

Books on strange or unusual subjects (especially erotica).

- *Understanding "curiosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "curiosa" means with a simple example.*

---

cyma recta *(noun)*

A cyma in which the upper section is concave and the lower section is convex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyma recta."*
- *He looked up "cyma recta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

damaraland mole rat *(noun)*

Colonial mole rat of western Africa; similar to naked mole rat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "damaraland mole rat."*
- *They discussed "damaraland mole rat" during the group presentation.*

---

decimalisation *(noun)*

The act of changing to a decimal system.

- *Understanding "decimalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "decimalisation" means with a simple example.*

---

deepfreeze *(noun)*

Electric refrigerator (trade name Deepfreeze) in which food is frozen and stored for long periods of time.

- *They discussed "deepfreeze" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "deepfreeze" means with a simple example.*

---

defectively *(adverb)*

In a defective manner.

- *This machine functions only defectively.*
- *She spoke "defectively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

demagnetization *(noun)*

The process of removing magnetization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demagnetization."*
- *He looked up "demagnetization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

demises *(noun)*

The time when something ends.

- *Understanding "demises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demises."*

---

dentifrice *(noun)*

A substance for cleaning the teeth; applied with a toothbrush.

- *The article explained what "dentifrice" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dentifrice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

developes *(verb)*

Elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses.

- *Can you use "developes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "developes" when talking about this idea.*

---

digitizes *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *Learners should practice how to use "digitizes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "digitizes" and when to wait.*

---

diningroom set *(noun)*

A suite of furniture for the dining room.

- *Understanding "diningroom set" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diningroom set" during the group presentation.*

---

diningroom suite *(noun)*

A suite of furniture for the dining room.

- *Understanding "diningroom suite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diningroom suite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diplegia *(noun)*

Paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of the body.

- *The article explained what "diplegia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diplegia" to mean paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of....*

disassociates *(verb)*

Part; cease or break association with.

- *He did not know how to use "disassociates" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disassociates" and when to wait.*

discoursed *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *In everyday English, people use "discoursed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "discoursed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

discoursing *(verb)*

To consider or examine in speech or writing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "discoursing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "discoursing" when talking about this idea.*

disenchant *(verb)*

Free from enchantment.

- *Can you use "disenchant" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "disenchant" when talking about this idea.*

disinterment *(noun)*

The act of digging something out of the ground (especially a corpse) where it has been buried.

- *In class, the teacher used "disinterment" to mean the act of digging something out of the ground....*
- *He looked up "disinterment" because he had never seen it before.*

dolors *(noun)*

(poetry) painful grief.

- *They discussed "dolors" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dolors."*

doorstops *(noun)*

A stop that keeps open doors from moving.

- *The article explained what "doorstops" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "doorstops" during the group presentation.*

dotterel *(noun)*

Rare plover of upland areas of Eurasia.

- *The article explained what "dotterel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dotterel."*

draculas *(noun)*

Fictional vampire in a gothic horror novel by Bram Stoker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "draculas."*
- *The article explained what "draculas" means with a simple example.*

dreariest *(adjective)*

Lacking in liveliness or charm or surprise.

- *The speaker chose "dreariest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "dreariest"? Explain why.*

drillings *(noun)*

The act of drilling a hole in the earth in the hope of producing petroleum.

- *Understanding "drillings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drillings" means with a simple example.*

duenna *(noun)*

A woman chaperon.

- *They discussed "duenna" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "duenna" means with a simple example.*

---

east chadic *(noun)*

A group of Chadic languages spoken in Chad.

- *The article explained what "east chadic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "east chadic" during the group presentation.*

---

echinus *(noun)*

Ovolo molding between the shaft and the abacus of a Doric column.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "echinus."*
- *Understanding "echinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

effused *(verb)*

Give out or emit (also metaphorically).

- *Effused brine.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "effused" in real sentences.*

---

egberts *(noun)*

King of Wessex whose military victories made Wessex the most powerful kingdom in England (died in 839).

- *He looked up "egberts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egberts."*

---

elsass *(noun)*

A region of northeastern France famous for its wines.

- *The article explained what "elsass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elsass" to mean a region of northeastern france famous for its wines.*

---

elymus *(noun)*

Tall tufted perennial grasses (such as lyme grass or wild rye).

- *They discussed "elymus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "elymus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

embracement *(noun)*

The act of clasping another person in the arms (as in greeting or affection).

- *The article explained what "embracement" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "embracement" during the group presentation.*

---

embroiling *(verb)*

Force into some kind of situation, condition, or course of action.

- *She tried to use "embroiling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "embroiling" and when to wait.*

---

entireties *(noun)*

The state of being total and complete.

- *He looked up "entireties" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "entireties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epicondylitis *(noun)*

Painful inflammation of the muscles and soft tissues around an epicondyle.

- *He looked up "epicondylitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epicondylitis."*

---

epitomes *(noun)*

A standard or typical example.

- *In class, the teacher used "epitomes" to mean a standard or typical example.*

- *Understanding "epitomes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erwinia *(noun)*

Rod-shaped motile bacteria that attack plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erwinia."*
- *Understanding "erwinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erythrina indica *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized thorny tree of tropical Asia and northern Australia having dense clusters of scarlet or crimson flowers and black seeds.

- *He looked up "erythrina indica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythrina indica."*

---

excisions *(noun)*

The omission that is made when an editorial change shortens a written passage.

- *The article explained what "excisions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "excisions" to mean the omission that is made when an editorial change....*

---

exhilarate *(verb)*

Fill with sublime emotion.

- *Can you use "exhilarate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "exhilarate" and when to wait.*

---

expectoration *(noun)*

The process of coughing up and spitting out.

- *The article explained what "expectoration" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "expectoration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

falled *(verb)*

To be given by assignment or distribution.

- *The coach explained when to use "falled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "falled" until he saw an example.*

---

family cucurbitaceae *(noun)*

A family of herbaceous vines (such as cucumber or melon or squash or pumpkin).

- *In class, the teacher used "family cucurbitaceae" to mean a family of herbaceous vines (such as cucumber or....*
- *The article explained what "family cucurbitaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

family rutaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of order Geraniales; have flowers that are divide into four or five parts and usually have a strong scent.

- *He looked up "family rutaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "family rutaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

fauteuil *(noun)*

An upholstered armchair.

- *They discussed "fauteuil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fauteuil" to mean an upholstered armchair.*

---

fauves *(noun)*

A member of a group of French painters who followed fauvism.

- *Understanding "fauves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fauves" to mean a member of a group of french painters who followed....*

---

fervency *(noun)*

Feelings of great warmth and intensity.

- *Understanding "fervency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fervency."*

---

fiancees *(noun)*

A woman who is engaged to be married.

- *Understanding "fiancees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fiancees" to mean a woman who is engaged to be married.*

fireboat *(noun)*

A boat equipped to fight fires on ships or along a waterfront.

- *He looked up "fireboat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fireboat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flubbing *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *Can you use "flubbing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "flubbing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

foliations *(noun)*

The work of coating glass with metal foil.

- *In class, the teacher used "foliations" to mean the work of coating glass with metal foil.*
- *Understanding "foliations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fordable *(adjective)*

Shallow enough to be crossed by walking or riding on an animal or in a vehicle.

- *The stream was fordable.*
- *The speaker chose "fordable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

foreshores *(noun)*

The part of the seashore between the highwater mark and the low-water mark.

- *Understanding "foreshores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "foreshores" means with a simple example.*

forgiver *(noun)*

A person who pardons or forgives or excuses a fault or offense.

- *He looked up "forgiver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forgiver."*

fornicated *(verb)*

Have sex without being married.

- *He did not know how to use "fornicated" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fornicated" when talking about this idea.*

friedmans *(noun)*

United States economist noted as a proponent of monetarism and for his opposition to government intervention in the economy (born in 1912).

- *They discussed "friedmans" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friedmans" to mean united states economist noted as a proponent of....*

fulbe *(noun)*

A member of a pastoral and nomadic people of western Africa; they are traditionally cattle herders of Muslim faith.

- *He looked up "fulbe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fulbe" during the group presentation.*

geebung *(noun)*

Any of numerous shrubs and small trees having hard narrow leaves and long-lasting yellow or white flowers followed by small edible but insipid fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geebung."*
- *He looked up "geebung" because he had never seen it before.*

genus alca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Alcidae comprising solely the razorbill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alca."*
- *They discussed "genus alca" during the group presentation.*

---

genus andrena *(noun)*

A solitary burrowing short-tongued bee.

- *They discussed "genus andrena" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus andrena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ankylosaurus *(noun)*

Armored herbivorous dinosaurs of the Cretaceous.

- *They discussed "genus ankylosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus ankylosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus artocarpus *(noun)*

Evergreen Asiatic trees now grown through the tropics: breadfruit; jackfruit.

- *Understanding "genus artocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus artocarpus" to mean evergreen asiatic trees now grown through the....*

---

genus elymus *(noun)*

Tall tufted perennial grasses (such as lyme grass or wild rye).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus elymus."*
- *They discussed "genus elymus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus erwinia *(noun)*

A genus of bacteria.

- *The article explained what "genus erwinia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus erwinia" to mean a genus of bacteria.*

---

genus santalum *(noun)*

Parasitic trees of Indonesia and Malaysia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus santalum."*
- *The article explained what "genus santalum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus trichophyton *(noun)*

A genus of fungus of the family Moniliaceae; causes ringworm and favus.

- *They discussed "genus trichophyton" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus trichophyton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus valeriana *(noun)*

Genus of widely distributed perennial herbs and some shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus valeriana."*
- *He looked up "genus valeriana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus varanus *(noun)*

Type and sole extant genus of the Varanidae.

- *Understanding "genus varanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus varanus."*

---

gesticulations *(noun)*

A deliberate and vigorous gesture or motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "gesticulations" to mean a deliberate and vigorous gesture or motion.*
- *They discussed "gesticulations" during the group presentation.*

---

ghettoized *(verb)*

Put in a ghetto.

- *The Jews in Eastern Europe were ghettoized.*
- *He did not know how to use "ghettoized" until he saw an example.*

gossiper *(noun)*

A person given to gossiping and divulging personal information about others.

- *In class, the teacher used "gossiper" to mean a person given to gossiping and divulging personal....*
- *The article explained what "gossiper" means with a simple example.*

gritstone *(noun)*

A hard coarse-grained siliceous sandstone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gritstone."*
- *Understanding "gritstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gum labdanum *(noun)*

A dark brown to greenish oleoresin that has a fragrant odor and is used as a fixative in perfumes; obtained as a juice from certain rockroses.

- *The article explained what "gum labdanum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gum labdanum."*

guncotton *(noun)*

A nitric acid ester; used in lacquers and explosives.

- *The article explained what "guncotton" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "guncotton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hareem *(noun)*

Living quarters reserved for wives and concubines and female relatives in a Muslim household.

- *Understanding "hareem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hareem."*

hastiness *(noun)*

Overly eager speed (and possible carelessness).

- *In class, the teacher used "hastiness" to mean overly eager speed (and possible carelessness).*
- *They discussed "hastiness" during the group presentation.*

hawse *(noun)*

The hole that an anchor rope passes through.

- *Understanding "hawse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawse."*

head-shrinker *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in psychiatry.

- *The article explained what "head-shrinker" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "head-shrinker."*

headlocks *(noun)*

A wrestling hold in which the opponent's head is locked between the crook of your elbow and the side of your body.

- *In class, the teacher used "headlocks" to mean a wrestling hold in which the opponent's head is....*
- *He looked up "headlocks" because he had never seen it before.*

hedgers *(noun)*

A gardener who takes care of and trims hedges.

- *In class, the teacher used "hedgers" to mean a gardener who takes care of and trims hedges.*
- *They discussed "hedgers" during the group presentation.*

heimdal *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of dawn and light; guardian of Asgard.

- *He looked up "heimdal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heimdal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heliacal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or near the sun; especially the first rising of a star after and last setting before its invisibility owing to its conjunction with the sun.

- *The heliacal rising of the Dog Star.*
- *The heliacal or Sothic year is determined by the heliacal rising of Sothis (the Egyptian name for the Dog Star).*

---

herpetologists *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies reptiles and amphibians.

- *Understanding "herpetologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "herpetologists" during the group presentation.*

---

highbush cranberry *(noun)*

Deciduous North American shrub or small tree having three-lobed leaves and red berries.

- *Understanding "highbush cranberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "highbush cranberry" to mean deciduous north american shrub or small tree having....*

---

horehound *(noun)*

A candy that is flavored with an extract of the horehound plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "horehound" to mean a candy that is flavored with an extract of the....*
- *He looked up "horehound" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hubbards *(noun)*

A United States writer of science fiction and founder of Scientology (1911-1986).

- *The article explained what "hubbards" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hubbards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humidifying *(verb)*

Make (more) humid.

- *He did not know how to use "humidifying" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "humidifying" and when to wait.*

---

hybridised *(verb)*

Breed animals or plants using parents of different races and varieties.

- *Can you use "hybridised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hybridised" and when to wait.*

---

hypostases *(noun)*

The suppression of a gene by the effect of an unrelated gene.

- *The article explained what "hypostases" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypostases."*

---

idun *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) goddess of spring and wife of Bragi; guarded the apples that kept the gods eternally young.

- *In class, the teacher used "idun" to mean (norse mythology) goddess of spring and wife of....*
- *He looked up "idun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

imide *(noun)*

Any of a class of organic compounds that contain the divalent radical -CONHCO-.

- *He looked up "imide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imide."*

---

improvable *(adjective)*

Susceptible of improvement.

- *A "improvable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "improvable" when it is susceptible of improvement.*

---

incarcerates *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *She tried to use "incarcerates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *In everyday English, people use “incarcerates” when talking about this idea.*

---

instrumentations *(noun)*

The act of providing or using the instruments needed for some implementation.

- *The article explained what “instrumentations” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “instrumentations.”*

---

interventricular foramen *(noun)*

The small opening (on both the right and left sides) that connects the third ventricle in the diencephalon with the lateral ventricle in the cerebral hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “interventricular foramen.”*
- *Understanding “interventricular foramen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ipomoea coccinea *(noun)*

Annual herb having scarlet flowers; the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what “ipomoea coccinea” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ipomoea coccinea” to mean annual herb having scarlet flowers; the eastern....*

---

irradiates *(verb)*

Give spiritual insight to; in religion.

- *She tried to use “irradiates” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “irradiates” and when to wait.*

---

isometries *(noun)*

A one-to-one mapping of one metric space into another metric space that preserves the distances between each pair of points.

- *The isometries of the cube.*
- *In class, the teacher used “isometries” to mean a one-to-one mapping of one metric space into....*

---

ixodes pacificus *(noun)*

A tick that feeds on dusky-footed wood rat and bites humans; principal vector for Lyme disease in western United States especially northern California.

- *The article explained what “ixodes pacificus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ixodes pacificus” during the group presentation.*

---

ixodes ricinus *(noun)*

Parasitic on sheep and cattle as well as humans; can transmit looping ill in sheep (acute viral disease of the nervous system); a vector for Lyme disease spirochete.

- *The article explained what “ixodes ricinus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ixodes ricinus” to mean parasitic on sheep and cattle as well as humans;....*

---

jameses *(noun)*

A New Testament book attributed to Saint James the Apostle.

- *In class, the teacher used “jameses” to mean a new testament book attributed to saint james the....*
- *The article explained what “jameses” means with a simple example.*

---

jargons *(noun)*

A characteristic language of a particular group (as among thieves).

- *In class, the teacher used “jargons” to mean a characteristic language of a particular group (as....*
- *The article explained what “jargons” means with a simple example.*

---

jaunting *(verb)*

Make a trip for pleasure.

- *Learners should practice how to use “jaunting” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “jaunting” when talking about this idea.*

---

jaunting car *(noun)*

An open two-wheeled one-horse cart formerly widely used in Ireland.

- *In class, the teacher used “jaunting car” to mean an open two-wheeled one-horse cart formerly widely....*
- *The article explained what “jaunting car” means with a simple example.*

---

jerkiness *(noun)*

The quality of being spasmodic and irregular.

- *Understanding "jerkiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jerkiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jerries *(noun)*

Offensive term for a person of German descent.

- *In class, the teacher used "jerries" to mean offensive term for a person of german descent.*
- *The article explained what "jerries" means with a simple example.*

---

jolliest *(adjective)*

Full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; - Wordsworth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "jolliest" when it is full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; -....*
- *Would you call this situation "jolliest"? Explain why.*

---

kabbala *(noun)*

An esoteric or occult matter resembling the Kabbalah that is traditionally secret.

- *In class, the teacher used "kabbala" to mean an esoteric or occult matter resembling the....*
- *He looked up "kabbala" because he had never seen it before.*

---

keyer *(adjective)*

Serving as an essential component.

- *Students compared "keyer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "keyer"? Explain why.*

---

labdanum *(noun)*

A soft blackish-brown resinous exudate from various rockroses used in perfumes especially as a fixative.

- *Understanding "labdanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labdanum."*

---

lagunas *(noun)*

A body of water cut off from a larger body by a reef of sand or coral.

- *The article explained what "lagunas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lagunas."*

---

lamplighters *(noun)*

(when gas was used for streetlights) a person who lights and extinguishes streetlights.

- *Understanding "lamplighters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lamplighters" during the group presentation.*

---

lateral epicondylitis *(noun)*

Painful inflammation of the tendon at the outer border of the elbow resulting from overuse of lower arm muscles (as in twisting of the hand).

- *The article explained what "lateral epicondylitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lateral epicondylitis" to mean painful inflammation of the tendon at the outer....*

---

lathyrus pratensis *(noun)*

Scrambling perennial Eurasian wild pea having yellowish flowers and compressed seed pods; cultivated for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lathyrus pratensis."*
- *They discussed "lathyrus pratensis" during the group presentation.*

---

lepus californicus *(noun)*

The common jackrabbit of grasslands and open areas of western United States; has large black-tipped ears and black streak on the tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepus californicus."*
- *The article explained what "lepus californicus" means with a simple example.*

---

lexicology *(noun)*

The branch of linguistics that studies the lexical component of language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lexicology.”*
- *The article explained what “lexicology” means with a simple example.*

---

ligate *(verb)*

Bind with a bandage or ligature.

- *Ligate the artery.*
- *The enzyme ligated.*

---

lindsays *(noun)*

United States playwright who collaborated with Russel Crouse on several musicals (1889-1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lindsays.”*
- *Understanding “lindsays” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

logographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to logograms or logographs.

- *The speaker chose “logographic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “logographic.”*

---

lolitas *(noun)*

A sexually precocious young girl.

- *He looked up “lolitas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lolitas.”*

---

lonicera sempervirens *(noun)*

Evergreen North American honeysuckle vine having coral-red or orange flowers.

- *Understanding “lonicera sempervirens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “lonicera sempervirens” during the group presentation.*

---

luthers *(noun)*

German theologian who led the Reformation; believed that salvation is granted on the basis of faith rather than deeds (1483-1546).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “luthers.”*
- *He looked up “luthers” because he had never seen it before.*

---

luxuriated *(verb)*

Thrive profusely or flourish extensively.

- *In everyday English, people use “luxuriated” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “luxuriated” until he saw an example.*

---

lyceums *(noun)*

A school for students intermediate between elementary school and college; usually grades 9 to 12.

- *Understanding “lyceums” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lyceums” to mean a school for students intermediate between....*

---

magnetisation *(noun)*

The extent or degree to which something is magnetized.

- *The article explained what “magnetisation” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “magnetisation” during the group presentation.*

---

mahatmas *(noun)*

(Hinduism) term of respect for a brahmin sage.

- *He looked up “mahatmas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “mahatmas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malingerer *(noun)*

Someone shirking their duty by feigning illness or incapacity.

- *In class, the teacher used “malingerer” to mean someone shirking their duty by feigning illness or....*
- *He looked up “malingerer” because he had never seen it before.*

manchesters *(noun)*

A city in northwestern England (30 miles to the east of Liverpool); heart of the most densely populated area of England.

- *They discussed "manchesters" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "manchesters" because he had never seen it before.*

massine *(noun)*

French choreographer and ballet dancer (born in Russia) (1895-1979).

- *Understanding "massine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "massine" during the group presentation.*

maurice de vlaminck *(noun)*

French painter and exponent of fauvism (1876-1958).

- *In class, the teacher used "maurice de vlaminck" to mean french painter and exponent of fauvism (1876-1958).*
- *Understanding "maurice de vlaminck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

megaloblastic anemia *(noun)*

Anemia characterized by many large immature and dysfunctional red blood cells (megaloblasts) in the bone marrow; associated with pernicious anemia.

- *Understanding "megaloblastic anemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "megaloblastic anemia" means with a simple example.*

mentholated *(adjective)*

Containing, or impregnated with, menthol.

- *Mentholated cough syrup.*
- *The speaker chose "mentholated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

midis *(noun)*

A standard protocol for communication between electronic musical instruments and computers.

- *In class, the teacher used "midis" to mean a standard protocol for communication between....*
- *The article explained what "midis" means with a simple example.*

milton snavely hershey *(noun)*

United States confectioner and philanthropist who created the model industrial town of Hershey, Pennsylvania; founded an industrial school for orphan boys (1857-1945).

- *The article explained what "milton snavely hershey" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "milton snavely hershey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

miscount *(noun)*

An inaccurate count.

- *In class, the teacher used "miscount" to mean an inaccurate count.*
- *He looked up "miscount" because he had never seen it before.*

misnomers *(noun)*

An incorrect or unsuitable name.

- *They discussed "misnomers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misnomers."*

monacan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Monaco or its people.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monacan."*
- *Students compared "monacan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

moneyman *(noun)*

A person skilled in large scale financial transactions.

- *He looked up "moneyman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moneyman."*

movables *(noun)*

Personal as opposed to real property; any tangible movable property (furniture or domestic animals or a car etc).

- *They discussed "movables" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "movables" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muser *(noun)*

A reflective thinker characterized by quiet contemplation.

- *He looked up "muser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "muser" during the group presentation.*

---

mycobacterium leprae *(noun)*

Cause of leprosy.

- *The article explained what "mycobacterium leprae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mycobacterium leprae" to mean cause of leprosy.*

---

myofibrils *(noun)*

One of many contractile filaments that make up a striated muscle fiber.

- *Understanding "myofibrils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "myofibrils" means with a simple example.*

---

nanus *(noun)*

A person who is markedly small.

- *The article explained what "nanus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nanus" to mean a person who is markedly small.*

---

navys *(noun)*

An organization of military vessels belonging to a country and available for sea warfare.

- *The article explained what "navys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "navys" to mean an organization of military vessels belonging to a....*

---

nebbish *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a timid unfortunate simpleton.

- *They discussed "nebbish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nebbish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nephritic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the kidneys.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nephritic" when it is of or relating to the kidneys.*
- *The speaker chose "nephritic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

neuroethics *(noun)*

The study of ethical implications of treatments for neurological diseases.

- *They discussed "neuroethics" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neuroethics" to mean the study of ethical implications of treatments for....*

---

nonperformance *(noun)*

Failure to act with the prudence that a reasonable person would exercise under the same circumstances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonperformance."*
- *Understanding "nonperformance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonverbally *(adverb)*

Without words.

- *They communicated nonverbally.*
- *She spoke "nonverbally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

noseband *(noun)*

A strap that is the part of a bridle that goes over the animal's nose.

- *Understanding "noseband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "noseband" during the group presentation.*

oker *(adjective)*

Being satisfactory or in satisfactory condition.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oker."*
- *Students compared "oker" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

order coccidia *(noun)*

An order in the subclass Telosporidia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order coccidia."*
- *The article explained what "order coccidia" means with a simple example.*

orography *(noun)*

The science of mountains.

- *The article explained what "orography" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orography."*

otoscope *(noun)*

Medical instrument consisting of a magnifying lens and light; used for examining the external ear (the auditory meatus and especially the tympanic membrane).

- *In class, the teacher used "otoscope" to mean medical instrument consisting of a magnifying lens....*
- *The article explained what "otoscope" means with a simple example.*

oujda *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Morocco near the Algerian border.

- *The article explained what "oujda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oujda" to mean a city in northeastern morocco near the algerian border.*

overexpose *(verb)*

Expose to too much light.

- *The photographic film was overexposed and there is no image.*
- *As a child, I was overexposed to French movies.*

overtaxing *(verb)*

Tax excessively.

- *In everyday English, people use "overtaxing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "overtaxing" until he saw an example.*

oxtails *(noun)*

The skinned tail of cattle; used especially for soups.

- *He looked up "oxtails" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oxtails" to mean the skinned tail of cattle; used especially for soups.*

packinghouse *(noun)*

A building where foodstuffs are processed and packed.

- *They came from an apple packinghouse.*
- *The article explained what "packinghouse" means with a simple example.*

paleoclimatology *(noun)*

The study of the climate of past ages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleoclimatology."*
- *The article explained what "paleoclimatology" means with a simple example.*

palings *(noun)*

A fence made of upright pickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "palings" to mean a fence made of upright pickets.*
- *Understanding "palings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

palpating *(verb)*

Examine (a body part) by palpation.

- *Learners should practice how to use “palpating” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “palpating” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

parboil *(verb)*

Cook (vegetables) briefly.

- *Parboil the beans before freezing them.*
- *Can you use “parboil” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

parleys *(noun)*

A negotiation between enemies.

- *In class, the teacher used “parleys” to mean a negotiation between enemies.*
- *They discussed “parleys” during the group presentation.*

---

patronizingly *(adverb)*

With condescension; in a patronizing manner.

- *He answered “patronizingly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “patronizingly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

pattens *(noun)*

Footwear usually with wooden soles.

- *They discussed “pattens” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “pattens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pearlite *(noun)*

A lamellar mixture of cementite and ferrite formed during the cooling of austenite; a constituent of steel and cast iron.

- *Understanding “pearlite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pearlite” because he had never seen it before.*

---

penetratingly *(adverb)*

With ability to see into deeply.

- *The author treats his subject penetratingly.*
- *Place “penetratingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

perchlorates *(noun)*

A salt of perchloric acid.

- *Understanding “perchlorates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “perchlorates” during the group presentation.*

---

pestilences *(noun)*

A pernicious and malign influence that is hard to get rid of.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pestilences.”*
- *He looked up “pestilences” because he had never seen it before.*

---

phylum echinodermata *(noun)*

Radially symmetrical marine invertebrates including e.g. starfish and sea urchins and sea cucumbers.

- *The article explained what “phylum echinodermata” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phylum echinodermata.”*

---

pinots *(noun)*

Any of several purple or white wine grapes used especially for Burgundies and champagnes.

- *The article explained what “pinots” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pinots” to mean any of several purple or white wine grapes used....*

---

pipal *(noun)*

Fig tree of India noted for great size and longevity; lacks the prop roots of the banyan; regarded as sacred by Buddhists.

- *In class, the teacher used “pipal” to mean fig tree of india noted for great size and....*

- *The article explained what "pipal" means with a simple example.*

---

pipal tree *(noun)*

Fig tree of India noted for great size and longevity; lacks the prop roots of the banyan; regarded as sacred by Buddhists.

- *Understanding "pipal tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pipal tree" means with a simple example.*

---

polyglots *(noun)*

A person who speaks more than one language.

- *The article explained what "polyglots" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "polyglots" during the group presentation.*

---

pommels *(noun)*

An ornament in the shape of a ball on the hilt of a sword or dagger.

- *The article explained what "pommels" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pommels" during the group presentation.*

---

porkchops *(noun)*

Chop cut from a hog.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porkchops."*
- *He looked up "porkchops" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prebendaries *(noun)*

A canon who receives a prebend for serving the church.

- *Understanding "prebendaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prebendaries" means with a simple example.*

---

privily *(adverb)*

Confidentially or in secret.

- *Told her friend privily that she was planning to be married.*
- *Using "privily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

prodrome *(noun)*

An early symptom that a disease is developing or that an attack is about to occur.

- *Understanding "prodrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "prodrome" during the group presentation.*

---

proteinases *(noun)*

Any enzyme that catalyzes the splitting of proteins into smaller peptide fractions and amino acids by a process known as proteolysis.

- *The article explained what "proteinases" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proteinases."*

---

prunus serotina *(noun)*

Large North American wild cherry with round black sour edible fruit.

- *Understanding "prunus serotina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus serotina."*

---

psychopomp *(noun)*

A conductor of souls to the afterworld.

- *Hermes was their psychopomp.*
- *Understanding "psychopomp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

puccinia graminis *(noun)*

Rust fungus that attacks wheat.

- *In class, the teacher used "puccinia graminis" to mean rust fungus that attacks wheat.*
- *The article explained what "puccinia graminis" means with a simple example.*

---

pulchritude *(noun)*

Physical beauty (especially of a woman).

- *They discussed "pulchritude" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulchritude" to mean physical beauty (especially of a woman).*

---

pungently *(adverb)*

With a pungent taste or smell.

- *The soup was pungently flavored.*
- *He wrote pungently about his contemporaries.*

---

purloining *(verb)*

Make off with belongings of others.

- *In everyday English, people use "purloining" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "purloining" until he saw an example.*

---

puttered *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *Can you use "puttered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "puttered" when talking about this idea.*

---

quadrilles *(noun)*

A square dance of 5 or more figures for 4 or more couples.

- *He looked up "quadrilles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quadrilles."*

---

quantizing *(verb)*

Apply quantum theory to; restrict the number of possible values of (a quantity) or states of (a physical entity or system) so that certain variables can assume only certain discrete magnitudes that are integral multiples of a common factor.

- *Learners should practice how to use "quantizing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "quantizing" until he saw an example.*

---

quarterbacked *(verb)*

Play the quarterback.

- *Learners should practice how to use "quarterbacked" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "quarterbacked" when talking about this idea.*

---

radiolysis *(noun)*

Molecular disintegration resulting from radiation.

- *They discussed "radiolysis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "radiolysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

randomizes *(verb)*

Arrange in random order.

- *The coach explained when to use "randomizes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "randomizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rayons *(noun)*

Women's stockings made from a sheer material (nylon or rayon or silk).

- *Understanding "rayons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rayons" means with a simple example.*

---

rearwards *(adverb)*

At or to or toward the back or rear.

- *The narrator describes the scene "rearwards" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "rearwards" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

reconnoitered *(verb)*

Explore, often with the goal of finding something or somebody.

- *Can you use "reconnoitered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reconnoitered" and when to wait.*

---

reconstitutes *(verb)*

Construct or form anew or provide with a new structure.

- *She tried to use "reconstitutes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "reconstitutes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

refurbishes *(verb)*

Make brighter and prettier.

- *The coach explained when to use "refurbishes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "refurbishes" until he saw an example.*

---

remilitarization *(noun)*

The act of militarizing again.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remilitarization."*
- *He looked up "remilitarization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

republishes *(verb)*

Revive (a cancelled will or a libel).

- *She tried to use "republishes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "republishes" in real sentences.*

---

reshooting *(verb)*

Shoot again.

- *The coach explained when to use "reshooting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "reshooting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

revoltingly *(adverb)*

In a disgusting manner or to a disgusting degree.

- *Using "revoltingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "revoltingly" in the final chapter.*

---

rorquals *(noun)*

Any of several baleen whales of the family Balaenopteridae having longitudinal grooves on the throat and a small pointed dorsal fin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rorquals."*
- *They discussed "rorquals" during the group presentation.*

---

rotifer *(noun)*

Minute aquatic multicellular organisms having a ciliated wheel-like organ for feeding and locomotion; constituents of freshwater plankton.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rotifer."*
- *He looked up "rotifer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roughening *(verb)*

Make rough or rougher.

- *The coach explained when to use "roughening" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "roughening" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

roumanian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the country of Romania or its people or languages.

- *Students compared "roumanian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "roumanian."*

---

rutaceae *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of order Geraniales; have flowers that are divide into four or five parts and usually have a strong scent.

- *Understanding "rutaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rutaceae" during the group presentation.*

sanctimoniously *(adverb)*

In a sanctimonious manner.

- *She was sanctimoniously criticizing everybody.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sanctimoniously" in the final chapter.*

sanitisation *(noun)*

Making something sanitary (free of germs) as by sterilizing.

- *In class, the teacher used "sanitisation" to mean making something sanitary (free of germs) as by....*
- *He looked up "sanitisation" because he had never seen it before.*

santalum *(noun)*

Parasitic trees of Indonesia and Malaysia.

- *They discussed "santalum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "santalum."*

santalum album *(noun)*

Parasitic tree of Indonesia and Malaysia having fragrant close-grained yellowish heartwood with insect repelling properties and used, e.g., for making chests.

- *Understanding "santalum album" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santalum album" to mean parasitic tree of indonesia and malaysia having....*

sarcoid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling flesh.

- *The speaker chose "sarcoid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sarcoid" when it is of or relating to or resembling flesh.*

sawhorses *(noun)*

A framework for holding wood that is being sawed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sawhorses."*
- *Understanding "sawhorses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sayes *(verb)*

Have or contain a certain wording or form.

- *In everyday English, people use "sayes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sayes" in real sentences.*

scheelite *(noun)*

A mineral used as an ore of tungsten.

- *Understanding "scheelite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scheelite" to mean a mineral used as an ore of tungsten.*

screes *(noun)*

A sloping mass of loose rocks at the base of a cliff.

- *The article explained what "screes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "screes" during the group presentation.*

secessions *(noun)*

An Austrian school of art and architecture parallel to the French art nouveau in the 1890s.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secessions."*
- *The article explained what "secessions" means with a simple example.*

secularizing *(verb)*

Make secular and draw away from a religious orientation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "secularizing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "secularizing" when talking about this idea.*

segni *(noun)*

(music) a notation written at the beginning or end of a passage that is to be repeated.

- *In class, the teacher used "segni" to mean (music) a notation written at the beginning or end....*
- *The article explained what "segni" means with a simple example.*

---

semilunar *(adjective)*

Resembling the new moon in shape.

- *Students compared "semilunar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "semilunar" approach may work better in this case.*

---

semilunar bone *(noun)*

One of the eight small wrist bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "semilunar bone" to mean one of the eight small wrist bones.*
- *They discussed "semilunar bone" during the group presentation.*

---

semilunar valve *(noun)*

A heart valve with cusps shaped like half-moons; prevents blood from flowing back into the heart.

- *Understanding "semilunar valve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semilunar valve" to mean a heart valve with cusps shaped like half-moons;....*

---

sexagenarian *(adjective)*

Being from 60 to 69 years old.

- *The sexagenarian population is growing.*
- *Students compared "sexagenarian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

shambled *(verb)*

Walk by dragging one's feet.

- *The coach explained when to use "shambled" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shambled" in real sentences.*

---

shamen *(noun)*

In societies practicing shamanism: one acting as a medium between the visible and spirit worlds; practices sorcery for healing or divination.

- *In class, the teacher used "shamen" to mean in societies practicing shamanism: one acting as a....*
- *The article explained what "shamen" means with a simple example.*

---

shirtdress *(noun)*

A dress that is tailored like a shirt and has buttons all the way down the front.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shirtdress."*
- *They discussed "shirtdress" during the group presentation.*

---

sinuously *(adverb)*

In a sinuous manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "sinuously" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "sinuously" naturally.*

---

sitta carolinensis *(noun)*

Bluish-grey nuthatch with black head and white breast; of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "sitta carolinensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sitta carolinensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sketchily *(adverb)*

In a sketchy incomplete manner.

- *He explained sketchily.*
- *The dishes were only sketchily washed.*

---

sluttish *(adjective)*

Casual and unrestrained in sexual behavior.

- *Would you call this situation "sluttish"? Explain why.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sluttish."*

---

softhearted *(adjective)*

Easily moved to pity or sorrow.

- *A softhearted judge.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "softhearted."*

---

soixante-neuf *(noun)*

Oral sex practiced simultaneously by two people.

- *In class, the teacher used "soixante-neuf" to mean oral sex practiced simultaneously by two people.*
- *Understanding "soixante-neuf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soundboards *(noun)*

(music) resonator consisting of a thin board whose vibrations reinforce the sound of the instrument.

- *In class, the teacher used "soundboards" to mean (music) resonator consisting of a thin board whose....*
- *They discussed "soundboards" during the group presentation.*

---

spelunker *(noun)*

A person who explores caves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spelunker."*
- *He looked up "spelunker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sperrys *(noun)*

United States engineer and inventor of the gyrocompass (1860-1930).

- *In class, the teacher used "sperrys" to mean united states engineer and inventor of the....*
- *He looked up "sperrys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spiritualistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or connected with spiritualism.

- *A "spiritualistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spiritualistic."*

---

spritzers *(noun)*

A mixed drink made of wine mixed with a sparkling water.

- *In class, the teacher used "spritzers" to mean a mixed drink made of wine mixed with a sparkling water.*
- *The article explained what "spritzers" means with a simple example.*

---

stodge *(noun)*

Heavy and filling (and usually starchy) food.

- *He looked up "stodge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stodge" during the group presentation.*

---

streptococcus tonsilitis *(noun)*

An infection of the oral pharynx and tonsils by streptococcus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "streptococcus tonsilitis."*
- *He looked up "streptococcus tonsilitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stultified *(verb)*

Deprive of strength or efficiency; make useless or worthless.

- *Their behavior stultified the boss's hard work.*
- *He stultified himself by contradicting himself and being inconsistent.*

---

subprograms *(noun)*

A set sequence of steps, part of larger computer program.

- *They discussed "subprograms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "subprograms" means with a simple example.*

---

subtends *(verb)*

Be opposite to; of angles and sides, in geometry.

- *She tried to use "subtends" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "subtends" until he saw an example.*

---

surface-assimilative *(adjective)*

Having capacity or tendency to adsorb or cause to accumulate on a surface.

- *A "surface-assimilative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "surface-assimilative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tachograph *(noun)*

A tachometer that produces a graphical record of its readings; used to record the speed and duration of trips in a motor vehicle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tachograph."*
- *The article explained what "tachograph" means with a simple example.*

---

tactlessly *(adverb)*

Without tact; in a tactless manner.

- *At the moment of the murder, he is standing in front of television cameras and talking tactlessly.*
- *Place "tactlessly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

tangelo *(noun)*

Hybrid between grapefruit and mandarin orange; cultivated especially in Florida.

- *Understanding "tangelo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tangelo."*

---

tangelo tree *(noun)*

Hybrid between grapefruit and mandarin orange; cultivated especially in Florida.

- *He looked up "tangelo tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tangelo tree."*

---

temporizing *(verb)*

Draw out a discussion or process in order to gain time.

- *She tried to use "temporizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "temporizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

thessalians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Thessaly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thessalians."*
- *He looked up "thessalians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thinkings *(noun)*

The process of using your mind to consider something carefully.

- *The article explained what "thinkings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thinkings" during the group presentation.*

---

thromboplastin *(noun)*

An enzyme liberated from blood platelets that converts prothrombin into thrombin as blood starts to clot.

- *Understanding "thromboplastin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thromboplastin."*

---

tibias *(noun)*

The inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

- *In class, the teacher used "tibias" to mean the inner and thicker of the two bones of the human....*
- *The article explained what "tibias" means with a simple example.*

---

tideland *(noun)*

Land near the sea that is overflowed by the tide.

- *The article explained what "tideland" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tideland."*

---

tiresomely *(adverb)*

In a tedious manner.

- *Using "tiresomely" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "tiresomely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

toddles *(verb)*

Walk unsteadily.

- *Can you use "toddles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "toddles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

toyohashi *(noun)*

A Japanese city in southern Honshu on the Pacific shore.

- *In class, the teacher used "toyohashi" to mean a japanese city in southern honshu on the pacific shore.*
- *The article explained what "toyohashi" means with a simple example.*

---

triazine *(noun)*

Any of three isomeric compounds having three carbon and three nitrogen atoms in a six-membered ring.

- *In class, the teacher used "triazine" to mean any of three isomeric compounds having three carbon....*
- *Understanding "triazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trichophyton *(noun)*

A genus of fungus of the family Moniliaceae; causes ringworm and favus.

- *The article explained what "trichophyton" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trichophyton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trophozoites *(noun)*

A sporozoan in the active feeding stage of its life cycle.

- *In class, the teacher used "trophozoites" to mean a sporozoan in the active feeding stage of its life....*
- *They discussed "trophozoites" during the group presentation.*

---

trumpery *(noun)*

Nonsensical talk or writing.

- *He looked up "trumpery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trumpery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tumultuously *(adverb)*

In a tumultuous and riotous manner.

- *The crowd was demonstrating tumultuously.*
- *Place "tumultuously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

uer *(adjective)*

(chiefly British) of or appropriate to the upper classes especially in language use.

- *Would you call this situation "uer"? Explain why.*
- *A "uer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ultimas *(noun)*

The last syllable in a word.

- *They discussed "ultimas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ultimas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unbefitting *(adjective)*

Not befitting.

- *Behavior unbefitting a father.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbefitting."*

unbend *(verb)*

Become less tense, rest, or take one's ease.

- *Unbend a bow.*
- *Unbend the mind from absorbing too much information.*

undersecretaries *(noun)*

A secretary immediately subordinate to the head of a department of government.

- *He looked up "undersecretaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undersecretaries."*

unfashionably *(adverb)*

In an unfashionable manner.

- *She seemed to make a point of being unfashionably dressed.*
- *Using "unfashionably" can make your explanation more exact.*

unpublishable *(adjective)*

Not suitable for publication.

- *Students compared "unpublishable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpublishable."*

unsexed *(adjective)*

Deprived of sexual capacity or sexual attributes.

- *Would you call this situation "unsexed"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unsexed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unsterilized *(adjective)*

Not sterilized.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unsterilized" when it is not sterilized.*
- *The speaker chose "unsterilized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unswayed *(adjective)*

Not influenced or affected; - V.L.Parrington.

- *Unswayed by personal considerations.*
- *Students compared "unswayed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unvented *(adjective)*

Not provided with vents.

- *The speaker chose "unvented" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unvented"? Explain why.*

valeriana *(noun)*

Genus of widely distributed perennial herbs and some shrubs.

- *They discussed "valeriana" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "valeriana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

valiance *(noun)*

The qualities of a hero or heroine; exceptional or heroic courage when facing danger (especially in battle).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valiance."*
- *He looked up "valiance" because he had never seen it before.*

varanus *(noun)*

Type and sole extant genus of the Varanidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "varanus" to mean type and sole extant genus of the varanidae.*
- *They discussed "varanus" during the group presentation.*

vena radialis *(noun)*

Superficial veins ascending the radial side of the forearm; combines with the ulnar veins to form the brachial vein.

- *The article explained what "vena radialis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena radialis" to mean superficial veins ascending the radial side of the....*

---

villein *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord.

- *They discussed "villein" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "villein" means with a simple example.*

---

viola cornuta *(noun)*

European viola with an unusually long corolla spur.

- *The article explained what "viola cornuta" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "viola cornuta" during the group presentation.*

---

vlaminck *(noun)*

French painter and exponent of fauvism (1876-1958).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vlaminck."*
- *He looked up "vlaminck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vomitus *(noun)*

The matter ejected in vomiting.

- *They discussed "vomitus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vomitus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

votaries *(noun)*

A devoted (almost religiously so) adherent of a cause or person or activity.

- *Monasteries of votaries.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "votaries."*

---

wallies *(noun)*

A silly and inept person; someone who is regarded as stupid.

- *The article explained what "wallies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wallies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wastrels *(noun)*

Someone who dissipates resources self-indulgently.

- *The article explained what "wastrels" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wastrels" during the group presentation.*

---

water horehound *(noun)*

Aromatic perennial herb of United States.

- *The article explained what "water horehound" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water horehound" to mean aromatic perennial herb of united states.*

---

wended *(verb)*

Direct one's course or way.

- *Can you use "wended" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "wended" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

west chadic *(noun)*

A group of Chadic languages spoken in northern Nigeria; Hausa in the most important member.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west chadic."*
- *The article explained what "west chadic" means with a simple example.*

---

white horehound *(noun)*

European aromatic herb with hairy leaves and numerous white flowers in axillary cymes; leaves yield a bitter extract use medicinally and as flavoring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white horehound."*

- *They discussed "white horehound" during the group presentation.*

---

whitethorn *(noun)*

Thorny Eurasian shrub of small tree having dense clusters of white to scarlet flowers followed by deep red berries; established as an escape in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "whitethorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whitethorn" to mean thorny eurasian shrub of small tree having dense....*

---

workingmen *(noun)*

An employee who performs manual or industrial labor.

- *The article explained what "workingmen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workingmen" to mean an employee who performs manual or industrial labor.*

---

xerography *(noun)*

Forming an image by the action of light on a specially coated charged plate; the latent image is developed with powders that adhere only to electrically charged areas.

- *Edge enhancement is intrinsic in xerography.*
- *They discussed "xerography" during the group presentation.*

---

xerophytic *(adjective)*

Adapted to a xeric (or dry) environment.

- *Cacti are xerophytic plants.*
- *Xerophytic adaptations.*

---

xerophytic plant *(noun)*

Plant adapted for life with a limited supply of water; compare hydrophyte and mesophyte.

- *He looked up "xerophytic plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xerophytic plant."*

---

ziggurats *(noun)*

A rectangular tiered temple or terraced mound erected by the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians.

- *Understanding "ziggurats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ziggurats" during the group presentation.*

---

acromial process *(noun)*

The outermost point of the spine of the shoulder blade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acromial process."*
- *They discussed "acromial process" during the group presentation.*

---

adhesiveness *(noun)*

The property of sticking together (as of glue and wood) or the joining of surfaces of different composition.

- *The mutual adhesiveness of cells.*
- *He looked up "adhesiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

affricates *(noun)*

A composite speech sound consisting of a stop and a fricative articulated at the same point (as 'ch' in 'chair' and 'j' in 'joy').

- *He looked up "affricates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "affricates."*

---

agglutinating *(verb)*

Clump together; as of bacteria, red blood cells, etc.

- *The coach explained when to use "agglutinating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "agglutinating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

agglutinating activity *(noun)*

The coalescing of small particles that are suspended in solution; these larger masses are then (usually) precipitated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agglutinating activity."*
- *They discussed "agglutinating activity" during the group presentation.*

---

aggravations *(noun)*

Action that makes a problem or a disease (or its symptoms) worse.

- *Understanding "aggravations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aggravations."*

---

alcaeus *(noun)*

Greek lyric poet of Lesbos; reputed inventor of Alcaic verse (611-580 BC).

- *Understanding "alcaeus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alcaeus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aldactone *(noun)*

A synthetic corticosteroid (trade name Aldactone) used to treat hypertension.

- *The article explained what "aldactone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aldactone" to mean a synthetic corticosteroid (trade name aldactone)....*

---

alpha orionis *(noun)*

The second brightest star in Orion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpha orionis."*
- *Understanding "alpha orionis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amabilis fir *(noun)*

Medium to tall fir of western North America having a conic crown and branches in tiers; leaves smell of orange when crushed.

- *They discussed "amabilis fir" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "amabilis fir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amain *(adverb)*

At full speed; with great haste.

- *The children ran down the hill amain.*
- *He pulled the ropes amain.*

---

ambushers *(noun)*

An attacker who waits in a concealed position to launch a surprise attack.

- *He looked up "ambushers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambushers."*

---

amelanchier *(noun)*

North American deciduous trees or shrubs.

- *They discussed "amelanchier" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "amelanchier" means with a simple example.*

---

angelically *(adverb)*

Like an angel.

- *The child was sleeping angelically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "angelically" in the final chapter.*

---

antinomies *(noun)*

A contradiction between two statements that seem equally reasonable.

- *They discussed "antinomies" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antinomies."*

---

aquilegia vulgaris *(noun)*

Common European columbine having variously colored (white or blue to purple or red) short-spurred flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aquilegia vulgaris."*
- *He looked up "aquilegia vulgaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arrogated *(verb)*

Demand as being one's due or property; assert one's right or title to.

- *He did not know how to use "arrogated" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "arrogated" in real sentences.*

---

asteroidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling an asteroid.

- *Would you call this situation "asteroidal"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "asteroidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

auspice *(noun)*

A favorable omen.

- *Understanding "auspice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auspice."*

---

autosuggestion *(noun)*

A system for self-improvement developed by Emile Coue which was popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autosuggestion."*
- *The article explained what "autosuggestion" means with a simple example.*

---

awing *(adjective)*

Inspiring awe or admiration or wonder; ; ; ; - Melville.

- *Westminster Hall's awing majesty, so vast, so high, so silent.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "awing" when it is inspiring awe or admiration or wonder; ; ; ; - melville.*

---

azides *(noun)*

A chemical compound containing the azido group combined with an element or radical.

- *He looked up "azides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azides."*

---

babushkas *(noun)*

A woman's headscarf folded into a triangle and tied under the chin; worn by Russian peasant women.

- *In class, the teacher used "babushkas" to mean a woman's headscarf folded into a triangle and tied....*
- *They discussed "babushkas" during the group presentation.*

---

ballasting *(verb)*

Make steady with a ballast.

- *Can you use "ballasting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "ballasting" when talking about this idea.*

---

bambinos *(noun)*

A young child.

- *The article explained what "bambinos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bambinos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

batas *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batas."*
- *He looked up "batas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bathysphere *(noun)*

Spherical deep diving apparatus (lowered by a cable) for underwater exploration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bathysphere."*
- *He looked up "bathysphere" because he had never seen it before.*

---

battlemented *(adjective)*

Having or resembling repeated square indentations like those in a battlement.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "battlemented."*
- *Students compared "battlemented" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

beared *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *He did not know how to use "beared" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "beared" and when to wait.*

bedsits *(noun)*

A furnished sitting room with sleeping accommodations (and some plumbing).

- *In class, the teacher used "bedsits" to mean a furnished sitting room with sleeping....*
- *Understanding "bedsits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

behove *(verb)*

Be appropriate or necessary.

- *In everyday English, people use "behove" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "behove" carefully so everyone would understand.*

beldam *(noun)*

An ugly evil-looking old woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beldam."*
- *He looked up "beldam" because he had never seen it before.*

belfries *(noun)*

A room (often at the top of a tower) where bells are hung.

- *He looked up "belfries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "belfries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bestride *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *The coach explained when to use "bestride" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bestride" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

beta orionis *(noun)*

The brightest star in Orion.

- *The article explained what "beta orionis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "beta orionis" during the group presentation.*

betatron *(noun)*

Accelerates a continuous beam of electrons to high speeds by means of the electric field produced by changing magnetic flux.

- *They discussed "betatron" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "betatron" to mean accelerates a continuous beam of electrons to high....*

bipinnate *(adjective)*

Of a leaf shape; having doubly pinnate leaflets (as ferns).

- *It is useful to describe something as "bipinnate" when it is of a leaf shape; having doubly pinnate leaflets (as....*
- *The speaker chose "bipinnate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bipinnate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having pinnate leaflets; as ferns.

- *Understanding "bipinnate leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bipinnate leaf" because he had never seen it before.*

bitchiest *(adjective)*

Marked by or arising from malice.

- *A "bitchiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bitchiest."*

bitts *(noun)*

A strong post (as on a wharf or quay or ship for attaching mooring lines).

- *He looked up "bitts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitts."*

---

blackballing *(verb)*

Vote against; refuse to endorse; refuse to assent.

- *She tried to use "blackballing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "blackballing" when talking about this idea.*

---

blenny *(noun)*

Small usually scaleless fishes with comb-like teeth living about rocky shores; are territorial and live in holes between rocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "blenny" to mean small usually scaleless fishes with comb-like teeth....*
- *They discussed "blenny" during the group presentation.*

---

bloodying *(verb)*

Cover with blood.

- *Can you use "bloodying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "bloodying" when talking about this idea.*

---

botfly *(noun)*

Stout-bodied hairy dipterous fly whose larvae are parasites on humans and other mammals.

- *Understanding "botfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "botfly."*

---

bouffe *(noun)*

Opera with a happy ending and in which some of the text is spoken.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bouffe."*
- *Understanding "bouffe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brambly *(adjective)*

Covered with brambles and ferns and other undergrowth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brambly."*
- *Students compared "brambly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

brassicaceae *(noun)*

A large family of plants with four-petaled flowers; includes mustards, cabbages, broccoli, turnips, cresses, and their many relatives.

- *Understanding "brassicaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brassicaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

brickfields *(noun)*

A place where bricks are made and sold.

- *Understanding "brickfields" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "brickfields" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bushman's poison *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub or tree of South Africa.

- *He looked up "bushman's poison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bushman's poison."*

---

bustiers *(noun)*

A close-fitting and strapless top without sleeves that is worn by women either as lingerie or for evening dress.

- *They discussed "bustiers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bustiers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cachalot *(noun)*

Large whale with a large cavity in the head containing spermaceti and oil; also a source of ambergris.

- *The article explained what "cachalot" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "cachalot" to mean large whale with a large cavity in the head....*

---

campanula rotundifolia *(noun)*

Perennial of northern hemisphere with slender stems and bell-shaped blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "campanula rotundifolia" to mean perennial of northern hemisphere with slender stems....*
- *The article explained what "campanula rotundifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

canonizations *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Church) the act of admitting a deceased person into the canon of saints.

- *He looked up "canonizations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canonizations."*

---

carambola *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing deeply ridged yellow-brown fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "carambola" to mean east indian tree bearing deeply ridged yellow-brown....*
- *Understanding "carambola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carambola tree *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing deeply ridged yellow-brown fruit.

- *Understanding "carambola tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carambola tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carnassial *(adjective)*

(of a tooth) adapted for shearing flesh.

- *The carnassial teeth of carnivores.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "carnassial."*

---

carnassial tooth *(noun)*

The last upper premolar and first lower molar teeth of a carnivore; having sharp edges for cutting flesh.

- *The article explained what "carnassial tooth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnassial tooth."*

---

carrolls *(noun)*

English author; Charles Dodgson was an Oxford don of mathematics who is remembered for the children's stories he wrote under the pen name Lewis Carroll (1832-1898).

- *Understanding "carrolls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carrolls."*

---

cartload *(noun)*

The quantity that a cart holds.

- *Understanding "cartload" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cartload" during the group presentation.*

---

chaldees *(noun)*

An inhabitant of ancient Chaldea.

- *The article explained what "chaldees" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chaldees" during the group presentation.*

---

chanty *(noun)*

A rhythmical work song originally sung by sailors.

- *They discussed "chanty" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chanty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charadrius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Charadriidae: plovers.

- *In class, the teacher used "charadrius" to mean type genus of the charadriidae: plovers.*
- *He looked up "charadrius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

christmastide *(noun)*

Period extending from Dec. 24 to Jan. 6.

- *He looked up "christmastide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "christmastide" during the group presentation.*

christoph willibald von gluck *(noun)*

German composer of more than 100 operas (1714-1787).

- *They discussed "christoph willibald von gluck" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "christoph willibald von gluck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

churched *(verb)*

Perform a special church rite or service for.

- *The coach explained when to use "churched" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "churched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cirsium discolor *(noun)*

Stout North American thistle with purplish-pink flower heads.

- *The article explained what "cirsium discolor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cirsium discolor" to mean stout north american thistle with purplish-pink....*

citrin *(noun)*

A vitamin that maintains the resistance of cell and capillary walls to permeation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrin."*
- *They discussed "citrin" during the group presentation.*

cluing *(verb)*

Roll into a ball.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cluing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cluing" and when to wait.*

cogitate *(verb)*

Use or exercise the mind or one's power of reason in order to make inferences, decisions, or arrive at a solution or judgments.

- *She tried to use "cogitate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cogitate" when talking about this idea.*

cogitation *(noun)*

A carefully considered thought about something.

- *His cogitations were dutifully recorded in his daybook.*
- *After much cogitation he rejected the offer.*

colorimetry *(noun)*

Quantitative chemical analysis by color using a colorimeter.

- *The article explained what "colorimetry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colorimetry" to mean quantitative chemical analysis by color using a....*

comfortless *(adjective)*

Without comfort.

- *A comfortless room.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "comfortless."*

compatibilities *(noun)*

A feeling of sympathetic understanding.

- *In class, the teacher used "compatibilities" to mean a feeling of sympathetic understanding.*
- *He looked up "compatibilities" because he had never seen it before.*

compatibly *(adverb)*

With compatibility.

- *She spoke "compatibly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "compatibly" naturally.*

---

complementarities *(noun)*

The interrelation of reciprocity whereby one thing supplements or depends on the other.

- *They discussed "complementarities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "complementarities."*

---

condensations *(noun)*

The process or result of becoming smaller or pressed together.

- *Understanding "condensations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "condensations" to mean the process or result of becoming smaller or....*

---

conglomerated *(verb)*

Collect or gather.

- *Learners should practice how to use "conglomerated" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "conglomerated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

constabularies *(noun)*

The force of policemen and officers.

- *The article explained what "constabularies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "constabularies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

contentiousness *(noun)*

An inclination to be quarrelsome and contentious.

- *Understanding "contentiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "contentiousness" during the group presentation.*

---

contraries *(noun)*

A relation of direct opposition.

- *Understanding "contraries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "contraries" during the group presentation.*

---

copings *(noun)*

Brick that is laid sideways at the top of a wall.

- *They discussed "copings" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "copings" means with a simple example.*

---

corbelled *(adjective)*

Having a corbel.

- *Students compared "corbelled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "corbelled."*

---

corkers *(noun)*

A machine that is used to put corks in bottles.

- *They discussed "corkers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "corkers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crammer *(noun)*

A special school where students are crammed.

- *They discussed "crammer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crammer" to mean a special school where students are crammed.*

---

crawdaddy *(noun)*

Small freshwater decapod crustacean that resembles a lobster.

- *They discussed "crawdaddy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crawdaddy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

criterions *(noun)*

The ideal in terms of which something can be judged.

- *He looked up "criterions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "criterions."*

crossbencher *(noun)*

A member of the House of Commons who does not vote regularly with either the government or the Opposition.

- *The article explained what "crossbencher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crossbencher" to mean a member of the house of commons who does not vote....*

cryonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cryonics.

- *The speaker chose "cryonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cryonic" when it is of or relating to cryonics.*

cumberlands *(noun)*

A river that rises in southeastern Kentucky and flows westward through northern Tennessee to become a tributary of the Ohio River in southwestern Kentucky.

- *He looked up "cumberlands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cumberlands."*

cupric acetate *(noun)*

A blue or green powder used as a paint pigment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cupric acetate."*
- *He looked up "cupric acetate" because he had never seen it before.*

cupric sulfate *(noun)*

A copper salt made by the action of sulfuric acid on copper oxide.

- *In class, the teacher used "cupric sulfate" to mean a copper salt made by the action of sulfuric acid....*
- *The article explained what "cupric sulfate" means with a simple example.*

cygnus olor *(noun)*

Soundless Eurasian swan; commonly domesticated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cygnus olor."*
- *Understanding "cygnus olor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dabblers *(noun)*

An amateur who engages in an activity without serious intentions and who pretends to have knowledge.

- *The article explained what "dabblers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dabblers" to mean an amateur who engages in an activity without....*

daylilies *(noun)*

Any of numerous perennials having tuberous roots and long narrow bladelike leaves and usually yellow lily-like flowers that bloom for only a day.

- *In class, the teacher used "daylilies" to mean any of numerous perennials having tuberous roots....*
- *Understanding "daylilies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

de bakey *(noun)*

United States heart surgeon who in 1966 implanted the first artificial heart in a human patient (born in 1908).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "de bakey."*
- *The article explained what "de bakey" means with a simple example.*

decadron *(noun)*

A corticosteroid drug (trade names Decadron or Dexamethasone Intensol or Dexone or Hexadrol or Oradexon) used to treat allergies or inflammation.

- *He looked up "decadron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decadron" to mean a corticosteroid drug (trade names decadron or....*

deducible *(adjective)*

Capable of being deduced.

- *A "deducible" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deducible."*

---

denationalization *(noun)*

Changing something from state to private ownership or control.

- *The article explained what "denationalization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "denationalization" to mean changing something from state to private ownership....*

---

dermoid cyst *(noun)*

A cystic tumor (usually benign) with a wall lined with epithelium and a cavity containing other material.

- *They discussed "dermoid cyst" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dermoid cyst" to mean a cystic tumor (usually benign) with a wall lined....*

---

dianthus barbatus *(noun)*

Eurasian pink widely cultivated for its flat-topped dense clusters of varicolored flowers.

- *Understanding "dianthus barbatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dianthus barbatus" means with a simple example.*

---

diluents *(noun)*

A diluting agent.

- *Understanding "diluents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diluents" during the group presentation.*

---

disjuncture *(noun)*

State of being disconnected.

- *In class, the teacher used "disjuncture" to mean state of being disconnected.*
- *Understanding "disjuncture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dissolver *(noun)*

A liquid substance capable of dissolving other substances.

- *The article explained what "dissolver" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dissolver."*

---

dogsbody *(noun)*

A worker who has to do all the unpleasant or boring jobs that no one else wants to do.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dogsbody."*
- *They discussed "dogsbody" during the group presentation.*

---

doublings *(noun)*

Raising the stakes in a card game by a factor of 2.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doublings."*
- *The article explained what "doublings" means with a simple example.*

---

emersons *(noun)*

United States writer and leading exponent of transcendentalism (1803-1882).

- *In class, the teacher used "emersons" to mean united states writer and leading exponent of....*
- *The article explained what "emersons" means with a simple example.*

---

endospores *(noun)*

A small asexual spore that develops inside the cell of some bacteria and algae.

- *He looked up "endospores" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endospores."*

---

enrols *(verb)*

Register formally as a participant or member.

- *He did not know how to use "enrols" until he saw an example.*

- *Can you use "enrols" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

equipt *(adjective)*

Provided or fitted out with what is necessary or useful or appropriate.

- *Students compared "equipt" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "equipt"? Explain why.*

---

erythrina *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs or shrubby trees of the genus Erythrina having trifoliate leaves and racemes of scarlet to coral red flowers and black seeds; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *He looked up "erythrina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erythrina" to mean any of various shrubs or shrubby trees of the genus....*

---

euphorbia exigua *(noun)*

European erect or depressed annual weedy spurge adventive in northeastern United States.

- *Understanding "euphorbia exigua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "euphorbia exigua" because he had never seen it before.*

---

extremest *(adjective)*

Of the greatest possible degree or extent or intensity.

- *The speaker chose "extremest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "extremest"? Explain why.*

---

facias *(noun)*

A sheet or band of fibrous connective tissue separating or binding together muscles and organs etc.

- *The article explained what "facias" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "facias" during the group presentation.*

---

fallas *(noun)*

Spanish composer and pianist (1876-1946).

- *The article explained what "fallas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fallas."*

---

family brassicaceae *(noun)*

A large family of plants with four-petaled flowers; includes mustards, cabbages, broccoli, turnips, cresses, and their many relatives.

- *He looked up "family brassicaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family brassicaceae" to mean a large family of plants with four-petaled flowers;....*

---

family scarabaeidae *(noun)*

Scarab or dung beetles.

- *They discussed "family scarabaeidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "family scarabaeidae" means with a simple example.*

---

ficus carica sylvestris *(noun)*

Wild variety of the common fig used to facilitate pollination of certain figs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ficus carica sylvestris."*
- *Understanding "ficus carica sylvestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fingerboards *(noun)*

A guidepost resembling a hand with a pointing index finger.

- *He looked up "fingerboards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fingerboards."*

---

flagellants *(noun)*

A person who whips himself as a religious penance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flagellants."*
- *He looked up "flagellants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flambe *(verb)*

Pour liquor over and ignite (a dish).

- *In everyday English, people use "flambe" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "flambe" until he saw an example.*

---

fledgeling *(adjective)*

(of a young bird) having acquired its flight feathers.

- *The speaker chose "fledgeling" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fledgeling" when it is (of a young bird) having acquired its flight feathers.*

---

fluorescing *(verb)*

Exhibit or undergo fluorescence.

- *In everyday English, people use "fluorescing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "fluorescing" until he saw an example.*

---

flytraps *(noun)*

A trap for catching flies.

- *The article explained what "flytraps" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flytraps" during the group presentation.*

---

forbad *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *The coach explained when to use "forbad" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "forbad" in real sentences.*

---

fraise *(noun)*

A ruff for the neck worn in the 16th century.

- *He looked up "fraise" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fraise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freshwaters *(noun)*

Water that is not salty.

- *He looked up "freshwaters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freshwaters."*

---

furbished *(verb)*

Polish and make shiny.

- *She tried to use "furbished" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "furbished" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gambols *(noun)*

Gay or light-hearted recreational activity for diversion or amusement.

- *The article explained what "gambols" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gambols" to mean gay or light-hearted recreational activity for....*

---

genus amelanchier *(noun)*

North American deciduous trees or shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus amelanchier."*
- *He looked up "genus amelanchier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus charadrius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Charadriidae: plovers.

- *Understanding "genus charadrius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus charadrius" to mean type genus of the charadriidae: plovers.*

---

genus erythrina *(noun)*

Genus of attractive tropical shrubs or trees with usually red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus erythrina" to mean genus of attractive tropical shrubs or trees with....*
- *Understanding "genus erythrina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus melanoplus *(noun)*

New World migratory locusts and common American grasshoppers.

- *He looked up "genus melanoplus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus melanoplus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus micropterus *(noun)*

American freshwater black basses.

- *The article explained what "genus micropterus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus micropterus" to mean american freshwater black basses.*

---

genus myosotis *(noun)*

Forget-me-nots; scorpion grass.

- *They discussed "genus myosotis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus myosotis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus noctiluca *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *He looked up "genus noctiluca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus noctiluca."*

---

genus paronychia *(noun)*

Low-growing annual or perennial herbs or woody plants; whitlowworts.

- *He looked up "genus paronychia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus paronychia."*

---

genus salamandra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Salamandridae.

- *Understanding "genus salamandra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus salamandra" during the group presentation.*

---

genus tunga *(noun)*

A genus of Siphonaptera.

- *They discussed "genus tunga" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus tunga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus veratrum *(noun)*

A genus of coarse poisonous perennial herbs; sometimes placed in subfamily Melanthiaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus veratrum" to mean a genus of coarse poisonous perennial herbs;....*
- *The article explained what "genus veratrum" means with a simple example.*

---

gingersnap *(noun)*

A crisp round cookie flavored with ginger.

- *Understanding "gingersnap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gingersnap" to mean a crisp round cookie flavored with ginger.*

---

glipizide *(noun)*

An oral antidiabetic drug (trade name Glucotrol) that stimulates the release of insulin from the pancreas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glipizide."*
- *Understanding "glipizide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gliss *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gliridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "gliss" to mean type genus of the gliridae.*
- *The article explained what "gliss" means with a simple example.*

glossiness *(noun)*

The property of being smooth and shiny.

- *In class, the teacher used "glossiness" to mean the property of being smooth and shiny.*
- *They discussed "glossiness" during the group presentation.*

gongora *(noun)*

A Spanish poet whose work was characterized by an affected elegance of style (1561-1627).

- *They discussed "gongora" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gongora."*

grannys *(noun)*

A reef knot crossed the wrong way and therefore insecure.

- *Understanding "grannys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grannys" to mean a reef knot crossed the wrong way and therefore....*

granulocytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to granulocytes.

- *Students compared "granulocytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "granulocytic."*

granulocytic leukemia *(noun)*

A malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; marked by proliferation of myelocytes and their presence in the blood.

- *They discussed "granulocytic leukemia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "granulocytic leukemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gravers *(noun)*

A tool used by an engraver.

- *In class, the teacher used "gravers" to mean a tool used by an engraver.*
- *He looked up "gravers" because he had never seen it before.*

grazings *(noun)*

The act of brushing against while passing.

- *They discussed "grazings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grazings."*

grevillea striata *(noun)*

Tree yielding hard heavy reddish wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grevillea striata."*
- *The article explained what "grevillea striata" means with a simple example.*

greylag *(noun)*

Common grey wild goose of Europe; ancestor of many domestic breeds.

- *The article explained what "greylag" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greylag."*

greylag goose *(noun)*

Common grey wild goose of Europe; ancestor of many domestic breeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "greylag goose" to mean common grey wild goose of europe; ancestor of many....*
- *Understanding "greylag goose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

guiseppe guarneri *(noun)*

Italian violin maker and grandson of Andrea Guarneri (1687?-1745).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guiseppe guarneri."*
- *They discussed "guiseppe guarneri" during the group presentation.*

gyrfalcon *(noun)*

Large and rare Arctic falcon having white and dark color phases.

- *They discussed "gyrfalcon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gyrfalcon" means with a simple example.*

---

habitant *(noun)*

A person who inhabits a particular place.

- *The article explained what "habitant" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "habitant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haggler *(noun)*

An intense bargainer.

- *He looked up "haggler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haggler."*

---

hairnets *(noun)*

A small net that some women wear over their hair to keep it in place.

- *He looked up "hairnets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hairnets" to mean a small net that some women wear over their hair to....*

---

hemoglobinuria *(noun)*

Presence of hemoglobin in the urine.

- *They discussed "hemoglobinuria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemoglobinuria" to mean presence of hemoglobin in the urine.*

---

hersheys *(noun)*

An industrial town to the east of Harrisburg.

- *They discussed "hersheys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hersheys" means with a simple example.*

---

hippocampi *(noun)*

A complex neural structure (shaped like a sea horse) consisting of grey matter and located on the floor of each lateral ventricle; intimately involved in motivation and emotion as part of the limbic system; has a central role in the formation of memories.

- *He looked up "hippocampi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hippocampi" during the group presentation.*

---

hitlerian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suggestive of Adolf Hitler or his Nazi regime in Germany.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hitlerian" when it is of or relating to or suggestive of adolf hitler or....*
- *Would you call this situation "hitlerian"? Explain why.*

---

horse botfly *(noun)*

Parasitic chiefly on horses.

- *The article explained what "horse botfly" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "horse botfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

huges *(verb)*

Squeeze (someone) tightly in your arms, usually with fondness.

- *Learners should practice how to use "huges" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "huges" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

human botfly *(noun)*

Large tropical American fly; parasitic on humans and other mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "human botfly."*
- *He looked up "human botfly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

husbanding *(verb)*

Use cautiously and frugally.

- *In everyday English, people use "husbanding" when talking about this idea.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “husbanding” in real sentences.*

---

hydrangea arborescens *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub with creamy white flower clusters; eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “hydrangea arborescens” to mean deciduous shrub with creamy white flower clusters;....*
- *The article explained what “hydrangea arborescens” means with a simple example.*

---

hydrocyanic acid *(noun)*

A solution of hydrogen cyanide in water; weak solutions are used in fumigating and in the synthesis of organic compounds.

- *In class, the teacher used “hydrocyanic acid” to mean a solution of hydrogen cyanide in water; weak....*
- *The article explained what “hydrocyanic acid” means with a simple example.*

---

hydrolyses *(verb)*

Undergo hydrolysis; decompose by reacting with water.

- *Learners should practice how to use “hydrolyses” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “hydrolyses” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

iamb *(noun)*

A metrical unit with unstressed-stressed syllables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iamb.”*
- *They discussed “iamb” during the group presentation.*

---

idyl *(noun)*

A musical composition that evokes rural life.

- *Understanding “idyl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “idyl” because he had never seen it before.*

---

imperviousness *(noun)*

The quality of being impenetrable (by people or light or missiles etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used “imperviousness” to mean the quality of being impenetrable (by people or....*
- *They discussed “imperviousness” during the group presentation.*

---

impoliteness *(noun)*

A discourteous manner that ignores accepted social usage.

- *In class, the teacher used “impoliteness” to mean a discourteous manner that ignores accepted social....*
- *They discussed “impoliteness” during the group presentation.*

---

impudently *(adverb)*

In an impudent or impertinent manner.

- *A lean, swarthy fellow was peering through the window, grinning impudently.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “impudently” naturally.*

---

imputable *(adjective)*

Capable of being assigned or credited to.

- *The oversight was not imputable to him.*
- *The speaker chose “imputable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

inauspiciously *(adverb)*

In an inauspicious manner.

- *He started his new job inauspiciously on Friday the 13th.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “inauspiciously” naturally.*

---

indecisively *(adverb)*

Lacking firmness or resoluteness.

- *‘I don’t know,’ he said indecisively.*
- *The battle ended indecisively; neither side had clearly won but neither side admitted defeat.*

---

indehiscent *(adjective)*

(of e.g. fruits) not opening spontaneously at maturity to release seeds.

- *Would you call this situation "indehiscent"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "indehiscent."*

---

indiction *(noun)*

A 15-year cycle used as a chronological unit in ancient Rome and adopted in some medieval kingdoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indiction."*
- *Understanding "indiction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

influentially *(adverb)*

Exerting influence.

- *Place "influentially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "influentially" naturally.*

---

inlander *(adjective)*

Situated away from an area's coast or border.

- *A "inlander" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "inlander" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

jeopardises *(verb)*

Pose a threat to; present a danger to.

- *Can you use "jeopardises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "jeopardises" when talking about this idea.*

---

jezebels *(noun)*

A shameless impudent scheming woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "jezebels" to mean a shameless impudent scheming woman.*
- *He looked up "jezebels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jibed *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *Learners should practice how to use "jibed" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "jibed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

jocund *(adjective)*

Full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; - Wordsworth.

- *A poet could not but be gay, in such a jocund company.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jocund."*

---

keratins *(noun)*

A fibrous scleroprotein that occurs in the outer layer of the skin and in horny tissues such as hair, feathers, nails, and hooves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratins."*
- *He looked up "keratins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

knavery *(noun)*

Lack of honesty; acts of lying or cheating or stealing.

- *In class, the teacher used "knavery" to mean lack of honesty; acts of lying or cheating or stealing.*
- *They discussed "knavery" during the group presentation.*

---

kneeler *(noun)*

A board (sometimes cushioned) for someone to kneel on.

- *He looked up "kneeler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kneeler" to mean a board (sometimes cushioned) for someone to kneel on.*

---

kurtas *(noun)*

A loose collarless shirt worn by many people on the Indian subcontinent (usually with a salwar or churidars or pyjama).

- *In class, the teacher used "kurtas" to mean a loose collarless shirt worn by many people on the....*
- *The article explained what "kurtas" means with a simple example.*

---

lactaid *(noun)*

Any of a group of enzymes (trade name Lactaid) that hydrolyze lactose to glucose and galactose.

- *Understanding "lactaid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lactaid" during the group presentation.*

---

lathyrus japonicus *(noun)*

Wild pea of seashores of north temperate zone having tough roots and purple flowers and useful as a sand binder.

- *In class, the teacher used "lathyrus japonicus" to mean wild pea of seashores of north temperate zone....*
- *The article explained what "lathyrus japonicus" means with a simple example.*

---

lauritz melchior *(noun)*

United States operatic tenor (born in Denmark) noted for his Wagnerian roles (1890-1973).

- *In class, the teacher used "lauritz melchior" to mean united states operatic tenor (born in denmark)....*
- *He looked up "lauritz melchior" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lavandula officinalis *(noun)*

Aromatic Mediterranean shrub widely cultivated for its lilac flowers which are dried and used in sachets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lavandula officinalis."*
- *He looked up "lavandula officinalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leafy liverwort *(noun)*

Moss-like liverwort with tiny scalelike leaves; usually epiphytic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leafy liverwort."*
- *The article explained what "leafy liverwort" means with a simple example.*

---

leitmotiv *(noun)*

A melodic phrase that accompanies the reappearance of a person or situation (as in Wagner's operas).

- *They discussed "leitmotiv" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leitmotiv."*

---

lenticels *(noun)*

One of many raised pores on the stems of woody plants that allow the interchange of gas between the atmosphere and the interior tissue.

- *The article explained what "lenticels" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lenticels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leontief *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Russia) who devised an input-output method of economic analysis (1906-1999).

- *Understanding "leontief" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "leontief" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lidos *(noun)*

A recreational facility including a swimming pool for water sports.

- *They discussed "lidos" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lidos."*

---

limekiln *(noun)*

A kiln used to reduce naturally occurring forms of calcium carbonate to lime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limekiln."*
- *He looked up "limekiln" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lipo-lutin *(noun)*

A steroid hormone (trade name Lipo-Lutin) produced in the ovary; prepares and maintains the uterus for pregnancy.

- *They discussed "lipo-lutin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lipo-lutin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liquidambar *(noun)*

Aromatic exudate from the sweet gum tree.

- *They discussed "liquidambar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liquidambar" to mean aromatic exudate from the sweet gum tree.*

liverwort *(noun)*

Any of numerous small green nonvascular plants of the class Hepaticopsida growing in wet places and resembling green seaweeds or leafy mosses.

- *He looked up "liverwort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "liverwort" during the group presentation.*

loiterers *(noun)*

Someone who lingers aimlessly in or about a place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loiterers."*
- *He looked up "loiterers" because he had never seen it before.*

lolls *(verb)*

Hang loosely or laxly.

- *The coach explained when to use "lolls" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "lolls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

longways *(noun)*

Country dancing performed with couples in two long lines facing each other.

- *Understanding "longways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "longways" because he had never seen it before.*

longways dance *(noun)*

Country dancing performed with couples in two long lines facing each other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "longways dance."*
- *He looked up "longways dance" because he had never seen it before.*

losts *(noun)*

People who are destined to die soon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "losts."*
- *He looked up "losts" because he had never seen it before.*

lubavitcher *(noun)*

A member of the Lubavitch movement; a follower of Chabad Hasidism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lubavitcher."*
- *The article explained what "lubavitcher" means with a simple example.*

lunisolar *(adjective)*

Relating to or attributed to the moon and the sun or their mutual relations.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lunisolar."*
- *Students compared "lunisolar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

lunisolar calendar *(noun)*

A calendar based on both lunar and solar cycles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunisolar calendar."*
- *He looked up "lunisolar calendar" because he had never seen it before.*

manlike *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a man.

- *A "manlike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "manlike"? Explain why.*

manoeuvering *(verb)*

Act in order to achieve a certain goal.

- *Learners should practice how to use "manoeuvering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "manoeuvering" when talking about this idea.*

---

marcello malpighi *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who was the first to use a microscope to study anatomy and was among the first to recognize cells in animals (1628-1694).

- *In class, the teacher used "marcello malpighi" to mean italian anatomist who was the first to use a....*
- *He looked up "marcello malpighi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

masticate *(verb)*

Chew (food); to bite and grind with the teeth.

- *Masticate rubber.*
- *Can you use "masticate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

maulers *(noun)*

Large strong hand (as of a fighter).

- *They discussed "maulers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "maulers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meclizine hydrochloride *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade name Antivert) used to treat or prevent motion sickness.

- *Understanding "meclizine hydrochloride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "meclizine hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medicates *(verb)*

Impregnate with a medicinal substance.

- *Can you use "medicates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "medicates" and when to wait.*

---

megaloblastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to megaloblasts.

- *A "megaloblastic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "megaloblastic"? Explain why.*

---

melanoplus *(noun)*

New World migratory locusts and common American grasshoppers.

- *Understanding "melanoplus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "melanoplus" means with a simple example.*

---

menageries *(noun)*

A collection of live animals for study or display.

- *In class, the teacher used "menageries" to mean a collection of live animals for study or display.*
- *The article explained what "menageries" means with a simple example.*

---

menders *(noun)*

A skilled worker who mends or repairs things.

- *In class, the teacher used "menders" to mean a skilled worker who mends or repairs things.*
- *Understanding "menders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

meperidine hydrochloride *(noun)*

A synthetic narcotic drug (trade name Demerol) used to treat pain.

- *He looked up "meperidine hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meperidine hydrochloride" to mean a synthetic narcotic drug (trade name demerol) used....*

---

metonym *(noun)*

A word that denotes one thing but refers to a related thing.

- *Washington is a metonym for the United States government.*

- *Plastic is a metonym for credit card.*

---

mezzanines *(noun)*

Intermediate floor just above the ground floor.

- *In class, the teacher used "mezzanines" to mean intermediate floor just above the ground floor.*
- *He looked up "mezzanines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

michael ellis de bakey *(noun)*

United States heart surgeon who in 1966 implanted the first artificial heart in a human patient (born in 1908).

- *They discussed "michael ellis de bakey" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "michael ellis de bakey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

micropterus *(noun)*

American freshwater black basses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micropterus."*
- *He looked up "micropterus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mights *(noun)*

Physical strength.

- *He looked up "mights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mights" to mean physical strength.*

---

misapprehensions *(noun)*

An understanding of something that is not correct.

- *Understanding "misapprehensions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misapprehensions."*

---

mogen david *(noun)*

A six-pointed star formed from two equilateral triangles; an emblem symbolizing Judaism.

- *In class, the teacher used "mogen david" to mean a six-pointed star formed from two equilateral....*
- *The article explained what "mogen david" means with a simple example.*

---

montan wax *(noun)*

A hard wax obtained from lignite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "montan wax."*
- *Understanding "montan wax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

morays *(noun)*

Family of brightly colored voracious eels of warm coastal waters; generally nonaggressive to humans but larger species are dangerous if provoked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morays."*
- *The article explained what "morays" means with a simple example.*

---

mounding *(verb)*

Form into a rounded elevation.

- *Can you use "mounding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "mounding" and when to wait.*

---

mulish *(adjective)*

Unreasonably rigid in the face of argument or entreaty or attack.

- *Students compared "mulish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mulish."*

---

muscadet *(noun)*

Dry white wine from the Loire valley in France.

- *Understanding "muscadet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "muscadet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

muskat *(noun)*

Any of several cultivated grapevines that produce sweet white grapes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muskat."*
- *Understanding "muskat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muter *(adjective)*

Expressed without speech; ; ; - Emily Dickinson; ; ; - Thomas Wolfe.

- *A "muter" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "muter"? Explain why.*

---

muumuu *(noun)*

A woman's loose unbelted dress.

- *Understanding "muumuu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muumuu."*

---

mxs *(noun)*

A cgs unit of magnetic flux equal to the flux perpendicular to an area of 1 square centimeter in a magnetic field of 1 gauss.

- *Understanding "mxs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mxs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myelomeningocele *(noun)*

A congenital defect of the central nervous system in which a sac containing part of the spinal cord and its meninges protrude through a gap in the vertebral column; frequently accompanied by hydrocephalus and mental retardation.

- *He looked up "myelomeningocele" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myelomeningocele."*

---

myosotis *(noun)*

Forget-me-nots; scorpion grass.

- *The article explained what "myosotis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "myosotis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neighed *(verb)*

Make a characteristic sound, of a horse.

- *The coach explained when to use "neighed" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "neighed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

neonatal hyperbilirubinemia *(noun)*

A common disorder that is usually due to immaturity of the liver; usually subsides spontaneously.

- *He looked up "neonatal hyperbilirubinemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "neonatal hyperbilirubinemia" during the group presentation.*

---

nibelungenlied *(noun)*

An epic poem written in Middle High German and based on the legends of Siegfried and Teutonic kings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nibelungenlied."*
- *The article explained what "nibelungenlied" means with a simple example.*

---

niggard *(noun)*

A selfish person who is unwilling to give or spend.

- *In class, the teacher used "niggard" to mean a selfish person who is unwilling to give or spend.*
- *He looked up "niggard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitrifying *(verb)*

Treat with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound.

- *He did not know how to use "nitrifying" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nitrifying" and when to wait.*

---

noctiluca *(noun)*

Large bioluminescent marine protozoan.

- *Understanding "noctiluca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "noctiluca" during the group presentation.*

---

nogs *(noun)*

A wooden pin pushed or driven into a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nogs."*
- *They discussed "nogs" during the group presentation.*

---

nosegay *(noun)*

An arrangement of flowers that is usually given as a present.

- *Understanding "nosegay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nosegay" means with a simple example.*

---

oblongs *(noun)*

A plane figure that deviates from a square or circle due to elongation.

- *In class, the teacher used "oblongs" to mean a plane figure that deviates from a square or....*
- *The article explained what "oblongs" means with a simple example.*

---

ockham's razor *(noun)*

The principle that entities should not be multiplied needlessly; the simplest of two competing theories is to be preferred.

- *The article explained what "ockham's razor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ockham's razor" to mean the principle that entities should not be....*

---

opera bouffe *(noun)*

Opera with a happy ending and in which some of the text is spoken.

- *He looked up "opera bouffe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opera bouffe."*

---

ossifying *(verb)*

Make rigid and set into a conventional pattern.

- *In everyday English, people use "ossifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "ossifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

outbred *(adjective)*

Bred of parents not closely related; having parents of different classes or tribes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "outbred."*
- *The speaker chose "outbred" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

oxytetracycline hydrochloride *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline antibiotic (trademark Terramycin) obtained from a soil actinomycete; used to treat various bacterial and rickettsial infections.

- *The article explained what "oxytetracycline hydrochloride" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oxytetracycline hydrochloride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palled *(verb)*

Become friends; act friendly towards.

- *She tried to use "palled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "palled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

paperworks *(noun)*

Work that involves handling papers: forms or letters or reports etc.

- *He looked up "paperworks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paperworks" to mean work that involves handling papers: forms or....*

---

paronychia *(noun)*

Infection in the tissues adjacent to a nail on a finger or toe.

- *Understanding "paronychia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paronychia" to mean infection in the tissues adjacent to a nail on a....*

partygoer *(noun)*

Someone who is attending a party.

- *The hall was crowded with an overflow of partygoers.*
- *They discussed "partygoer" during the group presentation.*

pathless *(adjective)*

Lacking pathways.

- *Students compared "pathless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pathless."*

patisseries *(noun)*

A bakery specializing in French pastry.

- *Understanding "patisseries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patisseries."*

patristics *(noun)*

The writings of the early Church Fathers.

- *Understanding "patristics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "patristics" because he had never seen it before.*

pedology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of infants and children.

- *The article explained what "pedology" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedology."*

pekan *(noun)*

Large dark brown North American arboreal carnivorous mammal.

- *They discussed "pekan" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pekan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pennys *(noun)*

A coin worth one-hundredth of the value of the basic unit.

- *The article explained what "pennys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pennys" to mean a coin worth one-hundredth of the value of the....*

peroxidases *(noun)*

Any of a group of enzymes (occurring especially in plant cells) that catalyze the oxidation of a compound by a peroxide.

- *The article explained what "peroxidases" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peroxidases" to mean any of a group of enzymes (occurring especially in....*

phalaropes *(noun)*

Small sandpiper-like shorebird having lobate toes and being good swimmers; breed in the Arctic and winter in the tropics.

- *The article explained what "phalaropes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phalaropes" to mean small sandpiper-like shorebird having lobate toes....*

phantasmagorical *(adjective)*

Characterized by fantastic imagery and incongruous juxtapositions; –J.C.Powys.

- *Would you call this situation "phantasmagorical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "phantasmagorical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

philomath *(noun)*

A lover of learning.

- *In class, the teacher used "philomath" to mean a lover of learning.*
- *The article explained what "philomath" means with a simple example.*

pillages *(noun)*

The act of stealing valuable things from a place.

- *The article explained what "pillages" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pillages" to mean the act of stealing valuable things from a place.*

---

pinafores *(noun)*

A sleeveless dress resembling an apron; worn over other clothing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinafores."*
- *The article explained what "pinafores" means with a simple example.*

---

pinniped mammal *(noun)*

Aquatic carnivorous mammal having a streamlined body specialized for swimming with limbs modified as flippers.

- *He looked up "pinniped mammal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pinniped mammal" during the group presentation.*

---

pinschers *(noun)*

Any of three breeds of dogs whose ears and tail are usually cropped.

- *The article explained what "pinschers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pinschers" during the group presentation.*

---

pinus attenuata *(noun)*

Medium-sized three-needled pine of the Pacific coast of the United States having a prominent knob on each scale of the cone.

- *He looked up "pinus attenuata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinus attenuata."*

---

pitilessly *(adverb)*

Without pity; in a merciless manner.

- *She spoke "pitilessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pitilessly" naturally.*

---

pitmen *(noun)*

English educator who invented a system of phonetic shorthand (1813-1897).

- *They discussed "pitmen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pitmen" to mean english educator who invented a system of phonetic....*

---

placoderms *(noun)*

Fish-like vertebrate with bony plates on head and upper body; dominant in seas and rivers during the Devonian; considered the earliest vertebrate with jaws.

- *He looked up "placoderms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "placoderms" during the group presentation.*

---

plagiarise *(verb)*

Take without referencing from someone else's writing or speech; of intellectual property.

- *Can you use "plagiarise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "plagiarise" when talking about this idea.*

---

planaria *(noun)*

Free-swimming mostly freshwater flatworms; popular in laboratory studies for the ability to regenerate lost parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "planaria" to mean free-swimming mostly freshwater flatworms; popular....*
- *Understanding "planaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plexuses *(noun)*

A network of intersecting blood vessels or intersecting nerves or intersecting lymph vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plexuses."*
- *They discussed "plexuses" during the group presentation.*

---

plicate *(verb)*

Fold into pleats,.

- *Learners should practice how to use "plicate" in real sentences.*

- *He did not know how to use “plicate” until he saw an example.*

---

poising *(verb)*

Be motionless, in suspension.

- *He did not know how to use “poising” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “poising” and when to wait.*

---

polydactyl *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a person (or other vertebrate) having more than the normal number of digits.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “polydactyl.”*
- *Students compared “polydactyl” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

postposition *(noun)*

(linguistics) the placing of one linguistic element after another (as placing a modifier after the word that it modifies in a sentence or placing an affix after the base to which it is attached).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “postposition.”*
- *They discussed “postposition” during the group presentation.*

---

predications *(noun)*

(logic) a declaration of something self-evident; something that can be assumed as the basis for argument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “predications.”*
- *He looked up “predications” because he had never seen it before.*

---

prehension *(noun)*

The act of gripping something firmly with the hands (or the tentacles).

- *The article explained what “prehension” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “prehension” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preponderantly *(adverb)*

Much greater in number or influence.

- *Using “preponderantly” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “preponderantly” naturally.*

---

profitless *(adjective)*

Without profit or reward; - D.D.Eisenhower; - Shakespeare.

- *Let us have no part in profitless quarrels.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “profitless.”*

---

prostrates *(verb)*

Render helpless or defenseless.

- *Can you use “prostrates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “prostrates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

provenances *(noun)*

Where something originated or was nurtured in its early existence.

- *In class, the teacher used “provenances” to mean where something originated or was nurtured in its....*
- *They discussed “provenances” during the group presentation.*

---

providences *(noun)*

The guardianship and control exercised by a deity.

- *He looked up “providences” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “providences” during the group presentation.*

---

pruners *(noun)*

A worker who thins out and trims trees and shrubs.

- *The article explained what “pruners” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pruners” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prunus caroliniana *(noun)*

Small flowering evergreen tree of southern United States.

- *He looked up "prunus caroliniana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prunus caroliniana."*

---

punctiliously *(adverb)*

In a punctilious manner.

- *He launched into a long history of the birth of communism, giving credit punctiliously to the work of Marx and Engels.*
- *Place "punctiliously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

pyridines *(noun)*

A toxic colorless flammable liquid organic base with a disagreeable odor; usually derived from coal.

- *They discussed "pyridines" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyridines" to mean a toxic colorless flammable liquid organic base....*

---

quadratics *(noun)*

A branch of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.

- *They discussed "quadratics" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quadratics" to mean a branch of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.*

---

quercus lobata *(noun)*

Tall graceful deciduous California oak having leathery leaves and slender pointed acorns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus lobata."*
- *He looked up "quercus lobata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quickset *(noun)*

Cuttings of plants set in the ground to grow as hawthorn for hedges or vines.

- *A quickset of a vine planted in a vineyard.*
- *The article explained what "quickset" means with a simple example.*

---

quietist *(noun)*

A religious mystic who follows quietism.

- *In class, the teacher used "quietist" to mean a religious mystic who follows quietism.*
- *They discussed "quietist" during the group presentation.*

---

raffinose *(noun)*

A trisaccharide that occurs in sugar beets and cotton seeds and certain cereals.

- *The article explained what "raffinose" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raffinose."*

---

raptorial *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of birds of prey.

- *Raptorial claws and bill for seizing prey.*
- *Would you call this situation "raptorial"? Explain why.*

---

raptorial bird *(noun)*

Any of numerous carnivorous birds that hunt and kill other animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raptorial bird."*
- *He looked up "raptorial bird" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reelecting *(verb)*

Elect again.

- *She tried to use "reelecting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reelecting" when talking about this idea.*

---

remold *(verb)*

Give new treads to (a tire).

- *Can you use "remold" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "remold" and when to wait.*

---

retransmitting *(verb)*

Transmit again.

- *Can you use "retransmitting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "retransmitting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

retsina *(noun)*

Greek wine flavored with resin.

- *Understanding "retsina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "retsina" means with a simple example.*

---

rubberneckers *(noun)*

A person who stares inquisitively.

- *The article explained what "rubberneckers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubberneckers" to mean a person who stares inquisitively.*

---

ruffing *(verb)*

Play a trump.

- *In everyday English, people use "ruffing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "ruffing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

salamandra *(noun)*

Type genus of the Salamandridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "salamandra" to mean type genus of the salamandridae.*
- *The article explained what "salamandra" means with a simple example.*

---

saleswomen *(noun)*

A woman salesperson.

- *In class, the teacher used "saleswomen" to mean a woman salesperson.*
- *The article explained what "saleswomen" means with a simple example.*

---

salvager *(noun)*

Someone who salvages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvager."*
- *He looked up "salvager" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sangs *(noun)*

North American woodland herb similar to and used as substitute for the Chinese ginseng.

- *In class, the teacher used "sangs" to mean north american woodland herb similar to and used as....*
- *Understanding "sangs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sarcomere *(noun)*

One of the segments into which a myofibril is divided.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarcomere."*
- *Understanding "sarcomere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saucing *(verb)*

Add zest or flavor to, make more interesting.

- *She tried to use "saucing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "saucing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sauerbraten *(noun)*

Pot roast marinated several days in seasoned vinegar before cooking; usually served with potato dumplings.

- *He looked up "sauerbraten" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sauerbraten."*

sawflies *(noun)*

Insect whose female has a saw-like ovipositor for inserting eggs into the leaf or stem tissue of a host plant.

- *He looked up "sawflies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sawflies" to mean insect whose female has a saw-like ovipositor for....*

scalings *(noun)*

The act of arranging in a graduated series.

- *In class, the teacher used "scalings" to mean the act of arranging in a graduated series.*
- *He looked up "scalings" because he had never seen it before.*

scarabaeidae *(noun)*

Scarab or dung beetles.

- *The article explained what "scarabaeidae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scarabaeidae" to mean scarab or dung beetles.*

schmoes *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a jerk.

- *He looked up "schmoes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schmoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sebe *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east of southeast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sebe."*
- *He looked up "sebe" because he had never seen it before.*

secondes *(verb)*

Transfer an employee to a different, temporary assignment.

- *Learners should practice how to use "secondes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "secondes" and when to wait.*

sharpy *(noun)*

A professional card player who makes a living by cheating at card games.

- *The article explained what "sharpy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sharpy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shavian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to George Bernard Shaw or his works.

- *Would you call this situation "shavian"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shavian."*

sheep botfly *(noun)*

Larvae are parasitic on sheep.

- *The article explained what "sheep botfly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sheep botfly" to mean larvae are parasitic on sheep.*

shites *(verb)*

Give away information about somebody.

- *She tried to use "shites" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "shites" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

shooted *(verb)*

Measure the altitude of by using a sextant.

- *She tried to use "shooted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shooted" when talking about this idea.*

sixpences *(noun)*

A small coin of the United Kingdom worth six pennies; not minted since 1970.

- *In class, the teacher used "sixpences" to mean a small coin of the united kingdom worth six....*
- *They discussed "sixpences" during the group presentation.*

---

sixteens *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of fifteen and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sixteens."*
- *He looked up "sixteens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solemnised *(verb)*

Observe or perform with dignity or gravity.

- *Can you use "solemnised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "solemnised" and when to wait.*

---

sorex palustris *(noun)*

Water shrew of North America.

- *Understanding "sorex palustris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sorex palustris" during the group presentation.*

---

spectrophotometers *(noun)*

A photometer for comparing two light radiations wavelength by wavelength.

- *He looked up "spectrophotometers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spectrophotometers."*

---

speedskater *(noun)*

An ice-skater who races competitively; usually around an oval course.

- *The article explained what "speedskater" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speedskater" to mean an ice-skater who races competitively; usually....*

---

spinels *(noun)*

A hard glassy mineral consisting of an oxide of magnesium and aluminum; occurs in various colors that are used as gemstones.

- *He looked up "spinels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spinels" during the group presentation.*

---

spiritedly *(adverb)*

In a spirited or lively manner; with animation and vivacity.

- *The narrator describes the scene "spiritedly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "spiritedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

sportsmans *(noun)*

Someone who engages in sports.

- *He looked up "sportsmans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sportsmans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

springiness *(noun)*

The elasticity of something that can be stretched and returns to its original length.

- *They discussed "springiness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "springiness" means with a simple example.*

---

squabs *(noun)*

Flesh of a pigeon suitable for roasting or braising; flesh of a dove (young squab) may be broiled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squabs."*
- *He looked up "squabs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

squeezers *(noun)*

A kitchen utensil for squeezing juice from fruit.

- *The article explained what "squeezers" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "squeezers" to mean a kitchen utensil for squeezing juice from fruit.*

---

steelmen *(noun)*

A worker engaged in making steel.

- *The article explained what "steelmen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "steelmen" to mean a worker engaged in making steel.*

---

stonefly *(noun)*

Primitive winged insect with a flattened body; used as bait by fishermen; aquatic gilled larvae are carnivorous and live beneath stones.

- *Understanding "stonefly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stonefly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

storax *(noun)*

A vanilla-scented resin from various trees of the genus Styrax.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storax."*
- *He looked up "storax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

storax family *(noun)*

A widely distributed family of shrubs and trees of order Ebenales.

- *The article explained what "storax family" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storax family."*

---

subluxations *(noun)*

Partial displacement of a joint or organ.

- *The article explained what "subluxations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subluxations" to mean partial displacement of a joint or organ.*

---

supercargo *(noun)*

An officer on a merchant ship in charge of the cargo and its sale and purchase.

- *The article explained what "supercargo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "supercargo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supinated *(verb)*

Turn (the hand or forearm) so that the back is downward or backward, or turn out (the leg).

- *Can you use "supinated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "supinated" and when to wait.*

---

swagged *(verb)*

Walk as if unable to control one's movements.

- *Learners should practice how to use "swagged" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "swagged" until he saw an example.*

---

swagman *(noun)*

An itinerant Australian laborer who carries his personal belongings in a bundle as he travels around in search of work.

- *In class, the teacher used "swagman" to mean an itinerant australian laborer who carries his....*
- *Understanding "swagman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

syringa persica *(noun)*

Small densely branching Asiatic shrub having lanceolate leaves and panicles of fragrant lilac flowers.

- *He looked up "syringa persica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syringa persica."*

---

tablespoonful *(noun)*

As much as a tablespoon will hold.

- *Understanding "tablespoonful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tablespoonful."*

---

taked *(verb)*

To get into a position of having, e.g., safety, comfort.

- *He did not know how to use "taked" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "taked" and when to wait.*

---

tantalise *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *He did not know how to use "tantalise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tantalise" when talking about this idea.*

---

teaspoonfuls *(noun)*

As much as a teaspoon will hold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teaspoonfuls."*
- *He looked up "teaspoonfuls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

technophobe *(noun)*

A person who dislikes or avoids new technology.

- *The article explained what "technophobe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "technophobe."*

---

termer *(noun)*

A person who serves a specified term.

- *There are not many fourth termers in the Senate.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "termer."*

---

tessin *(noun)*

An Italian-speaking region of southern Switzerland.

- *Understanding "tessin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tessin" during the group presentation.*

---

theorization *(noun)*

The production or use of theories.

- *He looked up "theorization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theorization" to mean the production or use of theories.*

---

thermograms *(noun)*

A graphical record produced by a thermograph.

- *They discussed "thermograms" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermograms" to mean a graphical record produced by a thermograph.*

---

throughway *(noun)*

A broad highway designed for high-speed traffic.

- *Understanding "throughway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throughway."*

---

thumbscrew *(noun)*

Instrument of torture that crushes the thumb.

- *In class, the teacher used "thumbscrew" to mean instrument of torture that crushes the thumb.*
- *He looked up "thumbscrew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toadying *(verb)*

Try to gain favor by cringing or flattering.

- *He did not know how to use "toadying" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "toadying" in real sentences.*

---

tonegawa susumu *(noun)*

Japanese molecular biologist noted for his studies of how the immune system produces antibodies (born in 1939).

- *He looked up "tonegawa susumu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tonegawa susumu" during the group presentation.*

---

towny *(noun)*

Resident of a college town not affiliated with the college.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "towny."*
- *The article explained what "towny" means with a simple example.*

---

transacts *(verb)*

Conduct business.

- *Can you use "transacts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "transacts" until he saw an example.*

---

translocating *(verb)*

Move from one place to another, especially of wild animals.

- *In everyday English, people use "translocating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "translocating" in real sentences.*

---

transplantable *(adjective)*

Capable of being transplanted.

- *A "transplantable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "transplantable."*

---

tunga *(noun)*

A genus of Siphonaptera.

- *The article explained what "tunga" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tunga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

turtling *(verb)*

Hunt for turtles, especially as an occupation.

- *Can you use "turtling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "turtling" until he saw an example.*

---

ukes *(noun)*

A small guitar having four strings.

- *Understanding "ukes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ukes" to mean a small guitar having four strings.*

---

unblocks *(verb)*

Clear or remove an obstruction from.

- *Can you use "unblocks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "unblocks" and when to wait.*

---

underclothing *(noun)*

Undergarment worn next to the skin and under the outer garments.

- *In class, the teacher used "underclothing" to mean undergarment worn next to the skin and under the....*
- *They discussed "underclothing" during the group presentation.*

---

underlaid *(verb)*

Provide with a base, support, lining, or backing.

- *They underlaid the shingles with roofing paper.*
- *The coach explained when to use "underlaid" and when to wait.*

---

uniate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to former Eastern Christian or Orthodox churches that have been received under the jurisdiction of the Church of Rome but retain their own rituals and practices and canon law.

- *Students compared "uniate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "uniate" approach may work better in this case.*

uniate christian *(noun)*

A member of the Uniat Church.

- *They discussed "uniate christian" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uniate christian" to mean a member of the uniat church.*

uniate church *(noun)*

Any of several churches in eastern Europe or the Middle East that acknowledge papal authority but retain their own liturgy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uniate church."*
- *He looked up "uniate church" because he had never seen it before.*

unicycling *(verb)*

Ride a unicycle.

- *In everyday English, people use "unicycling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "unicycling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

unmyelinated *(adjective)*

(of neurons) not myelinated.

- *A "unmyelinated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unmyelinated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unplanted *(adjective)*

Not planted.

- *A "unplanted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unplanted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unversed *(adjective)*

Not having had extensive practice.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unversed" when it is not having had extensive practice.*
- *The speaker chose "unversed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

uper *(adjective)*

Being or moving higher in position or greater in some value; being above a former position or level.

- *It is useful to describe something as "uper" when it is being or moving higher in position or greater in....*
- *The speaker chose "uper" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

urim and thummim *(noun)*

Lots thrown to determine God's answers to yes-no questions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urim and thummim."*
- *He looked up "urim and thummim" because he had never seen it before.*

vandalizes *(verb)*

Destroy wantonly, as through acts of vandalism.

- *He did not know how to use "vandalizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "vandalizes" in real sentences.*

vena cerebri *(noun)*

Any of several veins serving the cerebral hemispheres of the brain.

- *Understanding "vena cerebri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena cerebri" to mean any of several veins serving the cerebral....*

vena cerebri anterior *(noun)*

Accompanies the anterior cerebral artery and empties into the basal vein.

- *Understanding "vena cerebri anterior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena cerebri anterior" to mean accompanies the anterior cerebral artery and....*

vena cerebri magna *(noun)*

A cerebral vein formed by the two internal cerebral veins and continuing into the sinus rectus.

- *He looked up "vena cerebri magna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena cerebri magna."*

---

vena cerebri media *(noun)*

Either of two cerebral veins.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena cerebri media" to mean either of two cerebral veins.*
- *The article explained what "vena cerebri media" means with a simple example.*

---

vengefully *(adverb)*

In a vindictive, revengeful manner.

- *Using "vengefully" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "vengefully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

veratrum *(noun)*

A genus of coarse poisonous perennial herbs; sometimes placed in subfamily Melanthiaceae.

- *He looked up "veratrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "veratrum" during the group presentation.*

---

vicia villosa *(noun)*

European vetch much cultivated as forage and cover crops.

- *He looked up "vicia villosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vicia villosa."*

---

vocalising *(verb)*

Sing (each note a scale or in a melody) with the same vowel.

- *In everyday English, people use "vocalising" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "vocalising" in real sentences.*

---

voluptuously *(adverb)*

In a shapely and voluptuous manner.

- *A voluptuously curved woman.*
- *He sniffed the perfume voluptuously.*

---

waldenses *(noun)*

A Christian sect of dissenters that originated in southern France in the late 12th century adopted Calvinist doctrines in the 16th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "waldenses" to mean a christian sect of dissenters that originated in....*
- *The article explained what "waldenses" means with a simple example.*

---

wangled *(verb)*

Tamper, with the purpose of deception.

- *Learners should practice how to use "wangled" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "wangled" until he saw an example.*

---

whirs *(verb)*

Make a soft swishing sound.

- *He did not know how to use "whirs" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "whirs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

whoreson *(noun)*

The illegitimate offspring of unmarried parents.

- *The article explained what "whoreson" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "whoreson" during the group presentation.*

---

wideness *(noun)*

The property of being wide; having great width.

- *Understanding "wideness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wideness."*

---

wimble *(noun)*

Hand tool for boring holes.

- *He looked up "wimble" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wimble."*

---

wineglasses *(noun)*

A glass that has a stem and in which wine is served.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wineglasses."*
- *They discussed "wineglasses" during the group presentation.*

---

wiseacre *(noun)*

An upstart who makes conceited, sardonic, insolent comments.

- *They discussed "wiseacre" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wiseacre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yogacara *(noun)*

One of the main traditions of Mahayana Buddhism; holds that the mind is real but that objects are just ideas or states of consciousness.

- *They discussed "yogacara" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yogacara."*

---

ablaut *(noun)*

A vowel whose quality or length is changed to indicate linguistic distinctions (such as sing sang sung song).

- *The article explained what "ablaut" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ablaut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

absorptivity *(noun)*

(physics) the property of a body that determines the fraction of the incident radiation or sound flux absorbed or absorbable by the body.

- *Understanding "absorptivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "absorptivity" means with a simple example.*

---

advertorials *(noun)*

An advertisement that is written and presented in the style of an editorial or journalistic report.

- *In class, the teacher used "advertorials" to mean an advertisement that is written and presented in....*
- *The article explained what "advertorials" means with a simple example.*

---

aerialists *(noun)*

An acrobat who performs in the air (as on a rope or trapeze).

- *They discussed "aerialists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerialists" to mean an acrobat who performs in the air (as on a rope or....*

---

aiai *(noun)*

A fundamentalist Islamic group in Somalia who initially did fundraising for al-Qaeda; responsible for ambushing United States Army Rangers and for terrorist bombings in Ethiopia; believed to have branches in several countries.

- *Understanding "aiai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "aiai" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alicyclic compound *(noun)*

An aliphatic compound that contains a ring of atoms.

- *In class, the teacher used "alicyclic compound" to mean an aliphatic compound that contains a ring of atoms.*
- *He looked up "alicyclic compound" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alliss *(noun)*

European shad.

- *In class, the teacher used "alliss" to mean european shad.*
- *They discussed "alliss" during the group presentation.*

---

alphonse bertillon *(noun)*

French criminologist (1853-1914).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alphonse bertillon."*
- *Understanding "alphonse bertillon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ammen *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Jordan.

- *He looked up "ammen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ammen" during the group presentation.*

anaerobe *(noun)*

An organism (especially a bacterium) that does not require air or free oxygen to live.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaerobe."*
- *They discussed "anaerobe" during the group presentation.*

analogizing *(verb)*

Make an analogy.

- *Can you use "analogizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "analogizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

anemometers *(noun)*

A gauge for recording the speed and direction of wind.

- *Understanding "anemometers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anemometers" because he had never seen it before.*

antagonistically *(adverb)*

In an antagonistic manner.

- *He behaves antagonistically toward his colleagues.*
- *She spoke "antagonistically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

antedated *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

- *She tried to use "antedated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "antedated" when talking about this idea.*

appals *(verb)*

Fill with apprehension or alarm; cause to be unpleasantly surprised.

- *He did not know how to use "appals" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "appals" and when to wait.*

arabis *(noun)*

Annual to perennial woody herbs of temperate North America, Europe and Asia: rockcress.

- *Understanding "arabis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arabis."*

araneus *(noun)*

A genus of orb-weaving spiders including common garden spiders and barn spiders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "araneus."*
- *Understanding "araneus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arctan *(noun)*

The inverse function of the tangent; the angle that has a tangent equal to a given number.

- *The article explained what "arctan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "arctan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arctostaphylos *(noun)*

Bearberry; manzanita.

- *In class, the teacher used “arctostaphylos” to mean bearberry; manzanita.*
- *The article explained what “arctostaphylos” means with a simple example.*

---

areolae *(noun)*

Small space in a tissue or body part such as the area between veins on a leaf or an insect’s wing.

- *The article explained what “areolae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “areolae” to mean small space in a tissue or body part such as the....*

---

armlets *(noun)*

A band worn around the arm for decoration.

- *He looked up “armlets” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “armlets.”*

---

ascidian tadpole *(noun)*

Free-swimming larva of ascidians; they have a tail like a tadpole that contains the notochord.

- *The article explained what “ascidian tadpole” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ascidian tadpole” during the group presentation.*

---

asperity *(noun)*

Something hard to endure.

- *The asperity of northern winters.*
- *They discussed “asperity” during the group presentation.*

---

associateship *(noun)*

The position of associate (as in an office or academy).

- *In class, the teacher used “associateship” to mean the position of associate (as in an office or academy).*
- *He looked up “associateship” because he had never seen it before.*

---

assort *(verb)*

Arrange or order by classes or categories.

- *She tried to use “assort” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “assort” when talking about this idea.*

---

astigmatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a defect in the eye or in a lens caused by a deviation from spherical curvature which prevents light rays from meeting at a common focus and so results in distorted images.

- *It is useful to describe something as “astigmatic” when it is of or relating to a defect in the eye or in a lens....*
- *Students compared “astigmatic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

atrophying *(verb)*

Undergo atrophy.

- *Can you use “atrophying” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “atrophying” and when to wait.*

---

automatized *(verb)*

Make automatic or control or operate automatically.

- *In everyday English, people use “automatized” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “automatized” in real sentences.*

---

autostrada *(noun)*

An expressway in an Italian-speaking country.

- *In class, the teacher used “autostrada” to mean an expressway in an italian-speaking country.*
- *Understanding “autostrada” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backgrounding *(noun)*

The execution of low priority programs while higher priority programs are not using the processing system.

- *In class, the teacher used “backgrounding” to mean the execution of low priority programs while higher....*
- *The article explained what “backgrounding” means with a simple example.*

balaenoptera *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balaenopteridae.

- *Understanding "balaenoptera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "balaenoptera" during the group presentation.*

bald-pated *(adjective)*

Lacking hair on all or most of the scalp.

- *Would you call this situation "bald-pated"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bald-pated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

barbequed *(verb)*

Cook outdoors on a barbecue grill.

- *In everyday English, people use "barbequed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "barbequed" in real sentences.*

baronage *(noun)*

The peers of a kingdom considered as a group.

- *The article explained what "baronage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baronage" to mean the peers of a kingdom considered as a group.*

bashfulness *(noun)*

Feeling embarrassed due to modesty.

- *In class, the teacher used "bashfulness" to mean feeling embarrassed due to modesty.*
- *He looked up "bashfulness" because he had never seen it before.*

bauhinia variegata *(noun)*

Small East Indian tree having orchid-like flowers and hard dark wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bauhinia variegata."*
- *He looked up "bauhinia variegata" because he had never seen it before.*

bedposts *(noun)*

Any of 4 vertical supports at the corners of a bedstead.

- *He looked up "bedposts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedposts."*

bedrocks *(noun)*

Principles from which other truths can be derived.

- *They discussed "bedrocks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bedrocks" means with a simple example.*

berlage *(noun)*

Dutch architect and town planner (1856-1934).

- *Understanding "berlage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "berlage" during the group presentation.*

betula fontinalis *(noun)*

Birch of western United States resembling the paper birch but having brownish bark.

- *Understanding "betula fontinalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "betula fontinalis" means with a simple example.*

bigfoots *(noun)*

Large hairy humanoid creature said to live in wilderness areas of the United States and Canada.

- *The article explained what "bigfoots" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bigfoots" to mean large hairy humanoid creature said to live in....*

bimetal *(noun)*

Material made by bonding together sheets of two different metals.

- *Understanding "bimetal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bimetal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

biretta *(noun)*

A stiff cap with ridges across the crown; worn by Roman Catholic clergy.

- *The article explained what "biretta" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biretta."*

---

blasphemes *(verb)*

Speak of in an irreverent or impious manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "blasphemes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "blasphemes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

boaster *(noun)*

A very boastful and talkative person.

- *Understanding "boaster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "boaster" during the group presentation.*

---

bosky *(adjective)*

Covered with or consisting of bushes or thickets; ; ; - Jack Beatty.

- *'bosky' is a literary term.*
- *A bosky park leading to a modest yet majestic plaza.*

---

bowlegs *(noun)*

A leg bowed outward at the knee (or below the knee).

- *They discussed "bowlegs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bowlegs" means with a simple example.*

---

brassica oleracea italica *(noun)*

Plant with dense clusters of tight green flower buds.

- *They discussed "brassica oleracea italica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brassica oleracea italica."*

---

breathalyzers *(noun)*

A device that measures chemicals (especially the alcohol content) in a person's expired breath.

- *He looked up "breathalyzers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breathalyzers."*

---

brynhild *(noun)*

A Valkyrie or a queen in the Nibelungenlied who loved the hero Siegfried; when he deceived her she had him killed and then committed suicide.

- *Understanding "brynhild" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brynhild" to mean a valkyrie or a queen in the nibelungenlied who....*

---

bubo virginianus *(noun)*

Brown North American horned owl.

- *They discussed "bubo virginianus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bubo virginianus" means with a simple example.*

---

buchanans *(noun)*

15th President of the United States (1791-1868).

- *They discussed "buchanans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "buchanans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bufflehead *(noun)*

Small North American diving duck; males have bushy head plumage.

- *He looked up "bufflehead" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bufflehead."*

---

bulldozes *(verb)*

Flatten with or as if with a bulldozer.

- *She tried to use "bulldozes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bulldozes" in real sentences.*

---

buras *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buras."*
- *Understanding "buras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burrill bernard crohn *(noun)*

United States physician who specialized in diseases of the intestines; he was the first to describe regional ileitis which is now known as Crohn's disease (1884-1983).

- *In class, the teacher used "burrill bernard crohn" to mean united states physician who specialized in diseases....*
- *Understanding "burrill bernard crohn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

busher *(adjective)*

Not of the highest quality or sophistication.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "busher."*
- *A "busher" approach may work better in this case.*

---

businesspersons *(noun)*

A capitalist who engages in industrial commercial enterprise.

- *He looked up "businesspersons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "businesspersons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calorimetric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the measurement of heat.

- *It is useful to describe something as "calorimetric" when it is of or relating to the measurement of heat.*
- *A "calorimetric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cambric *(noun)*

A finely woven white linen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cambric."*
- *Understanding "cambric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cambric tea *(noun)*

A beverage for children containing hot water and milk and sugar and a small amount of tea.

- *They discussed "cambric tea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cambric tea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canonists *(noun)*

A specialist in canon law.

- *In class, the teacher used "canonists" to mean a specialist in canon law.*
- *They discussed "canonists" during the group presentation.*

---

capitula *(noun)*

A dense cluster of flowers or foliage.

- *They discussed "capitula" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capitula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardiogram *(noun)*

A graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced by an electrocardiograph.

- *They discussed "cardiogram" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiogram."*

---

carya aquatica *(noun)*

Hickory of southern United States having many narrow leaflets and rather bitter nuts.

- *The article explained what "carya aquatica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carya aquatica" to mean hickory of southern united states having many....*

---

castled *(adjective)*

Having or resembling repeated square indentations like those in a battlement.

- *Students compared "castled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "castled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cataloger *(noun)*

A librarian who classifies publication according to a categorial system.

- *He looked up "cataloger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cataloger" during the group presentation.*

---

cedrus *(noun)*

True cedars.

- *He looked up "cedrus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cedrus" during the group presentation.*

---

cellulose triacetate *(noun)*

Cellulose acetate that is relatively slow to burn; used instead of celluloid for motion-picture film.

- *He looked up "cellulose triacetate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cellulose triacetate" to mean cellulose acetate that is relatively slow to burn;....*

---

cercariae *(noun)*

Tadpole-shaped parasitic larva of a trematode worm; tail disappears in adult stage.

- *The article explained what "cercariae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cercariae."*

---

chapping *(verb)*

Crack due to dehydration.

- *She tried to use "chapping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "chapping" until he saw an example.*

---

charabanc *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *The article explained what "charabanc" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "charabanc" during the group presentation.*

---

chemic *(adjective)*

Relating to or used in chemistry.

- *Chemical engineer.*
- *Chemical balance.*

---

chewier *(adjective)*

(of a consistency) requiring chewing.

- *A "chewier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chewier" when it is (of a consistency) requiring chewing.*

---

childbed *(noun)*

Concluding state of pregnancy; from the onset of contractions to the birth of a child.

- *They discussed "childbed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "childbed" means with a simple example.*

---

childbed fever *(noun)*

Serious form of septicemia contracted by a woman during childbirth or abortion (usually attributable to unsanitary conditions); formerly widespread but now uncommon.

- *The article explained what "childbed fever" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "childbed fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

circularized *(verb)*

Cause to become widely known.

- *In everyday English, people use "circularized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "circularized" in real sentences.*

---

clomping *(verb)*

Walk clumsily.

- *He did not know how to use "clomping" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "clomping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

clouts *(noun)*

A short nail with a flat head; used to attach sheet metal to wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "clouts" to mean a short nail with a flat head; used to attach sheet....*
- *The article explained what "clouts" means with a simple example.*

---

codefendant *(noun)*

A defendant who has been joined together with one or more other defendants in a single action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "codefendant."*
- *The article explained what "codefendant" means with a simple example.*

---

companionate *(adjective)*

Like a companion.

- *Companionate marriage.*
- *A companionate dog.*

---

contradictorily *(adverb)*

In a contradictory manner.

- *He argued contradictorily.*
- *He answered "contradictorily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

conventioneers *(noun)*

Someone who attends a convention.

- *He looked up "conventioneers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conventioneers" to mean someone who attends a convention.*

---

convoying *(verb)*

Escort in transit.

- *The coach explained when to use "convoying" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "convoying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

convulses *(verb)*

Move or stir about violently.

- *The spasm convulses her facial muscles.*
- *The coach explained when to use "convulses" and when to wait.*

---

corespondent *(noun)*

The codefendant charged with adultery with the estranged spouse in a divorce proceeding.

- *He looked up "corespondent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corespondent."*

---

corncrake *(noun)*

Common Eurasian rail that frequents grain fields.

- *He looked up "corncrake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corncrake" to mean common eurasian rail that frequents grain fields.*

cornus obliqua *(noun)*

Shrub of eastern North America closely resembling silky cornel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornus obliqua."*
- *The article explained what "cornus obliqua" means with a simple example.*

cosset *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *In everyday English, people use "cosset" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "cosset" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cowpeas *(noun)*

Sprawling Old World annual cultivated especially in southern United States for food and forage and green manure.

- *He looked up "cowpeas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cowpeas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crenate *(adjective)*

Having a margin with rounded scallops.

- *It is useful to describe something as "crenate" when it is having a margin with rounded scallops.*
- *A "crenate" approach may work better in this case.*

crenate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having a scalloped margin.

- *Understanding "crenate leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "crenate leaf" means with a simple example.*

crenelated *(verb)*

Supply with battlements.

- *In everyday English, people use "crenelated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "crenelated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cupric *(adjective)*

Of or containing divalent copper.

- *Students compared "cupric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "cupric" approach may work better in this case.*

currer bell *(noun)*

English novelist; one of three Bronte sisters (1818-1848).

- *Understanding "currer bell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "currer bell."*

cushitic *(noun)*

A group of languages spoken in Ethiopia and Somalia and northwestern Kenya and adjacent regions.

- *Understanding "cushitic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cushitic" to mean a group of languages spoken in ethiopia and somalia....*

cyanuric acid *(noun)*

A trimer of cyanic acid.

- *They discussed "cyanuric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cyanuric acid" means with a simple example.*

cyder *(noun)*

A beverage made from juice pressed from apples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyder."*
- *He looked up "cyder" because he had never seen it before.*

cymric *(noun)*

A Celtic language of Wales.

- *They discussed "cymric" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cymric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dachas *(noun)*

Russian country house.

- *In class, the teacher used "dachas" to mean russian country house.*
- *He looked up "dachas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dandified *(adjective)*

Affecting extreme elegance in dress and manner.

- *Would you call this situation "dandified"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dandified" when it is affecting extreme elegance in dress and manner.*

---

darner *(noun)*

A person who mends by darning.

- *In class, the teacher used "darner" to mean a person who mends by darning.*
- *The article explained what "darner" means with a simple example.*

---

david hubel *(noun)*

United States neuroscientist noted for his studies of the neural basis of vision (born in 1926).

- *In class, the teacher used "david hubel" to mean united states neuroscientist noted for his studies....*
- *Understanding "david hubel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

de-nazification *(noun)*

Social process of removing Nazis from official positions and giving up any allegiance to Nazism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "de-nazification."*
- *He looked up "de-nazification" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decapods *(noun)*

Cephalopods having eight short tentacles plus two long ones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decapods."*
- *He looked up "decapods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decelerations *(noun)*

The act of decelerating; decreasing the speed.

- *He looked up "decelerations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decelerations."*

---

decertify *(verb)*

Cause to be no longer approved or accepted.

- *He did not know how to use "decertify" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "decertify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

defrock *(verb)*

Divest of the frock; of church officials.

- *She tried to use "defrock" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "defrock" and when to wait.*

---

democratised *(verb)*

Introduce democratic reforms; of nations.

- *She tried to use "democratised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "democratised" when talking about this idea.*

---

denotative *(adjective)*

Having the power of explicitly denoting or designating or naming.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "denotative."*

- *Students compared "denotative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

denticulate *(adjective)*

Having a very finely toothed margin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "denticulate" when it is having a very finely toothed margin.*
- *Would you call this situation "denticulate"? Explain why.*

---

denticulate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having a finely toothed margin; minutely dentate.

- *Understanding "denticulate leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "denticulate leaf" to mean a leaf having a finely toothed margin; minutely dentate.*

---

desiccate *(verb)*

Preserve by removing all water and liquids from.

- *In everyday English, people use "desiccate" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "desiccate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

desolations *(noun)*

A bleak and desolate atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desolations."*
- *They discussed "desolations" during the group presentation.*

---

discussants *(noun)*

A participant in a formal discussion.

- *He looked up "discussants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "discussants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dissatisfactions *(noun)*

The feeling of being displeased and discontent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dissatisfactions."*
- *He looked up "dissatisfactions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

donar *(noun)*

The Teutonic god of thunder; counterpart of Norse Thor.

- *He looked up "donar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donar" to mean the teutonic god of thunder; counterpart of norse thor.*

---

drollery *(noun)*

A quaint and amusing jest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drollery."*
- *The article explained what "drollery" means with a simple example.*

---

dropkicks *(verb)*

Make the point after a touchdown with a dropkick.

- *The coach explained when to use "dropkicks" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "dropkicks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

durants *(noun)*

United States historian (1885-1981).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "durants."*
- *They discussed "durants" during the group presentation.*

---

eccs *(noun)*

(telecommunication) a coding system that incorporates extra parity bits in order to detect errors.

- *In class, the teacher used "eccs" to mean (telecommunication) a coding system that....*
- *The article explained what "eccs" means with a simple example.*

---

elver *(noun)*

Young eel; may be sauteed or batter-fried.

- *Understanding "elver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "elver" during the group presentation.*

---

enciphered *(verb)*

Convert ordinary language into code.

- *In everyday English, people use "enciphered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "enciphered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

endlessness *(noun)*

The property of being (or seeming to be) without end.

- *The article explained what "endlessness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endlessness" to mean the property of being (or seeming to be) without end.*

---

equivocally *(adverb)*

In an ambiguous manner.

- *Place "equivocally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "equivocally" naturally.*

---

espied *(verb)*

Catch sight of.

- *The coach explained when to use "espied" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "espied" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

etymologists *(noun)*

A lexicographer who specializes in etymology.

- *They discussed "etymologists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "etymologists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

excessiveness *(noun)*

Immoderation as a consequence of going beyond sufficient or permitted limits.

- *In class, the teacher used "excessiveness" to mean immoderation as a consequence of going beyond....*
- *The article explained what "excessiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

expiated *(verb)*

Make amends for.

- *Learners should practice how to use "expiated" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "expiated" and when to wait.*

---

extraditions *(noun)*

The surrender of an accused or convicted person by one state or country to another (usually under the provisions of a statute or treaty).

- *Understanding "extraditions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extraditions" to mean the surrender of an accused or convicted person by....*

---

eyeshot *(noun)*

The range of the eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyeshot."*
- *They discussed "eyeshot" during the group presentation.*

---

ezechiel *(noun)*

A Hebrew prophet of the 6th century BC who was exiled to Babylon in 587 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ezechiel."*
- *Understanding "ezechiel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

facetiousness *(noun)*

Playful humor.

- *In class, the teacher used "facetiousness" to mean playful humor.*
- *The article explained what "facetiousness" means with a simple example.*

---

familiarities *(noun)*

Usualness by virtue of being familiar or well known.

- *They discussed "familiarities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "familiarities."*

---

family hominidae *(noun)*

Modern man and extinct immediate ancestors of man.

- *Understanding "family hominidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family hominidae."*

---

feebleminded *(adjective)*

Retarded in intellectual development.

- *It is useful to describe something as "feebleminded" when it is retarded in intellectual development.*
- *The speaker chose "feebleminded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

filippino lippi *(noun)*

Italian painter and son of Fra Filippo Lippi (1457-1504).

- *Understanding "filippino lippi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "filippino lippi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flocculent *(adjective)*

Having a fluffy character or appearance.

- *The speaker chose "flocculent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "flocculent" when it is having a fluffy character or appearance.*

---

floodings *(noun)*

A technique used in behavior therapy; client is flooded with experiences of a particular kind until becoming either averse to them or numbed to them.

- *They discussed "floodings" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "floodings" means with a simple example.*

---

foram *(noun)*

Marine microorganism having a calcareous shell with openings where pseudopods protrude.

- *They discussed "foram" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foram" to mean marine microorganism having a calcareous shell with....*

---

framings *(noun)*

A framework that supports and protects a picture or a mirror.

- *The article explained what "framings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "framings" during the group presentation.*

---

fred zinnemann *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in Austria) (1907-1997).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fred zinnemann."*
- *He looked up "fred zinnemann" because he had never seen it before.*

---

froths *(noun)*

A mass of small bubbles formed in or on a liquid.

- *Understanding "froths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "froths" during the group presentation.*

---

gaius flaminius *(noun)*

Roman statesman and general who built the Flaminian Way; died when he was defeated by Hannibal (died 217 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaius flaminius."*
- *The article explained what "gaius flaminius" means with a simple example.*

gallivant *(verb)*

Wander aimlessly in search of pleasure.

- *She tried to use "gallivant" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "gallivant" until he saw an example.*

gambas *(noun)*

Viol that is the bass member of the viol family with approximately the range of the cello.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gambas."*
- *They discussed "gambas" during the group presentation.*

gemsbok *(noun)*

Large South African oryx with a broad black band along its flanks.

- *In class, the teacher used "gemsbok" to mean large south african oryx with a broad black band....*
- *The article explained what "gemsbok" means with a simple example.*

genuflection *(noun)*

The act of bending the knees in worship or reverence.

- *They discussed "genuflection" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genuflection" to mean the act of bending the knees in worship or reverence.*

genus arabis *(noun)*

Annual to perennial woody herbs of temperate North America, Europe and Asia: rockcress.

- *He looked up "genus arabis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus arabis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus araneus *(noun)*

A genus of orb-weaving spiders including common garden spiders and barn spiders.

- *The article explained what "genus araneus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus araneus" to mean a genus of orb-weaving spiders including common....*

genus arctostaphylos *(noun)*

Bearberry; manzanita.

- *Understanding "genus arctostaphylos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus arctostaphylos" because he had never seen it before.*

genus balaenoptera *(noun)*

Type genus of the Balaenopteridae.

- *He looked up "genus balaenoptera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus balaenoptera."*

genus cedrus *(noun)*

True cedars.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cedrus" to mean true cedars.*
- *The article explained what "genus cedrus" means with a simple example.*

genus lespedeza *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs or herbs of tropical Asia and Australia and the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "genus lespedeza" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus lespedeza" means with a simple example.*

genus lucilia *(noun)*

Greenbottle flies.

- *The article explained what "genus lucilia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lucilia."*

genus megatherium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megatheriidae.

- *Understanding "genus megatherium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus megatherium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus muscari *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *Understanding "genus muscari" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus muscari" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus naias *(noun)*

Sole genus of the family Naiadaceae.

- *He looked up "genus naias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus naias" to mean sole genus of the family naiadaceae.*

---

genus odontoglossum *(noun)*

Large and important genus of tropical American mostly epiphytic orchids; some of the most widely grown species are often placed in other genera.

- *They discussed "genus odontoglossum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus odontoglossum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus rhizophora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rhizophoraceae; a small genus of tropical trees and shrubs.

- *He looked up "genus rhizophora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhizophora" to mean type genus of the rhizophoraceae; a small genus of....*

---

genus utricularia *(noun)*

Bladderworts: large genus of aquatic carnivorous plants; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *The article explained what "genus utricularia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus utricularia."*

---

genus zoysia *(noun)*

Lawn grasses native to southeastern Asia and New Zealand; grown especially in warm regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus zoysia."*
- *They discussed "genus zoysia" during the group presentation.*

---

george enescu *(noun)*

Romanian violinist and composer (1881-1955).

- *In class, the teacher used "george enescu" to mean romanian violinist and composer (1881-1955).*
- *They discussed "george enescu" during the group presentation.*

---

geranium pratense *(noun)*

Tall perennial cranesbill with paired violet-blue axillary flowers; native to northern parts of Old World and naturalized in North America.

- *Understanding "geranium pratense" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "geranium pratense" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gettings *(noun)*

The act of acquiring something.

- *They discussed "gettings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gettings."*

---

glassblowers *(noun)*

Someone skilled in blowing bottles from molten glass.

- *Understanding "glassblowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "glassblowers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gothic romancer *(noun)*

A writer of Gothic romances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gothic romancer."*

- *He looked up "gothic romancer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greater yellowlegs *(noun)*

A variety of yellowlegs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greater yellowlegs."*
- *He looked up "greater yellowlegs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greyback *(noun)*

A sandpiper that breeds in the Arctic and winters in the southern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "greyback" to mean a sandpiper that breeds in the arctic and winters....*
- *Understanding "greyback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grittiest *(adjective)*

Composed of or covered with particles resembling meal in texture or consistency.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "grittiest."*
- *Would you call this situation "grittiest"? Explain why.*

---

gunstock *(noun)*

The handle of a handgun or the butt end of a rifle or shotgun or part of the support of a machine gun or artillery gun.

- *Understanding "gunstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gunstock" means with a simple example.*

---

hameln *(noun)*

A town in northern Germany (near Hanover) that is famous as the setting for the legend of the Pied Piper.

- *They discussed "hameln" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hameln."*

---

harmonizers *(noun)*

A musician who sings or plays in harmony.

- *Understanding "harmonizers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "harmonizers" during the group presentation.*

---

harold kroto *(noun)*

British chemist who with Robert Curl and Richard Smalley discovered fullerenes and opened a new branch of chemistry (born in 1939).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harold kroto."*
- *He looked up "harold kroto" because he had never seen it before.*

---

headmistresses *(noun)*

A woman headmaster.

- *Understanding "headmistresses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "headmistresses" means with a simple example.*

---

hebes *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the goddess of youth and spring; wife of Hercules; daughter of Zeus and Hera; cupbearer to the Olympian gods.

- *The article explained what "hebes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hebes" to mean (greek mythology) the goddess of youth and spring;....*

---

helixes *(noun)*

A structure consisting of something wound in a continuous series of loops.

- *He looked up "helixes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "helixes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemin *(noun)*

A reddish-brown chloride of heme; produced from hemoglobin in laboratory tests for the presence of blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemin."*
- *They discussed "hemin" during the group presentation.*

---

hemorrhoidal vein *(noun)*

Any of several veins draining the walls of the anal canal and rectum.

- *He looked up "hemorrhoidal vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hemorrhoidal vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hepatotoxic *(adjective)*

Toxic to the liver.

- *Students compared "hepatotoxic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hepatotoxic" when it is toxic to the liver.*

---

hippopotami *(noun)*

Massive thick-skinned herbivorous animal living in or around rivers of tropical Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "hippopotami" to mean massive thick-skinned herbivorous animal living in....*
- *The article explained what "hippopotami" means with a simple example.*

---

hominidae *(noun)*

Modern man and extinct immediate ancestors of man.

- *In class, the teacher used "hominidae" to mean modern man and extinct immediate ancestors of man.*
- *He looked up "hominidae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hostler *(noun)*

Someone employed in a stable to take care of the horses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hostler."*
- *They discussed "hostler" during the group presentation.*

---

hubel *(noun)*

United States neuroscientist noted for his studies of the neural basis of vision (born in 1926).

- *In class, the teacher used "hubel" to mean united states neuroscientist noted for his studies....*
- *They discussed "hubel" during the group presentation.*

---

humen *(noun)*

Any living or extinct member of the family Hominidae characterized by superior intelligence, articulate speech, and erect carriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humen."*
- *Understanding "humen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrolyse *(verb)*

Undergo hydrolysis; decompose by reacting with water.

- *He did not know how to use "hydrolyse" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hydrolyse" when talking about this idea.*

---

hyperbilirubinemia *(noun)*

Abnormally high amounts of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood.

- *He looked up "hyperbilirubinemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hyperbilirubinemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperbilirubinemia of the newborn *(noun)*

A common disorder that is usually due to immaturity of the liver; usually subsides spontaneously.

- *They discussed "hyperbilirubinemia of the newborn" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hyperbilirubinemia of the newborn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypercapnia *(noun)*

The physical condition of having the presence of an abnormally high level of carbon dioxide in the circulating blood.

- *Understanding "hypercapnia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hypercapnia" during the group presentation.*

---

hypochondriasis *(noun)*

Chronic and abnormal anxiety about imaginary symptoms and ailments.

- *The article explained what "hypochondriasis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hypochondriasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypoparathyroidism *(noun)*

Inadequate secretion of parathyroid hormone resulting in abnormally low levels of calcium in the blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypoparathyroidism" to mean inadequate secretion of parathyroid hormone....*
- *They discussed "hypoparathyroidism" during the group presentation.*

---

immigrates *(verb)*

Come into a new country and change residency.

- *Learners should practice how to use "immigrates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "immigrates" when talking about this idea.*

---

impermeability *(noun)*

The property of something that cannot be pervaded by a liquid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impermeability."*
- *Understanding "impermeability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

implantations *(noun)*

A surgical procedure that places something in the human body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "implantations."*
- *Understanding "implantations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inconvertible *(adjective)*

Not capable of being changed into something else.

- *The alchemists were unable to accept the inconvertible nature of elemental metals.*
- *Students compared "inconvertible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

indri indri *(noun)*

Large short-tailed lemur of Madagascar having thick silky fur in black and white and fawn.

- *Understanding "indri indri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indri indri" to mean large short-tailed lemur of madagascar having thick....*

---

inharmonious *(adjective)*

Lacking in harmony of parts.

- *An inharmonious (or incongruous) mixture of architectural styles.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inharmonious" when it is lacking in harmony of parts.*

---

inkle *(noun)*

A linen tape used for trimming as a decoration.

- *The article explained what "inkle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inkle" to mean a linen tape used for trimming as a decoration.*

---

innominate artery *(noun)*

A large artery arising from the arch of the aorta and divides into the right subclavian artery and the right common carotid artery; supplies the right side of the neck and head and the right shoulder and arm.

- *They discussed "innominate artery" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "innominate artery."*

---

innominate bone *(noun)*

Large flaring bone forming one half of the pelvis; made up of the ilium and ischium and pubis.

- *Understanding "innominate bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "innominate bone."*

---

innominate vein *(noun)*

Veins formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian veins.

- *He looked up "innominate vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "innominate vein."*

insalubrious *(adjective)*

Detrimental to health.

- *Students compared "insalubrious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "insalubrious" when it is detrimental to health.*

insolubility *(noun)*

The quality of being insoluble and difficult to dissolve in liquid.

- *They discussed "insolubility" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insolubility."*

intercalating *(verb)*

Insert (days) in a calendar.

- *Can you use "intercalating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "intercalating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

interphone *(noun)*

A telephonic intercommunication system linking different rooms in a building or ship etc.

- *He looked up "interphone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "interphone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

intriguer *(noun)*

A person who devises plots or intrigues.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intriguer."*
- *He looked up "intriguer" because he had never seen it before.*

inveigh *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *She tried to use "inveigh" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "inveigh" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

iowas *(noun)*

A dialect of the Chiwere language spoken by the Iowa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iowas."*
- *The article explained what "iowas" means with a simple example.*

jampacked *(verb)*

Crowd or pack to capacity.

- *The theater was jampacked.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jampacked" and when to wait.*

jostles *(verb)*

Come into rough contact with while moving.

- *The coach explained when to use "jostles" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jostles" in real sentences.*

juniperus procera *(noun)*

Tropical African timber tree with fragrant wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juniperus procera."*
- *The article explained what "juniperus procera" means with a simple example.*

karyotypes *(noun)*

The appearance of the chromosomal makeup of a somatic cell in an individual or species (including the number and arrangement and size and structure of the chromosomes).

- *They discussed "karyotypes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "karyotypes" means with a simple example.*

kines *(noun)*

Domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless of sex or age; ; ; - Bible.

- *He looked up "kines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kines."*

klotho *(noun)*

The Greek goddess of fate who spins the thread of life.

- *The article explained what "klotho" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klotho."*

kneecapping *(verb)*

Shoot in the kneecap, often done by terrorist groups as a warning.

- *He did not know how to use "kneecapping" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "kneecapping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

korean lespedeza *(noun)*

Annual native to Korea but widely cultivated for forage and hay in hot dry regions.

- *The article explained what "korean lespedeza" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "korean lespedeza" to mean annual native to korea but widely cultivated for....*

kroto *(noun)*

British chemist who with Robert Curl and Richard Smalley discovered fullerenes and opened a new branch of chemistry (born in 1939).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kroto."*
- *They discussed "kroto" during the group presentation.*

kwashiorkor *(noun)*

Severe malnutrition in children resulting from a diet excessively high in carbohydrates and low in protein.

- *He looked up "kwashiorkor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kwashiorkor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lades *(verb)*

Remove with or as if with a ladle.

- *He did not know how to use "lades" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lades" and when to wait.*

lages *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *She tried to use "lages" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lages" and when to wait.*

larix decidua *(noun)*

Tall European tree having a slender conic crown, flat needlelike leaves, and hairy cone scales.

- *They discussed "larix decidua" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "larix decidua" means with a simple example.*

leapfrogs *(noun)*

A game in which one child bends down and another leaps over.

- *The article explained what "leapfrogs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leapfrogs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lespedeza *(noun)*

Shrubby or herbaceous plants widely used for forage, soil improvement, and especially hay in southern United States.

- *The article explained what "lespedeza" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lespedeza."*

lesser yellowlegs *(noun)*

A variety of yellowlegs.

- *They discussed "lesser yellowlegs" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “lesser yellowlegs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

limiteds *(noun)*

Public transport consisting of a fast train or bus that makes only a few scheduled stops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “limiteds.”*
- *They discussed “limiteds” during the group presentation.*

---

linos *(noun)*

A floor covering.

- *The article explained what “linos” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “linos” to mean a floor covering.*

---

litoral *(noun)*

The region of the shore of a lake or sea or ocean.

- *The article explained what “litoral” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “litoral” to mean the region of the shore of a lake or sea or ocean.*

---

llano estacado *(noun)*

A large semiarid plateau forming the southern part of the Great Plains.

- *He looked up “llano estacado” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “llano estacado” to mean a large semiarid plateau forming the southern part....*

---

llyr *(noun)*

Celtic deity who was the father of Manawydan; corresponds to Irish Lir.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “llyr.”*
- *Understanding “llyr” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lucilia *(noun)*

Greenbottle flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lucilia.”*
- *They discussed “lucilia” during the group presentation.*

---

mailbags *(noun)*

Letter carrier’s shoulder bag.

- *He looked up “mailbags” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mailbags” to mean letter carrier’s shoulder bag.*

---

malpighi *(noun)*

Italian anatomist who was the first to use a microscope to study anatomy and was among the first to recognize cells in animals (1628-1694).

- *The article explained what “malpighi” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “malpighi” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mammies *(noun)*

An offensive term for a Black nursemaid in the southern U.S.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mammies.”*
- *He looked up “mammies” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mandrels *(noun)*

Any of various rotating shafts that serve as axes for larger rotating parts.

- *Understanding “mandrels” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “mandrels” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mangold-wurzel *(noun)*

Beet with a large yellowish root; grown chiefly as cattle feed.

- *In class, the teacher used “mangold-wurzel” to mean beet with a large yellowish root; grown chiefly as....*
- *The article explained what “mangold-wurzel” means with a simple example.*

---

marcs *(noun)*

Made from residue of grapes or apples after pressing.

- *In class, the teacher used "marcs" to mean made from residue of grapes or apples after pressing.*
- *The article explained what "marcs" means with a simple example.*

---

masticated *(verb)*

Chew (food); to bite and grind with the teeth.

- *He did not know how to use "masticated" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "masticated" when talking about this idea.*

---

matchlocks *(noun)*

An early style of musket; a slow-burning wick would be lowered into a hole in the breech to ignite the charge.

- *The article explained what "matchlocks" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "matchlocks" during the group presentation.*

---

matzos *(noun)*

Brittle flat bread eaten at Passover.

- *He looked up "matzos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matzos."*

---

mediatrix *(noun)*

A woman who is a mediator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mediatrix."*
- *The article explained what "mediatrix" means with a simple example.*

---

megahit *(noun)*

An unusually successful hit with widespread popularity and huge sales (especially a movie or play or recording or novel).

- *The article explained what "megahit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "megahit" during the group presentation.*

---

megakaryocytes *(noun)*

A large bone marrow cell; regarded as the source of blood platelets.

- *In class, the teacher used "megakaryocytes" to mean a large bone marrow cell; regarded as the source of....*
- *He looked up "megakaryocytes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megatherium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Megatheriidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "megatherium" to mean type genus of the megatheriidae.*
- *The article explained what "megatherium" means with a simple example.*

---

menhirs *(noun)*

A tall upright megalith; found primarily in England and northern France.

- *Understanding "menhirs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "menhirs" means with a simple example.*

---

meniscectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the meniscus of the knee.

- *In class, the teacher used "meniscectomy" to mean surgical removal of the meniscus of the knee.*
- *The article explained what "meniscectomy" means with a simple example.*

---

microtome *(noun)*

Scientific instrument that cuts thin slices of something for microscopic examination.

- *The article explained what "microtome" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "microtome" during the group presentation.*

---

millivolts *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to one thousandth of a volt.

- *They discussed "millivolts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "millivolts" to mean a unit of potential equal to one thousandth of a volt.*

---

minae *(noun)*

Tropical Asian starlings.

- *In class, the teacher used "minae" to mean tropical asian starlings.*
- *He looked up "minae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

minibike *(noun)*

Small motorcycle with a low frame and small wheels and elevated handlebars.

- *In class, the teacher used "minibike" to mean small motorcycle with a low frame and small wheels....*
- *Understanding "minibike" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misfortunate *(adjective)*

Deserving or inciting pity; ; ; - Galsworthy.

- *A "misfortunate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "misfortunate" when it is deserving or inciting pity; ; ; - galsworthy.*

---

misperceived *(verb)*

Perceive incorrectly.

- *She tried to use "misperceived" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misperceived" in real sentences.*

---

mohammedanism *(noun)*

The monotheistic religious system of Muslims founded in Arabia in the 7th century and based on the teachings of Muhammad as laid down in the Koran.

- *Understanding "mohammedanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mohammedanism."*

---

mommys *(noun)*

Informal terms for a mother.

- *Understanding "mommys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mommys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monitory *(adjective)*

Serving to warn.

- *Shook a monitory finger at him.*
- *The speaker chose "monitory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

monocytic leukaemia *(noun)*

Leukemia characterized by the proliferation of monocytes and monoblasts in the blood.

- *They discussed "monocytic leukaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "monocytic leukaemia" means with a simple example.*

---

monoplanes *(noun)*

An airplane with a single wing.

- *He looked up "monoplanes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "monoplanes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

montanan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Montana.

- *Understanding "montanan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "montanan" to mean a native or resident of montana.*

---

mortises *(noun)*

A square hole made to receive a tenon and so to form a joint.

- *He looked up "mortises" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mortises" during the group presentation.*

motional *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by motion.

- *The speaker chose "motional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "motional."*

mucoid *(noun)*

Any of several glycoproteins similar to mucin.

- *They discussed "mucoid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mucoid" because he had never seen it before.*

muscari *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Hyacinthaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "muscari" to mean sometimes placed in family hyacinthaceae.*
- *The article explained what "muscari" means with a simple example.*

musculus temporalis *(noun)*

Muscle extending from the temporal fossa to the coronoid process of the mandible; acts to raise the mandible and close the jaws.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus temporalis."*
- *The article explained what "musculus temporalis" means with a simple example.*

naias *(noun)*

Sole genus of the family Naiadaceae.

- *Understanding "naias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "naias" because he had never seen it before.*

nazification *(noun)*

Social process of adopting (or being forced to adopt) Nazism.

- *As the process of Nazification spread they paid less attention to public opinion.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nazification."*

necrolysis *(noun)*

Disintegration and dissolution of dead tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "necrolysis."*
- *They discussed "necrolysis" during the group presentation.*

needier *(adjective)*

Demanding or needing attention, affection, or reassurance to an excessive degree.

- *It is useful to describe something as "needier" when it is demanding or needing attention, affection, or....*
- *Students compared "needier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nejd *(noun)*

A central plateau region of the Arabian Peninsula; formerly an independent sultanate until 1932 when it united with Hejaz to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- *The article explained what "nejd" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nejd."*

nikolai andreyevich rimsky-korsakov *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works; often used themes from folk music (1844-1908).

- *The article explained what "nikolai andreyevich rimsky-korsakov" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nikolai andreyevich rimsky-korsakov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nocturia *(noun)*

Excessive urination at night; especially common in older men.

- *They discussed "nocturia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nocturia."*

noli-me-tangere *(noun)*

A cancerous ulcer of soft tissue and bone.

- *In class, the teacher used "noli-me-tangere" to mean a cancerous ulcer of soft tissue and bone.*
- *The article explained what "noli-me-tangere" means with a simple example.*

---

nonentities *(noun)*

The state of not existing.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonentities" to mean the state of not existing.*
- *Understanding "nonentities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonproprietary *(adjective)*

Not protected by trademark or patent or copyright.

- *Nonproprietary products are in the public domain and anyone can produce or distribute them.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonproprietary" when it is not protected by trademark or patent or copyright.*

---

oatcake *(noun)*

Thin flat unleavened cake of baked oatmeal.

- *Understanding "oatcake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "oatcake" means with a simple example.*

---

octroi *(noun)*

A tax on various goods brought into a town.

- *Understanding "octroi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octroi."*

---

odontoglossum *(noun)*

Any of numerous and diverse orchids of the genus Odontoglossum having racemes of few to many showy usually large flowers in many colors.

- *The article explained what "odontoglossum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odontoglossum."*

---

officiants *(noun)*

A clergyman who officiates at a religious ceremony or service.

- *In class, the teacher used "officiants" to mean a clergyman who officiates at a religious ceremony....*
- *He looked up "officiants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ophthalmia *(noun)*

Severe conjunctivitis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophthalmia."*
- *He looked up "ophthalmia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

opportunely *(adverb)*

At an opportune time.

- *He arrived rather opportunely just when we needed a new butler.*
- *Using "opportunely" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

optimises *(verb)*

Make optimal; get the most out of; use best.

- *He did not know how to use "optimises" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "optimises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overarm *(adjective)*

With hand brought forward and down from above shoulder level.

- *Would you call this situation "overarm"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "overarm" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

overcompensates *(verb)*

Make up for shortcomings or a feeling of inferiority by exaggerating good qualities.

- *The coach explained when to use "overcompensates" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “overcompensates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pated *(verb)*

Pat or squeeze fondly or playfully, especially under the chin.

- *The coach explained when to use “pated” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “pated” until he saw an example.*

---

pauperism *(noun)*

A state of extreme poverty or destitution.

- *He looked up “pauperism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pauperism” to mean a state of extreme poverty or destitution.*

---

peiping *(noun)*

Capital of the People’s Republic of China in the Hebei province in northeastern China; 2nd largest Chinese city.

- *He looked up “peiping” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peiping.”*

---

pepsis *(noun)*

Pepsi Cola is a trademarked cola.

- *In class, the teacher used “pepsis” to mean pepsi cola is a trademarked cola.*
- *Understanding “pepsis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perambulator *(noun)*

A small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or child is pushed around.

- *He looked up “perambulator” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “perambulator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perfusing *(verb)*

Force a fluid through (a body part or tissue).

- *Can you use “perfusing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “perfusing” until he saw an example.*

---

personation *(noun)*

Imitating the mannerisms of another person.

- *Understanding “personation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “personation” during the group presentation.*

---

phoebes *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.

- *He looked up “phoebes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phoebes” to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.*

---

phosphines *(noun)*

A colorless gas with a strong fishy smell; used as a pesticide.

- *The article explained what “phosphines” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phosphines” to mean a colorless gas with a strong fishy smell; used as....*

---

photostats *(noun)*

A duplicating machine that makes quick positive or negative copies directly on the surface of prepared paper.

- *The article explained what “photostats” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “photostats” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phrygians *(noun)*

A Thraco-Phrygian language spoken by the ancient inhabitants of Phrygia and now extinct–preserved only in a few inscriptions.

- *The article explained what “phrygians” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phrygians” to mean a thraco-phrygian language spoken by the ancient....*

---

phylum nematoda *(noun)*

Unsegmented worms: roundworms; threadworms; eelworms.

- *Understanding "phylum nematoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phylum nematoda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinniped *(noun)*

Aquatic carnivorous mammal having a streamlined body specialized for swimming with limbs modified as flippers.

- *The article explained what "pinniped" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pinniped" during the group presentation.*

---

piteously *(adverb)*

In a piteous manner.

- *Place "piteously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "piteously" in the final chapter.*

---

planetariums *(noun)*

An apparatus or model for representing the solar systems.

- *They discussed "planetariums" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "planetariums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plasmacytoma *(noun)*

Neoplasm of plasma cells (usually in bone marrow).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plasmacytoma."*
- *Understanding "plasmacytoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

playgoers *(noun)*

Someone who attends the theater.

- *He looked up "playgoers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "playgoers" to mean someone who attends the theater.*

---

podia *(noun)*

A platform raised above the surrounding level to give prominence to the person on it.

- *The article explained what "podia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "podia" during the group presentation.*

---

poping *(verb)*

Burst open with a sharp, explosive sound.

- *He did not know how to use "poping" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "poping" in real sentences.*

---

potholder *(noun)*

An insulated pad for holding hot pots.

- *They discussed "potholder" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "potholder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prating *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *Can you use "prating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "prating" when talking about this idea.*

---

predestinated *(verb)*

Foreordain by divine will or decree.

- *She tried to use "predestinated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "predestinated" when talking about this idea.*

---

pronghorns *(noun)*

Fleet antelope-like ruminant of western North American plains with small branched horns.

- *In class, the teacher used "pronghorns" to mean fleet antelope-like ruminant of western north....*
- *The article explained what "pronghorns" means with a simple example.*

---

protamine *(noun)*

A simple protein found in fish sperm; rich in arginine; simpler in composition than globulin or albumin; counteracts the anticoagulant effect of heparin.

- *The article explained what "protamine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "protamine" during the group presentation.*

---

pulsated *(verb)*

Expand and contract rhythmically; beat rhythmically.

- *The city pulsated with music and excitement.*
- *She tried to use "pulsated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

quadrivium *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a higher division of the curriculum in a medieval university involving arithmetic and music and geometry and astronomy.

- *The article explained what "quadrivium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "quadrivium" during the group presentation.*

---

ratlines *(noun)*

(nautical) a small horizontal rope between the shrouds of a sailing ship; they form a ladder for climbing aloft.

- *Understanding "ratlines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratlines."*

---

rebind *(verb)*

Provide with a new binding.

- *The tattered old book is valuable and we need to rebind it.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rebind" and when to wait.*

---

recitalist *(noun)*

A musician who gives recitals.

- *Understanding "recitalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recitalist."*

---

redlined *(verb)*

Discriminate in selling or renting housing in certain areas of a neighborhood.

- *He did not know how to use "redlined" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "redlined" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

refection *(noun)*

A light meal or repast.

- *They discussed "refection" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refection."*

---

reintroductions *(noun)*

An act of renewed introduction.

- *In class, the teacher used "reintroductions" to mean an act of renewed introduction.*
- *The article explained what "reintroductions" means with a simple example.*

---

religionist *(noun)*

A person addicted to religion or a religious zealot.

- *They discussed "religionist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "religionist" to mean a person addicted to religion or a religious zealot.*

---

remolded *(verb)*

Give new treads to (a tire).

- *The coach explained when to use "remolded" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "remolded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

residentially *(adverb)*

Used as a residence.

- *Using "residentially" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "residentially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

retributions *(noun)*

The act of taking revenge (harming someone in retaliation for something harmful that they have done) especially in the next life; –Romans 12:19; –James Garfield.

- *Understanding "retributions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "retributions" during the group presentation.*

rhines *(noun)*

A major European river carrying more traffic than any other river in the world; flows into the North Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhines."*
- *They discussed "rhines" during the group presentation.*

rhizophora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rhizophoraceae; a small genus of tropical trees and shrubs.

- *Understanding "rhizophora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rhizophora" because he had never seen it before.*

rhus laurina *(noun)*

Small aromatic evergreen shrub of California having paniculate leaves and whitish berries; in some classifications included in genus Rhus.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhus laurina" to mean small aromatic evergreen shrub of california having....*
- *Understanding "rhus laurina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

romancer *(adjective)*

Relating to languages derived from Latin.

- *The speaker chose "romancer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "romancer" approach may work better in this case.*

roomer *(noun)*

A tenant in someone's house.

- *In class, the teacher used "roomer" to mean a tenant in someone's house.*
- *Understanding "roomer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roomers *(noun)*

A tenant in someone's house.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roomers."*
- *He looked up "roomers" because he had never seen it before.*

rotatory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic or causing an axial or orbital turn.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rotatory" when it is of or relating to or characteristic or causing an....*
- *Would you call this situation "rotatory"? Explain why.*

rotatory joint *(noun)*

A freely moving joint in which movement is limited to rotation.

- *The articulation of the radius and ulna in the arm is a pivot joint.*
- *He looked up "rotatory joint" because he had never seen it before.*

roths *(noun)*

United States writer whose novels portray middle-class Jewish life (born in 1933).

- *Understanding "roths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roths" to mean united states writer whose novels portray....*

saceur *(noun)*

Commanding officer of ACE; NATO's senior military commander in Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saceur."*
- *He looked up "saceur" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salvias *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Salvia; a cosmopolitan herb.

- *They discussed "salvias" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "salvias" means with a simple example.*

---

saprophytic *(adjective)*

Obtaining food osmotically from dissolved organic material.

- *It is useful to describe something as "saprophytic" when it is obtaining food osmotically from dissolved organic....*
- *The speaker chose "saprophytic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

saprophytic organism *(noun)*

An organism that feeds on dead organic matter especially a fungus or bacterium.

- *Understanding "saprophytic organism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "saprophytic organism" during the group presentation.*

---

saturns *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) god of agriculture and vegetation; counterpart of Greek Cronus.

- *He looked up "saturns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "saturns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sauteing *(noun)*

Cooking in fat or oil in a pan or griddle.

- *In class, the teacher used "sauteing" to mean cooking in fat or oil in a pan or griddle.*
- *The article explained what "sauteing" means with a simple example.*

---

scrofulous *(adjective)*

Having a diseased appearance resembling scrofula; - Farley Mowat.

- *Our canoe...lay with her scrofulous sides on the shore.*
- *Denounce the scrofulous wealth of the times.*

---

sergei vasilievich rachmaninoff *(noun)*

Composer and piano virtuoso born in Russia (1873-1943).

- *In class, the teacher used "sergei vasilievich rachmaninoff" to mean composer and piano virtuoso born in russia (1873-1943).*
- *They discussed "sergei vasilievich rachmaninoff" during the group presentation.*

---

serpens *(noun)*

A constellation in the equatorial region of the northern hemisphere near Ophiuchus and Corona Borealis.

- *In class, the teacher used "serpens" to mean a constellation in the equatorial region of the....*
- *They discussed "serpens" during the group presentation.*

---

shakeups *(noun)*

The imposition of a new organization; organizing differently (often involving extensive and drastic changes).

- *He looked up "shakeups" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shakeups."*

---

sheesha *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *They discussed "sheesha" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sheesha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shindigs *(noun)*

A large and noisy party of people.

- *They discussed "shindigs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shindigs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

shirttail *(noun)*

A brief addendum at the end of a newspaper article.

- *Understanding "shirttail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shirttail" to mean a brief addendum at the end of a newspaper article.*

shudras *(noun)*

A member of the lowest or worker Hindu caste.

- *In class, the teacher used "shudras" to mean a member of the lowest or worker hindu caste.*
- *He looked up "shudras" because he had never seen it before.*

shunter *(noun)*

A small locomotive used to move cars around but not to make trips.

- *The article explained what "shunter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shunter."*

sideslip *(noun)*

A flight maneuver; aircraft slides sideways in the air.

- *The article explained what "sideslip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sideslip" to mean a flight maneuver; aircraft slides sideways in the air.*

siping *(verb)*

Drink in sips.

- *She tried to use "siping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "siping" in real sentences.*

sir harold walter kroto *(noun)*

British chemist who with Robert Curl and Richard Smalley discovered fullerenes and opened a new branch of chemistry (born in 1939).

- *He looked up "sir harold walter kroto" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir harold walter kroto."*

slippages *(noun)*

Failing to hold or slipping out of place.

- *Understanding "slippages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "slippages" means with a simple example.*

snorter *(noun)*

Something that is extraordinary or remarkable or prominent.

- *A snorter of a sermon.*
- *The storm wasn't long but it was a snorter.*

snowdrop windflower *(noun)*

Eurasian herb with solitary nodding fragrant white flowers.

- *The article explained what "snowdrop windflower" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "snowdrop windflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

solidago sempervirens *(noun)*

Vigorous showy goldenrod common along eastern coast and Gulf Coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solidago sempervirens."*
- *The article explained what "solidago sempervirens" means with a simple example.*

solitaires *(noun)*

A gem (usually a diamond) in a setting by itself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solitaires."*
- *The article explained what "solitaires" means with a simple example.*

solitarily *(adverb)*

In solitude.

- *A hermit chooses to live solitarily.*
- *She spoke "solitarily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

soothsaying *(noun)*

The art or gift of prophecy (or the pretense of prophecy) by supernatural means.

- *Understanding "soothsaying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "soothsaying" means with a simple example.*

---

soren peter lauritz sorensen *(noun)*

Danish chemist who devised the pH scale (1868-1939).

- *The article explained what "soren peter lauritz sorensen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soren peter lauritz sorensen."*

---

sovereignties *(noun)*

The authority of a state to govern another state.

- *They discussed "sovereignties" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sovereignties" means with a simple example.*

---

stitchery *(noun)*

Needlework on which you are working with needle and thread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stitchery."*
- *Understanding "stitchery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subjectivist *(noun)*

A person who subscribes to subjectivism.

- *The article explained what "subjectivist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subjectivist" to mean a person who subscribes to subjectivism.*

---

subleased *(verb)*

Lease or rent all or part of (a leased or rented property) to another person.

- *The coach explained when to use "subleased" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subleased" in real sentences.*

---

substrings *(noun)*

A string that is part of a longer string.

- *He looked up "substrings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "substrings."*

---

suedes *(noun)*

A fabric made to resemble suede leather.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suedes."*
- *They discussed "suedes" during the group presentation.*

---

sunned *(verb)*

Expose to the rays of the sun or affect by exposure to the sun.

- *These herbs suffer when sunned.*
- *He did not know how to use "sunned" until he saw an example.*

---

surcoat *(noun)*

A loose outer coat usually of rich material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surcoat."*
- *They discussed "surcoat" during the group presentation.*

---

surefooted *(adjective)*

Not liable to error in judgment or action; - Walter Lippman; - Michiko Kakutani.

- *Most surefooted of the statesmen who dealt with the depression.*

- *Demonstrates a surefooted storytelling talent.*

---

swaging *(verb)*

Walk as if unable to control one's movements.

- *She tried to use "swaging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "swaging" until he saw an example.*

---

swatters *(verb)*

Splash and flutter about in or as if in water.

- *He did not know how to use "swatters" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swatters" in real sentences.*

---

sweeped *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *He did not know how to use "sweeped" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "sweeped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

syndactyly *(noun)*

Birth defect in which there is partial or total webbing connecting two or more fingers or toes.

- *He looked up "syndactyly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syndactyly."*

---

tabulator *(noun)*

A calculator that keeps a record of the number of times something happens.

- *Understanding "tabulator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tabulator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tautness *(noun)*

The physical condition of being stretched or strained.

- *They discussed "tautness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tautness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taximeter *(noun)*

A meter in a taxi that registers the fare (based on the length of the ride).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taximeter."*
- *They discussed "taximeter" during the group presentation.*

---

telephonist *(noun)*

Someone who helps callers get the person they are calling.

- *They discussed "telephonist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telephonist."*

---

tenantry *(noun)*

Tenants of an estate considered as a group.

- *The article explained what "tenantry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tenantry" during the group presentation.*

---

teratology *(noun)*

The branch of biology concerned with the development of malformations or serious deviations from the normal type of organism.

- *In class, the teacher used "teratology" to mean the branch of biology concerned with the....*
- *They discussed "teratology" during the group presentation.*

---

terseness *(noun)*

A neatly short and concise expressive style.

- *He looked up "terseness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terseness."*

---

testudo graeca *(noun)*

Small land tortoise of southern Europe.

- *The article explained what “testudo graeca” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “testudo graeca” to mean small land tortoise of southern europe.*

throstle *(noun)*

A spinning machine formerly used to twist and wind fibers of cotton or wool continuously.

- *The article explained what “throstle” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “throstle” during the group presentation.*

tilers *(noun)*

A worker who lays tile.

- *They discussed “tilers” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tilers.”*

timbales *(noun)*

Small pastry shell for creamy mixtures of minced foods.

- *The article explained what “timbales” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “timbales” to mean small pastry shell for creamy mixtures of minced foods.*

titis *(noun)*

Small South American monkeys with long beautiful fur and long nonprehensile tail.

- *They discussed “titis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “titis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tobramycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Nebcin) that is especially effective against Gram-negative bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used “tobramycin” to mean an antibiotic (trade name nebcin) that is....*
- *Understanding “tobramycin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trenchers *(noun)*

A wooden board or platter on which food is served or carved.

- *Understanding “trenchers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “trenchers” because he had never seen it before.*

troopships *(noun)*

Ship for transporting troops.

- *They discussed “troopships” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “troopships” means with a simple example.*

truckle *(verb)*

Try to gain favor by cringing or flattering.

- *Learners should practice how to use “truckle” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “truckle” and when to wait.*

truckle bed *(noun)*

A low bed to be slid under a higher bed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “truckle bed.”*
- *He looked up “truckle bed” because he had never seen it before.*

trueness *(noun)*

The quality of being loyal.

- *I marveled at the trueness of his aim.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trueness.”*

tuberculate *(adjective)*

Covered with tubercles.

- *Would you call this situation "tuberculate"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "tuberculate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tungstate *(noun)*

A salt of tungstic acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tungstate."*
- *Understanding "tungstate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

turfan *(noun)*

A dialect of Tocharian.

- *Understanding "turfan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turfan."*

---

turfan dialect *(noun)*

A dialect of Tocharian.

- *He looked up "turfan dialect" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "turfan dialect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twopenny *(adjective)*

Of trifling worth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "twopenny" when it is of trifling worth.*
- *Would you call this situation "twopenny"? Explain why.*

---

ubermensch *(noun)*

A person with great powers and abilities.

- *In class, the teacher used "ubermensch" to mean a person with great powers and abilities.*
- *They discussed "ubermensch" during the group presentation.*

---

ulmus procera *(noun)*

Broad spreading rough-leaved elm common throughout Europe and planted elsewhere.

- *Understanding "ulmus procera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulmus procera."*

---

uncomfortableness *(noun)*

The state of being tense and feeling pain.

- *He looked up "uncomfortableness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "uncomfortableness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unfertilised *(adjective)*

Not having been fertilized.

- *Students compared "unfertilised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfertilised"? Explain why.*

---

ungratefully *(adverb)*

In an ungrateful manner.

- *He answered "ungratefully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "ungratefully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unreduced *(adjective)*

Not altered by reduction.

- *A "unreduced" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreduced."*

---

unsparingly *(adverb)*

In a scathing and unsparing manner.

- *He answered "unsparingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "unsparingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

usherette *(noun)*

A female usher.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "usherette."*
- *He looked up "usherette" because he had never seen it before.*

utas *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Iguanidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utas."*
- *He looked up "utas" because he had never seen it before.*

utricularia *(noun)*

Bladderworts: large genus of aquatic carnivorous plants; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utricularia."*
- *They discussed "utricularia" during the group presentation.*

vaginae *(noun)*

The lower part of the female reproductive tract; a moist canal in female mammals extending from the labia minora to the uterus.

- *They discussed "vaginae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vaginae" because he had never seen it before.*

variously-leaved pondweed *(noun)*

Of Europe (except the Mediterranean area) and the northern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "variously-leaved pondweed" to mean of europe (except the mediterranean area) and the....*
- *He looked up "variously-leaved pondweed" because he had never seen it before.*

vegetating *(verb)*

Grow or spread abnormally.

- *She tried to use "vegetating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "vegetating" in real sentences.*

vena basalis *(noun)*

A large vein passing along the medial surface of the temporal lobe and emptying into the great cerebral vein.

- *They discussed "vena basalis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vena basalis" to mean a large vein passing along the medial surface of....*

vinos *(noun)*

Fermented juice (of grapes especially).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vinos."*
- *They discussed "vinos" during the group presentation.*

waterlines *(noun)*

A line corresponding to the surface of the water when the vessel is afloat on an even keel; often painted on the hull of a ship.

- *In class, the teacher used "waterlines" to mean a line corresponding to the surface of the water....*
- *The article explained what "waterlines" means with a simple example.*

weeklys *(noun)*

A periodical that is published every week (or 52 issues per year).

- *He looked up "weeklys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weeklys" to mean a periodical that is published every week (or 52....*

wellheads *(noun)*

A structure built over a well.

- *They discussed "wellheads" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wellheads" to mean a structure built over a well.*

wollastonite *(noun)*

A white or greyish mineral typically found in metamorphic limestone; a silicate of calcium.

- *The article explained what "wollastonite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wollastonite."*

---

wounder *(adjective)*

Put in a coil.

- *Students compared "wounder" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wounder" when it is put in a coil.*

---

wrests *(verb)*

Obtain by seizing forcibly or violently, also metaphorically.

- *She tried to use "wrests" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "wrests" in real sentences.*

---

wsws *(noun)*

The compass point midway between west and southwest.

- *In class, the teacher used "wsws" to mean the compass point midway between west and southwest.*
- *They discussed "wsws" during the group presentation.*

---

yak's milk *(noun)*

The milk of a yak.

- *He looked up "yak's milk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yak's milk."*

---

yellow parilla *(noun)*

A woody vine of eastern North America having large oval leaves and small white flowers and purple to blue-black fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow parilla."*
- *Understanding "yellow parilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yellowlegs *(noun)*

Either of two North American shorebird with yellow legs.

- *The article explained what "yellowlegs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "yellowlegs" during the group presentation.*

---

yellowness *(noun)*

Yellow color or pigment; the chromatic color resembling the hue of sunflowers or ripe lemons.

- *They discussed "yellowness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellowness."*

---

yenisei-samoyed *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Yeniseian.

- *The article explained what "yenisei-samoyed" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yenisei-samoyed."*

---

zinnemann *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in Austria) (1907-1997).

- *Understanding "zinnemann" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zinnemann" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zoysia *(noun)*

Any of several creeping grasses of the genus Zoysia.

- *They discussed "zoysia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "zoysia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adiantum *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of ferns: maidenhair ferns; in some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *They discussed "adiantum" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "adiantum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aeries *(noun)*

The lofty nest of a bird of prey (such as a hawk or eagle).

- *The article explained what "aeries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aeries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aesculus *(noun)*

Deciduous trees or some shrubs of North America; southeastern Europe; eastern Asia.

- *They discussed "aesculus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aesculus."*

---

aestheticians *(noun)*

A philosopher who specializes in the nature of beauty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aestheticians."*
- *Understanding "aestheticians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afps *(noun)*

An abnormally large amount of this fetoprotein in the fetus can signal an abnormality of the neural tube (as spina bifida or anencephaly).

- *In class, the teacher used "afps" to mean an abnormally large amount of this fetoprotein in....*
- *The article explained what "afps" means with a simple example.*

---

alliums *(noun)*

Large genus of perennial and biennial pungent bulbous plants: garlic; leek; onion; chive; sometimes placed in family Alliaceae as the type genus.

- *The article explained what "alliums" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alliums" to mean large genus of perennial and biennial pungent....*

---

allurement *(noun)*

The power to entice or attract through personal charm.

- *Its allurement was its remoteness.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allurement."*

---

amphoras *(noun)*

An ancient jar with two handles and a narrow neck; used to hold oil or wine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphoras."*
- *They discussed "amphoras" during the group presentation.*

---

anarchical *(adjective)*

Without law or control.

- *Students compared "anarchical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anarchical."*

---

animalism *(noun)*

The doctrine that human beings are purely animal in nature and lacking a spiritual nature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animalism."*
- *He looked up "animalism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

annona reticulata *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing a bristly heart-shaped acid tropical fruit.

- *The article explained what "annona reticulata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annona reticulata."*

---

anorectic *(noun)*

A person suffering from anorexia nervosa.

- *He looked up "anorectic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anorectic" to mean a person suffering from anorexia nervosa.*

---

antirrhinum *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Scrophulariaceae with brightly colored irregular flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antirrhinum."*
- *Understanding "antirrhinum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antisepsis *(noun)*

The process of inhibiting the growth and multiplication of microorganisms.

- *They discussed "antisepsis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "antisepsis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

appetisers *(noun)*

Food or drink to stimulate the appetite (usually served before a meal or as the first course).

- *Understanding "appetisers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "appetisers" means with a simple example.*

---

araguaia *(noun)*

A river in central Brazil that flows generally northward (with many falls) to join the Tocantins River.

- *They discussed "araguaia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "araguaia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

araguaia river *(noun)*

A river in central Brazil that flows generally northward (with many falls) to join the Tocantins River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "araguaia river."*
- *Understanding "araguaia river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ascomycetes *(noun)*

Large class of higher fungi coextensive with division Ascomycota: sac fungi.

- *Understanding "ascomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ascomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

atlantics *(noun)*

The 2nd largest ocean; separates North and South America on the west from Europe and Africa on the east.

- *The article explained what "atlantics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "atlantics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avocations *(noun)*

An auxiliary activity.

- *They discussed "avocations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avocations."*

---

backcloth *(noun)*

Scenery hung at back of stage.

- *The article explained what "backcloth" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "backcloth" to mean scenery hung at back of stage.*

---

balochis *(noun)*

An Iranian language spoken in Pakistan and Iran and Afghanistan and Russia and the Persian gulf.

- *The article explained what "balochis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balochis."*

---

barnburner *(noun)*

An impressively successful event.

- *The rock concert was a real barnburner.*
- *They discussed "barnburner" during the group presentation.*

---

basidiomycetes *(noun)*

Large class of higher fungi coextensive with subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *They discussed "basidiomycetes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basidiomycetes" to mean large class of higher fungi coextensive with....*

---

basophilic *(adjective)*

Staining readily with basic dyes.

- *Students compared "basophilic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "basophilic"? Explain why.*

---

bastinado *(noun)*

A cudgel used to give someone a beating on the soles of the feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bastinado."*
- *They discussed "bastinado" during the group presentation.*

---

bearded darnel *(noun)*

Weedy annual grass often occurs in grainfields and other cultivated land; seeds sometimes considered poisonous.

- *They discussed "bearded darnel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bearded darnel" to mean weedy annual grass often occurs in grainfields and....*

---

bearskins *(noun)*

The pelt of a bear (sometimes used as a rug).

- *Understanding "bearskins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bearskins" during the group presentation.*

---

becquerels *(noun)*

French physicist who discovered that rays emitted by uranium salts affect photographic plates (1852-1908).

- *They discussed "becquerels" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "becquerels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

belabored *(verb)*

To work at or to absurd length.

- *She was belabored by her fellow students.*
- *The coach explained when to use "belabored" and when to wait.*

---

beninese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Benin or its people.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "beninese."*
- *Would you call this situation "beninese"? Explain why.*

---

berceuse *(noun)*

A quiet song intended to lull a child to sleep.

- *In class, the teacher used "berceuse" to mean a quiet song intended to lull a child to sleep.*
- *The article explained what "berceuse" means with a simple example.*

---

betake oneself *(verb)*

Displace oneself; go from one location to another.

- *She tried to use "betake oneself" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "betake oneself" in real sentences.*

---

bivalvia *(noun)*

Oysters; clams; scallops; mussels.

- *In class, the teacher used "bivalvia" to mean oysters; clams; scallops; mussels.*
- *The article explained what "bivalvia" means with a simple example.*

---

blackshirt *(noun)*

A member of the Italian fascist party before World War II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blackshirt."*
- *He looked up "blackshirt" because he had never seen it before.*

blende *(noun)*

An ore that is the chief source of zinc; consists largely of zinc sulfide in crystalline form.

- *In class, the teacher used "blende" to mean an ore that is the chief source of zinc; consists....*
- *They discussed "blende" during the group presentation.*

blether *(verb)*

To talk foolishly.

- *The coach explained when to use "blether" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "blether" in real sentences.*

bloodworms *(noun)*

A segmented marine worm with bright red body; often used for bait.

- *He looked up "bloodworms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bloodworms" during the group presentation.*

bluestones *(noun)*

Bluish-grey sandstone used for paving and building.

- *In class, the teacher used "bluestones" to mean bluish-grey sandstone used for paving and building.*
- *He looked up "bluestones" because he had never seen it before.*

boatyards *(noun)*

A place where boats are built or maintained or stored.

- *The article explained what "boatyards" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boatyards" to mean a place where boats are built or maintained or stored.*

boronic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to boron.

- *Students compared "boronic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "boronic."*

breakables *(noun)*

An article that is fragile and easily broken.

- *Pack the breakables separately.*
- *He looked up "breakables" because he had never seen it before.*

burbles *(verb)*

Flow in an irregular current with a bubbling noise.

- *Can you use "burbles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "burbles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

calcium-cyanamide *(noun)*

A compound used as a fertilizer and as a source of nitrogen compounds.

- *Understanding "calcium-cyanamide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "calcium-cyanamide" means with a simple example.*

caltrops *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Trapa bearing spiny four-pronged edible nutlike fruits.

- *Understanding "caltrops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "caltrops" during the group presentation.*

canalized *(verb)*

Provide (a city) with a canal.

- *In everyday English, people use "canalized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "canalized" in real sentences.*

candys *(noun)*

A rich sweet made of flavored sugar and often combined with fruit or nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "candys" to mean a rich sweet made of flavored sugar and often....*
- *He looked up "candys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

canna generalis *(noun)*

Plants grown for their large bright yellow to red flowers.

- *They discussed "canna generalis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canna generalis."*

---

cappelletti *(noun)*

Small circular or square cases of dough with savory fillings.

- *They discussed "cappelletti" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cappelletti" means with a simple example.*

---

caramelizing *(verb)*

Be converted into caramel.

- *The coach explained when to use "caramelizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "caramelizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cardboards *(noun)*

A stiff moderately thick paper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardboards."*
- *He looked up "cardboards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cariocas *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Rio de Janeiro.

- *The article explained what "cariocas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cariocas."*

---

carya glabra *(noun)*

An American hickory tree having bitter nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carya glabra."*
- *The article explained what "carya glabra" means with a simple example.*

---

categorial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the concept of categories.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "categorial."*
- *Would you call this situation "categorial"? Explain why.*

---

celosia *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs or vines of tropical and subtropical America and Asia and Africa.

- *He looked up "celosia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "celosia" during the group presentation.*

---

chaperons *(noun)*

One who accompanies and supervises a young woman or gatherings of young people.

- *The article explained what "chaperons" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chaperons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

checkered whiptail *(noun)*

Markings are darker and more marked than in western whiptail; from southeastern Colorado to eastern Chihuahua.

- *In class, the teacher used "checkered whiptail" to mean markings are darker and more marked than in western....*
- *The article explained what "checkered whiptail" means with a simple example.*

---

cheekiest *(adjective)*

Offensively bold.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cheekiest."*

- *A "cheekiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chemisorption *(noun)*

Adsorption (especially when irreversible) by means of chemical instead of physical forces.

- *Chemisorption of gaseous nitrogen on iron catalysts.*
- *Understanding "chemisorption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chens *(noun)*

Wild goose having white adult plumage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chens."*
- *They discussed "chens" during the group presentation.*

---

chicken tetrazzini *(noun)*

Chicken prepared in a cream sauce with mushrooms and served over pasta; usually topped with cheese.

- *They discussed "chicken tetrazzini" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chicken tetrazzini" means with a simple example.*

---

chockablock *(adjective)*

Packed full to capacity.

- *Chowder chockablock with pieces of fish.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chockablock" when it is packed full to capacity.*

---

christianised *(verb)*

Convert to Christianity.

- *Learners should practice how to use "christianised" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "christianised" when talking about this idea.*

---

class ascomycetes *(noun)*

Large class of higher fungi coextensive with division Ascomycota: sac fungi.

- *He looked up "class ascomycetes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class ascomycetes."*

---

class basidiomycetes *(noun)*

Large class of higher fungi coextensive with subdivision Basidiomycota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class basidiomycetes."*
- *They discussed "class basidiomycetes" during the group presentation.*

---

class bivalvia *(noun)*

Oysters; clams; scallops; mussels.

- *Understanding "class bivalvia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "class bivalvia" during the group presentation.*

---

class hydrozoa *(noun)*

Coelenterates typically having alternation of generations; hydroid phase is usually colonial giving rise to the medusoid phase by budding: hydras and jellyfishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "class hydrozoa" to mean coelenterates typically having alternation of....*
- *The article explained what "class hydrozoa" means with a simple example.*

---

cliquish *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of those who incline to social exclusiveness and who rebuff the advances of people considered inferior.

- *Would you call this situation "cliquish"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cliquish."*

---

common teasel *(noun)*

Teasel with lilac flowers native to Old World but naturalized in North America; dried flower heads used to raise a nap on woolen cloth.

- *They discussed "common teasel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common teasel."*

---

commonplaces *(noun)*

A trite or obvious remark.

- *The article explained what "commonplaces" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "commonplaces" to mean a trite or obvious remark.*

---

compromiser *(noun)*

A negotiator willing to compromise.

- *Henry Clay was known as the Great Compromiser.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compromiser" to mean a negotiator willing to compromise.*

---

contrabands *(noun)*

Goods whose importation or exportation or possession is prohibited by law.

- *The article explained what "contrabands" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contrabands."*

---

convector *(noun)*

A space heater that transfers heat to the surrounding air by convection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convector."*
- *They discussed "convector" during the group presentation.*

---

coprolite *(noun)*

Fossil excrement; petrified dung.

- *They discussed "coprolite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coprolite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corvidae *(noun)*

Crow; raven; rook; jackdaw; chough; magpie; jay.

- *They discussed "corvidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "corvidae" means with a simple example.*

---

cosmopolite *(noun)*

A sophisticated person who has travelled in many countries.

- *He looked up "cosmopolite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cosmopolite."*

---

coturnix *(noun)*

Old World quail.

- *He looked up "coturnix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coturnix" to mean old world quail.*

---

craftier *(adjective)*

Marked by skill in deception.

- *Would you call this situation "craftier"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "craftier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

crossbeams *(noun)*

A horizontal beam that extends across something.

- *In class, the teacher used "crossbeams" to mean a horizontal beam that extends across something.*
- *The article explained what "crossbeams" means with a simple example.*

---

cryolite *(noun)*

A white mineral consisting of fluorides of aluminum and sodium; a source of fluorine.

- *They discussed "cryolite" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cryolite" means with a simple example.*

---

curlicue *(noun)*

A round shape formed by a series of concentric circles (as formed by leaves or flower petals).

- *Understanding "curlicue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curlicue" to mean a round shape formed by a series of concentric....*

---

curtailments *(noun)*

The act of withholding or withdrawing some book or writing from publication or circulation.

- *They discussed "curtailments" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "curtailments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyanamide *(noun)*

A weak soluble dibasic acid (the parent acid of cyanamide salts).

- *The article explained what "cyanamide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyanamide" to mean a weak soluble dibasic acid (the parent acid of....*

---

darkrooms *(noun)*

A room in which photographs are developed.

- *In class, the teacher used "darkrooms" to mean a room in which photographs are developed.*
- *They discussed "darkrooms" during the group presentation.*

---

deanship *(noun)*

The position or office of a dean.

- *He looked up "deanship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "deanship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deathlike *(adjective)*

Having the physical appearance of death.

- *The speaker chose "deathlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deathlike" when it is having the physical appearance of death.*

---

deconstructions *(noun)*

A philosophical theory of criticism (usually of literature or film) that seeks to expose deep-seated contradictions in a work by delving below its surface meaning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deconstructions."*
- *They discussed "deconstructions" during the group presentation.*

---

defang *(verb)*

Remove the fangs from.

- *Defang the poisonous snake.*
- *Can you use "defang" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

deloused *(verb)*

Free of lice.

- *They deloused the prisoners after they liberated the camps.*
- *Can you use "deloused" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

demimonde *(noun)*

A class of woman not considered respectable because of indiscreet or promiscuous behavior.

- *He looked up "demimonde" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "demimonde" during the group presentation.*

---

deprave *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *He did not know how to use "deprave" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deprave" in real sentences.*

---

depressurize *(verb)*

Decrease the pressure of.

- *Depressurize the cabin in the air plane.*
- *In everyday English, people use "depressurize" when talking about this idea.*

destinys *(noun)*

The ultimate agency regarded as predetermining the course of events (often personified as a woman).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "destinys."*
- *He looked up "destinys" because he had never seen it before.*

dichromatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to dichromatism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dichromatic."*
- *A "dichromatic" approach may work better in this case.*

diospyros kaki *(noun)*

Small deciduous Asiatic tree bearing large red or orange edible astringent fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "diospyros kaki" to mean small deciduous asiatic tree bearing large red or....*
- *He looked up "diospyros kaki" because he had never seen it before.*

disenfranchises *(verb)*

Deprive of voting rights.

- *In everyday English, people use "disenfranchises" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "disenfranchises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

disestablish *(verb)*

Deprive (an established church) of its status.

- *Can you use "disestablish" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "disestablish" until he saw an example.*

disturbers *(noun)*

A troubler who interrupts or interferes with peace and quiet; someone who causes disorder and commotion.

- *The article explained what "disturbers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "disturbers" during the group presentation.*

divorcement *(noun)*

The legal dissolution of a marriage.

- *Understanding "divorcement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "divorcement" because he had never seen it before.*

dobra *(noun)*

The basic unit of money on Sao Tome e Principe.

- *He looked up "dobra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dobra."*

donatist *(noun)*

An adherent of Donatism.

- *In class, the teacher used "donatist" to mean an adherent of donatism.*
- *Understanding "donatist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duellists *(noun)*

A person who fights duels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duellists."*
- *He looked up "duellists" because he had never seen it before.*

duplicators *(noun)*

Apparatus that makes copies of typed, written or drawn material.

- *In class, the teacher used "duplicators" to mean apparatus that makes copies of typed, written or....*
- *The article explained what "duplicators" means with a simple example.*

eastertide *(noun)*

The Easter season.

- *He looked up "eastertide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "eastertide" during the group presentation.*

---

edds *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in education.

- *Understanding "edds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edds."*

---

edps *(noun)*

Automatic data processing by electronic means without the use of tabulating cards or punched tapes.

- *Understanding "edps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "edps" means with a simple example.*

---

effluence *(noun)*

The process of flowing out.

- *They discussed "effluence" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "effluence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emarginate *(adjective)*

Having a notched tip.

- *The speaker chose "emarginate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "emarginate"? Explain why.*

---

emarginate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having a notch at the apex.

- *They discussed "emarginate leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emarginate leaf" to mean a leaf having a notch at the apex.*

---

endives *(noun)*

Variety of endive having leaves with irregular frilled edges.

- *In class, the teacher used "endives" to mean variety of endive having leaves with irregular....*
- *Understanding "endives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

energizers *(noun)*

A device that supplies electrical energy.

- *In class, the teacher used "energizers" to mean a device that supplies electrical energy.*
- *The article explained what "energizers" means with a simple example.*

---

enfolds *(verb)*

Enclose or enfold completely with or as if with a covering.

- *In everyday English, people use "enfolds" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "enfolds" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

enkephalin *(noun)*

An endorphin having opiate qualities that occurs in the brain and spinal cord and elsewhere.

- *They discussed "enkephalin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "enkephalin" means with a simple example.*

---

enquirers *(noun)*

Someone who asks a question.

- *In class, the teacher used "enquirers" to mean someone who asks a question.*
- *Understanding "enquirers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enthralls *(verb)*

Hold spellbound.

- *Can you use "enthralls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use "enthralls" and when to wait.*

---

enzootic *(adjective)*

Of a disease that is constantly present in an animal community but only occurs in a small number of cases.

- *A "enzootic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "enzootic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

eparchy *(noun)*

A diocese of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *He looked up "eparchy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eparchy."*

---

epaulet *(noun)*

Adornment consisting of an ornamental cloth pad worn on the shoulder.

- *Understanding "epaulet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "epaulet" during the group presentation.*

---

epilobium *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of herbs and subshrubs of especially western North America and Arctic areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "epilobium" to mean large widely distributed genus of herbs and....*
- *The article explained what "epilobium" means with a simple example.*

---

ereshkigal *(noun)*

Goddess of death and consort of Nergal.

- *They discussed "ereshkigal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ereshkigal" means with a simple example.*

---

erinyes *(noun)*

(classical mythology) the hideous snake-haired monsters (usually three in number) who pursued unpunished criminals.

- *They discussed "erinyes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "erinyes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erythema nodosum *(noun)*

Skin condition characterized by tender red nodules on the shins and legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "erythema nodosum" to mean skin condition characterized by tender red nodules....*
- *They discussed "erythema nodosum" during the group presentation.*

---

eskers *(noun)*

(geology) a long winding ridge of post glacial gravel and other sediment; deposited by meltwater from glaciers or ice sheets.

- *They discussed "eskers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eskers" to mean (geology) a long winding ridge of post glacial....*

---

eumenides *(noun)*

(classical mythology) the hideous snake-haired monsters (usually three in number) who pursued unpunished criminals.

- *They discussed "eumenides" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eumenides."*

---

exasperatingly *(adverb)*

In an exasperating manner.

- *She spoke "exasperatingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "exasperatingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

expectable *(adjective)*

To be expected.

- *Differences of opinion are quite expectable given the present information.*
- *The speaker chose "expectable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ezo-yama-hagi *(noun)*

Asian shrub having conspicuous racemose rose-purple flowers widely used as an ornamental and in erosion control and as a source of feed for wild birds.

- *The article explained what "ezo-yama-hagi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ezo-yama-hagi."*

faddy *(adjective)*

Intensely fashionable for a short time.

- *Students compared "faddy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "faddy."*

family corvidae *(noun)*

Crow; raven; rook; jackdaw; chough; magpie; jay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family corvidae."*
- *They discussed "family corvidae" during the group presentation.*

family ranunculaceae *(noun)*

A family of Ranunculaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family ranunculaceae."*
- *Understanding "family ranunculaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ferias *(noun)*

A weekday on which no festival or holiday is celebrated.

- *He looked up "ferias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ferias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fiords *(noun)*

A long narrow inlet of the sea between steep cliffs; common in Norway.

- *They discussed "fiords" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fiords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fishwife *(noun)*

Someone who sells fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fishwife."*
- *He looked up "fishwife" because he had never seen it before.*

flaminius *(noun)*

Roman statesman and general who built the Flaminian Way; died when he was defeated by Hannibal (died 217 BC).

- *Understanding "flaminius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flaminius" means with a simple example.*

flannelette *(noun)*

A cotton fabric imitating flannel.

- *In class, the teacher used "flannelette" to mean a cotton fabric imitating flannel.*
- *Understanding "flannelette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flawlessness *(noun)*

The state of being without a flaw or defect.

- *He looked up "flawlessness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "flawlessness" during the group presentation.*

flintlocks *(noun)*

A muzzle loader that had a flintlock type of gunlock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flintlocks."*
- *Understanding "flintlocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

florenz ziegfeld *(noun)*

United States theatrical producer noted for a series of extravagant revues known as the Ziegfeld Follies (1869-1932).

- *He looked up "florenz ziegfeld" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "florenz ziegfeld" to mean united states theatrical producer noted for a....*

---

flowering glume *(noun)*

The lower and stouter of the two glumes immediately enclosing the floret in most Gramineae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flowering glume."*
- *He looked up "flowering glume" because he had never seen it before.*

---

footling *(adjective)*

(informal) small and of little importance.

- *A footling gesture.*
- *Would you call this situation "footling"? Explain why.*

---

forgeting *(verb)*

Leave behind unintentionally.

- *He did not know how to use "forgeting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "forgeting" when talking about this idea.*

---

fraternising *(verb)*

Be on friendly terms with someone, as if with a brother, especially with an enemy.

- *She tried to use "fraternising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "fraternising" until he saw an example.*

---

fricks *(noun)*

United States industrialist who amassed a fortune in the steel industry (1849-1919).

- *In class, the teacher used "fricks" to mean united states industrialist who amassed a fortune....*
- *He looked up "fricks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fucus serratus *(noun)*

Brown algae seaweed with serrated edges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fucus serratus."*
- *Understanding "fucus serratus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fuegos *(noun)*

A volcano in south central Guatemala.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuegos."*
- *They discussed "fuegos" during the group presentation.*

---

galumphing *(verb)*

Move around heavily and clumsily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "galumphing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "galumphing" until he saw an example.*

---

gatepost *(noun)*

Either of two posts that bound a gate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gatepost."*
- *Understanding "gatepost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus adiantum *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of ferns: maidenhair ferns; in some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae or Adiantaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus adiantum."*
- *They discussed "genus adiantum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus aesculus *(noun)*

Deciduous trees or some shrubs of North America; southeastern Europe; eastern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aesculus."*
- *The article explained what "genus aesculus" means with a simple example.*

genus antirrhinum *(noun)*

A genus of herbs of the family Scrophulariaceae with brightly colored irregular flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus antirrhinum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus antirrhinum" to mean a genus of herbs of the family scrophulariaceae....*

genus celosia *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs or vines of tropical and subtropical America and Asia and Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus celosia" to mean annual or perennial herbs or vines of tropical and....*
- *The article explained what "genus celosia" means with a simple example.*

genus coturnix *(noun)*

Old World quail.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus coturnix" to mean old world quail.*
- *Understanding "genus coturnix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus epilobium *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of herbs and subshrubs of especially western North America and Arctic areas.

- *Understanding "genus epilobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus epilobium" because he had never seen it before.*

genus hamamelis *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs or small trees: witch hazel.

- *They discussed "genus hamamelis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hamamelis" to mean deciduous shrubs or small trees: witch hazel.*

genus hemerocallis *(noun)*

East Asian rhizomatous clump-forming perennial herbs having flowers on long leafless stalks; cosmopolitan in cultivation: day lilies; sometimes placed in subfamily Hemerocallidaceae.

- *Understanding "genus hemerocallis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus hemerocallis" to mean east asian rhizomatous clump-forming perennial....*

genus lemna *(noun)*

Minute aquatic herbs floating on or below the water surface of still water consisting of a leaflike frond or plant body and single root.

- *They discussed "genus lemna" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lemna" to mean minute aquatic herbs floating on or below the water....*

genus mysis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mysidae.

- *The article explained what "genus mysis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus mysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus spirogyra *(noun)*

A genus of protoctist.

- *He looked up "genus spirogyra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus spirogyra."*

gigue *(noun)*

Music in three-four time for dancing a jig.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gigue."*
- *They discussed "gigue" during the group presentation.*

gilled *(adjective)*

Provided with gills.

- *A gilled tadpole.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gilled."*

glassmaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes glass.

- *He looked up "glassmaker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "glassmaker" during the group presentation.*

---

glume *(noun)*

Small dry membranous bract found in inflorescences of Gramineae and Cyperaceae.

- *He looked up "glume" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glume."*

---

goiters *(noun)*

Abnormally enlarged thyroid gland; can result from underproduction or overproduction of hormone or from a deficiency of iodine in the diet.

- *The article explained what "goiters" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "goiters" during the group presentation.*

---

googolplex *(noun)*

A cardinal number represented as 1 followed by a googol of zeros (ten raised to the power of a googol).

- *Understanding "googolplex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "googolplex" means with a simple example.*

---

goujon *(noun)*

Large catfish of central United States having a flattened head and projecting jaw.

- *He looked up "goujon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goujon."*

---

grantors *(noun)*

A person who makes a grant in legal form.

- *He looked up "grantors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grantors."*

---

greatcoats *(noun)*

A heavy coat worn over clothes in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greatcoats."*
- *They discussed "greatcoats" during the group presentation.*

---

grouses *(noun)*

Popular game bird having a plump body and feathered legs and feet.

- *Understanding "grouses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grouses."*

---

guerdon *(noun)*

A reward or payment.

- *In class, the teacher used "guerdon" to mean a reward or payment.*
- *The article explained what "guerdon" means with a simple example.*

---

gullets *(noun)*

The passage between the pharynx and the stomach.

- *In class, the teacher used "gullets" to mean the passage between the pharynx and the stomach.*
- *They discussed "gullets" during the group presentation.*

---

gypsys *(noun)*

A laborer who moves from place to place as demanded by employment.

- *The article explained what "gypsys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gypsys."*

---

habitude *(noun)*

Habitual mode of behavior.

- *He looked up "habitude" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "habitude."*

---

halberdiers *(noun)*

A guard who carries a halberd (as a symbol of his duty).

- *They discussed "halberdiers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "halberdiers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hamamelis *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs or small trees: witch hazel.

- *The article explained what "hamamelis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hamamelis" during the group presentation.*

---

handwheel *(noun)*

Control consisting of a wheel whose rim serves as the handle by which a part is operated.

- *Understanding "handwheel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "handwheel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hatemongers *(noun)*

One who arouses hatred for others.

- *They discussed "hatemongers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hatemongers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

headstocks *(noun)*

The stationary support in a machine or power tool that supports and drives a revolving part (as a chuck or the spindle on a lathe).

- *The article explained what "headstocks" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "headstocks" during the group presentation.*

---

helianthus giganteus *(noun)*

Very tall American perennial of central and the eastern United States to Canada having edible tuberous roots.

- *In class, the teacher used "helianthus giganteus" to mean very tall american perennial of central and the....*
- *The article explained what "helianthus giganteus" means with a simple example.*

---

helleborus orientalis *(noun)*

Slightly hairy perennial having deep green leathery leaves and flowers that are ultimately purplish-green.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helleborus orientalis."*
- *Understanding "helleborus orientalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helleborus viridis *(noun)*

Deciduous plant with large deep green pedate leaves and nodding saucer-shaped green flowers.

- *They discussed "helleborus viridis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "helleborus viridis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hemerocallis *(noun)*

East Asian rhizomatous clump-forming perennial herbs having flowers on long leafless stalks; cosmopolitan in cultivation: day lilies; sometimes placed in subfamily Hemerocallidaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemerocallis" to mean east asian rhizomatous clump-forming perennial....*
- *He looked up "hemerocallis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

highjacked *(verb)*

Take arbitrarily or by force.

- *Learners should practice how to use "highjacked" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "highjacked" when talking about this idea.*

---

hili *(noun)*

(anatomy) a depression or fissure where vessels or nerves or ducts enter a bodily organ.

- *Understanding "hili" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hili" during the group presentation.*

---

horizontality *(noun)*

The quality of being parallel to the horizon.

- *Houses with a pronounced horizontality.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horizontality" to mean the quality of being parallel to the horizon.*

huskily *(adverb)*

In a hoarse or husky voice.

- *Using "huskily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "huskily" naturally.*

hydrozoa *(noun)*

Coelenterates typically having alternation of generations; hydroid phase is usually colonial giving rise to the medusoid phase by budding: hydras and jellyfishes.

- *He looked up "hydrozoa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrozoa."*

hyperboles *(noun)*

Extravagant exaggeration.

- *They discussed "hyperboles" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hyperboles" means with a simple example.*

imuran *(noun)*

An immunosuppressive drug (trade name Imuran) used to prevent rejection of a transplanted organ.

- *He looked up "imuran" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imuran" to mean an immunosuppressive drug (trade name imuran) used....*

incommensurate *(adjective)*

Not corresponding in size or degree or extent.

- *A reward incommensurate with his effort.*
- *Would you call this situation "incommensurate"? Explain why.*

insipidity *(noun)*

Extreme dullness; lacking spirit or interest.

- *Understanding "insipidity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "insipidity" because he had never seen it before.*

insufficiencies *(noun)*

A lack of competence.

- *Pointed out the insufficiencies in my report.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insufficiencies."*

intellectualization *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a defense mechanism that uses reasoning to block out emotional stress and conflict.

- *In class, the teacher used "intellectualization" to mean (psychiatry) a defense mechanism that uses....*
- *He looked up "intellectualization" because he had never seen it before.*

intimal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the intima.

- *It is useful to describe something as "intimal" when it is of or relating to the intima.*
- *Would you call this situation "intimal"? Explain why.*

intuitionist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to intuitionism.

- *A "intuitionist" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "intuitionist" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

irrelevancies *(noun)*

The lack of a relation of something to the matter at hand.

- *Understanding "irrelevancies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "irrelevancies" means with a simple example.*

---

irruptive *(adjective)*

Of igneous rock that has solidified beneath the earth's surface; granite or diorite or gabbro.

- *It is useful to describe something as "irruptive" when it is of igneous rock that has solidified beneath the....*
- *Students compared "irruptive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

jewison *(noun)*

Canadian filmmaker (born in 1926).

- *They discussed "jewison" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jewison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kalmia angustifolia *(noun)*

North American dwarf shrub resembling mountain laurel but having narrower leaves and small red flowers; poisonous to young stock.

- *The article explained what "kalmia angustifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kalmia angustifolia" to mean north american dwarf shrub resembling mountain....*

---

karakul *(noun)*

Hardy coarse-haired sheep of central Asia; lambs are valued for their soft curly black fur.

- *The article explained what "karakul" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karakul."*

---

ketorolac *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (trade name Torodal) that is given only orally.

- *He looked up "ketorolac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ketorolac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

klicks *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters (or 0.621371 miles).

- *They discussed "klicks" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "klicks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lakelands *(noun)*

A popular tourist area in northwestern England including England's largest lake and highest mountain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lakelands."*
- *He looked up "lakelands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

launchpads *(noun)*

A platform from which rockets or space craft are launched.

- *The article explained what "launchpads" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "launchpads" to mean a platform from which rockets or space craft are....*

---

lead tetraethyl *(noun)*

A clear oily poisonous liquid added to gasoline to prevent knocking.

- *Understanding "lead tetraethyl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lead tetraethyl" during the group presentation.*

---

lemna *(noun)*

Minute aquatic herbs floating on or below the water surface of still water consisting of a leaflike frond or plant body and single root.

- *The article explained what "lemna" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lemna" during the group presentation.*

---

lemna minor *(noun)*

Of temperate regions except eastern Asia and Australia.

- *Understanding "lemna minor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemna minor."*

ligers *(noun)*

Offspring of a male lion and a female tiger.

- *He looked up "ligers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ligers" during the group presentation.*

lis pendens *(noun)*

A pending lawsuit.

- *They discussed "lis pendens" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lis pendens."*

louise nevelson *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in Russia) known for massive shapes of painted wood (1899-1988).

- *The article explained what "louise nevelson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "louise nevelson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lowness *(noun)*

The quality of being low; lacking height.

- *He was suddenly aware of the lowness of the ceiling.*
- *He felt responsible for her lowness of spirits.*

luxembourger *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Luxembourg.

- *They discussed "luxembourger" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "luxembourger" to mean a native or inhabitant of luxembourg.*

macaca mulatta *(noun)*

Of southern Asia; used in medical research.

- *He looked up "macaca mulatta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macaca mulatta."*

mackerels *(noun)*

Any of various fishes of the family Scombridae.

- *The article explained what "mackerels" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mackerels" to mean any of various fishes of the family scombridae.*

magha *(noun)*

The eleventh month of the Hindu calendar; corresponds to January in the Gregorian calendar.

- *In class, the teacher used "magha" to mean the eleventh month of the hindu calendar;....*
- *Understanding "magha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malapropism *(noun)*

The unintentional misuse of a word by confusion with one that sounds similar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malapropism."*
- *They discussed "malapropism" during the group presentation.*

manubrium *(noun)*

The upper part of the breastbone.

- *He looked up "manubrium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "manubrium" during the group presentation.*

marimbas *(noun)*

A percussion instrument with wooden bars tuned to produce a chromatic scale and with resonators; played with small mallets.

- *He looked up "marimbas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "marimbas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marranos *(noun)*

(medieval Spain and Portugal) a disparaging term for a Jew who converted to Christianity in order to avoid persecution but continued to practice their religion secretly.

- *The article explained what "marranos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marranos."*

---

meclizine *(noun)*

An antihistamine (trade name Antivert) used to treat or prevent motion sickness.

- *In class, the teacher used "meclizine" to mean an antihistamine (trade name antivert) used to....*
- *Understanding "meclizine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medicago arborea *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of southern European highlands having downy foliage and a succession of yellow flowers throughout the summer followed by curious snail-shaped pods.

- *They discussed "medicago arborea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medicago arborea."*

---

mentation *(noun)*

The process of using your mind to consider something carefully.

- *The article explained what "mentation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mentation" during the group presentation.*

---

meperidine *(noun)*

A synthetic narcotic drug (trade name Demerol) used to treat pain.

- *Understanding "meperidine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meperidine" means with a simple example.*

---

metalized *(verb)*

Coat with metal.

- *He did not know how to use "metalized" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "metalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mezzotints *(noun)*

Print produced by an engraving that has been scraped to represent light or shade.

- *They discussed "mezzotints" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mezzotints" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moghuls *(noun)*

A member of the Muslim dynasty that ruled India until 1857.

- *They discussed "moghuls" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "moghuls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moneybag *(noun)*

A drawstring bag for holding money.

- *He looked up "moneybag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moneybag."*

---

monocotyledonous *(adjective)*

(of a flowering plant) having a single cotyledon in the seed as in grasses and lilies.

- *The speaker chose "monocotyledonous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monocotyledonous" when it is (of a flowering plant) having a single cotyledon in....*

---

mooses *(noun)*

Large northern deer with enormous flattened antlers in the male; called 'elk' in Europe and 'moose' in North America.

- *Understanding "mooses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mooses" during the group presentation.*

---

morceau *(noun)*

A short literary or musical composition.

- *He looked up "morceau" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morceau."*

---

morss *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) Roman god of death; counterpart of Thanatos.

- *In class, the teacher used "morss" to mean (roman mythology) roman god of death; counterpart....*
- *The article explained what "morss" means with a simple example.*

---

mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome *(noun)*

An acute disease of young children characterized by a rash and swollen lymph nodes and fever; of unknown cause.

- *In class, the teacher used "mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome" to mean an acute disease of young children characterized by....*
- *He looked up "mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mudders *(noun)*

A racehorse that runs well on a muddy racetrack.

- *In class, the teacher used "mudders" to mean a racehorse that runs well on a muddy racetrack.*
- *The article explained what "mudders" means with a simple example.*

---

multilane *(adjective)*

(of roads and highways) having two or more lanes for traffic.

- *A "multilane" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "multilane" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mycologists *(noun)*

A botanist who specializes in the study of fungi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycologists."*
- *He looked up "mycologists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mysis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mysidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mysis."*
- *He looked up "mysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nancys *(noun)*

A city in northeastern France in Lorraine.

- *He looked up "nancys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nancys" to mean a city in northeastern france in lorraine.*

---

nasas *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government responsible for aviation and spaceflight.

- *In class, the teacher used "nasas" to mean an independent agency of the united states....*
- *The article explained what "nasas" means with a simple example.*

---

nauseas *(noun)*

The state that precedes vomiting.

- *Understanding "nauseas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nauseas" during the group presentation.*

---

nebulizers *(noun)*

A dispenser that turns a liquid (such as perfume) into a fine mist.

- *They discussed "nebulizers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nebulizers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

negritude *(noun)*

An ideological position that holds Black culture to be independent and valid on its own terms; an affirmation of the African cultural heritage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negritude."*
- *The article explained what "negritude" means with a simple example.*

---

nevelson *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in Russia) known for massive shapes of painted wood (1899-1988).

- *He looked up "nevelson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nevelson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nimbler *(adjective)*

Moving quickly and lightly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nimbler."*
- *Students compared "nimbler" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonproductive *(adjective)*

Not directly productive.

- *Nonproductive labor.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonproductive"? Explain why.*

---

norman jewison *(noun)*

Canadian filmmaker (born in 1926).

- *He looked up "norman jewison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norman jewison."*

---

nosiness *(noun)*

Offensive inquisitiveness.

- *In class, the teacher used "nosiness" to mean offensive inquisitiveness.*
- *He looked up "nosiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nova zembla *(noun)*

Two islands in the Arctic Ocean belonging to Russia; site of a test center for nuclear warheads.

- *They discussed "nova zembla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nova zembla" to mean two islands in the arctic ocean belonging to....*

---

numerologist *(noun)*

A believer in numerology.

- *In class, the teacher used "numerologist" to mean a believer in numerology.*
- *Understanding "numerologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oceanology *(noun)*

The branch of science dealing with physical and biological aspects of the oceans.

- *He looked up "oceanology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oceanology" to mean the branch of science dealing with physical and....*

---

oesterreich *(noun)*

A mountainous republic in central Europe; under the Habsburgs (1278-1918) Austria maintained control of the Holy Roman Empire and was a leader in European politics until the 19th century.

- *They discussed "oesterreich" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oesterreich" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oldness *(noun)*

The quality of being old; the opposite of newness.

- *He looked up "oldness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oldness."*

---

oleanders *(noun)*

An ornamental but poisonous flowering shrub having narrow evergreen leaves and clusters of fragrant white to pink or red flowers: native to East Indies but widely cultivated in warm regions.

- *The article explained what "oleanders" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oleanders."*

---

onomastic *(adjective)*

Of or related to onomastics.

- *He published a collection of his onomastic essays.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "onomastic."*

---

orbed *(verb)*

Move in an orbit.

- *She tried to use "orbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "orbed" and when to wait.*

---

orchis spectabilis *(noun)*

North American orchid having a spike of violet-purple flowers mixed with white; sepals and petals form a hood.

- *The article explained what "orchis spectabilis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orchis spectabilis" to mean north american orchid having a spike of....*

---

orwells *(noun)*

Imaginative British writer concerned with social justice (1903-1950).

- *Understanding "orwells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orwells."*

---

overstocking *(verb)*

Stock excessively.

- *She tried to use "overstocking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overstocking" in real sentences.*

---

ovular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an ovum.

- *A "ovular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "ovular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

oxidises *(verb)*

Enter into a combination with oxygen or become converted into an oxide.

- *She tried to use "oxidises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "oxidises" until he saw an example.*

---

oxonian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of Oxford University.

- *Oxonian education.*
- *His Oxonian neighbors.*

---

oxytetracycline *(noun)*

A yellow crystalline antibiotic (trademark Terramycin) obtained from a soil actinomycete; used to treat various bacterial and rickettsial infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxytetracycline."*
- *They discussed "oxytetracycline" during the group presentation.*

---

pacifics *(noun)*

The largest ocean in the world.

- *In class, the teacher used "pacifics" to mean the largest ocean in the world.*
- *The article explained what "pacifics" means with a simple example.*

---

papio ursinus *(noun)*

Greyish baboon of southern and eastern Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "papio ursinus" to mean greyish baboon of southern and eastern africa.*
- *He looked up "papio ursinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pasteurizing *(verb)*

Heat food in order to kill harmful microorganisms.

- *In everyday English, people use "pasteurizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "pasteurizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

patella vulgata *(noun)*

Marine limpet.

- *The article explained what "patella vulgata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patella vulgata."*

pedicabs *(noun)*

A tricycle (usually propelled by pedalling); used in the Orient for transporting passengers for hire.

- *Boys who once pulled rickshaws now pedal pedicabs.*
- *They discussed "pedicabs" during the group presentation.*

pentaerythritol *(noun)*

A coronary vasodilator (trade name Peritrate) used to treat angina pectoris.

- *Understanding "pentaerythritol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pentaerythritol."*

philatelists *(noun)*

A collector and student of postage stamps.

- *In class, the teacher used "philatelists" to mean a collector and student of postage stamps.*
- *He looked up "philatelists" because he had never seen it before.*

philistia *(noun)*

An ancient region on the coast of southwestern Palestine that was strategically located on a trade route between Syria and Egypt; important in biblical times.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philistia."*
- *The article explained what "philistia" means with a simple example.*

physalis pubescens *(noun)*

Decorative American annual having round fleshy yellow berries enclosed in a bladderlike husk.

- *They discussed "physalis pubescens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "physalis pubescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phytologist *(noun)*

A biologist specializing in the study of plants.

- *He looked up "phytologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phytologist" to mean a biologist specializing in the study of plants.*

pieris floribunda *(noun)*

Ornamental evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having small white bell-shaped flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pieris floribunda" to mean ornamental evergreen shrub of southeastern united....*
- *The article explained what "pieris floribunda" means with a simple example.*

piggeries *(noun)*

A farm where pigs are raised or kept.

- *They discussed "piggeries" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piggeries."*

pimenta officinalis *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having small white flowers and aromatic berries.

- *The article explained what "pimenta officinalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pimenta officinalis" to mean tropical american tree having small white flowers....*

pinus serotina *(noun)*

Large three-needled pine of sandy swamps of southeastern United States; needles longer than those of the northern pitch pine.

- *Understanding "pinus serotina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinus serotina" to mean large three-needled pine of sandy swamps of....*

pipeworks *(noun)*

The flues and stops on a pipe organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "pipeworks" to mean the flues and stops on a pipe organ.*
- *The article explained what "pipeworks" means with a simple example.*

---

pithead *(noun)*

The entrance to a coal mine.

- *The article explained what "pithead" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pithead" during the group presentation.*

---

pittas *(noun)*

Any bird of the genus Pitta; brilliantly colored chiefly terrestrial birds with short wings and tail and stout bills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pittas."*
- *Understanding "pittas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plantigrade mammal *(noun)*

An animal that walks with the entire sole of the foot touching the ground as e.g. bears and human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "plantigrade mammal" to mean an animal that walks with the entire sole of the....*
- *The article explained what "plantigrade mammal" means with a simple example.*

---

plateau striped whiptail *(noun)*

Having distinct longitudinal stripes: of Colorado Plateau from Arizona to western Colorado.

- *They discussed "plateau striped whiptail" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plateau striped whiptail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plonking *(verb)*

Set (something or oneself) down with or as if with a noise.

- *She tried to use "plonking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "plonking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pneumonias *(noun)*

Respiratory disease characterized by inflammation of the lung parenchyma (excluding the bronchi) with congestion caused by viruses or bacteria or irritants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pneumonias."*
- *The article explained what "pneumonias" means with a simple example.*

---

polarimeter *(noun)*

An optical device used to measure the rotation of the plane of vibration of polarized light.

- *In class, the teacher used "polarimeter" to mean an optical device used to measure the rotation of....*
- *They discussed "polarimeter" during the group presentation.*

---

polemicists *(noun)*

A writer who argues in opposition to others (especially in theology).

- *Understanding "polemicists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polemicists."*

---

polyandrous *(adjective)*

Having more than one husband at a time.

- *Students compared "polyandrous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "polyandrous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

portended *(verb)*

Indicate by signs.

- *He did not know how to use "portended" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "portended" when talking about this idea.*

---

powerbrokers *(noun)*

A person who is important by virtue of the people or votes they control.

- *The article explained what "powerbrokers" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "powerbrokers."*

---

preassembled *(verb)*

To manufacture sections of (a building), especially in a factory, so that they can be easily transported to and rapidly assembled on a building site of buildings.

- *He did not know how to use "preassembled" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "preassembled" and when to wait.*

---

prehistorical *(adjective)*

Belonging to or existing in times before recorded history.

- *The speaker chose "prehistorical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "prehistorical" when it is belonging to or existing in times before recorded....*

---

prizefighters *(noun)*

A professional boxer.

- *He looked up "prizefighters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prizefighters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

procrastinates *(verb)*

Postpone or delay needlessly.

- *The coach explained when to use "procrastinates" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "procrastinates" in real sentences.*

---

proctoring *(verb)*

Watch over (students taking an exam, to prevent cheating).

- *In everyday English, people use "proctoring" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "proctoring" until he saw an example.*

---

procyon lotor *(noun)*

North American raccoon.

- *Understanding "procyon lotor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "procyon lotor" to mean north american raccoon.*

---

prognosticating *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *Can you use "prognosticating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "prognosticating" when talking about this idea.*

---

proselytized *(verb)*

Convert to another faith or religion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "proselytized" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "proselytized" when talking about this idea.*

---

pugnacity *(noun)*

A natural disposition to be hostile.

- *Understanding "pugnacity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pugnacity" to mean a natural disposition to be hostile.*

---

punker *(adjective)*

Of very poor quality; flimsy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "punker."*
- *Would you call this situation "punker"? Explain why.*

---

quacked *(verb)*

Utter quacking noises.

- *The ducks quacked.*
- *She tried to use "quacked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

radiolarian *(noun)*

Protozoa with amoeba-like bodies and radiating filamentous pseudopods.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiolarian" to mean protozoa with amoeba-like bodies and radiating....*
- *They discussed "radiolarian" during the group presentation.*

---

ranunculaceae *(noun)*

A family of Ranunculaceae.

- *They discussed "ranunculaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ranunculaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raunchier *(adjective)*

Suggestive of or tending to moral looseness.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "raunchier."*
- *Would you call this situation "raunchier"? Explain why.*

---

raunchiest *(adjective)*

Suggestive of or tending to moral looseness.

- *Students compared "raunchiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "raunchiest."*

---

realgar *(noun)*

A rare soft orange mineral consisting of arsenic sulphide; an important ore of arsenic.

- *Understanding "realgar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "realgar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reconfirms *(verb)*

Confirm again.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reconfirms" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "reconfirms" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reformative *(adjective)*

Tending to reform.

- *Reformative and rehabilitative agencies.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "reformative" when it is tending to reform.*

---

repointing *(verb)*

Repair the joints of bricks.

- *Can you use "repointing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "repointing" when talking about this idea.*

---

res ipsa loquitur *(noun)*

A rule of evidence whereby the negligence of an alleged wrongdoer can be inferred from the fact that the accident happened.

- *Understanding "res ipsa loquitur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "res ipsa loquitur" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resoluteness *(noun)*

The trait of being resolute.

- *His resoluteness carried him through the battle.*
- *He looked up "resoluteness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resorbed *(verb)*

Undergo resorption.

- *She tried to use "resorbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "resorbed" and when to wait.*

---

respites *(noun)*

A pause from doing something (as work).

- *The article explained what "respites" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "respites" to mean a pause from doing something (as work).*

---

rhizoids *(noun)*

Any of various slender filaments that function as roots in mosses and ferns and fungi etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhizoids" to mean any of various slender filaments that function as....*
- *The article explained what "rhizoids" means with a simple example.*

---

rhumb *(noun)*

A line on a sphere that cuts all meridians at the same angle; the path taken by a ship or plane that maintains a constant compass direction.

- *Understanding "rhumb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rhumb" during the group presentation.*

---

rhumb line *(noun)*

A line on a sphere that cuts all meridians at the same angle; the path taken by a ship or plane that maintains a constant compass direction.

- *Understanding "rhumb line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rhumb line" means with a simple example.*

---

roadworthiness *(noun)*

(of motor vehicles) the quality of being fit to drive on the open road.

- *Understanding "roadworthiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "roadworthiness" during the group presentation.*

---

runty *(adjective)*

(used especially of persons) of inferior size.

- *Would you call this situation "runty"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "runty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

salix tristis *(noun)*

Willow shrub of dry places in the eastern United States having long narrow leaves canescent beneath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix tristis."*
- *He looked up "salix tristis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sandfly *(noun)*

Any of various small dipterous flies; bloodsucking females can transmit sandfly fever and leishmaniasis.

- *The article explained what "sandfly" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sandfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sandfly fever *(noun)*

A mild viral disease transmitted by the bite of the sand fly Phlebotomus papatasii.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandfly fever."*
- *Understanding "sandfly fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sarda sarda *(noun)*

Medium-sized tuna-like food fish of warm Atlantic and Pacific waters; less valued than tuna.

- *He looked up "sarda sarda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarda sarda."*

---

sarracenia flava *(noun)*

Pitcher plant of southeastern United States having erect yellow trumpet-shaped pitchers with wide mouths and erect lids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarracenia flava."*
- *He looked up "sarracenia flava" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scaffolded *(verb)*

Provide with a scaffold for support.

- *In everyday English, people use "scaffolded" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "scaffolded" until he saw an example.*

schuss *(verb)*

Ski downhill.

- *He did not know how to use "schuss" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "schuss" when talking about this idea.*

scrimmaging *(verb)*

Practice playing (a sport).

- *He did not know how to use "scrimmaging" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "scrimmaging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

secretiveness *(noun)*

The trait of keeping things secret.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secretiveness."*
- *Understanding "secretiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sedimented *(verb)*

Deposit as a sediment.

- *She tried to use "sedimented" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sedimented" when talking about this idea.*

seigniory *(noun)*

The position and authority of a feudal lord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seigniory."*
- *He looked up "seigniory" because he had never seen it before.*

senga root *(noun)*

Eastern North American plant having a terminal cluster of small white flowers and medicinal roots.

- *Understanding "senga root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "senga root" to mean eastern north american plant having a terminal....*

serviettes *(noun)*

A small piece of table linen that is used to wipe the mouth and to cover the lap in order to protect clothing.

- *He looked up "serviettes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serviettes" to mean a small piece of table linen that is used to wipe....*

shews *(verb)*

Establish the validity of something, as by an example, explanation or experiment.

- *She tried to use "shews" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "shews" and when to wait.*

shrinkwrap *(verb)*

Wrap something tightly with heated plastic that shrinks upon cooling.

- *Shrinkwrap the CDs.*
- *He did not know how to use "shrinkwrap" until he saw an example.*

sidetracks *(noun)*

A short stretch of railroad track used to store rolling stock or enable trains on the same line to pass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sidetracks."*
- *They discussed "sidetracks" during the group presentation.*

signaler *(noun)*

Someone who communicates by signals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signaler."*
- *He looked up "signaler" because he had never seen it before.*

silverleaf nightshade *(noun)*

Weedy nightshade with silvery foliage and violet or blue or white flowers; roundish berry widely used to curdle milk; central United States to South America.

- *Understanding "silverleaf nightshade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silverleaf nightshade."*

---

six-gilled shark *(noun)*

Large primitive shark widely distributed in warm seas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "six-gilled shark."*
- *They discussed "six-gilled shark" during the group presentation.*

---

slivovitz *(noun)*

A colorless plum brandy popular in the Balkans.

- *He looked up "slivovitz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slivovitz."*

---

sludges *(noun)*

The precipitate produced by sewage treatment.

- *The article explained what "sludges" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sludges" to mean the precipitate produced by sewage treatment.*

---

soberness *(noun)*

The state of being sober and not intoxicated by alcohol.

- *Understanding "soberness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soberness" to mean the state of being sober and not intoxicated by alcohol.*

---

socinus *(noun)*

Italian theologian who argued against Trinitarianism (1539-1604).

- *He looked up "socinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "socinus" to mean italian theologian who argued against....*

---

spates *(verb)*

Strike with a sound like that of falling rain.

- *She tried to use "spates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "spates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spirogyra *(noun)*

Freshwater algae consisting of minute filaments containing spiral chlorophyll bands.

- *Understanding "spirogyra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spirogyra" during the group presentation.*

---

sprits *(noun)*

A light spar that crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally.

- *They discussed "sprits" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sprits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squeegees *(noun)*

T-shaped cleaning implement with a rubber edge across the top; drawn across a surface to remove water (as in washing windows).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squeegees."*
- *The article explained what "squeegees" means with a simple example.*

---

sses *(noun)*

The compass point midway between south and southeast.

- *Understanding "sses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sses."*

---

stealthier *(adjective)*

Marked by quiet and caution and secrecy; taking pains to avoid being observed.

- *The speaker chose "stealthier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “stealthier.”*

steller’s sea cow *(noun)*

Extinct large sirenian mammal formerly found near the Asiatic coast of the Bering Sea.

- *The article explained what “steller’s sea cow” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “steller’s sea cow” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steller’s sea lion *(noun)*

Largest sea lion; of the northern Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used “steller’s sea lion” to mean largest sea lion; of the northern pacific.*
- *They discussed “steller’s sea lion” during the group presentation.*

stetsons *(noun)*

A hat made of felt with a creased crown.

- *They discussed “stetsons” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stetsons.”*

straggled *(verb)*

Go, come, or spread in a rambling or irregular way.

- *In everyday English, people use “straggled” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “straggled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

subbase *(noun)*

The lowest molding of an architectural base or of a baseboard.

- *The article explained what “subbase” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “subbase” to mean the lowest molding of an architectural base or of a....*

sublittoral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the region of the continental shelf (between the seashore and the edge of the continental shelf) or the marine organisms situated there.

- *A “sublittoral” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “sublittoral” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sullies *(verb)*

Place under suspicion or cast doubt upon.

- *Can you use “sullies” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “sullies” until he saw an example.*

swallowtails *(noun)*

A man’s full-dress jacket with two long tapering tails at the back.

- *He looked up “swallowtails” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “swallowtails.”*

swankiest *(adjective)*

Imposingly fashionable and elegant.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “swankiest.”*
- *Students compared “swankiest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

symptomless *(adjective)*

Having no symptoms of illness or disease.

- *Would you call this situation “symptomless”? Explain why.*
- *A “symptomless” approach may work better in this case.*

tankage *(noun)*

The charge for storing something in tanks.

- *They discussed “tankage” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “tankage” because he had never seen it before.*

teasel *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Dipsacus native to the Old World having flower heads surrounded by spiny bracts.

- *Understanding "teasel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "teasel" means with a simple example.*

---

teeniest *(adjective)*

(used informally) very small.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "teeniest."*
- *Students compared "teeniest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

terrycloth *(noun)*

A pile fabric (usually cotton) with uncut loops on both sides; used to make bath towels and bath robes.

- *In class, the teacher used "terrycloth" to mean a pile fabric (usually cotton) with uncut loops on....*
- *The article explained what "terrycloth" means with a simple example.*

---

tetraethyl lead *(noun)*

A clear oily poisonous liquid added to gasoline to prevent knocking.

- *Understanding "tetraethyl lead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tetraethyl lead" during the group presentation.*

---

tetrazzini *(noun)*

A pasta dish with cream sauce and mushrooms.

- *He looked up "tetrazzini" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrazzini."*

---

thaumaturgy *(noun)*

An illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.

- *They discussed "thaumaturgy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thaumaturgy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

the great compromiser *(noun)*

United States politician responsible for the Missouri Compromise between free and slave states (1777-1852).

- *He looked up "the great compromiser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "the great compromiser" during the group presentation.*

---

thermogram *(noun)*

A graphical record produced by a thermograph.

- *He looked up "thermogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermogram."*

---

thioridazine *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade name Mellaril) used to treat schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "thioridazine" to mean a tranquilizer (trade name mellaril) used to treat....*
- *Understanding "thioridazine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tiddlers *(noun)*

A young person of either sex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiddlers."*
- *They discussed "tiddlers" during the group presentation.*

---

tocsin *(noun)*

A bell used to sound an alarm.

- *Understanding "tocsin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tocsin."*

---

toilettes *(noun)*

The act of dressing and preparing yourself.

- *They discussed "toilettes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toilettes."*

---

tonometer *(noun)*

Measuring instrument for measuring tension or pressure (especially for measuring intraocular pressure in testing for glaucoma).

- *They discussed "tonometer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tonometer."*

---

tootles *(noun)*

The sound of casual playing on a musical instrument.

- *He enjoyed hearing the tootles of their horns as the musicians warmed up.*
- *He looked up "tootles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trads *(noun)*

Traditional jazz as revived in the 1950s.

- *Understanding "trads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trads" during the group presentation.*

---

tranquilly *(adverb)*

Without emotional agitation.

- *Tranquilly she went on with her work.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "tranquilly" in the final chapter.*

---

transfusing *(verb)*

Treat by applying evacuated cups to the patient's skin.

- *The coach explained when to use "transfusing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "transfusing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

traves *(noun)*

A horizontal beam that extends across something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "traves."*
- *Understanding "traves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

triacetate *(noun)*

Cellulose acetate that is relatively slow to burn; used instead of celluloid for motion-picture film.

- *In class, the teacher used "triacetate" to mean cellulose acetate that is relatively slow to burn;....*
- *He looked up "triacetate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

triumvirs *(noun)*

One of a group of three sharing public administration or civil authority especially in ancient Rome.

- *They discussed "triumvirs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triumvirs" to mean one of a group of three sharing public....*

---

tuamotu archipelago *(noun)*

A group of about 80 coral islands in French Polynesia.

- *He looked up "tuamotu archipelago" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tuamotu archipelago" during the group presentation.*

---

tweedledee and tweedledum *(noun)*

Any two people who are hard to tell apart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tweedledee and tweedledum."*
- *Understanding "tweedledee and tweedledum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tweedledum and tweedledee *(noun)*

Any two people who are hard to tell apart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tweedledum and tweedledee."*
- *Understanding "tweedledum and tweedledee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

twiddled *(verb)*

Manipulate, as in a nervous or unconscious manner.

- *He twiddled his thumbs while waiting for the interview.*
- *In everyday English, people use "twiddled" when talking about this idea.*

unclad *(adjective)*

Having removed clothing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unclad."*
- *Would you call this situation "unclad"? Explain why.*

undercharged *(verb)*

Charge (someone) too little money.

- *Learners should practice how to use "undercharged" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "undercharged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

unimposing *(adjective)*

Lacking in impressiveness.

- *On the whole the results of this system are unimposing.*
- *A "unimposing" approach may work better in this case.*

univocal *(adjective)*

Admitting of no doubt or misunderstanding; having only one meaning or interpretation and leading to only one conclusion.

- *An unequivocal (or univocal) statement.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "univocal."*

unmarred *(adjective)*

Free from physical or moral spots or stains.

- *Students compared "unmarred" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unmarred" when it is free from physical or moral spots or stains.*

unpatented *(adjective)*

(of devices and processes) not protected by patent.

- *Unpatented inventions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpatented" when it is (of devices and processes) not protected by patent.*

unpigmented *(adjective)*

Having no pigmentation.

- *Would you call this situation "unpigmented"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unpigmented" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unpreventable *(adjective)*

Not preventable.

- *Unpreventable hysteria.*
- *A "unpreventable" approach may work better in this case.*

unseeable *(adjective)*

Impossible or nearly impossible to see; imperceptible by the eye.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unseeable" when it is impossible or nearly impossible to see;....*
- *A "unseeable" approach may work better in this case.*

unselfconsciously *(adverb)*

In a comfortable unselfconscious manner.

- *They were naked, unshy, and unselfconsciously beautiful.*
- *Place "unselfconsciously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

unspecialized *(adjective)*

Not specialized or modified for a particular purpose or function.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unspecialized" when it is not specialized or modified for a particular....*
- *Students compared "unspecialized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unswept *(adjective)*

Not swept or having sweep.

- *A boxy little plane with square unswept wings.*
- *Students compared "unswept" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

upstair *(adjective)*

On or of upper floors of a building.

- *The upstairs maid.*
- *An upstairs room.*

---

usufructuary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the nature of a usufruct.

- *Would you call this situation "usufructuary"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "usufructuary."*

---

vaishnavism *(noun)*

Worship of Vishnu one of the 3 chief gods of the Hindu pantheon.

- *They discussed "vaishnavism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaishnavism" to mean worship of vishnu one of the 3 chief gods of the....*

---

vanua levu *(noun)*

A volcanic island in the Fijis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vanua levu."*
- *He looked up "vanua levu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vaporising *(verb)*

Lose or cause to lose liquid by vaporization leaving a more concentrated residue.

- *The coach explained when to use "vaporising" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "vaporising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

vaunt *(noun)*

Extravagant self-praise.

- *In class, the teacher used "vaunt" to mean extravagant self-praise.*
- *They discussed "vaunt" during the group presentation.*

---

verruca acuminata *(noun)*

A small benign wart on or around the genitals and anus.

- *They discussed "verruca acuminata" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verruca acuminata."*

---

victimizers *(noun)*

A person who victimizes others.

- *The article explained what "victimizers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "victimizers" to mean a person who victimizes others.*

---

vims *(noun)*

A healthy capacity for vigorous activity.

- *The article explained what "vims" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vims."*

---

virilization *(noun)*

The abnormal development of male sexual characteristics in a female (usually as the result of hormone therapies or adrenal malfunction).

- *Understanding "virilization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virilization."*

vouvray *(noun)*

A dry white French wine (either still or sparkling) made in the Loire valley.

- *He looked up "vouvray" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vouvray" during the group presentation.*

vulnerably *(adverb)*

In a vulnerable manner.

- *He answered "vulnerably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "vulnerably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

waggled *(verb)*

Move unsteadily or with a weaving or rolling motion.

- *He did not know how to use "waggled" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "waggled" and when to wait.*

waggles *(noun)*

Causing to move repeatedly from side to side.

- *Understanding "waggles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waggles."*

wagoners *(noun)*

The driver of a wagon.

- *In class, the teacher used "wagoners" to mean the driver of a wagon.*
- *Understanding "wagoners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wahoos *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub having purple capsules enclosing scarlet seeds.

- *The article explained what "wahoos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wahoos."*

warlpiri *(noun)*

A language of Australian aborigines.

- *He looked up "warlpiri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "warlpiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wearies *(verb)*

Lose interest or become bored with something or somebody.

- *She tried to use "wearies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "wearies" until he saw an example.*

weigher *(noun)*

An official who weighs and records the weight.

- *The article explained what "weigher" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weigher."*

whatchamacallit *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *The article explained what "whatchamacallit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "whatchamacallit" during the group presentation.*

whorehouses *(noun)*

A building where prostitutes are available.

- *In class, the teacher used "whorehouses" to mean a building where prostitutes are available.*
- *He looked up "whorehouses" because he had never seen it before.*

whydah *(noun)*

Mostly black African weaverbird.

- *The article explained what "whydah" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "whydah" during the group presentation.*

---

wild teasel *(noun)*

European teasel with white to pink flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "wild teasel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wild teasel" to mean european teasel with white to pink flowers;....*

---

wildings *(noun)*

A wild uncultivated plant (especially a wild apple or crabapple tree).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wildings."*
- *He looked up "wildings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wormlike *(adjective)*

Totally submissive.

- *Students compared "wormlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "wormlike"? Explain why.*

---

yardmaster *(noun)*

A railroad employer who is in charge of a railway yard.

- *He looked up "yardmaster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yardmaster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

youthfully *(adverb)*

In a youthful manner.

- *He is still youthfully enthusiastic.*
- *Using "youthfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

yuman *(noun)*

A group of language of the Hokan family in Arizona and California and Mexico.

- *Understanding "yuman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "yuman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yummier *(adjective)*

Extremely pleasing to the sense of taste.

- *Would you call this situation "yummier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "yummier."*

---

zinc blende *(noun)*

An ore that is the chief source of zinc; consists largely of zinc sulfide in crystalline form.

- *In class, the teacher used "zinc blende" to mean an ore that is the chief source of zinc; consists....*
- *The article explained what "zinc blende" means with a simple example.*

---

abkhazians *(noun)*

A Circassian language spoken by the Abkhaz.

- *Understanding "abkhazians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "abkhazians" during the group presentation.*

---

abruzzi e molise *(noun)*

A mountainous region of central Italy on the Adriatic.

- *They discussed "abruzzi e molise" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abruzzi e molise."*

---

accessioned *(verb)*

Make a record of additions to a collection, such as a library.

- *Can you use “accessioned” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “accessioned” and when to wait.*

---

acclaiming *(verb)*

Clap one’s hands or shout after performances to indicate approval.

- *Learners should practice how to use “acclaiming” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “acclaiming” and when to wait.*

---

adits *(noun)*

A nearly horizontal passage from the surface into a mine.

- *They discussed “adits” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “adits” to mean a nearly horizontal passage from the surface into a....*

---

airbrakes *(noun)*

A small parachute or articulated flap to reduce the speed of an aircraft.

- *In class, the teacher used “airbrakes” to mean a small parachute or articulated flap to reduce the....*
- *They discussed “airbrakes” during the group presentation.*

---

aleatory *(adjective)*

Dependent on chance.

- *The aleatory element in life.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “aleatory.”*

---

aleatory contract *(noun)*

A contract whose performance by one party depends on the occurrence of an uncertain contingent event (but if it is contingent on the outcome of a wager it is not enforceable).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aleatory contract.”*
- *They discussed “aleatory contract” during the group presentation.*

---

alliterations *(noun)*

Use of the same consonant at the beginning of each stressed syllable in a line of verse.

- *They discussed “alliterations” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “alliterations” to mean use of the same consonant at the beginning of each....*

---

allometric *(adjective)*

Relating to or marked by allometry.

- *It is useful to describe something as “allometric” when it is relating to or marked by allometry.*
- *A “allometric” approach may work better in this case.*

---

allopathy *(noun)*

The usual method of treating disease with remedies that produce effects differing from those produced by the disease itself.

- *Understanding “allopathy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “allopathy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ambulate *(verb)*

Walk about; not be bedridden or incapable of walking.

- *In everyday English, people use “ambulate” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “ambulate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

anathemas *(noun)*

A formal ecclesiastical curse accompanied by excommunication.

- *He looked up “anathemas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “anathemas” during the group presentation.*

---

annona glabra *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of tropical America with edible fruit; used chiefly as grafting stock.

- *In class, the teacher used “annona glabra” to mean small evergreen tree of tropical america with....*
- *The article explained what “annona glabra” means with a simple example.*

annuitants *(noun)*

The recipient of an annuity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annuitants."*
- *He looked up "annuitants" because he had never seen it before.*

anthologist *(noun)*

An editor who makes selections for an anthology.

- *Understanding "anthologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthologist."*

aquanauts *(noun)*

A skilled worker who can live in underwater installations and participate in scientific research.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aquanauts."*
- *They discussed "aquanauts" during the group presentation.*

aquilegia *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Aquilegia having irregular showy spurred flowers; north temperate regions especially mountains.

- *He looked up "aquilegia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aquilegia" during the group presentation.*

argylls *(noun)*

A sock knitted or woven with an argyle design (usually used in the plural).

- *He looked up "argylls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "argylls" during the group presentation.*

arna wendell bontemps *(noun)*

United States writer (1902-1973).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arna wendell bontemps."*
- *Understanding "arna wendell bontemps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

artel *(noun)*

A unit of weight used in some Moslem countries near the Mediterranean; varies between one and five pounds.

- *Understanding "artel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artel."*

artlessly *(adverb)*

In a crude and unskilled manner.

- *She answered the judge's questions artlessly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "artlessly" in the final chapter.*

astragalus alpinus *(noun)*

Perennial of mountainous areas of Eurasia and North America.

- *The article explained what "astragalus alpinus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "astragalus alpinus" during the group presentation.*

astrocytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing large star-shaped cells in the neuroglia.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "astrocytic."*
- *Students compared "astrocytic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

attuning *(verb)*

Adjust or accustom to; bring into harmony with.

- *The coach explained when to use "attuning" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "attuning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

augite *(noun)*

Dark-green to black glassy mineral of the pyroxene group containing large amounts of aluminum and iron and magnesium.

- *The article explained what "augite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "augite" to mean dark-green to black glassy mineral of the pyroxene....*

---

australopithecine *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the hominid genus Australopithecus.

- *Students compared "australopithecine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "australopithecine."*

---

balbriggan *(noun)*

A cotton knit fabric used for underwear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balbriggan."*
- *He looked up "balbriggan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bantus *(noun)*

A family of languages widely spoken in the southern half of the African continent.

- *They discussed "bantus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bantus" to mean a family of languages widely spoken in the southern....*

---

baronetage *(noun)*

The collective body of baronets.

- *He looked up "baronetage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baronetage."*

---

batis maritima *(noun)*

Low-growing strong-smelling coastal shrub of warm parts of the New World having unisexual flowers in conelike spikes and thick succulent leaves.

- *They discussed "batis maritima" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "batis maritima" means with a simple example.*

---

batna *(noun)*

A town in north central Algeria.

- *Understanding "batna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "batna" means with a simple example.*

---

bbss *(noun)*

A computer that is running software that allows users to leave messages and access information of general interest.

- *In class, the teacher used "bbss" to mean a computer that is running software that allows....*
- *The article explained what "bbss" means with a simple example.*

---

beachball *(noun)*

Large and light ball; for play at the seaside.

- *He looked up "beachball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beachball."*

---

beavering *(verb)*

Work hard on something.

- *He did not know how to use "beavering" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "beavering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

beechen *(adjective)*

Consisting of or made of wood of the beech tree.

- *It is useful to describe something as "beechen" when it is consisting of or made of wood of the beech tree.*
- *The speaker chose "beechen" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bellyful *(noun)*

An undesirable overabundance.

- *A bellyful of your complaints.*

- *They discussed "bellyful" during the group presentation.*

---

bennets *(noun)*

Avens of Virginia having pale or greenish yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bennets."*
- *Understanding "bennets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bertillon *(noun)*

French criminologist (1853-1914).

- *They discussed "bertillon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bertillon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bertillon system *(noun)*

A system or procedure for identifying persons.

- *In class, the teacher used "bertillon system" to mean a system or procedure for identifying persons.*
- *Understanding "bertillon system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bewitchment *(noun)*

A magical spell.

- *Understanding "bewitchment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bewitchment" means with a simple example.*

---

bialy *(noun)*

Flat crusty-bottomed onion roll.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bialy."*
- *They discussed "bialy" during the group presentation.*

---

birken *(adjective)*

Consisting of or made of wood of the birch tree.

- *A "birken" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "birken" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bitter betch *(noun)*

European perennial toxic vetch.

- *In class, the teacher used "bitter betch" to mean european perennial toxic vetch.*
- *Understanding "bitter betch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blathers *(verb)*

To talk foolishly.

- *Can you use "blathers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "blathers" and when to wait.*

---

bobsleds *(noun)*

A long racing sled (for 2 or more people) with a steering mechanism.

- *In class, the teacher used "bobsleds" to mean a long racing sled (for 2 or more people) with a....*
- *The article explained what "bobsleds" means with a simple example.*

---

boletus pallidus *(noun)*

A fungus that has an off-white cap when it is young but later becomes dingy brown and a stalk of the same color; the under surface of the cap (the tubes) a pale greenish yellow.

- *He looked up "boletus pallidus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boletus pallidus."*

---

bolls *(noun)*

The rounded seed-bearing capsule of a cotton or flax plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "bolls" to mean the rounded seed-bearing capsule of a cotton or....*
- *Understanding "bolls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bolometer *(noun)*

An instrument that measures heat radiation; extremely sensitive.

- *The article explained what "bolometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bolometer" to mean an instrument that measures heat radiation;....*

---

bolshy *(noun)*

Emotionally charged terms used to refer to extreme radicals or revolutionaries.

- *The article explained what "bolshy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bolshy."*

---

bootblack *(noun)*

A person who polishes shoes and boots.

- *The article explained what "bootblack" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bootblack" during the group presentation.*

---

bootes *(noun)*

A constellation in the northern hemisphere near Ursa Major.

- *He looked up "bootes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bootes" to mean a constellation in the northern hemisphere near....*

---

bordelaise *(noun)*

Brown sauce with beef marrow and red wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "bordelaise" to mean brown sauce with beef marrow and red wine.*
- *Understanding "bordelaise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brachiocephalic vein *(noun)*

Veins formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian veins.

- *The article explained what "brachiocephalic vein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brachiocephalic vein" to mean veins formed by the union of the internal jugular....*

---

breathings *(noun)*

The bodily process of inhalation and exhalation; the process of taking in oxygen from inhaled air and releasing carbon dioxide by exhalation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breathings."*
- *He looked up "breathings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bridgeheads *(noun)*

An area in hostile territory that has been captured and is held awaiting further troops and supplies.

- *He looked up "bridgeheads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bridgeheads."*

---

buoying *(verb)*

Float on the surface of water.

- *In everyday English, people use "buoying" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "buoying" until he saw an example.*

---

burring *(verb)*

Remove the burrs from.

- *He did not know how to use "burring" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "burring" and when to wait.*

---

carboxylates *(verb)*

Treat (a chemical compound) with carboxyl or carboxylic acid.

- *Can you use "carboxylates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "carboxylates" when talking about this idea.*

---

catamounts *(noun)*

Short-tailed wildcats with usually tufted ears; valued for their fur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catamounts."*
- *The article explained what "catamounts" means with a simple example.*

---

caudex *(noun)*

Persistent thickened stem of a herbaceous perennial plant.

- *He looked up "caudex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caudex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cavies *(noun)*

Short-tailed rough-haired South American rodent.

- *They discussed "cavies" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cavies" means with a simple example.*

---

cefuroxime *(noun)*

A cephalosporin that can be given parenterally (trade name Zinacef) or orally by tablets (trade name Ceftin); indicated for infections of the lungs or throat or ears or urinary tract or meninges.

- *They discussed "cefuroxime" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cefuroxime."*

---

celtis australis *(noun)*

Bright green deciduous shade tree of southern Europe.

- *He looked up "celtis australis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celtis australis."*

---

charivari *(noun)*

A noisy mock serenade (made by banging pans and kettles) to a newly married couple.

- *They discussed "charivari" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charivari" to mean a noisy mock serenade (made by banging pans and....*

---

chateaus *(noun)*

An impressive country house (or castle) in France.

- *In class, the teacher used "chateaus" to mean an impressive country house (or castle) in france.*
- *The article explained what "chateaus" means with a simple example.*

---

chinking *(verb)*

Make or emit a high sound.

- *In everyday English, people use "chinking" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "chinking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chlordiazepoxide *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade names Librium and Libritabs) used in the treatment of alcoholism.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlordiazepoxide" to mean a tranquilizer (trade names librium and libritabs)....*
- *Understanding "chlordiazepoxide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chokeholds *(noun)*

A restraining hold; someone loops the arm around the neck of another person in a tight grip, usually from behind.

- *He looked up "chokeholds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chokeholds."*

---

chyle *(noun)*

A milky fluid consisting of lymph and emulsified fats; formed in the small intestine during digestion of ingested fats.

- *They discussed "chyle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chyle" to mean a milky fluid consisting of lymph and emulsified....*

---

cigaret *(noun)*

Finely ground tobacco wrapped in paper; for smoking.

- *The article explained what "cigaret" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cigaret" during the group presentation.*

cinnamomum cassia *(noun)*

Chinese tree with aromatic bark; yields a less desirable cinnamon than Ceylon cinnamon.

- *Understanding "cinnamomum cassia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinnamomum cassia."*

cladonia *(noun)*

Type genus of Cladoniaceae; lichens characterized by a crustose thallus and capitate fruiting bodies borne on simple or branched podetia.

- *They discussed "cladonia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cladonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cocytus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a river in Hades that was said to be a tributary of the Acheron.

- *He looked up "cocytus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cocytus."*

colorimeter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument used in colorimetric analysis to determine the quantity of a substance from the color it yields with specific reagents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colorimeter."*
- *They discussed "colorimeter" during the group presentation.*

concretized *(verb)*

Make something concrete.

- *The idea concretized in her mind.*
- *She tried to use "concretized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

congeals *(verb)*

Become gelatinous.

- *The coach explained when to use "congeals" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "congeals" carefully so everyone would understand.*

construes *(verb)*

Make sense of; assign a meaning to.

- *She tried to use "construes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "construes" when talking about this idea.*

contextualism *(noun)*

Any doctrine emphasizing the importance of the context in solving problems or establishing the meaning of terms.

- *Understanding "contextualism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "contextualism" because he had never seen it before.*

copyhold *(noun)*

A medieval form of land tenure in England; a copyhold was a parcel of land granted to a peasant by the lord of the manor in return for agricultural services.

- *Understanding "copyhold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copyhold."*

countermanding *(verb)*

Cancel officially.

- *She tried to use "countermanding" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "countermanding" until he saw an example.*

cryptomeria *(noun)*

Japanese cedar; sugi.

- *They discussed "cryptomeria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryptomeria."*

cukes *(noun)*

Cylindrical green fruit with thin green rind and white flesh eaten as a vegetable; related to melons.

- *They discussed "cukes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cukes."*

---

curled leaf pondweed *(noun)*

European herb naturalized in the eastern United States and California.

- *The article explained what "curled leaf pondweed" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "curled leaf pondweed" during the group presentation.*

---

curst *(adjective)*

Deserving a curse; sometimes used as an intensifier.

- *The speaker chose "curst" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "curst" when it is deserving a curse; sometimes used as an intensifier.*

---

cuscuta *(noun)*

Genus of twining leafless parasitic herbs lacking chlorophyll: dodder.

- *He looked up "cuscuta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuscuta."*

---

cycas *(noun)*

Type genus of Cycadaceae: genus of widely distributed Old World evergreen tropical trees having pinnate leaves and columnar stems covered with persistent bases of old leaves.

- *The article explained what "cycas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cycas" to mean type genus of cycadaceae: genus of widely....*

---

dailys *(noun)*

A newspaper that is published every day.

- *He looked up "dailys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dailys" during the group presentation.*

---

dallis grass *(noun)*

Tall tufted perennial tropical American grass naturalized as pasture and forage grass in southern United States.

- *The article explained what "dallis grass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dallis grass" to mean tall tufted perennial tropical american grass....*

---

darnel *(noun)*

Weedy annual grass often occurs in grainfields and other cultivated land; seeds sometimes considered poisonous.

- *In class, the teacher used "darnel" to mean weedy annual grass often occurs in grainfields and....*
- *Understanding "darnel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

datums *(noun)*

An item of factual information derived from measurement or research.

- *In class, the teacher used "datums" to mean an item of factual information derived from....*
- *The article explained what "datums" means with a simple example.*

---

davenports *(noun)*

A large sofa usually convertible into a bed.

- *Understanding "davenports" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "davenports" because he had never seen it before.*

---

david riesman *(noun)*

United States sociologist (1909-2002).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "david riesman."*
- *He looked up "david riesman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

delusive *(adjective)*

Inappropriate to reality or facts.

- *Delusive faith in a wonder drug.*

- *Delusive expectations.*

---

demarche *(noun)*

A move or step or maneuver in political or diplomatic affairs.

- *The article explained what "demarche" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "demarche" during the group presentation.*

---

dematerialize *(verb)*

Become immaterial; disappear.

- *She tried to use "dematerialize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "dematerialize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

denatures *(verb)*

Make (alcohol) unfit for drinking without impairing usefulness for other purposes.

- *He did not know how to use "denatures" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "denatures" and when to wait.*

---

depigmentation *(noun)*

Absence or loss of pigmentation (or less than normal pigmentation) in the skin or hair.

- *Understanding "depigmentation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depigmentation."*

---

diffract *(verb)*

Undergo diffraction.

- *Laser light diffracts electrons.*
- *Can you use "diffract" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disentanglement *(noun)*

The act of releasing from a snarled or tangled condition.

- *In class, the teacher used "disentanglement" to mean the act of releasing from a snarled or tangled....*
- *He looked up "disentanglement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disinheriting *(verb)*

Prevent deliberately (as by making a will) from inheriting.

- *Can you use "disinheriting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "disinheriting" and when to wait.*

---

disputatious *(adjective)*

Inclined or showing an inclination to dispute or disagree, even to engage in law suits.

- *A disputatious lawyer.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disputatious" when it is inclined or showing an inclination to dispute or....*

---

doed *(verb)*

Create or design, often in a certain way.

- *The coach explained when to use "doed" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "doed" in real sentences.*

---

doglike *(adjective)*

Resembling a dog; especially in devotion.

- *A doglike affection.*
- *The speaker chose "doglike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dories *(noun)*

A small boat of shallow draft with cross thwarts for seats and rowlocks for oars with which it is propelled.

- *He looked up "dories" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dories" during the group presentation.*

---

dreamiest *(adjective)*

Lacking spirit or liveliness.

- *Students compared "dreamiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dreamiest."*

duelled *(verb)*

Fight a duel, as over one's honor or a woman.

- *In everyday English, people use "duelled" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "duelled" until he saw an example.*

dukedoms *(noun)*

The dignity or rank or position of a duke.

- *Understanding "dukedoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dukedoms" to mean the dignity or rank or position of a duke.*

edmontosaurus *(noun)*

Duck-billed dinosaur from Canada found as a fossilized mummy with skin.

- *They discussed "edmontosaurus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edmontosaurus" to mean duck-billed dinosaur from canada found as a....*

effuse *(verb)*

Give out or emit (also metaphorically).

- *The room effuses happiness.*
- *Effused brine.*

elds *(noun)*

A time of life (usually defined in years) at which some particular qualification or power arises.

- *He looked up "elds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "elds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrocautery *(noun)*

Application of a needle heated by an electric current to destroy tissue (as to remove warts).

- *The article explained what "electrocautery" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "electrocautery" during the group presentation.*

electroplate *(verb)*

Coat with metal by electrolysis.

- *Electroplate the watch.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "electroplate" in real sentences.*

emetics *(noun)*

A medicine that induces nausea and vomiting.

- *Understanding "emetics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emetics."*

equivocations *(noun)*

A statement that is not literally false but that cleverly avoids an unpleasant truth.

- *Understanding "equivocations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "equivocations" means with a simple example.*

eragrostis *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses of tropics and subtropics.

- *They discussed "eragrostis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "eragrostis" because he had never seen it before.*

ergotamine *(noun)*

An alkaloid derived from ergot that is less toxic than ergot; causes constriction of blood vessels and is used to treat migraine.

- *They discussed “ergotamine” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “ergotamine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erigeron glaucous *(noun)*

Slightly succulent perennial with basal leaves and hairy sticky stems each bearing a solitary flower head with narrow pink or lavender rays; coastal bluffs Oregon to southern California.

- *In class, the teacher used “erigeron glaucous” to mean slightly succulent perennial with basal leaves and....*
- *They discussed “erigeron glaucous” during the group presentation.*

---

esox lucius *(noun)*

Voracious piscivorous pike of waters of northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used “esox lucius” to mean voracious piscivorous pike of waters of northern....*
- *Understanding “esox lucius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

esprits *(noun)*

Liveliness of mind or spirit.

- *He looked up “esprits” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “esprits.”*

---

euphorbia heterophylla *(noun)*

Showy poinsettia found from the southern United States to Peru.

- *Understanding “euphorbia heterophylla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “euphorbia heterophylla” means with a simple example.*

---

euterpe oleracea *(noun)*

Brazilian palm of genus Euterpe whose leaf buds are eaten like cabbage when young.

- *Understanding “euterpe oleracea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “euterpe oleracea” during the group presentation.*

---

explicates *(verb)*

Elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses.

- *Learners should practice how to use “explicates” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “explicates” when talking about this idea.*

---

exquisiteness *(noun)*

Extreme beauty of a delicate sort.

- *In class, the teacher used “exquisiteness” to mean extreme beauty of a delicate sort.*
- *The article explained what “exquisiteness” means with a simple example.*

---

faqir *(noun)*

A Muslim or Hindu mendicant monk who is regarded as a holy man.

- *The article explained what “faqir” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “faqir” to mean a muslim or hindu mendicant monk who is regarded as....*

---

fenestra ovalis *(noun)*

Fenestra that has the base of the stapes attached to it.

- *In class, the teacher used “fenestra ovalis” to mean fenestra that has the base of the stapes attached to it.*
- *He looked up “fenestra ovalis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ferrites *(noun)*

A solid solution in which alpha iron is the solvent.

- *He looked up “ferrites” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ferrites.”*

---

fesses *(noun)*

(heraldry) an ordinary consisting of a broad horizontal band across a shield.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fesses.”*
- *They discussed “fesses” during the group presentation.*

fetishizes *(verb)*

Make a fetish of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fetishizes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fetishizes" when talking about this idea.*

fibrocystic disease of the pancreas *(noun)*

The most common congenital disease; the child's lungs and intestines and pancreas become clogged with thick mucus; caused by defect in a single gene; no cure is known.

- *In class, the teacher used "fibrocystic disease of the pancreas" to mean the most common congenital disease; the child's....*
- *The article explained what "fibrocystic disease of the pancreas" means with a simple example.*

field scabious *(noun)*

Perennial having bluish-lilac flowers; introduced in the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field scabious."*
- *He looked up "field scabious" because he had never seen it before.*

firetrap *(noun)*

A building that would be hard to escape from if it were to catch fire.

- *The article explained what "firetrap" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firetrap" to mean a building that would be hard to escape from if it....*

florescence *(noun)*

The time and process of budding and unfolding of blossoms.

- *The article explained what "florescence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "florescence" to mean the time and process of budding and unfolding of....*

fogginess *(noun)*

The quality of being indistinct and without sharp outlines.

- *They discussed "fogginess" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fogginess" means with a simple example.*

fomites *(noun)*

Any inanimate object (as a towel or money or clothing or dishes or books or toys etc.) that can transmit infectious agents from one person to another.

- *The article explained what "fomites" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fomites" to mean any inanimate object (as a towel or money or....*

footgear *(noun)*

Covering for a person's feet.

- *The article explained what "footgear" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "footgear" during the group presentation.*

forestay *(noun)*

An adjustable stay from the foremast to the deck or bowsprit; controls the bending of the mast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forestay."*
- *The article explained what "forestay" means with a simple example.*

fragaria virginiana *(noun)*

North American wild strawberry with sweet scarlet fruit; a source of many cultivated strawberries.

- *They discussed "fragaria virginiana" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fragaria virginiana" means with a simple example.*

frogfish *(noun)*

Fish having a frog-like mouth with a lure on the snout.

- *He looked up "frogfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "frogfish" during the group presentation.*

frolicsome *(adjective)*

Given to merry frolicking.

- *Frolicsome students celebrated their graduation with parties and practical jokes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "frolicsome."*

---

fugs *(noun)*

(British informal) an airless smoky smelly atmosphere.

- *They discussed "fugs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fugs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gameboard *(noun)*

A flat portable surface (usually rectangular) designed for board games.

- *In class, the teacher used "gameboard" to mean a flat portable surface (usually rectangular)....*
- *Understanding "gameboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cladonia *(noun)*

Type genus of Cladoniaceae; lichens characterized by a crustose thallus and capitate fruiting bodies borne on simple or branched podetia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cladonia."*
- *He looked up "genus cladonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cryptomeria *(noun)*

Japanese cedar; sugi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cryptomeria."*
- *The article explained what "genus cryptomeria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cuscuta *(noun)*

Genus of twining leafless parasitic herbs lacking chlorophyll: dodder.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cuscuta" to mean genus of twining leafless parasitic herbs lacking....*
- *They discussed "genus cuscuta" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cycas *(noun)*

Type genus of Cycadaceae: genus of widely distributed Old World evergreen tropical trees having pinnate leaves and columnar stems covered with persistent bases of old leaves.

- *They discussed "genus cycas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cycas."*

---

genus edmontosaurus *(noun)*

Duck-billed dinosaurs of Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus edmontosaurus."*
- *Understanding "genus edmontosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus eragrostis *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses of tropics and subtropics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eragrostis."*
- *They discussed "genus eragrostis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sesbania *(noun)*

Small genus of tropical and subtropical leguminous herbs or shrubs or trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sesbania" to mean small genus of tropical and subtropical leguminous....*
- *The article explained what "genus sesbania" means with a simple example.*

---

genus setaria *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses of warm regions: bristlegrasses.

- *The article explained what "genus setaria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus setaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gigo *(noun)*

(computer science) a rule stating that the quality of the output is a function of the quality of the input; put garbage in and you get garbage out.

- *Understanding "gigo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "gigo" during the group presentation.*

---

glassful *(noun)*

The quantity a glass will hold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glassful."*
- *He looked up "glassful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goggling *(verb)*

Look with amazement; look stupidly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "goggling" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "goggling" when talking about this idea.*

---

golden-crested kinglet *(noun)*

European kinglet with a black-bordered yellow crown patch.

- *He looked up "golden-crested kinglet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "golden-crested kinglet" during the group presentation.*

---

gpss *(noun)*

A navigational system involving satellites and computers that can determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth by computing the time difference for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gpss."*
- *He looked up "gpss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

graspable *(adjective)*

Capable of being apprehended or understood.

- *The speaker chose "graspable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "graspable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

grayness *(noun)*

A neutral achromatic color midway between white and black.

- *In class, the teacher used "grayness" to mean a neutral achromatic color midway between white and....*
- *The article explained what "grayness" means with a simple example.*

---

grigori aleksandrovich potemkin *(noun)*

A Russian officer and politician who was a favorite of Catherine II and in 1762 helped her to seize power; when she visited the Crimea in 1787 he gave the order for sham villages to be built (1739-1791).

- *Understanding "grigori aleksandrovich potemkin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grigori aleksandrovich potemkin."*

---

gyrated *(verb)*

To wind or move in a spiral course.

- *The young people gyrated on the dance floor.*
- *She tried to use "gyrated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

happenes *(verb)*

Chance to be or do something, without intention or causation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "happenes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "happenes" and when to wait.*

---

hatpin *(noun)*

A long sturdy pin used by women to secure a hat to their hair.

- *Understanding "hatpin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hatpin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

headstands *(noun)*

An acrobatic feat in which a person balances on the head (usually with the help of the hands).

- *They discussed "headstands" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "headstands" means with a simple example.*

heathlands *(noun)*

A tract of level wasteland; uncultivated land with sandy soil and scrubby vegetation.

- *Understanding "heathlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heathlands" during the group presentation.*

hempen necktie *(noun)*

A rope that is used by a hangman to execute persons who have been condemned to death by hanging.

- *He looked up "hempen necktie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hempen necktie."*

higgledy-piggledy *(adverb)*

In a disordered manner.

- *They were piled up higgledy-piggledy.*
- *Using "higgledy-piggledy" can make your explanation more exact.*

highjack *(verb)*

Take arbitrarily or by force.

- *In everyday English, people use "highjack" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "highjack" until he saw an example.*

homo sapiens neanderthalensis *(noun)*

Extinct robust human of Middle Paleolithic in Europe and western Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "homo sapiens neanderthalensis" to mean extinct robust human of middle paleolithic in....*
- *They discussed "homo sapiens neanderthalensis" during the group presentation.*

horned pondweed *(noun)*

Found in still or slow-moving fresh or brackish water; useful to oxygenate cool water ponds and aquaria.

- *Understanding "horned pondweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horned pondweed."*

hoys *(noun)*

A flatbottom boat for carrying heavy loads (especially on canals).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoys."*
- *Understanding "hoys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hurrahs *(noun)*

A victory cheer.

- *The article explained what "hurrahs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hurrahs" during the group presentation.*

ignitable *(adjective)*

Capable of burning.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ignitable."*
- *Students compared "ignitable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

iler *(adjective)*

Being nine more than forty.

- *Would you call this situation "iler"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "iler" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

illinoisans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Illinois.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illinoisans."*
- *They discussed "illinoisans" during the group presentation.*

illume *(verb)*

Make lighter or brighter.

- *Learners should practice how to use “illume” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “illume” until he saw an example.*

---

imagism *(noun)*

A movement by American and English poets early in the 20th century in reaction to Victorian sentimentality; used common speech in free verse with clear concrete imagery.

- *They discussed “imagism” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “imagism” to mean a movement by american and english poets early in....*

---

immoveable *(adjective)*

Not able or intended to be moved.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “immoveable.”*
- *The speaker chose “immoveable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

immunes *(noun)*

A person who is immune to a particular infection.

- *He looked up “immunes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “immunes” during the group presentation.*

---

incombustible *(adjective)*

Not capable of igniting and burning.

- *It is useful to describe something as “incombustible” when it is not capable of igniting and burning.*
- *Students compared “incombustible” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ingrowing *(adjective)*

Growing abnormally into the flesh.

- *Would you call this situation “ingrowing”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “ingrowing” when it is growing abnormally into the flesh.*

---

inkwells *(noun)*

A small well holding writing ink into which a pen can be dipped.

- *The article explained what “inkwells” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “inkwells” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

innumerate *(adjective)*

Lacking knowledge and understanding of mathematical concepts and methods.

- *It is useful to describe something as “innumerate” when it is lacking knowledge and understanding of mathematical....*
- *Would you call this situation “innumerate”? Explain why.*

---

inquietude *(noun)*

Feelings of anxiety that make you tense and irritable.

- *They discussed “inquietude” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “inquietude” means with a simple example.*

---

inspectorates *(noun)*

A body of inspectors.

- *Understanding “inspectorates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “inspectorates” during the group presentation.*

---

islamize *(verb)*

Cause to conform to Islamic law.

- *Islamize the dietary laws.*
- *The Mughals Islamized much of Northern India in the 16th century.*

---

jean laffite *(noun)*

French pirate who aided the United States in the War of 1812 and received an official pardon for his crimes (1780-1826).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jean laffite.”*

- *The article explained what "jean laffite" means with a simple example.*

---

jingly *(adjective)*

Having a series of high-pitched ringing sounds like many small bells.

- *A "jingly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "jingly" when it is having a series of high-pitched ringing sounds like....*

---

jittering *(adjective)*

Undergoing small rapid variations.

- *Students compared "jittering" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "jittering" approach may work better in this case.*

---

julies *(noun)*

The month following June and preceding August.

- *He looked up "julies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "julies" to mean the month following june and preceding august.*

---

kilovolts *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to a thousand volts.

- *The article explained what "kilovolts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kilovolts" to mean a unit of potential equal to a thousand volts.*

---

kyo-chiku *(noun)*

Immense tropical southeast Asian bamboo with tough hollow culms that resemble tree trunks.

- *He looked up "kyo-chiku" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kyo-chiku" during the group presentation.*

---

lacerta viridis *(noun)*

A common Eurasian lizard about a foot long.

- *Understanding "lacerta viridis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lacerta viridis."*

---

laetrile *(noun)*

A substance derived from amygdalin; publicized as an antineoplastic drug although there is no supporting evidence.

- *He looked up "laetrile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laetrile."*

---

laffite *(noun)*

French pirate who aided the United States in the War of 1812 and received an official pardon for his crimes (1780-1826).

- *They discussed "laffite" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "laffite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lappet *(noun)*

A fleshy wrinkled and often brightly colored fold of skin hanging from the neck or throat of certain birds (chickens and turkeys) or lizards.

- *He looked up "lappet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lappet" during the group presentation.*

---

lappet caterpillar *(noun)*

Larva of a lappet moth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lappet caterpillar."*
- *They discussed "lappet caterpillar" during the group presentation.*

---

lappet moth *(noun)*

Medium-sized hairy moths; larvae are lappet caterpillars.

- *Understanding "lappet moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lappet moth" means with a simple example.*

---

lasagnas *(noun)*

Baked dish of layers of lasagna pasta with sauce and cheese and meat or vegetables.

- *Understanding "lasagnas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lasagnas" during the group presentation.*

---

lassos *(noun)*

A long noosed rope used to catch animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lassos."*
- *Understanding "lassos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lectors *(noun)*

A public lecturer at certain universities.

- *Understanding "lectors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lectors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lev davidovich landau *(noun)*

Soviet physicist who worked on low temperature physics (1908-1968).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lev davidovich landau."*
- *The article explained what "lev davidovich landau" means with a simple example.*

---

lightships *(noun)*

A ship equipped like a lighthouse and anchored where a permanent lighthouse would be impracticable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lightships."*
- *The article explained what "lightships" means with a simple example.*

---

lignes *(noun)*

A linear unit (1/40 inch) used to measure diameter of buttons.

- *In class, the teacher used "lignes" to mean a linear unit (1/40 inch) used to measure diameter....*
- *He looked up "lignes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lilys *(noun)*

Any liliaceous plant of the genus Lilium having showy pendulous flowers.

- *They discussed "lilys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lilys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linage *(noun)*

The number of lines in a piece of printed material.

- *In class, the teacher used "linage" to mean the number of lines in a piece of printed material.*
- *The article explained what "linage" means with a simple example.*

---

lionizing *(verb)*

Assign great social importance to.

- *Can you use "lionizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "lionizing" until he saw an example.*

---

liverwurst *(noun)*

Sausage containing ground liver.

- *They discussed "liverwurst" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "liverwurst" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lobelia cardinalis *(noun)*

North American lobelia having brilliant red flowers.

- *He looked up "lobelia cardinalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobelia cardinalis."*

---

luridly *(adverb)*

In a lurid manner.

- *It was luridly described in the book as the place where mystics took refuge.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "luridly" in the final chapter.*

---

maidservants *(noun)*

A female domestic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maidservants."*
- *The article explained what "maidservants" means with a simple example.*

---

manakin *(noun)*

A woman who wears clothes to display fashions.

- *The article explained what "manakin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "manakin" during the group presentation.*

---

marum *(noun)*

Mediterranean germander having small hairy leaves and reddish purple flowers; attractive to cats.

- *In class, the teacher used "marum" to mean mediterranean germander having small hairy leaves....*
- *The article explained what "marum" means with a simple example.*

---

mascarene grass *(noun)*

Asiatic creeping perennial grass; introduced in southern United States as a drought-resistant lawn grass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mascarene grass."*
- *They discussed "mascarene grass" during the group presentation.*

---

melkite *(noun)*

An Orthodox Christian or Uniate Christian belonging to the patriarchate of Alexandria or Antioch or Jerusalem.

- *The article explained what "melkite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melkite."*

---

melodiously *(adverb)*

In a melodious manner.

- *She sang melodiously.*
- *He answered "melodiously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

memsahib *(noun)*

A woman sahib.

- *He looked up "memsahib" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memsahib."*

---

minier *(adjective)*

Used of women's clothing; very short with hemline above the knee.

- *Would you call this situation "minier"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "minier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mollycoddled *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *The coach explained when to use "mollycoddled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "mollycoddled" until he saw an example.*

---

monets *(noun)*

French impressionist painter (1840-1926).

- *Understanding "monets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monets" during the group presentation.*

---

monocytic leukemia *(noun)*

Leukemia characterized by the proliferation of monocytes and monoblasts in the blood.

- *He looked up "monocytic leukemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monocytic leukemia."*

mononuclear phagocyte system *(noun)*

A widely distributed system of free and fixed macrophages derived from bone marrow.

- *In class, the teacher used "mononuclear phagocyte system" to mean a widely distributed system of free and fixed....*
- *He looked up "mononuclear phagocyte system" because he had never seen it before.*

moorage *(noun)*

The act of securing an arriving vessel with ropes.

- *Understanding "moorage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moorage."*

mortgagees *(noun)*

The person who accepts a mortgage.

- *Understanding "mortgagees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mortgagees" to mean the person who accepts a mortgage.*

mucocutaneous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the mucous membranes and skin.

- *The speaker chose "mucocutaneous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mucocutaneous" when it is of or relating to the mucous membranes and skin.*

munchausen's syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome consisting of feigning acute and dramatic illness for which no clinical evidence is ever found.

- *He looked up "munchausen's syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "munchausen's syndrome" during the group presentation.*

mustela vison *(noun)*

Usually rich dark brown.

- *He looked up "mustela vison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mustela vison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nards *(noun)*

An aromatic ointment used in antiquity.

- *Understanding "nards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nards."*

nasalization *(noun)*

The act of nasalizing; the utterance of sounds modulated by the nasal resonators.

- *The article explained what "nasalization" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nasalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ninepence *(noun)*

A coin worth nine pennies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ninepence."*
- *They discussed "ninepence" during the group presentation.*

nitrazepam *(noun)*

A hypnotic and sedative drug of the benzodiazepine type.

- *The article explained what "nitrazepam" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nitrazepam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nitrobenzene *(noun)*

A poisonous oily water-soluble liquid used as a solvent and in the manufacture of aniline.

- *The article explained what "nitrobenzene" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nitrobenzene" to mean a poisonous oily water-soluble liquid used as a....*

oestrus ovis *(noun)*

Larvae are parasitic on sheep.

- *He looked up "oestrus ovis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oestrus ovis."*

---

offerors *(noun)*

Someone who presents something to another for acceptance or rejection.

- *In class, the teacher used "offerors" to mean someone who presents something to another for....*
- *Understanding "offerors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

offhanded *(adjective)*

With little or no preparation or forethought.

- *Trying to sound offhanded and reassuring.*
- *The speaker chose "offhanded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

onager *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "onager" to mean an engine that provided medieval artillery used....*
- *The article explained what "onager" means with a simple example.*

---

onanism *(noun)*

A method of birth control in which coitus is initiated but the penis is deliberately withdrawn before ejaculation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onanism."*
- *The article explained what "onanism" means with a simple example.*

---

opvs *(noun)*

An oral vaccine (containing live but weakened poliovirus) that is given to provide immunity to poliomyelitis.

- *In class, the teacher used "opvs" to mean an oral vaccine (containing live but weakened....*
- *The article explained what "opvs" means with a simple example.*

---

orthopedists *(noun)*

A specialist in correcting deformities of the skeletal system (especially in children).

- *In class, the teacher used "orthopedists" to mean a specialist in correcting deformities of the....*
- *Understanding "orthopedists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outmatch *(verb)*

Be or do something to a greater degree.

- *He did not know how to use "outmatch" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "outmatch" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overachieve *(verb)*

Perform better or achieve a greater degree of success than expected.

- *His daughter always overachieves.*
- *He did not know how to use "overachieve" until he saw an example.*

---

overnighters *(noun)*

A small traveling bag to carry clothing and accessories for staying overnight.

- *He looked up "overnighters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overnighters" to mean a small traveling bag to carry clothing and....*

---

oversimplifications *(noun)*

A simplification that goes too far (to the point of misrepresentation).

- *In class, the teacher used "oversimplifications" to mean a simplification that goes too far (to the point of....*
- *They discussed "oversimplifications" during the group presentation.*

---

ozark chinquapin *(noun)*

Shrubby tree closely related to the Allegheny chinkapin but with larger leaves; southern midwestern United States.

- *They discussed "ozark chinquapin" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "ozark chinquapin" means with a simple example.*

---

pakistans *(noun)*

A Muslim republic that occupies the heartland of ancient south Asian civilization in the Indus River valley; formerly part of India; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1947.

- *Understanding "pakistans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pakistans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

panoptic *(adjective)*

Including everything visible in one view.

- *A panoptic aerial photograph of the missile base.*
- *A panoptic stain used in microscopy.*

---

parapodia *(noun)*

One of a pair of fleshy appendages of a polychete annelid that functions in locomotion and breathing.

- *The article explained what "parapodia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parapodia" during the group presentation.*

---

pelvises *(noun)*

A structure shaped like a funnel in the outlet of the kidney into which urine is discharged before passing into the ureter.

- *They discussed "pelvises" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pelvises" means with a simple example.*

---

peptone *(noun)*

Any of various water-soluble compounds that form by hydrolysis in the digestion of proteins to amino acids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peptone."*
- *He looked up "peptone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

percale *(noun)*

A fine closely woven cotton fabric.

- *In class, the teacher used "percale" to mean a fine closely woven cotton fabric.*
- *He looked up "percale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perfunctorily *(adverb)*

In a set manner without serious attention.

- *He kissed her cheek perfunctorily.*
- *She spoke "perfunctorily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

perjurers *(noun)*

A person who deliberately gives false testimony.

- *He looked up "perjurers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "perjurers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peroration *(noun)*

(rhetoric) the concluding section of an oration.

- *He summarized his main points in his peroration.*
- *They discussed "peroration" during the group presentation.*

---

petunia hybrida *(noun)*

Hybrids of Petunia axillaris and Petunia integrifolia: a complex group of petunias having single or double flowers in colors from white to purple.

- *They discussed "petunia hybrida" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petunia hybrida."*

---

phylum bryozoa *(noun)*

Marine or freshwater animals that form colonies of zooids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylum bryozoa."*
- *The article explained what "phylum bryozoa" means with a simple example.*

---

phytophthora infestans *(noun)*

Fungus causing late blight in solanaceous plants especially tomatoes and potatoes.

- *The article explained what "phytophthora infestans" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "phytophthora infestans" during the group presentation.*

---

picnicked *(verb)*

Eat alfresco, in the open air.

- *We picnicked near the lake on this gorgeous Sunday.*
- *She tried to use "picnicked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pictor *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Dorado and Columba.

- *The article explained what "pictor" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pictor."*

---

pigweed *(noun)*

Common weedy European plant introduced into North America; often used as a potherb.

- *The article explained what "pigweed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pigweed" to mean common weedy european plant introduced into north....*

---

pintails *(noun)*

Long-necked river duck of the Old and New Worlds having elongated central tail feathers.

- *He looked up "pintails" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pintails."*

---

piperacillin *(noun)*

A synthetic type of penicillin antibiotic (trade name Pipracil) used for moderate to severe infections.

- *He looked up "piperacillin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "piperacillin" during the group presentation.*

---

plantigrade *(noun)*

An animal that walks with the entire sole of the foot touching the ground as e.g. bears and human beings.

- *They discussed "plantigrade" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plantigrade" to mean an animal that walks with the entire sole of the....*

---

plenteous *(adjective)*

Affording an abundant supply.

- *A plenteous grape harvest.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plenteous."*

---

plesiosaurs *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptile with a small head on a long neck a short tail and four paddle-shaped limbs; of the Jurassic and Cretaceous.

- *He looked up "plesiosaurs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plesiosaurs."*

---

pluss *(noun)*

The arithmetic operation of summing; calculating the sum of two or more numbers.

- *The article explained what "pluss" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pluss."*

---

polymerizes *(verb)*

Cause (a compound) to polymerize.

- *Can you use "polymerizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "polymerizes" until he saw an example.*

---

pomades *(noun)*

Hairdressing consisting of a perfumed oil or ointment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pomades.”*
- *He looked up “pomades” because he had never seen it before.*

---

poolroom *(noun)*

A room with pool tables where pool is played.

- *They discussed “poolroom” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “poolroom” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

portentously *(adverb)*

In a portentous manner.

- *Portentously, the engines began to roll.*
- *She spoke “portentously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

potentiating *(verb)*

Increase the effect of or act synergistically with (a drug or a physiological or biochemical phenomenon).

- *Learners should practice how to use “potentiating” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “potentiating” and when to wait.*

---

potholders *(noun)*

An insulated pad for holding hot pots.

- *In class, the teacher used “potholders” to mean an insulated pad for holding hot pots.*
- *He looked up “potholders” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pressingly *(adverb)*

In a pressing manner.

- *He answered “pressingly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “pressingly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

prevalences *(noun)*

The quality of prevailing generally; being widespread.

- *In class, the teacher used “prevalences” to mean the quality of prevailing generally; being widespread.*
- *The article explained what “prevalences” means with a simple example.*

---

protozoal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Protozoa.

- *It is useful to describe something as “protozoal” when it is of or relating to the protozoa.*
- *Students compared “protozoal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

protozoal infection *(noun)*

Any infection caused by a protozoan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “protozoal infection.”*
- *He looked up “protozoal infection” because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychoanalyzing *(verb)*

Subject to psychoanalytic treatment.

- *In everyday English, people use “psychoanalyzing” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “psychoanalyzing” until he saw an example.*

---

publius ovidius naso *(noun)*

Roman poet remembered for his elegiac verses on love (43 BC - AD 17).

- *In class, the teacher used “publius ovidius naso” to mean roman poet remembered for his elegiac verses on....*
- *Understanding “publius ovidius naso” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

punishingly *(adverb)*

In a punishing manner.

- *Place “punishingly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “punishingly” naturally.*

purifications *(noun)*

The act of purging of sin or guilt; moral or spiritual cleansing.

- *He looked up "purifications" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purifications."*

pyrography *(noun)*

The act of producing drawings on wood or leather by using heated tools or a fine flame.

- *They discussed "pyrography" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrography."*

quizes *(verb)*

Examine someone's knowledge of something.

- *Can you use "quizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "quizes" and when to wait.*

rabbet *(noun)*

A rectangular groove made to hold two pieces together.

- *In class, the teacher used "rabbet" to mean a rectangular groove made to hold two pieces together.*
- *The article explained what "rabbet" means with a simple example.*

rabbet joint *(noun)*

A joint formed by fitting together two rabbeted boards.

- *He looked up "rabbet joint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rabbet joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rabbet plane *(noun)*

A woodworking plane designed to cut rabbets.

- *Understanding "rabbet plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rabbet plane" because he had never seen it before.*

radiolarians *(noun)*

Protozoa with amoeba-like bodies and radiating filamentous pseudopods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiolarians."*
- *He looked up "radiolarians" because he had never seen it before.*

ragamuffins *(noun)*

A dirty shabbily clothed urchin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ragamuffins."*
- *Understanding "ragamuffins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rainmaking *(noun)*

Activity intended to produce rain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rainmaking."*
- *The article explained what "rainmaking" means with a simple example.*

rancidity *(noun)*

The state of being rancid; having a rancid scent or flavor (as of old cooking oil).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rancidity."*
- *The article explained what "rancidity" means with a simple example.*

rathole *(noun)*

A hole (as in the wall of a building) made by rats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rathole."*
- *Understanding "rathole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reddens *(verb)*

Turn red, as if in embarrassment or shame.

- *In everyday English, people use "reddens" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reddens" in real sentences.*

---

reestablishes *(verb)*

Bring back into original existence, use, function, or position.

- *The coach explained when to use "reestablishes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "reestablishes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

regrows *(verb)*

Grow anew or continue growth after an injury or interruption.

- *In everyday English, people use "regrows" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "regrows" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rejoinders *(noun)*

A quick reply to a question or remark (especially a witty or critical one).

- *The article explained what "rejoinders" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rejoinders."*

---

renormalized *(verb)*

Make normal or cause to conform to a norm or standard.

- *She tried to use "renormalized" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "renormalized" until he saw an example.*

---

repulsively *(adverb)*

In an offensive and hateful manner.

- *She spoke "repulsively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "repulsively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

revivify *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *She tried to use "revivify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "revivify" and when to wait.*

---

riesman *(noun)*

United States sociologist (1909-2002).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riesman."*
- *Understanding "riesman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ripsaw *(noun)*

A handsaw for cutting with the grain of the wood.

- *Understanding "ripsaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ripsaw" during the group presentation.*

---

risottos *(noun)*

Rice cooked with broth and sprinkled with grated cheese.

- *The article explained what "risottos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "risottos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

river cocytus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a river in Hades that was said to be a tributary of the Acheron.

- *In class, the teacher used "river cocytus" to mean (greek mythology) a river in hades that was said to....*
- *He looked up "river cocytus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rolles *(verb)*

Pronounce with a roll, of the phoneme `/r/`.

- *In everyday English, people use "rolles" when talking about this idea.*

- *Can you use "rolles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rondel *(noun)*

A French verse form of 10 or 13 lines running on two rhymes; the opening phrase is repeated as the refrain of the second and third stanzas.

- *Understanding "rondel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rondel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rowdiest *(adjective)*

Disturbing the public peace; loud and rough.

- *A "rowdiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "rowdiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ruta graveolens *(noun)*

European strong-scented perennial herb with grey-green bitter-tasting leaves; an irritant similar to poison ivy.

- *In class, the teacher used "ruta graveolens" to mean european strong-scented perennial herb with....*
- *The article explained what "ruta graveolens" means with a simple example.*

---

sackbut *(noun)*

A medieval musical instrument resembling a trombone.

- *They discussed "sackbut" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sackbut."*

---

salaams *(noun)*

A deep bow; a Muslim form of salutation.

- *In class, the teacher used "salaams" to mean a deep bow; a muslim form of salutation.*
- *They discussed "salaams" during the group presentation.*

---

sanyasi *(noun)*

A Hindu religious mendicant.

- *He looked up "sanyasi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanyasi."*

---

sassed *(verb)*

Answer back in an impudent or insolent manner.

- *Can you use "sassed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sassed" and when to wait.*

---

saxs *(noun)*

A single-reed woodwind with a conical bore.

- *The article explained what "saxs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saxs."*

---

scabious *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Scabiosa.

- *They discussed "scabious" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scabious" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sculler *(noun)*

Someone who sculls (moves a long oar pivoted on the back of the boat to propel the boat forward).

- *In class, the teacher used "sculler" to mean someone who sculls (moves a long oar pivoted on the....*
- *He looked up "sculler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seconal *(noun)*

Barbiturate that is a white odorless slightly bitter powder (trade name Seconal) used as a sodium salt for sedation and to treat convulsions.

- *The article explained what "seconal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seconal" to mean barbiturate that is a white odorless slightly....*

---

sensualist *(noun)*

A person who enjoys sensuality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sensualist."*
- *They discussed "sensualist" during the group presentation.*

sesbania *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Sesbania having pinnate leaves and large showy pea-like flowers.

- *He looked up "sesbania" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sesbania."*

setaria *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses of warm regions: bristlegrasses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "setaria."*
- *He looked up "setaria" because he had never seen it before.*

shortcakes *(noun)*

Very short biscuit dough baked as individual biscuits or a round loaf; served with sweetened fruit and usually whipped cream.

- *They discussed "shortcakes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shortcakes."*

shutterbugs *(noun)*

A photography enthusiast.

- *He looked up "shutterbugs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shutterbugs" during the group presentation.*

simulcasts *(noun)*

A broadcast that is carried simultaneously by radio and television (or by FM and AM radio).

- *He looked up "simulcasts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "simulcasts" during the group presentation.*

skulker *(noun)*

Someone shirking their duty by feigning illness or incapacity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skulker."*
- *They discussed "skulker" during the group presentation.*

slackens *(verb)*

Make slack as by lessening tension or firmness.

- *Learners should practice how to use "slackens" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slackens" and when to wait.*

smooched *(verb)*

Snuggle and lie in a position where one person faces the back of the others.

- *The coach explained when to use "smooched" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "smooched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sneakiness *(noun)*

A disposition to be sly and stealthy and to do things surreptitiously.

- *Understanding "sneakiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sneakiness."*

sneeringly *(adverb)*

With a sneer; in an uncomplimentary sneering manner.

- *'I don't believe in these customs,' he said sneeringly.*
- *She spoke "sneeringly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

snivel *(noun)*

The act of breathing heavily through the nose (as when the nose is congested).

- *The article explained what "snivel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snivel."*

---

snowplough *(noun)*

A vehicle used to push snow from roads.

- *In class, the teacher used "snowplough" to mean a vehicle used to push snow from roads.*
- *Understanding "snowplough" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solfege *(noun)*

A voice exercise; singing scales or runs to the same syllable.

- *The article explained what "solfege" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solfege" to mean a voice exercise; singing scales or runs to the....*

---

soling *(verb)*

Put a new sole on.

- *The coach explained when to use "soling" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "soling" in real sentences.*

---

sorbents *(noun)*

A material that sorbs another substance; i.e. that has the capacity or tendency to take it up by either absorption or adsorption.

- *He looked up "sorbents" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorbents."*

---

sorbic acid *(noun)*

A white crystalline carboxylic acid used as a preservative.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorbic acid."*
- *He looked up "sorbic acid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorer *(adjective)*

Roused to anger; - Mark Twain.

- *The speaker chose "sorer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "sorer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

spitballs *(noun)*

A projectile made by chewing a piece of paper and shaping it into a sphere.

- *Understanding "spitballs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spitballs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

square and rabbet *(noun)*

Molding in the form of a ring; at top of a column.

- *Understanding "square and rabbet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "square and rabbet" during the group presentation.*

---

stannous fluoride *(noun)*

A white powder that is used to fluoridate toothpaste.

- *They discussed "stannous fluoride" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stannous fluoride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stenotic *(adjective)*

Abnormally constricted body canal or passage.

- *The speaker chose "stenotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "stenotic"? Explain why.*

---

stereoscopy *(noun)*

Three-dimensional vision produced by the fusion of two slightly different views of a scene on each retina.

- *He looked up "stereoscopy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stereoscopy" during the group presentation.*

stillson wrench *(noun)*

A large pipe wrench with L-shaped adjustable jaws that tighten as pressure on the handle is increased.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stillson wrench."*
- *The article explained what "stillson wrench" means with a simple example.*

strawberry pigweed *(noun)*

European annual with clusters of greenish flowers followed by red pulpy berrylike fruit; naturalized North America.

- *He looked up "strawberry pigweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strawberry pigweed" to mean european annual with clusters of greenish flowers....*

strewing *(noun)*

The act of scattering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strewing."*
- *He looked up "strewing" because he had never seen it before.*

submited *(verb)*

Make an application as for a job or funding.

- *In everyday English, people use "submited" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "submited" in real sentences.*

superinfection *(noun)*

Infection that occurs while you are being treated for another infection.

- *In class, the teacher used "superinfection" to mean infection that occurs while you are being treated....*
- *They discussed "superinfection" during the group presentation.*

sweet scabious *(noun)*

Old World annual having fragrant purple to deep crimson flower heads; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet scabious."*
- *Understanding "sweet scabious" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

swiming *(verb)*

Be covered with or submerged in a liquid.

- *The coach explained when to use "swiming" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "swiming" until he saw an example.*

swinish *(adjective)*

Resembling swine; coarsely gluttonous or greedy.

- *Swinish slavering over food.*
- *Aristocratic contempt for the swinish multitude.*

synesthetic *(adjective)*

Relating to or experiencing synesthesia; involving more than one sense.

- *Synesthetic response to music.*
- *Synesthetic metaphor.*

synesthetic metaphor *(noun)*

A metaphor that exploits a similarity between experiences in different sense modalities.

- *They discussed "synesthetic metaphor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synesthetic metaphor."*

tailfin *(noun)*

A stabilizer that is part of the vertical tail structure of an airplane.

- *They discussed "tailfin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tailfin" to mean a stabilizer that is part of the vertical tail....*

tattled *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *The coach explained when to use "tattled" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "tattled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tektite *(noun)*

Thought to derive from meteorites.

- *In class, the teacher used "tektite" to mean thought to derive from meteorites.*
- *He looked up "tektite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tendinous *(adjective)*

Consisting of tendons or resembling a tendon.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tendinous."*
- *Students compared "tendinous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

termagant *(noun)*

A scolding nagging bad-tempered woman.

- *The article explained what "termagant" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "termagant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tilia tomentosa *(noun)*

Large tree native to eastern Europe and Asia Minor having leaves with white tomentum on the under side; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tilia tomentosa."*
- *They discussed "tilia tomentosa" during the group presentation.*

---

timothy miles bindon rice *(noun)*

English lyricist who frequently worked with Andrew Lloyd Webber (born in 1944).

- *The article explained what "timothy miles bindon rice" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "timothy miles bindon rice" to mean english lyricist who frequently worked with andrew....*

---

tinks *(verb)*

Make or emit a high sound.

- *Can you use "tinks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "tinks" and when to wait.*

---

topoi *(noun)*

A traditional theme or motif or literary convention.

- *The article explained what "topoi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "topoi" during the group presentation.*

---

toupees *(noun)*

A small hairpiece to cover partial baldness.

- *They discussed "toupees" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toupees" to mean a small hairpiece to cover partial baldness.*

---

transcendentally *(adverb)*

In a transcendental way or to a transcendental extent.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "transcendentally" naturally.*
- *Place "transcendentally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

trivialises *(verb)*

Make trivial or insignificant.

- *He did not know how to use "trivialises" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "trivialises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tunicate *(noun)*

Primitive marine animal having a saclike unsegmented body and a urochord that is conspicuous in the larva.

- *The article explained what "tunicate" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "tunicate" to mean primitive marine animal having a saclike....*

---

twanged *(verb)*

Cause to sound with a twang.

- *He twanged the guitar string.*
- *He twanged his bow.*

---

ukase *(noun)*

An edict of the Russian tsar.

- *The article explained what "ukase" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ukase."*

---

unaged *(adjective)*

Not subjected to an aging process.

- *Vodka is an unaged liquor from Russia.*
- *Students compared "unaged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unarticulated *(adjective)*

Not consisting of segments that are held together by joints.

- *A "unarticulated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unarticulated"? Explain why.*

---

unavenged *(adjective)*

For which vengeance has not been taken.

- *An unavenged murder.*
- *The speaker chose "unavenged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unawakened *(adjective)*

Not aroused or activated.

- *Unawakened emotions.*
- *The speaker chose "unawakened" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uncoloured *(adjective)*

Without color.

- *Would you call this situation "uncoloured"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "uncoloured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

understudying *(verb)*

Be an understudy or alternate for a role.

- *Can you use "understudying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "understudying" until he saw an example.*

---

undoable *(adjective)*

Impossible to achieve.

- *Would you call this situation "undoable"? Explain why.*
- *A "undoable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unenthusiastically *(adverb)*

Without enthusiasm; showing no enthusiasm.

- *The children opened the presents unenthusiastically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unenthusiastically" in the final chapter.*

---

ungreased *(adjective)*

Not lubricated.

- *Students compared "ungreased" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ungreased."*

---

unhealthier *(adjective)*

Not in or exhibiting good health in body or mind.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unhealthier."*
- *The speaker chose "unhealthier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unreconciled *(adjective)*

Not made consistent or compatible.

- *Two unreconciled accountings.*
- *The speaker chose "unreconciled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unshod *(adjective)*

(used of certain religious orders) barefoot or wearing only sandals.

- *The speaker chose "unshod" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unshod."*

---

ursus arctos *(noun)*

Large ferocious bear of Eurasia.

- *Understanding "ursus arctos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ursus arctos" during the group presentation.*

---

venipuncture *(noun)*

(medicine) puncture of a vein through the skin in order to withdraw blood for analysis or to start an intravenous drip or to inject medication or a radiopaque dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "venipuncture" to mean (medicine) puncture of a vein through the skin in....*
- *Understanding "venipuncture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

veracious *(adjective)*

Habitually speaking the truth.

- *A veracious witness.*
- *A veracious account.*

---

vicegerent *(noun)*

Someone appointed by a ruler as an administrative deputy.

- *In class, the teacher used "vicegerent" to mean someone appointed by a ruler as an administrative....*
- *They discussed "vicegerent" during the group presentation.*

---

villahermosa *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Mexico; the capital of the state of Tabasco.

- *The article explained what "villahermosa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "villahermosa."*

---

virginities *(noun)*

The condition or quality of being a virgin.

- *The article explained what "virginities" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virginities."*

---

wannabee *(noun)*

An ambitious and aspiring young person.

- *They discussed "wannabee" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wannabee" to mean an ambitious and aspiring young person.*

---

wavier *(adjective)*

Uneven by virtue of having wrinkles or waves.

- *It is useful to describe something as "wavier" when it is uneven by virtue of having wrinkles or waves.*
- *The speaker chose "wavier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wesleys *(noun)*

English clergyman and founder of Methodism (1703-1791).

- *In class, the teacher used “wesleys” to mean english clergyman and founder of methodism (1703-1791).*
- *Understanding “wesleys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

western whiptail *(noun)*

Active lizard having a network of dusky dark markings; of semiarid areas from Oregon and Idaho to Baja California.

- *In class, the teacher used “western whiptail” to mean active lizard having a network of dusky dark....*
- *The article explained what “western whiptail” means with a simple example.*

---

whiptail *(noun)*

Any of numerous very agile and alert New World lizards.

- *Understanding “whiptail” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “whiptail.”*

---

whiptail lizard *(noun)*

Any of numerous very agile and alert New World lizards.

- *Understanding “whiptail lizard” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “whiptail lizard” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wineskins *(noun)*

An animal skin (usually a goatskin) that forms a bag and is used to hold and dispense wine.

- *The article explained what “wineskins” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wineskins.”*

---

winged pigweed *(noun)*

Bushy annual weed of central North America having greenish flowers and winged seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “winged pigweed.”*
- *Understanding “winged pigweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wireman *(noun)*

A worker who installs and repairs electric wiring.

- *They discussed “wireman” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “wireman” means with a simple example.*

---

wons *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in South Korea.

- *They discussed “wons” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “wons” means with a simple example.*

---

worster *(adjective)*

(superlative of ‘bad’) most wanting in quality or value or condition.

- *Students compared “worster” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “worster.”*

---

xylocaine *(noun)*

A local anesthetic (trade names Lidocaine and Xylocaine) used topically on the skin and mucous membranes.

- *In class, the teacher used “xylocaine” to mean a local anesthetic (trade names lidocaine and....*
- *He looked up “xylocaine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

yoking *(verb)*

Link with or as with a yoke.

- *In everyday English, people use “yoking” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “yoking” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

acerola *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub bearing edible acid red fruit resembling cherries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acerola.”*
- *The article explained what “acerola” means with a simple example.*

acidemia *(noun)*

A blood disorder characterized by an increased concentration of hydrogen ions in the blood (which falls below 7 on the pH scale).

- *The article explained what "acidemia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "acidemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acquaints *(verb)*

Cause to come to know personally.

- *In everyday English, people use "acquaints" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "acquaints" in real sentences.*

adsorbing *(verb)*

Accumulate (liquids or gases) on the surface.

- *He did not know how to use "adsorbing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "adsorbing" in real sentences.*

afterimages *(noun)*

An image (usually a negative image) that persists after stimulation has ceased.

- *Understanding "afterimages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "afterimages" to mean an image (usually a negative image) that persists....*

airbrake *(noun)*

A small parachute or articulated flap to reduce the speed of an aircraft.

- *They discussed "airbrake" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airbrake" to mean a small parachute or articulated flap to reduce the....*

ampullae *(noun)*

A flask that has two handles; used by Romans for wines or oils.

- *The article explained what "ampullae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ampullae" to mean a flask that has two handles; used by romans for....*

analogized *(verb)*

Make an analogy.

- *The coach explained when to use "analogized" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "analogized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

anchorites *(noun)*

One retired from society for religious reasons.

- *He looked up "anchorites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anchorites" to mean one retired from society for religious reasons.*

andesites *(noun)*

A dark grey volcanic rock.

- *In class, the teacher used "andesites" to mean a dark grey volcanic rock.*
- *Understanding "andesites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

andrei andreyevich gromyko *(noun)*

Soviet ambassador to the United States and to the United Nations (1909-1989).

- *The article explained what "andrei andreyevich gromyko" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andrei andreyevich gromyko."*

anisotropies *(noun)*

The property of being anisotropic; having a different value when measured in different directions.

- *He looked up "anisotropies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anisotropies" to mean the property of being anisotropic; having a....*

anlage *(noun)*

An organ in its earliest stage of development; the foundation for subsequent development.

- *He looked up "anlage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anlage" during the group presentation.*

---

antipyretics *(noun)*

Any medicine that lowers body temperature to prevent or alleviate fever.

- *The article explained what "antipyretics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antipyretics" to mean any medicine that lowers body temperature to....*

---

aphasic *(noun)*

Someone affected by aphasia or inability to use or understand language.

- *The article explained what "aphasic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aphasic" to mean someone affected by aphasia or inability to use or....*

---

appurtenant *(adjective)*

Furnishing added support.

- *Would you call this situation "appurtenant"? Explain why.*
- *A "appurtenant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

arbitrageurs *(noun)*

Someone who engages in arbitrage (who purchases securities in one market for immediate resale in another in the hope of profiting from the price differential).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arbitrageurs."*
- *Understanding "arbitrageurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

archipelagoes *(noun)*

A group of many islands in a large body of water.

- *They discussed "archipelagoes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "archipelagoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argueing *(verb)*

Present reasons and arguments.

- *The coach explained when to use "argueing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "argueing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

armouring *(verb)*

Equip with armor.

- *She tried to use "armouring" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "armouring" in real sentences.*

---

arresters *(noun)*

A restraint that slows airplanes as they land on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier.

- *The article explained what "arresters" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arresters."*

---

arthropathy *(noun)*

A pathology or abnormality of a joint.

- *In class, the teacher used "arthropathy" to mean a pathology or abnormality of a joint.*
- *The article explained what "arthropathy" means with a simple example.*

---

ascertains *(verb)*

Be careful or certain to do something; make certain of something.

- *Can you use "ascertains" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "ascertains" until he saw an example.*

---

ascidian *(noun)*

Minute sedentary marine invertebrate having a saclike body with siphons through which water enters and leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "ascidian" to mean minute sedentary marine invertebrate having a....*

- *They discussed "ascidian" during the group presentation.*

---

ascidians *(noun)*

Minute sedentary marine invertebrate having a saclike body with siphons through which water enters and leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascidians."*
- *He looked up "ascidians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assistances *(noun)*

The activity of contributing to the fulfillment of a need or furtherance of an effort or purpose.

- *The article explained what "assistances" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "assistances" during the group presentation.*

---

astrodynamics *(noun)*

The branch of astronomy that studies the motion of natural and artificial bodies in space.

- *They discussed "astrodynamics" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astrodynamics."*

---

autofluorescence *(noun)*

Self-induced fluorescence.

- *The article explained what "autofluorescence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autofluorescence" to mean self-induced fluorescence.*

---

awns *(noun)*

Slender bristlelike appendage found on the bracts of grasses.

- *The article explained what "awns" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "awns" to mean slender bristlelike appendage found on the bracts....*

---

axiological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of values.

- *It is useful to describe something as "axiological" when it is of or relating to the study of values.*
- *The speaker chose "axiological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bacterias *(noun)*

(microbiology) single-celled or noncellular spherical or spiral or rod-shaped organisms lacking chlorophyll that reproduce by fission; important as pathogens and for biochemical properties; taxonomy is difficult; often considered to be plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "bacterias" to mean (microbiology) single-celled or noncellular....*
- *He looked up "bacterias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

balis *(noun)*

An island in Indonesia to the east of Java; striking volcanic scenery; culture is known for elaborate dances and rituals and for handicrafts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balis."*
- *He looked up "balis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

balsams *(noun)*

An ointment containing a fragrant resin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balsams."*
- *They discussed "balsams" during the group presentation.*

---

barcarolle *(noun)*

A boating song sung by Venetian gondoliers.

- *The article explained what "barcarolle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barcarolle."*

---

basketful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a basket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basketful."*
- *Understanding "basketful" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

basso profundo *(noun)*

A very deep bass voice.

- *They discussed "basso profundo" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "basso profundo" means with a simple example.*

---

battle of rossbach *(noun)*

A battle in the Seven Years' War (1757); Prussian forces under Frederick the Great defeated the armies of France and Austria.

- *Understanding "battle of rossbach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of rossbach."*

---

bedsprings *(noun)*

(usually plural) one of the springs holding up the mattress of a bed.

- *They discussed "bedsprings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedsprings" to mean (usually plural) one of the springs holding up the....*

---

beechnut *(noun)*

Small sweet triangular nut of any of various beech trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "beechnut" to mean small sweet triangular nut of any of various beech....*
- *The article explained what "beechnut" means with a simple example.*

---

beguiles *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *She tried to use "beguiles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "beguiles" when talking about this idea.*

---

belemnites *(noun)*

A conical calcareous fossil tapering to a point at one end and with a conical cavity at the other end containing (when unbroken) a small chambered phragmocone from the shell of any of numerous extinct cephalopods of the family Belemnitidae.

- *Understanding "belemnites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "belemnites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bellboys *(noun)*

Someone employed as an errand boy and luggage carrier around hotels.

- *Understanding "bellboys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bellboys" to mean someone employed as an errand boy and luggage....*

---

belligerency *(noun)*

Fighting; acts of overt warfare.

- *The article explained what "belligerency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "belligerency" to mean fighting; acts of overt warfare.*

---

bellis perennis *(noun)*

Low-growing Eurasian plant with yellow central disc flowers and pinkish-white outer ray flowers.

- *They discussed "bellis perennis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bellis perennis" means with a simple example.*

---

beseeches *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *He did not know how to use "beseeches" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "beseeches" when talking about this idea.*

---

bestrode *(verb)*

Get up on the back of.

- *The coach explained when to use "bestrode" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "bestrode" until he saw an example.*

---

biers *(noun)*

A coffin along with its stand.

- *They discussed "biers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biers" to mean a coffin along with its stand.*

---

binder's board *(noun)*

A cardboard used by bookbinders to make covers for books.

- *Understanding "binder's board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "binder's board" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bja *(noun)*

The bureau in the Department of Justice that assists local criminal justice systems to reduce or prevent crime and violence and drug abuse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bja."*
- *Understanding "bja" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blackamoor *(noun)*

A person with dark skin who comes from Africa (or whose ancestors came from Africa).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blackamoor."*
- *Understanding "blackamoor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blindsiding *(verb)*

Catch unawares, especially with harmful consequences.

- *Can you use "blindsiding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "blindsiding" until he saw an example.*

---

bobbers *(noun)*

A small float usually made of cork; attached to a fishing line.

- *The article explained what "bobbers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bobbers" during the group presentation.*

---

booklover *(noun)*

Someone who loves (and usually collects) books.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booklover."*
- *They discussed "booklover" during the group presentation.*

---

borner *(adjective)*

Being talented through inherited qualities.

- *It is useful to describe something as "borner" when it is being talented through inherited qualities.*
- *A "borner" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bottlebrush buckeye *(noun)*

A spreading shrub with pink flowers; found in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "bottlebrush buckeye" to mean a spreading shrub with pink flowers; found in....*
- *The article explained what "bottlebrush buckeye" means with a simple example.*

---

bouncier *(adjective)*

Elastic; rebounds readily.

- *The speaker chose "bouncier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "bouncier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

braggs *(noun)*

Confederate general during the American Civil War who was defeated by Grant in the battle of Chattanooga (1817-1876).

- *In class, the teacher used "braggs" to mean confederate general during the american civil war....*
- *Understanding "braggs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broadsided *(verb)*

Collide with the broad side of.

- *In everyday English, people use "broadsided" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "broadsided" in real sentences.*

bromus arvensis *(noun)*

Annual grass of Europe and temperate Asia.

- *They discussed "bromus arvensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bromus arvensis" because he had never seen it before.*

cabman *(noun)*

Someone who drives a taxi for a living.

- *He looked up "cabman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabman."*

cadge *(verb)*

Obtain or seek to obtain by cadging or wheedling.

- *She tried to use "cadge" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cadge" in real sentences.*

cambia *(noun)*

A formative one-cell layer of tissue between xylem and phloem in most vascular plants that is responsible for secondary growth.

- *They discussed "cambia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cambia" means with a simple example.*

canadian pondweed *(noun)*

North American waterweed; widely naturalized in Europe.

- *The article explained what "canadian pondweed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canadian pondweed" to mean north american waterweed; widely naturalized in europe.*

candidness *(noun)*

The quality of being honest and straightforward in attitude and speech.

- *Understanding "candidness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "candidness" during the group presentation.*

cannel coal *(noun)*

A bituminous coal that burns with a luminous flame.

- *He looked up "cannel coal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannel coal" to mean a bituminous coal that burns with a luminous flame.*

cannibalise *(verb)*

Use parts of something to repair something else.

- *He did not know how to use "cannibalise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cannibalise" when talking about this idea.*

cannoneers *(noun)*

A serviceman in the artillery.

- *In class, the teacher used "cannoneers" to mean a serviceman in the artillery.*
- *They discussed "cannoneers" during the group presentation.*

capetian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the French dynasty founded by Hugh Capet.

- *The speaker chose "capetian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "capetian."*

capetian dynasty *(noun)*

A Frankish dynasty founded by Hugh Capet that ruled from 987 to 1328.

- *They discussed "capetian dynasty" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capetian dynasty."*

capsicums *(noun)*

Any of various tropical plants of the genus Capsicum bearing peppers.

- *Understanding "capsicums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "capsicums" means with a simple example.*

---

carabid beetle *(noun)*

Predacious shining black or metallic terrestrial beetle that destroys many injurious insects.

- *They discussed "carabid beetle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "carabid beetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carbonised *(verb)*

Turn into carbon, as by burning.

- *Learners should practice how to use "carbonised" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "carbonised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

carvedilol *(noun)*

Beta blocker that can reduce the progression of heart failure in individuals whose disease is not advanced.

- *They discussed "carvedilol" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carvedilol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cassia fasciculata *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having leaflets somewhat sensitive to the touch; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *In class, the teacher used "cassia fasciculata" to mean tropical american plant having leaflets somewhat....*
- *He looked up "cassia fasciculata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

categorises *(verb)*

Place into or assign to a category.

- *Can you use "categorises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "categorises" when talking about this idea.*

---

charlatanism *(noun)*

The dishonesty of a charlatan.

- *They discussed "charlatanism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "charlatanism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

christens *(verb)*

Administer baptism to.

- *Can you use "christens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "christens" until he saw an example.*

---

christian friedrich hebbel *(noun)*

German dramatist (1813-1863).

- *The article explained what "christian friedrich hebbel" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "christian friedrich hebbel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cleansings *(noun)*

The act of making something clean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleansings."*
- *He looked up "cleansings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

climbing corydalis *(noun)*

Annual vine with decompound leaves and racemes of yellow and pink flowers.

- *The article explained what "climbing corydalis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "climbing corydalis" to mean annual vine with decompound leaves and racemes of....*

---

cocos nucifera *(noun)*

Tall palm tree bearing coconuts as fruits; widely planted throughout the tropics.

- *Understanding "cocos nucifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “cocos nucifera” during the group presentation.*

---

coexistent *(adjective)*

Existing at the same time.

- *Would you call this situation “coexistent”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “coexistent” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

compounder *(adjective)*

Composed of more than one part; compound flower heads".

- *Students compared “compounder” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “compounder”? Explain why.*

---

concurrences *(noun)*

The temporal property of two things happening at the same time.

- *In class, the teacher used “concurrences” to mean the temporal property of two things happening at....*
- *Understanding “concurrences” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

condign *(adjective)*

Fitting or appropriate and deserved; used especially of punishment.

- *Condign censure.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “condign” when it is fitting or appropriate and deserved; used....*

---

congenital megacolon *(noun)*

Congenital condition in which the colon does not have the normal network of nerves; there is little urge to defecate so the feces accumulate and cause megacolon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “congenital megacolon.”*
- *Understanding “congenital megacolon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

congos *(noun)*

A republic in central Africa; achieved independence from Belgium in 1960.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “congos.”*
- *They discussed “congos” during the group presentation.*

---

corncobs *(noun)*

The hard cylindrical core that bears the kernels of an ear of corn.

- *They discussed “corncobs” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “corncobs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corydalis *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Corydalis with beautiful compound foliage and spurred tubular flowers.

- *He looked up “corydalis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “corydalis.”*

---

coxae *(noun)*

The ball-and-socket joint between the head of the femur and the acetabulum.

- *In class, the teacher used “coxae” to mean the ball-and-socket joint between the head of the....*
- *They discussed “coxae” during the group presentation.*

---

crataegus coccinea *(noun)*

American red-fruited hawthorn with dense corymbs of pink-red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “crataegus coccinea” to mean american red-fruited hawthorn with dense corymbs of....*
- *He looked up “crataegus coccinea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

creeping bentgrass *(noun)*

Common pasture or lawn grass spread by long runners.

- *He looked up “creeping bentgrass” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “creeping bentgrass” during the group presentation.*

---

curbstone *(noun)*

A paving stone forming part of a curb.

- *The article explained what "curbstone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curbstone" to mean a paving stone forming part of a curb.*

---

curly pondweed *(noun)*

European herb naturalized in the eastern United States and California.

- *They discussed "curly pondweed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "curly pondweed" means with a simple example.*

---

cursorily *(adverb)*

Without taking pains.

- *He looked cursorily through the magazine.*
- *She spoke "cursorily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

decolonized *(verb)*

Grant independence to (a former colony).

- *West Africa was decolonized in the early 1960's.*
- *The coach explained when to use "decolonized" and when to wait.*

---

defoliants *(noun)*

A chemical that is sprayed on plants and causes their leaves to fall off.

- *The article explained what "defoliants" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "defoliants" during the group presentation.*

---

demoralizes *(verb)*

Lower someone's spirits; make downhearted.

- *The bad state of her child's health demoralizes her.*
- *Can you use "demoralizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dendroctonus *(noun)*

Genus of small bark beetles destructive especially to mature conifers.

- *Understanding "dendroctonus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dendroctonus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

depreciations *(noun)*

A decrease in price or value.

- *In class, the teacher used "depreciations" to mean a decrease in price or value.*
- *The article explained what "depreciations" means with a simple example.*

---

depressors *(noun)*

A device used by physician to press a part down or aside.

- *In class, the teacher used "depressors" to mean a device used by physician to press a part down or....*
- *They discussed "depressors" during the group presentation.*

---

derogations *(noun)*

A communication that belittles somebody or something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "derogations."*
- *He looked up "derogations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diagnosticians *(noun)*

A doctor who specializes in medical diagnosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "diagnosticians" to mean a doctor who specializes in medical diagnosis.*
- *They discussed "diagnosticians" during the group presentation.*

---

dicot *(noun)*

Flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows by deposit on its outside.

- *The article explained what "dicot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicot" to mean flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows....*

---

dicot family *(noun)*

Family of flowering plants having two cotyledons (embryonic leaves) in the seed which usually appear at germination.

- *They discussed "dicot family" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dicot family" means with a simple example.*

---

dicot genus *(noun)*

Genus of flowering plants having two cotyledons (embryonic leaves) in the seed which usually appear at germination.

- *They discussed "dicot genus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicot genus."*

---

disassembles *(verb)*

Take apart into its constituent pieces.

- *Can you use "disassembles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "disassembles" until he saw an example.*

---

distributaries *(noun)*

A branch of a river that flows away from the main stream and does not rejoin it.

- *In class, the teacher used "distributaries" to mean a branch of a river that flows away from the main....*
- *They discussed "distributaries" during the group presentation.*

---

division eubacteria *(noun)*

One-celled monerans having simple cells with rigid walls and (in motile types) flagella.

- *Understanding "division eubacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "division eubacteria."*

---

drusen *(noun)*

(plural) an eye disease resulting from small accumulations of hyaline bodies underneath the retina.

- *The article explained what "drusen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drusen."*

---

dryopteris *(noun)*

Large widespread genus of medium-sized terrestrial ferns; in some classification systems placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *They discussed "dryopteris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dryopteris."*

---

echinodermata *(noun)*

Radially symmetrical marine invertebrates including e.g. starfish and sea urchins and sea cucumbers.

- *Understanding "echinodermata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "echinodermata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

edgings *(noun)*

Border consisting of anything placed on the edge to finish something (such as a fringe on clothing or on a rug).

- *They discussed "edgings" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "edgings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elamites *(noun)*

An extinct ancient language of unknown affinities; spoken by the Elamites.

- *In class, the teacher used "elamites" to mean an extinct ancient language of unknown affinities;....*
- *He looked up "elamites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electromyogram *(noun)*

A graphical record of electric currents associated with muscle contractions.

- *Understanding "electromyogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "electromyogram" because he had never seen it before.*

eliel saarinen *(noun)*

Finnish architect and city planner who moved to the United States in 1923; father of Eero Saarinen (1873-1950).

- *In class, the teacher used "eliel saarinen" to mean finnish architect and city planner who moved to the....*
- *The article explained what "eliel saarinen" means with a simple example.*

empyema *(noun)*

A collection of pus in a body cavity (especially in the lung cavity).

- *In class, the teacher used "empyema" to mean a collection of pus in a body cavity (especially in....*
- *Understanding "empyema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

engorge *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *He did not know how to use "engorge" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "engorge" in real sentences.*

equador laurel *(noun)*

Large tropical American tree of the genus Cordia grown for its abundant creamy white flowers and valuable wood.

- *Understanding "equador laurel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equador laurel" to mean large tropical american tree of the genus cordia....*

esox *(noun)*

Type and only genus of the family Esocidae.

- *The article explained what "esox" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esox."*

esox niger *(noun)*

Common in quiet waters of eastern United States.

- *He looked up "esox niger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "esox niger" to mean common in quiet waters of eastern united states.*

eubacteria *(noun)*

A large group of bacteria having rigid cell walls; motile types have flagella.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eubacteria."*
- *He looked up "eubacteria" because he had never seen it before.*

excommunicates *(verb)*

Exclude from a church or a religious community.

- *In everyday English, people use "excommunicates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "excommunicates" in real sentences.*

fagus sylvatica *(noun)*

Large European beech with minutely-toothed leaves; widely planted as an ornamental in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "fagus sylvatica" to mean large european beech with minutely-toothed leaves;....*
- *He looked up "fagus sylvatica" because he had never seen it before.*

fartlek *(noun)*

A method of athletic training (especially for runners) in which strenuous effort and normal effort alternate in a continuous exercise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fartlek."*
- *He looked up "fartlek" because he had never seen it before.*

fibrocystic breast disease *(noun)*

The presence of one or more cysts in a breast.

- *Understanding "fibrocystic breast disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fibrocystic breast disease" because he had never seen it before.*

fibrocystic disease of the breast *(noun)*

The presence of one or more cysts in a breast.

- *In class, the teacher used "fibrocystic disease of the breast" to mean the presence of one or more cysts in a breast.*
- *He looked up "fibrocystic disease of the breast" because he had never seen it before.*

---

firstborns *(noun)*

The offspring who came first in the order of birth.

- *Understanding "firstborns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firstborns" to mean the offspring who came first in the order of birth.*

---

flatbeds *(noun)*

An open truck bed or trailer with no sides; used to carry large heavy objects.

- *The article explained what "flatbeds" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flatbeds."*

---

flavones *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline compound that is part of a number of white or yellow plant pigments.

- *He looked up "flavones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flavones" to mean a colorless crystalline compound that is part of a....*

---

flaxseeds *(noun)*

The seed of flax used as a source of oil.

- *They discussed "flaxseeds" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flaxseeds."*

---

flighting *(verb)*

Decorate with feathers.

- *Flighting wild geese.*
- *She tried to use "flighting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

flimsier *(adjective)*

Lacking substance or significance; ; ; ; a fragile claim to fame".

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flimsier."*
- *A "flimsier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

followups *(noun)*

A piece of work that exploits or builds on earlier work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "followups."*
- *He looked up "followups" because he had never seen it before.*

---

footstools *(noun)*

A low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated person.

- *In class, the teacher used "footstools" to mean a low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated....*
- *The article explained what "footstools" means with a simple example.*

---

frailer *(adjective)*

Wanting in moral strength, courage, or will; having the attributes of man as opposed to e.g. divine beings.

- *The speaker chose "frailer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "frailer" when it is wanting in moral strength, courage, or will; having....*

---

friedrich hebbel *(noun)*

German dramatist (1813-1863).

- *Understanding "friedrich hebbel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "friedrich hebbel."*

---

fris *(noun)*

The sixth day of the week; the fifth working day.

- *He looked up "fris" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "fris" during the group presentation.*

---

fumigants *(noun)*

A chemical substance used in fumigation.

- *Understanding "fumigants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fumigants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

galicians *(noun)*

A language spoken in Galicia in northwestern Spain; it is between Portuguese and Spanish but closer to Portuguese; sometimes considered a Portuguese or Spanish dialect.

- *The article explained what "galicians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galicians" to mean a language spoken in galicia in northwestern spain;....*

---

gasified *(adjective)*

Converted into a gas or vapor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gasified" when it is converted into a gas or vapor.*
- *A "gasified" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gearset *(noun)*

A set of gears.

- *The article explained what "gearset" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gearset."*

---

genus corydalis *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs of Himalayan China and South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus corydalis" to mean annual or perennial herbs of himalayan china and....*
- *They discussed "genus corydalis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus dendroctonus *(noun)*

Genus of small bark beetles destructive especially to mature conifers.

- *He looked up "genus dendroctonus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus dendroctonus" to mean genus of small bark beetles destructive especially....*

---

genus dryopteris *(noun)*

Large widespread genus of medium-sized terrestrial ferns; in some classification systems placed in Polypodiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dryopteris."*
- *The article explained what "genus dryopteris" means with a simple example.*

---

genus esox *(noun)*

Type and only genus of the family Esocidae.

- *They discussed "genus esox" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus esox" means with a simple example.*

---

genus haliotis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Haliotidae.

- *They discussed "genus haliotis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus haliotis."*

---

genus mucuna *(noun)*

Genus of tropical herbs and woody vines having trifoliate leaves and showy flowers in axillary clusters.

- *The article explained what "genus mucuna" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus mucuna."*

---

genus oncidium *(noun)*

Large genus of showy epiphytic or lithophytic or terrestrial orchids of tropical and subtropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus oncidium" to mean large genus of showy epiphytic or lithophytic or....*
- *The article explained what "genus oncidium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pleurotus *(noun)*

Agarics with white spores and caps having an eccentric stem; an important mushroom of Japan.

- *They discussed "genus pleurotus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pleurotus."*

---

genus portulaca *(noun)*

Genus of mainly tropical fleshy or trailing herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus portulaca."*
- *They discussed "genus portulaca" during the group presentation.*

---

gigot *(noun)*

Lamb leg suitable for roasting.

- *He looked up "gigot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gigot."*

---

goncalo alves *(noun)*

Tall tropical American timber tree especially abundant in eastern Brazil; yields hard strong durable zebrawood with straight grain and dark strips on a pinkish to yellowish ground; widely used for veneer and furniture and heavy construction.

- *Understanding "goncalo alves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goncalo alves" to mean tall tropical american timber tree especially....*

---

goony *(noun)*

A variety of albatross with black feet.

- *He looked up "goony" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "goony" during the group presentation.*

---

greasier *(adjective)*

Containing an unusual amount of grease or oil.

- *Students compared "greasier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "greasier."*

---

greengage *(noun)*

Sweet green or greenish-yellow variety of plum.

- *The article explained what "greengage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "greengage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greengage plum *(noun)*

Sweet green or greenish-yellow variety of plum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greengage plum."*
- *Understanding "greengage plum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grogginess *(noun)*

A dazed and staggering state caused by alcohol.

- *His grogginess was caused as much by exhaustion as by the blows.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grogginess" to mean a dazed and staggering state caused by alcohol.*

---

guardianships *(noun)*

The responsibility of a guardian or keeper.

- *Understanding "guardianships" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "guardianships" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guck *(noun)*

Any thick, viscous matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "guck" to mean any thick, viscous matter.*
- *The article explained what "guck" means with a simple example.*

---

guzzles *(verb)*

Drink greedily or as if with great thirst.

- *She tried to use "guzzles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "guzzles" when talking about this idea.*

---

haliotis *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Haliotidae.

- *The article explained what "haliotis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haliotis" to mean type genus of the family haliotidae.*

---

harold hirschsprung *(noun)*

Danish pediatrician (1830-1916).

- *He looked up "harold hirschsprung" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harold hirschsprung."*

---

hefting *(verb)*

Test the weight of something by lifting it.

- *In everyday English, people use "hefting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hefting" in real sentences.*

---

hemagglutination *(noun)*

Agglutination of red blood cells.

- *Understanding "hemagglutination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hemagglutination" during the group presentation.*

---

hexose *(noun)*

A monosaccharide that contains six carbon atoms per molecule.

- *He looked up "hexose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hexose" to mean a monosaccharide that contains six carbon atoms per....*

---

hipbone *(noun)*

Large flaring bone forming one half of the pelvis; made up of the ilium and ischium and pubis.

- *The article explained what "hipbone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hipbone" to mean large flaring bone forming one half of the pelvis;....*

---

hirschsprung *(noun)*

Danish pediatrician (1830-1916).

- *He looked up "hirschsprung" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hirschsprung" to mean danish pediatrician (1830-1916).*

---

hooved *(adjective)*

Having or resembling hoofs.

- *The speaker chose "hooved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "hooved" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hornbook *(noun)*

A primer that provides instruction in the rudiments or basic skills of a branch of knowledge.

- *Understanding "hornbook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hornbook."*

---

hovercrafts *(noun)*

A craft capable of moving over water or land on a cushion of air created by jet engines.

- *The article explained what "hovercrafts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hovercrafts" to mean a craft capable of moving over water or land on a....*

---

hydrocele *(noun)*

Disorder in which serous fluid accumulates in a body sac (especially in the scrotum).

- *They discussed "hydrocele" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrocele."*

hypothecated *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *The coach explained when to use "hypothecated" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hypothecated" in real sentences.*

immortelle *(noun)*

Mostly widely cultivated species of everlasting flowers having usually purple flowers; southern Europe to Iran; naturalized elsewhere.

- *Understanding "immortelle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "immortelle" during the group presentation.*

improvident *(adjective)*

Not provident; not providing for the future.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "improvident."*
- *Would you call this situation "improvident"? Explain why.*

indigene *(noun)*

An indigenous person who was born in a particular place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indigene."*
- *He looked up "indigene" because he had never seen it before.*

inseminating *(verb)*

Place seeds in or on (the ground).

- *She tried to use "inseminating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "inseminating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

inspirit *(verb)*

Infuse with spirit.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inspirit" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "inspirit" and when to wait.*

interims *(noun)*

The time between one event, process, or period and another.

- *They discussed "interims" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "interims" means with a simple example.*

intermediated *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *Can you use "intermediated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "intermediated" and when to wait.*

invagination *(noun)*

The folding in of an outer layer so as to form a pocket in the surface.

- *The invagination of the blastula.*
- *The article explained what "invagination" means with a simple example.*

iodinated *(adjective)*

Treated with iodine.

- *The speaker chose "iodinated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "iodinated" approach may work better in this case.*

iodinated protein *(noun)*

A protein that contains iodine.

- *In class, the teacher used "iodinated protein" to mean a protein that contains iodine.*
- *The article explained what "iodinated protein" means with a simple example.*

irvings *(noun)*

United States writer remembered for his stories (1783-1859).

- *Understanding "irvings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irvings" to mean united states writer remembered for his stories....*

---

jailbirds *(noun)*

A criminal who has been jailed repeatedly.

- *In class, the teacher used "jailbirds" to mean a criminal who has been jailed repeatedly.*
- *They discussed "jailbirds" during the group presentation.*

---

jaun gris *(noun)*

Spanish cubist painter (1887-1927).

- *They discussed "jaun gris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jaun gris."*

---

jumpstarted *(verb)*

Start or re-start vigorously.

- *In everyday English, people use "jumpstarted" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "jumpstarted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

kalmia latifolia *(noun)*

A North American evergreen shrub having glossy leaves and white or rose-colored flowers.

- *Understanding "kalmia latifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kalmia latifolia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kopeck *(noun)*

100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in Russia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kopeck."*
- *The article explained what "kopeck" means with a simple example.*

---

kopek *(noun)*

100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in Russia.

- *He looked up "kopek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kopek."*

---

kummel *(noun)*

Liqueur flavored with caraway seed or cumin.

- *The article explained what "kummel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kummel" to mean liqueur flavored with caraway seed or cumin.*

---

kwangju *(noun)*

City in southwestern South Korea; an important military base during the Korean War.

- *The article explained what "kwangju" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kwangju" to mean city in southwestern south korea; an important....*

---

laconian *(noun)*

A resident of Laconia.

- *The article explained what "laconian" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laconian."*

---

lactated *(verb)*

Give suck to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lactated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lactated" when talking about this idea.*

---

lamasery *(noun)*

A monastery for lamas.

- *He looked up "lamasery" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lamasery" to mean a monastery for lamas.*

---

lambkin *(noun)*

A very young lamb.

- *Understanding "lambkin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lambkin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landladies *(noun)*

A landlord who is a woman.

- *The article explained what "landladies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "landladies" to mean a landlord who is a woman.*

---

laparoscope *(noun)*

A slender endoscope inserted through an incision in the abdominal wall in order to examine the abdominal organs or to perform minor surgery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laparoscope."*
- *The article explained what "laparoscope" means with a simple example.*

---

leaseholds *(noun)*

Land or property held under a lease.

- *He looked up "leaseholds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaseholds."*

---

lexeme *(noun)*

A minimal unit (as a word or stem) in the lexicon of a language; 'go' and 'went' and 'gone' and 'going' are all members of the English lexeme 'go'.

- *He looked up "lexeme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lexeme."*

---

lipomas *(noun)*

A tumor consisting of fatty tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lipomas."*
- *The article explained what "lipomas" means with a simple example.*

---

liverpools *(noun)*

A large city in northwestern England; its port is the country's major outlet for industrial exports.

- *They discussed "liverpools" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liverpools" to mean a large city in northwestern england; its port is....*

---

lobata *(noun)*

Ctenophore having tentacles only in the immature stage; body compressed vertically having two large oral lobes and four pointed processes.

- *The article explained what "lobata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobata."*

---

lunation *(noun)*

The period between successive new moons (29.531 days).

- *He looked up "lunation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lunation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lusitanian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Portugal or the people of Portugal or their language.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lusitanian" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of portugal or....*
- *Would you call this situation "lusitanian"? Explain why.*

---

lutetium *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; usually occurs in association with yttrium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lutetium."*
- *They discussed "lutetium" during the group presentation.*

---

macumba *(noun)*

A Brazilian religious cult of African origin; combines voodoo elements with singing and chanting and dancing.

- *In class, the teacher used "macumba" to mean a brazilian religious cult of african origin;....*
- *The article explained what "macumba" means with a simple example.*

---

madisons *(noun)*

Capital of the state of Wisconsin; located in the southern part of state; site of the main branch of the University of Wisconsin.

- *He looked up "madisons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "madisons" to mean capital of the state of wisconsin; located in the....*

---

malamutes *(noun)*

Breed of sled dog developed in Alaska.

- *The article explained what "malamutes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malamutes" to mean breed of sled dog developed in alaska.*

---

maquiladora *(noun)*

An assembly plant in Mexico (near the United States border); parts are shipped into Mexico and the finished product is shipped back across the border.

- *He looked up "maquiladora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maquiladora."*

---

massiveness *(noun)*

The property of being large in mass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "massiveness."*
- *Understanding "massiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

masteries *(noun)*

The act of mastering or subordinating someone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masteries."*
- *He looked up "masteries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

matchers *(noun)*

Someone who arranges (or tries to arrange) marriages for others.

- *The article explained what "matchers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "matchers" during the group presentation.*

---

measurers *(noun)*

A person who makes measurements.

- *They discussed "measurers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "measurers" to mean a person who makes measurements.*

---

mentha spicata *(noun)*

Common garden herb having clusters of small purplish flowers and yielding an oil used as a flavoring.

- *In class, the teacher used "mentha spicata" to mean common garden herb having clusters of small....*
- *Understanding "mentha spicata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

merchantable *(adjective)*

Fit to be offered for sale.

- *It is useful to describe something as "merchantable" when it is fit to be offered for sale.*
- *The speaker chose "merchantable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mergenthaler *(noun)*

United States inventor (born in Germany) of the Linotype machine (1854-1899).

- *In class, the teacher used "mergenthaler" to mean united states inventor (born in germany) of the....*
- *They discussed "mergenthaler" during the group presentation.*

---

merrymakers *(noun)*

A celebrant who shares in a noisy party.

- *Understanding “merrymakers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “merrymakers” during the group presentation.*

---

mesoblast *(noun)*

The middle germ layer that develops into muscle and bone and cartilage and blood and connective tissue.

- *He looked up “mesoblast” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mesoblast.”*

---

metastasizes *(verb)*

Spread throughout the body.

- *Can you use “metastasizes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “metastasizes” until he saw an example.*

---

mineralize *(verb)*

Transform (a metal) into an ore.

- *The coach explained when to use “mineralize” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “mineralize” in real sentences.*

---

misjudges *(verb)*

Judge incorrectly.

- *He did not know how to use “misjudges” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “misjudges” and when to wait.*

---

missals *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) a book containing all the prayers and responses needed to celebrate Mass throughout the year.

- *Understanding “missals” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “missals” because he had never seen it before.*

---

misspeak *(verb)*

Pronounce a word incorrectly.

- *In everyday English, people use “misspeak” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “misspeak” in real sentences.*

---

mithraic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Mithraism or its god.

- *The speaker chose “mithraic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “mithraic” when it is of or relating to mithraism or its god.*

---

molestations *(noun)*

The act of tormenting by continued persistent attacks and criticism.

- *In class, the teacher used “molestations” to mean the act of tormenting by continued persistent....*
- *The article explained what “molestations” means with a simple example.*

---

mollycoddling *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *Can you use “mollycoddling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “mollycoddling” and when to wait.*

---

monomaniacal *(adjective)*

Obsessed with a single subject or idea.

- *The speaker chose “monomaniacal” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “monomaniacal”? Explain why.*

---

monospaced font *(noun)*

A typeface is which each character is given the same width (as by a typewriter).

- *In class, the teacher used “monospaced font” to mean a typeface is which each character is given the....*
- *The article explained what “monospaced font” means with a simple example.*

monotypes *(noun)*

A typesetting machine operated from a keyboard that sets separate characters.

- *He looked up "monotypes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "monotypes" during the group presentation.*

moseying *(verb)*

Walk leisurely.

- *He did not know how to use "moseying" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "moseying" when talking about this idea.*

motorcades *(noun)*

A procession of people traveling in motor cars.

- *They discussed "motorcades" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motorcades" to mean a procession of people traveling in motor cars.*

mucuna *(noun)*

Any of several erect or climbing woody plants of the genus Mucuna; widespread in tropics of both hemispheres.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mucuna."*
- *They discussed "mucuna" during the group presentation.*

mummer *(noun)*

An actor who communicates entirely by gesture and facial expression.

- *They discussed "mummer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mummer."*

musculus abductor pollicis *(noun)*

The abductor muscle of the thumb.

- *In class, the teacher used "musculus abductor pollicis" to mean the abductor muscle of the thumb.*
- *The article explained what "musculus abductor pollicis" means with a simple example.*

nacreous *(adjective)*

Having a play of lustrous rainbow colors.

- *Nacreous (or pearlescent) clouds looking like mother-of-pearl.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nacreous" when it is having a play of lustrous rainbow colors.*

nacreous cloud *(noun)*

A luminous iridescent cloud at a high altitude that may be seen when the sun is a few degrees below the horizon.

- *The article explained what "nacreous cloud" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nacreous cloud" to mean a luminous iridescent cloud at a high altitude that....*

natrix maura *(noun)*

A small harmless grass snake.

- *He looked up "natrix maura" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natrix maura."*

neaten *(verb)*

Put (things or places) in order.

- *He did not know how to use "neaten" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "neaten" when talking about this idea.*

needlecraft *(noun)*

A creation created or assembled by needle and thread.

- *The article explained what "needlecraft" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "needlecraft" to mean a creation created or assembled by needle and thread.*

neoplatonists *(noun)*

An adherent of Neoplatonism.

- *They discussed "neoplatonists" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "neoplatonists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neurochemicals *(noun)*

Any organic substance that occurs in neural activity.

- *Understanding "neurochemicals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurochemicals" to mean any organic substance that occurs in neural activity.*

---

nightclothes *(noun)*

Garments designed to be worn in bed.

- *Understanding "nightclothes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nightclothes" during the group presentation.*

---

nightwalker *(noun)*

Terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by anglers.

- *Understanding "nightwalker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nightwalker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nikolai vasilievich gogol *(noun)*

Russian writer who introduced realism to Russian literature (1809-1852).

- *He looked up "nikolai vasilievich gogol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nikolai vasilievich gogol."*

---

njord *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) chief of the Vanir; god of the sea and winds and prosperity; father of Frey and Freya; sometimes subsumes Teutonic Nerthus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "njord."*
- *Understanding "njord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonfictional *(adjective)*

Not fictional.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonfictional" when it is not fictional.*
- *The speaker chose "nonfictional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nonfictional prose *(noun)*

Prose writing that is not fictional.

- *The article explained what "nonfictional prose" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonfictional prose" to mean prose writing that is not fictional.*

---

nugatory *(adjective)*

Of no real value.

- *A nugatory law.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nugatory."*

---

numerators *(noun)*

The dividend of a fraction.

- *In class, the teacher used "numerators" to mean the dividend of a fraction.*
- *The article explained what "numerators" means with a simple example.*

---

nuttiest *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *Would you call this situation "nuttiest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nuttiest."*

---

occulted *(verb)*

Cause an eclipse of (a celestial body) by intervention.

- *Planets and stars often are occulted by other celestial bodies.*

- *He did not know how to use “occulted” until he saw an example.*

---

oddone colonna *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1417 to 1431 whose election as pope ended the Great Schism (1368-1431).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oddone colonna.”*
- *Understanding “oddone colonna” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

offerer *(noun)*

Someone who presents something to another for acceptance or rejection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “offerer.”*
- *He looked up “offerer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

oncidium *(noun)*

Any orchid of the genus Oncidium: characterized by slender branching sprays of small yellow and brown flowers; often grown as houseplants.

- *He looked up “oncidium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “oncidium” during the group presentation.*

---

order lobata *(noun)*

Ctenophore having tentacles only in the immature stage; body compressed vertically having two large oral lobes and four pointed processes.

- *They discussed “order lobata” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order lobata.”*

---

os longum *(noun)*

In limbs of vertebrate animals: a long cylindrical bone that contains marrow.

- *He looked up “os longum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “os longum” during the group presentation.*

---

osso buco *(noun)*

Sliced veal knuckle or shin bone cooked with olive oil and wine and tomatoes and served with rice or vegetables.

- *The article explained what “osso buco” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “osso buco” to mean sliced veal knuckle or shin bone cooked with olive....*

---

overbalanced *(verb)*

Cause to be off balance.

- *Learners should practice how to use “overbalanced” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overbalanced” when talking about this idea.*

---

overcomers *(noun)*

Someone who overcomes and establishes ascendancy and control by force or persuasion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “overcomers.”*
- *He looked up “overcomers” because he had never seen it before.*

---

overexert *(verb)*

Exert (oneself) excessively and go beyond one’s strength.

- *Don’t overexert yourself when exercising!*
- *Learners should practice how to use “overexert” in real sentences.*

---

overexert oneself *(verb)*

Strain oneself more than is healthy.

- *Learners should practice how to use “overexert oneself” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overexert oneself” when talking about this idea.*

---

ownerless *(adjective)*

Having no owner.

- *Students compared “ownerless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “ownerless”? Explain why.*

---

oxymorons *(noun)*

Conjoining contradictory terms (as in 'deafening silence').

- *Understanding "oxymorons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oxymorons" during the group presentation.*

---

packagings *(noun)*

A message issued in behalf of some product or cause or idea or person or institution.

- *He looked up "packagings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "packagings."*

---

palaestra *(noun)*

A public place in ancient Greece or Rome devoted to the training of wrestlers and other athletes.

- *The article explained what "palaestra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palaestra."*

---

palter *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *Learners should practice how to use "palter" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "palter" until he saw an example.*

---

panpipes *(noun)*

A primitive wind instrument consisting of several parallel pipes bound together.

- *In class, the teacher used "panpipes" to mean a primitive wind instrument consisting of several....*
- *The article explained what "panpipes" means with a simple example.*

---

parrs *(noun)*

The young of various fishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "parrs" to mean the young of various fishes.*
- *He looked up "parrs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paygrade *(noun)*

Rank in a military organization.

- *They discussed "paygrade" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "paygrade" means with a simple example.*

---

pentoxifylline *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Trental) used to treat claudication; believed to increase the flexibility of red blood cells so they can flow through the blood vessels to the legs and feet.

- *In class, the teacher used "pentoxifylline" to mean a drug (trade name trental) used to treat....*
- *Understanding "pentoxifylline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perfuming *(verb)*

Fill or impregnate with an odor.

- *Can you use "perfuming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "perfuming" and when to wait.*

---

pestles *(noun)*

A club-shaped hand tool for grinding and mixing substances in a mortar.

- *In class, the teacher used "pestles" to mean a club-shaped hand tool for grinding and mixing....*
- *They discussed "pestles" during the group presentation.*

---

phis *(noun)*

The 21st letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *He looked up "phis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phis" during the group presentation.*

---

piked reverse hang *(noun)*

A reverse hang performed on the rings.

- *The article explained what "piked reverse hang" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piked reverse hang."*

---

piked whale *(noun)*

Small finback of coastal waters of Atlantic and Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "piked whale" to mean small finback of coastal waters of atlantic and pacific.*
- *The article explained what "piked whale" means with a simple example.*

---

piper longum *(noun)*

Slender tropical climber of the eastern Himalayas.

- *He looked up "piper longum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "piper longum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pityriasis alba *(noun)*

Common form of pityriasis (usually in children or young adults) characterized by round patches of depigmentation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pityriasis alba."*
- *The article explained what "pityriasis alba" means with a simple example.*

---

plagiarists *(noun)*

Someone who uses another person's words or ideas as if they were his own.

- *They discussed "plagiarists" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "plagiarists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pleurotus *(noun)*

Agarics with white spores and caps having an eccentric stem; an important mushroom of Japan.

- *The article explained what "pleurotus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pleurotus" to mean agarics with white spores and caps having an....*

---

polysynthetic *(adjective)*

Forming derivative or compound words by putting together constituents each of which expresses a single definite meaning.

- *A "polysynthetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "polysynthetic."*

---

pondweed *(noun)*

Any of several submerged or floating freshwater perennial aquatic weeds belonging to the family Potamogetonaceae.

- *Understanding "pondweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pondweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pondweed family *(noun)*

Plants that grow in ponds and slow streams; sometimes includes family Zosteraceae.

- *He looked up "pondweed family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pondweed family."*

---

porkpie *(noun)*

Man's hat with a low, flat crown and a snap brim.

- *In class, the teacher used "porkpie" to mean man's hat with a low, flat crown and a snap brim.*
- *He looked up "porkpie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porkpie hat *(noun)*

Man's hat with a low, flat crown and a snap brim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porkpie hat."*
- *Understanding "porkpie hat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

portending *(verb)*

Indicate by signs.

- *She tried to use "portending" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "portending" until he saw an example.*

portraitists *(noun)*

A painter or drawer of portraits.

- *He looked up "portraitists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "portraitists" during the group presentation.*

portulaca *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Portulaca having pink or red or purple or white ephemeral flowers.

- *They discussed "portulaca" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "portulaca" because he had never seen it before.*

postscripts *(noun)*

A note appended to a letter after the signature.

- *In class, the teacher used "postscripts" to mean a note appended to a letter after the signature.*
- *Understanding "postscripts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pottier *(adjective)*

Marked by foolish or unreasoning fondness.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pottier."*
- *Students compared "pottier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

prelacy *(noun)*

The office or station of a prelate.

- *Understanding "prelacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "prelacy" during the group presentation.*

prescriptivism *(noun)*

(linguistics) a doctrine supporting or promoting prescriptive linguistics.

- *He looked up "prescriptivism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prescriptivism."*

prevacid *(noun)*

Antacid (trade name Prevacid) that suppresses acid secretion in the stomach.

- *In class, the teacher used "prevacid" to mean antacid (trade name prevacid) that suppresses acid....*
- *The article explained what "prevacid" means with a simple example.*

prims *(verb)*

Assume a prim appearance.

- *In everyday English, people use "prims" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "prims" until he saw an example.*

procurers *(noun)*

Someone who obtains or acquires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procurers."*
- *The article explained what "procurers" means with a simple example.*

professionalised *(verb)*

Make professional or give a professional character to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "professionalised" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "professionalised" and when to wait.*

profoundness *(noun)*

The quality of being physically deep.

- *The profoundness of his ignorance.*
- *The profoundness of the silence.*

promenading *(verb)*

March in a procession.

- *She tried to use "promenading" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "promenading" until he saw an example.*

---

pseudobulbs *(noun)*

A solid bulblike enlargement of the stem of some orchids.

- *He looked up "pseudobulbs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudobulbs" to mean a solid bulblike enlargement of the stem of some....*

---

psittacosis *(noun)*

An atypical pneumonia caused by a rickettsia microorganism and transmitted to humans from infected birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "psittacosis" to mean an atypical pneumonia caused by a rickettsia....*
- *The article explained what "psittacosis" means with a simple example.*

---

psychodynamics *(noun)*

The interrelation of conscious and unconscious processes and emotions that determine personality and motivation.

- *In class, the teacher used "psychodynamics" to mean the interrelation of conscious and unconscious....*
- *They discussed "psychodynamics" during the group presentation.*

---

pulverization *(noun)*

A solid substance in the form of tiny loose particles; a solid that has been pulverized.

- *Understanding "pulverization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulverization."*

---

purloin *(verb)*

Make off with belongings of others.

- *In everyday English, people use "purloin" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "purloin" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

purveyance *(noun)*

The act of supplying something.

- *He looked up "purveyance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purveyance."*

---

purveying *(verb)*

Supply with provisions.

- *He did not know how to use "purveying" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "purveying" and when to wait.*

---

putrescine *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline ptomaine with a foul odor that is produced in decaying animal matter.

- *He looked up "putrescine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "putrescine."*

---

pycnidia *(noun)*

Flask-shaped asexual structure containing conidia.

- *The article explained what "pycnidia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pycnidia" to mean flask-shaped asexual structure containing conidia.*

---

quercus stellata *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of eastern and central United States having dark green lyrate pinnatifid leaves and tough moisture-resistant wood used especially for fence posts.

- *He looked up "quercus stellata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quercus stellata" during the group presentation.*

---

readjusts *(verb)*

Adjust again after an initial failure.

- *In everyday English, people use "readjusts" when talking about this idea.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “readjusts” in real sentences.*

---

reformatories *(noun)*

Correctional institution for the detention and discipline and training of young or first offenders.

- *In class, the teacher used “reformatories” to mean correctional institution for the detention and....*
- *Understanding “reformatories” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reheard *(verb)*

Hear or try a court case anew.

- *He did not know how to use “reheard” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “reheard” and when to wait.*

---

remunerations *(noun)*

The act of paying for goods or services or to recompense for losses.

- *He looked up “remunerations” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “remunerations.”*

---

rendezvousing *(verb)*

Meet at a rendezvous.

- *He did not know how to use “rendezvousing” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “rendezvousing” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

respighi *(noun)*

Italian composer remembered for his symphonic poems (1879-1936).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “respighi.”*
- *They discussed “respighi” during the group presentation.*

---

retranslated *(verb)*

Translate again.

- *He did not know how to use “retranslated” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “retranslated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

revelries *(noun)*

Unrestrained merrymaking.

- *They discussed “revelries” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “revelries” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reversionary annuity *(noun)*

An annuity payable to one person in the event that someone else is unable to receive it.

- *They discussed “reversionary annuity” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reversionary annuity.”*

---

rhomboids *(noun)*

A parallelogram with adjacent sides of unequal lengths; an oblique-angled parallelogram with only the opposite sides equal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rhomboids.”*
- *The article explained what “rhomboids” means with a simple example.*

---

romanticization *(noun)*

The act of indulging in sentiment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “romanticization.”*
- *The article explained what “romanticization” means with a simple example.*

---

rossbach *(noun)*

A battle in the Seven Years’ War (1757); Prussian forces under Frederick the Great defeated the armies of France and Austria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rossbach.”*
- *He looked up “rossbach” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ruddle *(noun)*

A red iron ore used in dyeing and marking.

- *He looked up "ruddle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruddle."*

---

rundowns *(noun)*

A concluding summary (as in presenting a case before a law court).

- *Understanding "rundowns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rundowns."*

---

russets *(noun)*

A reddish brown homespun fabric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "russets."*
- *He looked up "russets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rustication *(noun)*

The action of retiring to and living in the country.

- *They discussed "rustication" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rustication" means with a simple example.*

---

rwandese republic *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in central Africa; formerly a German colony.

- *The article explained what "rwandese republic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rwandese republic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saguaros *(noun)*

Extremely large treelike cactus of desert regions of southwestern United States having a thick columnar sparsely branched trunk bearing white flowers and edible red pulpy fruit.

- *They discussed "saguaros" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saguaros."*

---

sanitising *(verb)*

Make less offensive or more acceptable by removing objectionable features.

- *Can you use "sanitising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "sanitising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sao goncalo *(noun)*

An industrial city in southeastern Brazil across the bay from Rio de Janeiro.

- *Understanding "sao goncalo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sao goncalo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

satin bowerbird *(noun)*

Of southeast Australia; male is glossy violet blue; female is light grey-green.

- *They discussed "satin bowerbird" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "satin bowerbird" means with a simple example.*

---

saxifraga occidentalis *(noun)*

Saxifrage having loose clusters of white flowers on hairy stems growing from a cluster of basal leaves; moist slopes of western North America.

- *He looked up "saxifraga occidentalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saxifraga occidentalis."*

---

secobarbital *(noun)*

Barbiturate that is a white odorless slightly bitter powder (trade name Seconal) used as a sodium salt for sedation and to treat convulsions.

- *They discussed "secobarbital" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secobarbital."*

---

secobarbital sodium *(noun)*

Barbiturate that is a white odorless slightly bitter powder (trade name Seconal) used as a sodium salt for sedation and to treat convulsions.

- *He looked up “secobarbital sodium” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “secobarbital sodium.”*

---

selene vomer *(noun)*

Similar to moonfish but with eyes high on the truncated forehead.

- *The article explained what “selene vomer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “selene vomer” to mean similar to moonfish but with eyes high on the....*

---

semblances *(noun)*

An outward or token appearance or form that is deliberately misleading.

- *The article explained what “semblances” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “semblances” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

semimajor axis *(noun)*

One-half the major axis of an ellipse; the distance from the center of an ellipse to one end.

- *Understanding “semimajor axis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “semimajor axis.”*

---

sensitizers *(noun)*

(chemistry) a substance other than a catalyst that facilitates the start of a catalytic reaction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sensitizers.”*
- *They discussed “sensitizers” during the group presentation.*

---

shans *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shans.”*
- *Understanding “shans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shingler *(noun)*

A worker who shingles roofs.

- *Understanding “shingler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shingler” to mean a worker who shingles roofs.*

---

shoping *(verb)*

Shop around; not necessarily buying.

- *The coach explained when to use “shoping” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “shoping” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sinkiang *(noun)*

An autonomous province in far northwestern China on the border with Mongolia and Kazakhstan; the largest province in the People’s Republic of China and the homeland of the Uighur people.

- *In class, the teacher used “sinkiang” to mean an autonomous province in far northwestern china on....*
- *He looked up “sinkiang” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sise *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *He looked up “sise” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sise” during the group presentation.*

---

sitta europaea *(noun)*

A kind of nuthatch.

- *The article explained what “sitta europaea” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sitta europaea” to mean a kind of nuthatch.*

---

skanking *(verb)*

Dance the skank.

- *She tried to use “skanking” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “skanking” and when to wait.*

sleighing *(verb)*

Ride (on) a sled.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sleighing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sleighing" when talking about this idea.*

slobbers *(verb)*

Let saliva drivel from the mouth.

- *She tried to use "slobbers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "slobbers" in real sentences.*

snogged *(verb)*

Touch with the lips or press the lips (against someone's mouth or other body part) as an expression of love, greeting, etc.

- *He did not know how to use "snogged" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "snogged" in real sentences.*

solons *(noun)*

A man who is a respected leader in national or international affairs.

- *He looked up "solons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solons."*

spangly *(adjective)*

Covered with beads or jewels or sequins.

- *Students compared "spangly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "spangly" approach may work better in this case.*

speechmaking *(noun)*

Delivering an address to a public audience.

- *People came to see the candidates and hear the speechmaking.*
- *The article explained what "speechmaking" means with a simple example.*

sphericity *(noun)*

The roundness of a 3-dimensional object.

- *In class, the teacher used "sphericity" to mean the roundness of a 3-dimensional object.*
- *He looked up "sphericity" because he had never seen it before.*

spiracle *(noun)*

A breathing orifice.

- *They discussed "spiracle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spiracle" because he had never seen it before.*

spitted *(verb)*

Expel or eject (saliva or phlegm or sputum) from the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "spitted" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "spitted" until he saw an example.*

spongers *(noun)*

A follower who hangs around a host (without benefit to the host) in hope of gain or advantage.

- *They discussed "spongers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spongers" because he had never seen it before.*

stamboul *(noun)*

The largest city and former capital of Turkey; rebuilt on the site of ancient Byzantium by Constantine I in the fourth century; renamed Constantinople by Constantine who made it the capital of the Byzantine Empire; now the seat of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stamboul."*
- *Understanding "stamboul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stannous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing tin.

- *The speaker chose "stannous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stannous" when it is of or relating to or containing tin.*

---

starkers *(adjective)*

(British informal) stark naked.

- *The speaker chose "starkers" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "starkers" when it is (british informal) stark naked.*

---

stayman *(noun)*

Apple grown chiefly in the Shenandoah Valley.

- *The article explained what "stayman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stayman" during the group presentation.*

---

steamiest *(adjective)*

Filled with steam or emitting moisture in the form of vapor or mist.

- *The speaker chose "steamiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "steamiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stemless carline thistle *(noun)*

Stemless perennial having large flowers with white or purple-brown florets nestled in a rosette of long spiny leaves hairy beneath; of alpine regions of southern and eastern Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stemless carline thistle."*
- *He looked up "stemless carline thistle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stinking gladwyn *(noun)*

Iris with purple flowers and foul-smelling leaves; southern and western Europe and North Africa.

- *They discussed "stinking gladwyn" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stinking gladwyn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stucker *(adjective)*

Caught or fixed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stucker."*
- *A "stucker" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stumpings *(noun)*

Campaigning for something by making political speeches (stump speeches).

- *In class, the teacher used "stumpings" to mean campaigning for something by making political....*
- *He looked up "stumpings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stutterers *(noun)*

Someone who speaks with involuntary pauses and repetitions.

- *The article explained what "stutterers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stutterers" during the group presentation.*

---

subalterns *(noun)*

A British commissioned army officer below the rank of captain.

- *They discussed "subalterns" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subalterns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subrogated *(verb)*

Substitute one creditor for another, as in the case where an insurance company sues the person who caused an accident for the insured.

- *The coach explained when to use "subrogated" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subrogated" in real sentences.*

---

sunbathed *(verb)*

Expose one's body to the sun.

- *The coach explained when to use "sunbathed" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use "sunbathed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sydneys *(noun)*

The largest Australian city located in southeastern Australia on the Tasman Sea; state capital of New South Wales; Australia's chief port.

- *The article explained what "sydneys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sydneys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tackiest *(adjective)*

(of a glutinous liquid such as paint) not completely dried and slightly sticky to the touch.

- *Students compared "tackiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "tackiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

telefax *(verb)*

Send something via a facsimile machine.

- *Can you use "telefax" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "telefax" and when to wait.*

---

temporaries *(noun)*

A worker (especially in an office) hired on a temporary basis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporaries."*
- *He looked up "temporaries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

terabit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 gigabits or 10^12 (1,000,000,000,000) bits.

- *The article explained what "terabit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terabit."*

---

terrys *(noun)*

A pile fabric (usually cotton) with uncut loops on both sides; used to make bath towels and bath robes.

- *The article explained what "terrys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terrys" to mean a pile fabric (usually cotton) with uncut loops on....*

---

thermoses *(noun)*

Vacuum flask that preserves temperature of hot or cold drinks.

- *Understanding "thermoses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermoses."*

---

thomsons *(noun)*

United States composer who collaborated with Gertrude Stein (1896-1989).

- *The article explained what "thomsons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thomsons" to mean united states composer who collaborated with....*

---

thyrotoxicosis *(noun)*

An overactive thyroid gland; pathologically excessive production of thyroid hormones or the condition resulting from excessive production of thyroid hormones.

- *The article explained what "thyrotoxicosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thyrotoxicosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toadfish *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling fish having scaleless slimy skin and a broad thick head with a wide mouth.

- *He looked up "toadfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toadfish."*

---

tofranil *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Imavate and Tofranil) used to treat clinical depression.

- *They discussed "tofranil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tofranil" to mean a tricyclic antidepressant (trade names imavate and....*

---

toneless *(adjective)*

Lacking in tone or expression.

- *His toneless mechanical voice.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "toneless."*

---

towage *(noun)*

The act of hauling something (as a vehicle) by means of a hitch or rope.

- *They discussed "towage" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "towage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trabeculae *(noun)*

Rod-shaped structures of fibrous tissue that divide an organ into parts (as in the penis) or stabilize the structure of an organ (as in the spleen).

- *He looked up "trabeculae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trabeculae."*

---

transducing *(verb)*

Cause transduction (of energy forms).

- *The coach explained when to use "transducing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "transducing" until he saw an example.*

---

transducing vector *(noun)*

A vector for delivering genes into cells.

- *They discussed "transducing vector" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "transducing vector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transshipped *(verb)*

Transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another.

- *He did not know how to use "transshipped" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "transshipped" and when to wait.*

---

transversally *(adverb)*

In a transverse manner.

- *He answered "transversally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "transversally" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

trefoils *(noun)*

An architectural ornament in the form of three arcs arranged in a circle.

- *Understanding "trefoils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trefoils" during the group presentation.*

---

trinitarianism *(noun)*

Christian doctrine stressing belief in the Trinity.

- *In class, the teacher used "trinitarianism" to mean christian doctrine stressing belief in the trinity.*
- *They discussed "trinitarianism" during the group presentation.*

---

trustingly *(adverb)*

With trust; in a trusting manner.

- *She looked at her father trustingly.*
- *Using "trustingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

typha angustifolia *(noun)*

Reed maces of America, Europe, North Africa, Asia.

- *Understanding "typha angustifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "typha angustifolia" means with a simple example.*

---

unalike *(adjective)*

Not alike or similar.

- *As unalike as two people could be.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unalike."*

---

uncongenial *(adjective)*

Not suitable to your tastes or needs.

- *The uncongenial roommates were always fighting.*
- *The task was uncongenial to one sensitive to rebuffs.*

---

undergrounds *(noun)*

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city).

- *He looked up "undergrounds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "undergrounds" to mean an electric railway operating below the surface of....*

---

understatements *(noun)*

A statement that is restrained in ironic contrast to what might have been said.

- *In class, the teacher used "understatements" to mean a statement that is restrained in ironic contrast....*
- *They discussed "understatements" during the group presentation.*

---

universalize *(verb)*

Make universal.

- *This author's stories universalize old themes.*
- *He did not know how to use "universalize" until he saw an example.*

---

unlighted *(adjective)*

Not set afire or burning.

- *The table was bare, the candles unlighted.*
- *Students compared "unlighted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unscrambling *(verb)*

Become or cause to become undone by separating the fibers or threads of.

- *Can you use "unscrambling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "unscrambling" and when to wait.*

---

untempered *(adjective)*

Not brought to a proper consistency or hardness.

- *Untempered mortar.*
- *Untempered steel.*

---

unthankful *(adjective)*

Not feeling or showing gratitude; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Would you call this situation "unthankful"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unthankful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

untidiness *(noun)*

The condition of being untidy.

- *Understanding "untidiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "untidiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unwearable *(adjective)*

Not suitable for wear or able to be worn.

- *Shoes so dilapidated as to be unwearable.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unwearable" when it is not suitable for wear or able to be worn.*

---

unwounded *(adjective)*

Not wounded.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unwounded."*
- *Students compared "unwounded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

uut *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element.

- *Understanding "uut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uut" to mean a radioactive transuranic element.*

vdu *(noun)*

(British) British term for video display.

- *They discussed "vdu" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vdu" means with a simple example.*

vegetations *(noun)*

All the plant life in a particular region or period.

- *They discussed "vegetations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vegetations" to mean all the plant life in a particular region or period.*

versant *(noun)*

The side or slope of a mountain.

- *Conifer forests cover the eastern versant.*
- *The article explained what "versant" means with a simple example.*

volleyballs *(noun)*

An inflated ball used in playing volleyball.

- *They discussed "volleyballs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "volleyballs" to mean an inflated ball used in playing volleyball.*

voltas *(noun)*

A river in Ghana that flows south to the Bight of Benin.

- *They discussed "voltas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "voltas" means with a simple example.*

wethers *(noun)*

Male sheep especially a castrated one.

- *Understanding "wethers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wethers" to mean male sheep especially a castrated one.*

wordiness *(noun)*

Boring verbosity.

- *In class, the teacher used "wordiness" to mean boring verbosity.*
- *Understanding "wordiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wreathes *(verb)*

Decorate or deck with wreaths.

- *In everyday English, people use "wreathes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "wreathes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ybs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 zettabits or 10^24 bits.

- *He looked up "ybs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ybs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

younker *(noun)*

A young person (especially a young man or boy).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "younker."*
- *Understanding "younker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zappers *(noun)*

An electrical device that can injure or kill by means of electric currents.

- *They discussed "zappers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zappers" to mean an electrical device that can injure or kill by....*

---

acacia catechu *(noun)*

East Indian spiny tree having twice-pinnate leaves and yellow flowers followed by flat pods; source of black catechu.

- *The article explained what "acacia catechu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acacia catechu" to mean east indian spiny tree having twice-pinnate leaves....*

---

accelerando *(noun)*

A gradually increasing tempo of music.

- *My ear will not accept such violent accelerandos.*
- *The article explained what "accelerando" means with a simple example.*

---

addendums *(noun)*

Textual matter that is added onto a publication; usually at the end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "addendums."*
- *They discussed "addendums" during the group presentation.*

---

adjacencies *(noun)*

The attribute of being so near as to be touching.

- *Understanding "adjacencies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adjacencies" to mean the attribute of being so near as to be touching.*

---

adverting *(verb)*

Make a more or less disguised reference to.

- *The coach explained when to use "adverting" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "adverting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ailanthus silkworm *(noun)*

Large green silkworm of the cynthia moth.

- *They discussed "ailanthus silkworm" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ailanthus silkworm."*

---

alary *(adjective)*

Having or resembling wings.

- *The speaker chose "alary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alary."*

---

aliments *(noun)*

A source of materials to nourish the body.

- *The article explained what "aliments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aliments" to mean a source of materials to nourish the body.*

---

amalgamates *(verb)*

To bring or combine together or with something else.

- *In everyday English, people use "amalgamates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "amalgamates" in real sentences.*

---

ambassadress *(noun)*

A woman ambassador.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambassadress."*
- *He looked up "ambassadress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amboyna *(noun)*

Mottled curly-grained wood of Pterocarpus indicus.

- *They discussed "amboyna" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "amboyna" to mean mottled curly-grained wood of pterocarpus indicus.*

---

amboyna pine *(noun)*

Native to the Moluccas and Philippines; a source of dammar resin.

- *The article explained what "amboyna pine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "amboyna pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ambystoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ambystomatidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambystoma."*
- *He looked up "ambystoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amsler grid *(noun)*

A pattern of small boxes that is used for self-monitoring by patients who have age-related macular degeneration.

- *In class, the teacher used "amsler grid" to mean a pattern of small boxes that is used for....*
- *They discussed "amsler grid" during the group presentation.*

---

analyzable *(adjective)*

Capable of being partitioned.

- *The speaker chose "analyzable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "analyzable" when it is capable of being partitioned.*

---

apneic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to apnea.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apneic" when it is of or relating to apnea.*
- *The speaker chose "apneic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

araucaria excelsa *(noun)*

Evergreen of Australia and Norfolk Island in the South Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "araucaria excelsa" to mean evergreen of australia and norfolk island in the....*
- *Understanding "araucaria excelsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arcangelo corelli *(noun)*

Italian violinist and composer of violin concertos (1653-1713).

- *Understanding "arcangelo corelli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arcangelo corelli" means with a simple example.*

---

arnos *(noun)*

A river in central Italy rising in the Apennines and flowing through Florence and Pisa to the Ligurian Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arnos."*
- *The article explained what "arnos" means with a simple example.*

---

ascendent *(noun)*

Position or state of being dominant or in control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascendent."*
- *They discussed "ascendent" during the group presentation.*

---

ascetical *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of an ascetic or the practice of rigorous self-discipline.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ascetical."*
- *The speaker chose "ascetical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

asclepias speciosa *(noun)*

Milkweed of southern North America having large starry purple and pink flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "asclepias speciosa" to mean milkweed of southern north america having large....*
- *The article explained what "asclepias speciosa" means with a simple example.*

---

assaulters *(noun)*

Someone who attacks.

- *The article explained what "assaulters" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "assaulters" during the group presentation.*

---

atriums *(noun)*

The central area in a building; open to the sky.

- *They discussed "atriums" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atriums" to mean the central area in a building; open to the sky.*

---

audubon's caracara *(noun)*

Widespread from southern United States to Central America; rusty black with black-and-white breast and tail.

- *He looked up "audubon's caracara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "audubon's caracara."*

---

augs *(noun)*

The month following July and preceding September.

- *In class, the teacher used "augs" to mean the month following july and preceding september.*
- *He looked up "augs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

auspiciousness *(noun)*

The favorable quality of strongly indicating a successful result.

- *He looked up "auspiciousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "auspiciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

australopithecus afarensis *(noun)*

Fossils found in Ethiopia; from 3.5 to 4 million years ago.

- *Understanding "australopithecus afarensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "australopithecus afarensis" during the group presentation.*

---

aviatrix *(noun)*

A woman aviator.

- *Understanding "aviatrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aviatrix" during the group presentation.*

---

ballades *(noun)*

A poem consisting of 3 stanzas and an envoy.

- *Understanding "ballades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ballades" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ballistas *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *They discussed "ballistas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ballistas."*

---

barkleys *(noun)*

United States politician and lawyer; vice president of the United States (1877-1956).

- *The article explained what "barkleys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barkleys" to mean united states politician and lawyer; vice president....*

---

barycenter *(noun)*

(astronomy) the common center of mass around which two or more bodies revolve.

- *The article explained what "barycenter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barycenter" to mean (astronomy) the common center of mass around which....*

---

battle of caporetto *(noun)*

Battle of World War I (1917); Italians were defeated by the Austrian and German forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "battle of caporetto" to mean battle of world war i (1917); italians were....*
- *Understanding "battle of caporetto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bearnaise *(noun)*

A sauce like hollandaise but made with white wine and tarragon and shallots instead of lemon juice.

- *Understanding "bearnaise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bearnaise" means with a simple example.*

---

bedsteads *(noun)*

The framework of a bed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedsteads."*
- *He looked up "bedsteads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beefeaters *(noun)*

Officer in the (ceremonial) bodyguard of the British monarch.

- *Understanding "beefeaters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beefeaters."*

---

behaviourism *(noun)*

An approach to psychology that emphasizes observable measurable behavior.

- *He looked up "behaviourism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "behaviourism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bereavements *(noun)*

State of sorrow over the death or departure of a loved one.

- *The article explained what "bereavements" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bereavements" to mean state of sorrow over the death or departure of a....*

---

bewail *(verb)*

Regret strongly.

- *The coach explained when to use "bewail" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bewail" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

biometry *(noun)*

A branch of biology that studies biological phenomena and observations by means of statistical analysis.

- *They discussed "biometry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "biometry" means with a simple example.*

---

bizarreness *(noun)*

Strikingly out of the ordinary.

- *He looked up "bizarreness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bizarreness" to mean strikingly out of the ordinary.*

---

blustered *(verb)*

Blow hard; be gusty, as of wind.

- *A southeaster blustered onshore.*
- *The flames blustered.*

---

boches *(noun)*

Offensive term for a person of German descent.

- *He looked up "boches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boches."*

---

boletus edulis *(noun)*

An edible and choice fungus; has a convex cap that is slightly viscid when fresh and moist but soon dries and a thick bulbous tan stalk.

- *He looked up "boletus edulis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boletus edulis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bowerbird *(noun)*

Any of various birds of the Australian region whose males build ornamented structures resembling bowers in order to attract females.

- *In class, the teacher used "bowerbird" to mean any of various birds of the australian region whose....*
- *Understanding "bowerbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brevets *(noun)*

A document entitling a commissioned officer to hold a higher rank temporarily (but without higher pay).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brevets."*
- *He looked up "brevets" because he had never seen it before.*

bucklers *(noun)*

Armor carried on the arm to intercept blows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bucklers."*
- *They discussed "bucklers" during the group presentation.*

calkin *(noun)*

A metal cleat on the bottom front of a horseshoe to prevent slipping.

- *Understanding "calkin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calkin."*

calluna vulgaris *(noun)*

Common Old World heath represented by many varieties; low evergreen grown widely in the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calluna vulgaris."*
- *He looked up "calluna vulgaris" because he had never seen it before.*

calyces *(noun)*

(botany) the whorl of sepals of a flower collectively forming the outer floral envelope or layer of the perianth enclosing and supporting the developing bud; usually green.

- *Understanding "calyces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calyces" to mean (botany) the whorl of sepals of a flower....*

cannas *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Canna having large sheathing leaves and clusters of large showy flowers.

- *He looked up "cannas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cannas."*

capering *(verb)*

Jump about playfully.

- *Can you use "capering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "capering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

caporetto *(noun)*

Battle of World War I (1917); Italians were defeated by the Austrian and German forces.

- *They discussed "caporetto" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "caporetto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carminative *(noun)*

Medication that prevents the formation of gas in the alimentary tract or eases its passing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carminative."*
- *Understanding "carminative" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carolling *(verb)*

Sing carols.

- *Can you use "carolling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "carolling" and when to wait.*

cartloads *(noun)*

The quantity that a cart holds.

- *The article explained what "cartloads" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cartloads."*

---

catechumen *(noun)*

A new convert being taught the principles of Christianity by a catechist.

- *The article explained what "catechumen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "catechumen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

centerfolds *(noun)*

A magazine center spread; especially a foldout of a large photograph or map or other feature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centerfolds."*
- *The article explained what "centerfolds" means with a simple example.*

---

chating *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *She tried to use "chating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "chating" and when to wait.*

---

cheroot *(noun)*

A cigar with both ends cut flat.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheroot" to mean a cigar with both ends cut flat.*
- *The article explained what "cheroot" means with a simple example.*

---

chinquapin *(noun)*

Shrubby chestnut tree of southeastern United States having small edible nuts.

- *He looked up "chinquapin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinquapin" to mean shrubby chestnut tree of southeastern united states....*

---

chinquapin oak *(noun)*

Medium-sized deciduous tree of the eastern United States that yields a strong durable wood.

- *The article explained what "chinquapin oak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinquapin oak" to mean medium-sized deciduous tree of the eastern united....*

---

clunks *(noun)*

A heavy dull sound (as made by impact of heavy objects).

- *Understanding "clunks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clunks."*

---

cockspur hawthorn *(noun)*

Eastern United States hawthorn with long straight thorns.

- *They discussed "cockspur hawthorn" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cockspur hawthorn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coelom *(noun)*

A cavity in the mesoderm of an embryo that gives rise in humans to the pleural cavity and pericardial cavity and peritoneal cavity.

- *The article explained what "coelom" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coelom" to mean a cavity in the mesoderm of an embryo that gives....*

---

coition *(noun)*

The act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman; the man's penis is inserted into the woman's vagina and excited until orgasm and ejaculation occur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coition."*
- *The article explained what "coition" means with a simple example.*

---

coloradan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Colorado.

- *They discussed "coloradan" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “coloradan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common kingsnake *(noun)*

Widespread in United States except northern regions; black or brown with yellow bands.

- *He looked up “common kingsnake” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “common kingsnake” during the group presentation.*

---

continuances *(noun)*

The property of enduring or continuing in time.

- *In class, the teacher used “continuances” to mean the property of enduring or continuing in time.*
- *Understanding “continuances” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

convolvulus arvensis *(noun)*

Weakly climbing European perennial with white or pink flowers; naturalized in North America and an invasive weed.

- *The article explained what “convolvulus arvensis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “convolvulus arvensis” to mean weakly climbing european perennial with white or....*

---

copper’s nark *(noun)*

An informer or spy working for the police.

- *The article explained what “copper’s nark” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “copper’s nark” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copses *(noun)*

A dense growth of bushes.

- *They discussed “copses” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “copses” to mean a dense growth of bushes.*

---

cosponsoring *(verb)*

Sponsor together with another sponsor.

- *She tried to use “cosponsoring” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “cosponsoring” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cowhands *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *The article explained what “cowhands” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cowhands” during the group presentation.*

---

cracklings *(noun)*

The crisp residue left after lard has been rendered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cracklings.”*
- *The article explained what “cracklings” means with a simple example.*

---

crisping *(verb)*

Make wrinkles or creases on a smooth surface; make a pressed, folded or wrinkled line in.

- *He did not know how to use “crisping” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “crisping” in real sentences.*

---

crossly *(adverb)*

In an ill-natured manner.

- *She looked at her husband crossly.*
- *Using “crossly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

cryogen *(noun)*

A liquid that boils at below -160 C and is used as a refrigerant.

- *The article explained what “cryogen” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cryogen” to mean a liquid that boils at below -160 c and is used as....*

---

culvers physic *(noun)*

A tall perennial herb having spikes of small white or purple flowers; common in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "culvers physic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "culvers physic" to mean a tall perennial herb having spikes of small white....*

---

cupper *(noun)*

A cup of tea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cupper."*
- *He looked up "cupper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

curlier *(adjective)*

(of hair) having curls or waves.

- *Would you call this situation "curlier"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "curlier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

curtsied *(verb)*

Make a curtsy; usually done only by girls and women; as a sign of respect.

- *She curtsied when she shook the Queen's hand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "curtsied" when talking about this idea.*

---

cutpurse *(noun)*

A thief who steals from the pockets or purses of others in public places.

- *The article explained what "cutpurse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cutpurse" to mean a thief who steals from the pockets or purses of....*

---

debarkation *(noun)*

The act of passengers and crew getting off of a ship or aircraft.

- *He looked up "debarkation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "debarkation" during the group presentation.*

---

debriefs *(verb)*

Put someone through a debriefing and make him report.

- *She tried to use "debriefs" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "debriefs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

declaw *(verb)*

Remove the claws from.

- *Declaw a cat.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "declaw" in real sentences.*

---

deconsecrated *(adjective)*

Divested of consecration.

- *Would you call this situation "deconsecrated"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "deconsecrated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

defaces *(verb)*

Mar or spoil the appearance of.

- *Can you use "defaces" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "defaces" and when to wait.*

---

desecrates *(verb)*

Violate the sacred character of a place or language.

- *In everyday English, people use "desecrates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "desecrates" in real sentences.*

---

desexed *(verb)*

Make infertile.

- *Learners should practice how to use "desexed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "desexed" until he saw an example.*

---

detoxed *(verb)*

Treat for alcohol or drug dependence.

- *He did not know how to use "detoxed" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "detoxed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

diagrammatically *(adverb)*

In a diagrammatic manner.

- *The landscape unit drawn diagrammatically illustrates the gentle rolling relief, with a peat-filled basin.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "diagrammatically" in the final chapter.*

---

diazonium *(noun)*

The univalent cation R-N:N- (where R is an aromatic hydrocarbon); found in salts that are used in manufacturing azo dyes.

- *He looked up "diazonium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "diazonium" during the group presentation.*

---

dichotomized *(verb)*

Divide into two opposing groups or kinds.

- *He did not know how to use "dichotomized" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dichotomized" in real sentences.*

---

dipterocarp *(noun)*

Tree of the family Dipterocarpaceae.

- *They discussed "dipterocarp" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dipterocarp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disappointedly *(adverb)*

In disappointment; in a disappointed manner.

- *She left the gambling table disappointedly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "disappointedly" naturally.*

---

discouragingly *(adverb)*

In a discouraging manner.

- *The failure rate on the bar exam is discouragingly high.*
- *She spoke "discouragingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

dittos *(noun)*

A mark used to indicate the word above it should be repeated.

- *The article explained what "dittos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dittos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dominicus *(noun)*

First day of the week; observed as a day of rest and worship by most Christians.

- *They discussed "dominicus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dominicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

domoic acid *(noun)*

A neurotoxin that is deadly for humans; found in various marine algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "domoic acid" to mean a neurotoxin that is deadly for humans; found in....*
- *They discussed "domoic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

donas *(noun)*

A Spanish courtesy title or form of address for a woman.

- *They discussed "donas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donas" to mean a spanish courtesy title or form of address for a woman.*

doorpost *(noun)*

A jamb for a door.

- *Understanding "doorpost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doorpost" to mean a jamb for a door.*

dramatises *(verb)*

Represent something in a dramatic manner.

- *Can you use "dramatises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "dramatises" until he saw an example.*

drowsily *(adverb)*

In a drowsy manner.

- *'Time to get up,' she said drowsily.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "drowsily" in the final chapter.*

drupes *(noun)*

Fleshy indehiscent fruit with a single seed: e.g. almond; peach; plum; cherry; elderberry; olive; jujube.

- *They discussed "drupes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drupes."*

drydocks *(noun)*

A large dock from which water can be pumped out; used for building ships or for repairing a ship below its waterline.

- *The article explained what "drydocks" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drydocks."*

dwarf chinquapin oak *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree of northeastern and central United States having a sweet edible nut and often forming dense thickets.

- *The article explained what "dwarf chinquapin oak" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dwarf chinquapin oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eadweard muybridge *(noun)*

United States motion-picture pioneer remembered for his pictures of running horses taken with a series of still cameras (born in England) (1830-1904).

- *They discussed "eadweard muybridge" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eadweard muybridge."*

eastern chinquapin *(noun)*

Shrubby chestnut tree of southeastern United States having small edible nuts.

- *He looked up "eastern chinquapin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern chinquapin."*

enfilading *(verb)*

Rake or be in a position to rake with gunfire in a lengthwise direction.

- *In everyday English, people use "enfilading" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enfilading" in real sentences.*

enfolding *(noun)*

The action of enfolding something.

- *Understanding "enfolding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enfolding" to mean the action of enfolding something.*

ennoblement *(noun)*

The act of raising someone to the nobility.

- *They discussed "ennoblement" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ennoblement" means with a simple example.*

ergosterol *(noun)*

A plant sterol that is converted into vitamin D by ultraviolet radiation.

- *Understanding "ergosterol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ergosterol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethene *(noun)*

A flammable colorless gaseous alkene; obtained from petroleum and natural gas and used in manufacturing many other chemicals; sometimes used as an anesthetic.

- *The article explained what "ethene" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ethene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ethmoidal sinus *(noun)*

A sinus of the meatuses of the nasal cavity (behind the bridge of the nose).

- *The article explained what "ethmoidal sinus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ethmoidal sinus" during the group presentation.*

---

everted *(verb)*

Turn inside out; turn the inner surface of outward.

- *Can you use "everted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "everted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

exarchate *(noun)*

A diocese of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exarchate."*
- *They discussed "exarchate" during the group presentation.*

---

exterminations *(noun)*

Complete annihilation.

- *In class, the teacher used "exterminations" to mean complete annihilation.*
- *Understanding "exterminations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fagus pendula *(noun)*

Variety of European beech with pendulous limbs.

- *The article explained what "fagus pendula" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fagus pendula" to mean variety of european beech with pendulous limbs.*

---

family proteaceae *(noun)*

Large family of Australian and South African shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and clustered mostly tetramerous flowers; constitutes the order Proteales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family proteaceae."*
- *He looked up "family proteaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

filicide *(noun)*

A parent who murders his own son or daughter.

- *The article explained what "filicide" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "filicide" during the group presentation.*

---

firebreaks *(noun)*

A narrow field that has been cleared to check the spread of a prairie fire or forest fire.

- *He looked up "firebreaks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "firebreaks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flavivirus *(noun)*

Animal viruses belonging to the family Flaviviridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flavivirus."*
- *They discussed "flavivirus" during the group presentation.*

---

flexuous *(adjective)*

Having turns or windings.

- *The flexuous bed of the stream.*

- *The speaker chose "flexuous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fontanne *(noun)*

United States actress (born in England) who married Alfred Lunt and performed with him in many plays (1887-1983).

- *They discussed "fontanne" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fontanne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fornax *(noun)*

A faint constellation in the southern hemisphere near Cetus and Phoenix.

- *In class, the teacher used "fornax" to mean a faint constellation in the southern hemisphere....*
- *The article explained what "fornax" means with a simple example.*

---

fossilize *(verb)*

Become mentally inflexible.

- *The little animals fossilized and are now embedded in the limestone.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fossilize" in real sentences.*

---

fovea centralis *(noun)*

Area consisting of a small depression in the retina containing cones and where vision is most acute.

- *Understanding "fovea centralis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fovea centralis."*

---

francos *(noun)*

Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until his death (1892-1975).

- *He looked up "francos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francos."*

---

fraxinus tomentosa *(noun)*

Timber tree of central and southeastern United States having hairy branchlets and a swollen trunk base.

- *Understanding "fraxinus tomentosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fraxinus tomentosa" means with a simple example.*

---

freeload *(verb)*

Live off somebody's generosity.

- *This young man refuses to work and is freeloading.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "freeload" in real sentences.*

---

frisks *(noun)*

The act of searching someone for concealed weapons or illegal drugs.

- *He looked up "frisks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frisks."*

---

funking *(verb)*

Draw back, as with fear or pain.

- *The coach explained when to use "funking" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "funking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gadabout *(noun)*

A restless seeker after amusement or social companionship.

- *They discussed "gadabout" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gadabout."*

---

gentlefolk *(noun)*

People of good family and breeding and high social status.

- *They discussed "gentlefolk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gentlefolk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ambystoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ambystomatidae.

- *The article explained what "genus ambystoma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ambystoma" to mean type genus of the ambystomatidae.*

---

genus glycyrrhiza *(noun)*

Sticky perennial Eurasian herbs.

- *He looked up "genus glycyrrhiza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus glycyrrhiza" during the group presentation.*

---

genus hydrilla *(noun)*

One species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hydrilla."*
- *He looked up "genus hydrilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus luffa *(noun)*

Dishcloth gourds.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus luffa" to mean dishcloth gourds.*
- *The article explained what "genus luffa" means with a simple example.*

---

genus nostoc *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Nostocaceae: freshwater blue-green algae.

- *He looked up "genus nostoc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus nostoc."*

---

genus origanum *(noun)*

A genus of aromatic mints of the family Labiatae.

- *He looked up "genus origanum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus origanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus peperomia *(noun)*

Large genus of small tropical usually succulent herbs.

- *He looked up "genus peperomia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus peperomia."*

---

genus platanus *(noun)*

Genus of large monoecious mostly deciduous trees: London plane; sycamore.

- *He looked up "genus platanus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus platanus."*

---

genus saturnia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Saturniidae: emperor moth.

- *The article explained what "genus saturnia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus saturnia" to mean type genus of the saturniidae: emperor moth.*

---

genus scutellaria *(noun)*

An asterid dicot genus that includes the skullcaps.

- *The article explained what "genus scutellaria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus scutellaria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus tursiops *(noun)*

A genus of Delphinidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tursiops."*
- *He looked up "genus tursiops" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus zingiber *(noun)*

Tropical Asiatic and Polynesian perennial plants: ginger.

- *Understanding "genus zingiber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus zingiber."*

---

george frideric handel *(noun)*

A prolific British baroque composer (born in Germany) remembered best for his oratorio Messiah (1685-1759).

- *The article explained what "george frideric handel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george frideric handel."*

---

germanies *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; split into East Germany and West Germany after World War II and reunited in 1990.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "germanies."*
- *He looked up "germanies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gitana *(noun)*

A Spanish female Gypsy.

- *He looked up "gitana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gitana."*

---

globulins *(noun)*

A family of proteins found in blood and milk and muscle and in plant seed.

- *The article explained what "globulins" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "globulins" during the group presentation.*

---

glycyrrhiza *(noun)*

Sticky perennial Eurasian herbs.

- *Understanding "glycyrrhiza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glycyrrhiza" means with a simple example.*

---

gnomish *(adjective)*

Used of small deformed creatures.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gnomish."*
- *The speaker chose "gnomish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gold-crowned kinglet *(noun)*

American golden-crested kinglet.

- *They discussed "gold-crowned kinglet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gold-crowned kinglet" to mean american golden-crested kinglet.*

---

goldings *(noun)*

English novelist (1911-1993).

- *The article explained what "goldings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "goldings" during the group presentation.*

---

goonie *(noun)*

A variety of albatross with black feet.

- *They discussed "goonie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "goonie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goral *(noun)*

Small goat antelope with small conical horns; of southern Asian mountains.

- *They discussed "goral" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goral" to mean small goat antelope with small conical horns; of....*

---

grangers *(noun)*

A person who operates a farm.

- *They discussed "grangers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grangers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

great bowerbird *(noun)*

Large bowerbird of northern Australia.

- *They discussed "great bowerbird" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "great bowerbird" to mean large bowerbird of northern australia.*

greenmarket *(noun)*

An open-air marketplace for farm products.

- *The article explained what "greenmarket" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "greenmarket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

groundsmen *(noun)*

Someone who maintains the grounds (of an estate or park or athletic field).

- *He looked up "groundsmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groundsmen."*

hallel *(noun)*

(Judaism) a chant of praise (Psalms 113 through 118) used at Passover and Shabuoth and Sukkoth and Hanukkah and Rosh Hodesh.

- *Understanding "hallel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hallel."*

hamitic *(noun)*

A group of languages in northern Africa related to Semitic.

- *The article explained what "hamitic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hamitic" during the group presentation.*

hamitic language *(noun)*

A group of languages in northern Africa related to Semitic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamitic language."*
- *He looked up "hamitic language" because he had never seen it before.*

hamstringing *(verb)*

Make ineffective or powerless.

- *Can you use "hamstringing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hamstringing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

handiness *(noun)*

The quality of being at hand when needed.

- *He can do any sort of work requiring handiness and dexterity.*
- *The article explained what "handiness" means with a simple example.*

harlequinade *(noun)*

Acting like a clown or buffoon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harlequinade."*
- *The article explained what "harlequinade" means with a simple example.*

harrises *(noun)*

Publisher of the first newspaper printed in America (1673-1713).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harrises."*
- *He looked up "harrises" because he had never seen it before.*

haying *(noun)*

The season for cutting and drying and storing grass as fodder.

- *He looked up "haying" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haying."*

haying time *(noun)*

The season for cutting and drying and storing grass as fodder.

- *They discussed "haying time" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haying time" to mean the season for cutting and drying and storing grass....*

---

hebbel *(noun)*

German dramatist (1813-1863).

- *He looked up "hebbel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hebbel."*

---

heliports *(noun)*

An airport for helicopters.

- *Understanding "heliports" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heliports."*

---

hereinbefore *(adverb)*

In the preceding part of the current text.

- *She spoke "hereinbefore," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "hereinbefore" in the final chapter.*

---

heuchera americana *(noun)*

Plant with basal leaves mottled with white and flowers in lax panicles on erect stems.

- *He looked up "heuchera americana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heuchera americana."*

---

hoarfrost *(noun)*

Ice crystals forming a white deposit (especially on objects outside).

- *In class, the teacher used "hoarfrost" to mean ice crystals forming a white deposit (especially on....*
- *The article explained what "hoarfrost" means with a simple example.*

---

homy *(adjective)*

Having a feeling of home; cozy and comfortable.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homy."*
- *Students compared "homy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

horary *(adjective)*

Relating to the hours.

- *The horary cycle.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "horary."*

---

horsewhip *(noun)*

A whip for controlling horses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horsewhip."*
- *He looked up "horsewhip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

househusband *(noun)*

A husband who keeps house while his wife earns the family income.

- *They discussed "househusband" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "househusband."*

---

howdah *(noun)*

A (usually canopied) seat for riding on the back of a camel or elephant.

- *They discussed "howdah" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "howdah" means with a simple example.*

---

hulling *(verb)*

Remove the hulls from.

- *He did not know how to use "hulling" until he saw an example.*

- *In everyday English, people use "hulling" when talking about this idea.*

---

hussies *(noun)*

A woman adulterer.

- *He looked up "hussies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hussies" to mean a woman adulterer.*

---

hydralazine *(noun)*

An antihypertensive drug (trade name Apresoline) that dilates blood vessels; used (often with a diuretic) to treat hypertension and congestive heart failure.

- *The article explained what "hydralazine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydralazine" to mean an antihypertensive drug (trade name apresoline)....*

---

hydrilla *(noun)*

Submersed plant with whorled lanceolate leaves and solitary axillary flowers; Old World plant naturalized in southern United States and clogging Florida's waterways.

- *They discussed "hydrilla" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hydrilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydroplanes *(noun)*

An airplane that can land on or take off from water.

- *They discussed "hydroplanes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydroplanes" to mean an airplane that can land on or take off from water.*

---

hyperemesis gravidarum *(noun)*

Hyperemesis during pregnancy; if severe it can result in damage to the brain and liver and kidney.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperemesis gravidarum" to mean hyperemesis during pregnancy; if severe it can....*
- *The article explained what "hyperemesis gravidarum" means with a simple example.*

---

hyssop loosestrife *(noun)*

Annual with small solitary pink flowers; originally of Europe but widely naturalized in moist areas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyssop loosestrife."*
- *They discussed "hyssop loosestrife" during the group presentation.*

---

idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura *(noun)*

Purpura associated with a reduction in circulating blood platelets which can result from a variety of factors.

- *Understanding "idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura" means with a simple example.*

---

idolises *(verb)*

Love unquestioningly and uncritically or to excess; venerate as an idol.

- *She tried to use "idolises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "idolises" in real sentences.*

---

illimitable *(adjective)*

Without limits in extent or size or quantity.

- *Would you call this situation "illimitable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "illimitable" when it is without limits in extent or size or quantity.*

---

imageries *(noun)*

The ability to form mental images of things or events.

- *Understanding "imageries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imageries" to mean the ability to form mental images of things or events.*

---

impanel *(verb)*

Enter into a list of prospective jurors.

- *The coach explained when to use "impanel" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "impanel" in real sentences.*

---

impedimenta *(noun)*

The baggage and equipment carried by an army.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impedimenta."*
- *He looked up "impedimenta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

impenetrability *(noun)*

The quality of being impenetrable (by people or light or missiles etc.).

- *He looked up "impenetrability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impenetrability."*

---

importuning *(verb)*

Beg persistently and urgently.

- *Learners should practice how to use "importuning" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "importuning" and when to wait.*

---

inamorata *(noun)*

A woman with whom you are in love or have an intimate relationship.

- *Understanding "inamorata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inamorata."*

---

indite *(verb)*

Produce a literary work.

- *Can you use "indite" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "indite" when talking about this idea.*

---

industrialise *(verb)*

Organize (the production of something) into an industry.

- *The coach explained when to use "industrialise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "industrialise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

infraorbital artery *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the maxillary artery and supplies structures below the orbit (from lower eyelid to upper lip).

- *He looked up "infraorbital artery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infraorbital artery" to mean an artery that originates from the maxillary artery....*

---

inkblots *(noun)*

A blot made with ink.

- *In class, the teacher used "inkblots" to mean a blot made with ink.*
- *Understanding "inkblots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intensives *(noun)*

A modifier that has little meaning except to intensify the meaning it modifies.

- *He looked up "intensives" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "intensives" during the group presentation.*

---

interoceptive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to interoception.

- *A "interoceptive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "interoceptive."*

---

jamborees *(noun)*

A gay festivity.

- *He looked up "jamborees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jamborees" to mean a gay festivity.*

---

jazzier *(adjective)*

Resembling jazz (especially in its rhythm).

- *A "jazzier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "jazzier"? Explain why.*

---

jazzmen *(noun)*

A musician who plays or composes jazz music.

- *They discussed "jazzmen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jazzmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jerkily *(adverb)*

With jerking motions.

- *She rose stiffly, jerkily from the window seat.*
- *He answered "jerkily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

jested *(verb)*

Tell a joke; speak humorously.

- *In everyday English, people use "jested" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jested" in real sentences.*

---

jettisons *(verb)*

Throw as from an airplane.

- *He did not know how to use "jettisons" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jettisons" when talking about this idea.*

---

joyrides *(noun)*

A ride in a car taken solely for pleasure.

- *They took their girlfriends for joyrides in stolen cars.*
- *The article explained what "joyrides" means with a simple example.*

---

keratoplasty *(noun)*

A surgical procedure in which part or all of a damaged or diseased cornea is replaced by healthy corneal tissue from a donor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratoplasty."*
- *He looked up "keratoplasty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kimberlites *(noun)*

A rare type of peridotite that sometimes contains diamonds; found in South Africa and Siberia.

- *The article explained what "kimberlites" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kimberlites" to mean a rare type of peridotite that sometimes contains....*

---

kinglet *(noun)*

Small birds resembling warblers but having some of the habits of titmice.

- *In class, the teacher used "kinglet" to mean small birds resembling warblers but having some of....*
- *Understanding "kinglet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kingsnake *(noun)*

Any of numerous nonvenomous North American constrictors; feed on other snakes and small mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kingsnake."*
- *He looked up "kingsnake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kobuk valley national park *(noun)*

A national park in Alaska having mountains and forests and tundra and sand dunes and archeological sites.

- *They discussed "kobuk valley national park" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kobuk valley national park" to mean a national park in alaska having mountains and....*

---

korchnoi *(noun)*

Russian chess master (born in 1931).

- *The article explained what "korchnoi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "korchnoi" to mean russian chess master (born in 1931).*

krzysztof kieslowski *(noun)*

Polish filmmaker who made ten films based on the Ten Commandments (1941-1996).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krzysztof kieslowski."*
- *He looked up "krzysztof kieslowski" because he had never seen it before.*

ladens *(verb)*

Remove with or as if with a ladle.

- *Can you use "ladens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "ladens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

laves *(verb)*

Wash one's face and hands.

- *He did not know how to use "laves" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "laves" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

leapers *(noun)*

Someone who bounds or leaps (as in competition).

- *He looked up "leapers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leapers."*

liaodong peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsula in northeastern China that extends into the Yellow Sea, between Bo Hai and Korea Bay.

- *He looked up "liaodong peninsula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liaodong peninsula" to mean a peninsula in northeastern china that extends into....*

liberalist *(noun)*

A person who favors a political philosophy of progress and reform and the protection of civil liberties.

- *They discussed "liberalist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "liberalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

limn *(verb)*

Make a portrait of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "limn" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "limn" and when to wait.*

logistician *(noun)*

A person skilled at symbolic logic.

- *He looked up "logistician" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "logistician" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

louisianans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Louisiana.

- *Understanding "louisianans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "louisianans" to mean a native or resident of louisiana.*

luffa *(noun)*

The dried fibrous part of the fruit of a plant of the genus Luffa; used as a washing sponge or strainer.

- *He looked up "luffa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "luffa" during the group presentation.*

luggers *(noun)*

Small fishing boat rigged with one or more lugsails.

- *They discussed "luggers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "luggers" because he had never seen it before.*

lustrum *(noun)*

A ceremonial purification of the Roman population every five years following the census.

- *He looked up "lustrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lustrum" during the group presentation.*

---

lutra canadensis *(noun)*

Sociable aquatic animal widely distributed along streams and lake borders in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lutra canadensis."*
- *He looked up "lutra canadensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lyallpur *(noun)*

City in northeast Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "lyallpur" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lyallpur" during the group presentation.*

---

lynn fontanne *(noun)*

United States actress (born in England) who married Alfred Lunt and performed with him in many plays (1887-1983).

- *In class, the teacher used "lynn fontanne" to mean united states actress (born in england) who married....*
- *They discussed "lynn fontanne" during the group presentation.*

---

mackle *(noun)*

A printed impression that is blurred or doubled.

- *The article explained what "mackle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mackle" to mean a printed impression that is blurred or doubled.*

---

maidenhood *(noun)*

The childhood of a girl.

- *He looked up "maidenhood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maidenhood."*

---

manacle *(verb)*

Confine or restrain with or as if with manacles or handcuffs.

- *Can you use "manacle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "manacle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

manat *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Azerbaijan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manat."*
- *They discussed "manat" during the group presentation.*

---

manicotti *(noun)*

Large pasta tubes stuffed with chopped meat or mild cheese and baked in tomato sauce.

- *Understanding "manicotti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manicotti" means with a simple example.*

---

mantes *(noun)*

Predacious long-bodied large-eyed insect of warm regions; rests with forelimbs raised as in prayer.

- *In class, the teacher used "mantes" to mean predacious long-bodied large-eyed insect of warm....*
- *They discussed "mantes" during the group presentation.*

---

matchbooks *(noun)*

A small folder of paper safety matches.

- *They discussed "matchbooks" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "matchbooks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mealie *(noun)*

An ear of corn.

- *The article explained what "mealie" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "mealie" to mean an ear of corn.*

---

megacolon *(noun)*

An abnormal enlargement of the colon; can be congenital (as in Hirschsprung's disease) or acquired (as when children refuse to defecate).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megacolon."*
- *They discussed "megacolon" during the group presentation.*

---

menhir *(noun)*

A tall upright megalith; found primarily in England and northern France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menhir."*
- *He looked up "menhir" because he had never seen it before.*

---

menorrhagia *(noun)*

Abnormally heavy or prolonged menstruation; can be a symptom of uterine tumors and can lead to anemia if prolonged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menorrhagia."*
- *He looked up "menorrhagia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milfoil *(noun)*

Ubiquitous strong-scented mat-forming Eurasian herb of wasteland, hedgerow or pasture having narrow serrate leaves and small usually white florets; widely naturalized in North America.

- *He looked up "milfoil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milfoil."*

---

misanthropes *(noun)*

Someone who dislikes people in general.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misanthropes."*
- *They discussed "misanthropes" during the group presentation.*

---

misgovernment *(noun)*

Government that is inefficient or dishonest.

- *In class, the teacher used "misgovernment" to mean government that is inefficient or dishonest.*
- *He looked up "misgovernment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mishnaic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Mishna (the first part of the Talmud).

- *Students compared "mishnaic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "mishnaic"? Explain why.*

---

misstating *(verb)*

State something incorrectly.

- *He did not know how to use "misstating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "misstating" and when to wait.*

---

mitres *(noun)*

The surface of a beveled end of a piece where a miter joint is made.

- *In class, the teacher used "mitres" to mean the surface of a beveled end of a piece where a....*
- *Understanding "mitres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myiasis *(noun)*

Infestation of the body by the larvae of flies (usually through a wound or other opening) or any disease resulting from such infestation.

- *They discussed "myiasis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "myiasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naysaying *(noun)*

The act of saying no to a request.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naysaying."*
- *They discussed "naysaying" during the group presentation.*

---

nestorianism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine (named after Nestorius) that Christ is both the son of God and the man Jesus (which is opposed to Roman Catholic doctrine that Christ is fully God).

- *In class, the teacher used "nestorianism" to mean the theological doctrine (named after nestorius)....*
- *They discussed "nestorianism" during the group presentation.*

---

nomenclatures *(noun)*

A system of words used to name things in a particular discipline.

- *He looked up "nomenclatures" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nomenclatures."*

---

normalizer *(noun)*

A person who normalizes.

- *They discussed "normalizer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "normalizer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nostoc *(noun)*

Found in moist places as rounded jellylike colonies.

- *Understanding "nostoc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nostoc" during the group presentation.*

---

oafs *(noun)*

An awkward stupid person.

- *They discussed "oafs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oafs" means with a simple example.*

---

obduracy *(noun)*

Resoluteness by virtue of being unyielding and inflexible.

- *They discussed "obduracy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "obduracy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obsequiousness *(noun)*

Abject or cringing submissiveness.

- *Understanding "obsequiousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "obsequiousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oilskin *(noun)*

A macintosh made from cotton fabric treated with oil and pigment to make it waterproof.

- *They discussed "oilskin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oilskin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

one-sidedly *(adverb)*

In a unilateral manner; by means of one part or party.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "one-sidedly" naturally.*
- *Using "one-sidedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

origanum *(noun)*

Any of various fragrant aromatic herbs of the genus Origanum used as seasonings.

- *Understanding "origanum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "origanum."*

---

overplays *(verb)*

Exaggerate one's acting.

- *Can you use "overplays" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "overplays" when talking about this idea.*

---

overpoweringly *(adverb)*

Incapable of being resisted.

- *He answered "overpoweringly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "overpoweringly" in the final chapter.*

---

palatalized *(adjective)*

Produced with the front of the tongue near or touching the hard palate (as 'y') or with the blade of the tongue near the hard palate (as 'ch' in 'chin' or 'j' in 'gin').

- *A "palatalized" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "palatalized" when it is produced with the front of the tongue near or....*

---

palimony *(noun)*

Support paid by one half of an unmarried partnership after the relationship ends.

- *The article explained what "palimony" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "palimony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pantiles *(noun)*

A roofing tile with a S-shape; laid so that curves overlap.

- *In class, the teacher used "pantiles" to mean a roofing tile with a s-shape; laid so that curves....*
- *The article explained what "pantiles" means with a simple example.*

---

pantomiming *(verb)*

Act out without words but with gestures and bodily movements only.

- *He did not know how to use "pantomiming" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "pantomiming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

paradisiacal *(adjective)*

Relating to or befitting Paradise.

- *Paradisiacal innocence.*
- *Students compared "paradisiacal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

paramecia *(noun)*

Any member of the genus Paramecium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paramecia."*
- *Understanding "paramecia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parlaying *(verb)*

Stake winnings from one bet on a subsequent wager.

- *Can you use "parlaying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "parlaying" when talking about this idea.*

---

pekinese *(noun)*

A Chinese breed of small short-legged dogs with a long silky coat and broad flat muzzle.

- *In class, the teacher used "pekinese" to mean a chinese breed of small short-legged dogs with a....*
- *He looked up "pekinese" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peperomia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Peperomia; grown primarily for their often succulent foliage.

- *Understanding "peperomia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peperomia" during the group presentation.*

---

phalangist *(noun)*

A Spanish member of General Franco's political party.

- *They discussed "phalangist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phalangist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phalaris aquatica *(noun)*

Perennial grass of Australia and South Africa; introduced in North America as forage grass.

- *The article explained what "phalaris aquatica" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "phalaris aquatica" during the group presentation.*

phosphoprotein *(noun)*

Containing chemically bound phosphoric acid.

- *Understanding "phosphoprotein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phosphoprotein" means with a simple example.*

phytophagous *(adjective)*

(of animals) feeding on plants.

- *The speaker chose "phytophagous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "phytophagous"? Explain why.*

pingers *(noun)*

A pulse generator used for echo sounding in sonar.

- *He looked up "pingers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pingers."*

pityriasis *(noun)*

Any of several skin disorders characterized by shedding dry flakes of skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pityriasis."*
- *He looked up "pityriasis" because he had never seen it before.*

platanus *(noun)*

Genus of large monoecious mostly deciduous trees: London plane; sycamore.

- *Understanding "platanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "platanus" during the group presentation.*

platitudinous *(adjective)*

Dull and tiresome but with pretensions of significance or originality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "platitudinous."*
- *A "platitudinous" approach may work better in this case.*

playbox *(noun)*

A box for a child's toys and personal things (especially at a boarding school).

- *They discussed "playbox" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "playbox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma *(noun)*

Form of rhabdomyosarcoma that affects limb muscles of older adults.

- *The article explained what "pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma" during the group presentation.*

plevna *(noun)*

The town was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1877 after a siege of 143 days.

- *He looked up "plevna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "plevna" during the group presentation.*

plumages *(noun)*

The light horny waterproof structure forming the external covering of birds.

- *He looked up "plumages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plumages" to mean the light horny waterproof structure forming the....*

pocketable *(adjective)*

Small enough to be carried in a garment pocket.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pocketable" when it is small enough to be carried in a garment pocket.*
- *Would you call this situation "pocketable"? Explain why.*

popgun *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a toy gun that makes a popping sound.

- *They discussed "popgun" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "popgun" means with a simple example.*

---

postglacial *(adjective)*

Relating to or occurring during the time following a glacial period.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "postglacial."*
- *Would you call this situation "postglacial"? Explain why.*

---

postlude *(noun)*

A voluntary played at the end of a religious service.

- *He looked up "postlude" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postlude."*

---

postmortems *(noun)*

An examination and dissection of a dead body to determine cause of death or the changes produced by disease.

- *They discussed "postmortems" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postmortems."*

---

preeminently *(adverb)*

To a preeminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; in a preeminent manner.

- *He answered "preeminently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "preeminently" in the final chapter.*

---

primordium *(noun)*

An organ in its earliest stage of development; the foundation for subsequent development.

- *He looked up "primordium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "primordium" during the group presentation.*

---

primped *(verb)*

Dress or groom with elaborate care.

- *In everyday English, people use "primped" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "primped" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

progenies *(noun)*

The immediate descendants of a person.

- *In class, the teacher used "progenies" to mean the immediate descendants of a person.*
- *He looked up "progenies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

propanediol *(noun)*

A sweet colorless, viscous, hygroscopic liquid used as an antifreeze and in brake fluid and also as a humectant in cosmetics and personal care items although it can be absorbed through the skin with harmful effects.

- *They discussed "propanediol" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "propanediol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

proteaceae *(noun)*

Large family of Australian and South African shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and clustered mostly tetramerous flowers; constitutes the order Proteales.

- *They discussed "proteaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proteaceae."*

---

prunus tenella *(noun)*

Asiatic shrub cultivated for its rosy red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "prunus tenella" to mean asiatic shrub cultivated for its rosy red flowers.*
- *They discussed "prunus tenella" during the group presentation.*

---

pulsatilla occidentalis *(noun)*

Of western North America.

- *They discussed "pulsatilla occidentalis" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “pulsatilla occidentalis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

python reticulatus *(noun)*

Of southeast Asia and East Indies; the largest snake in the world.

- *The article explained what “python reticulatus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “python reticulatus” to mean of southeast asia and east indies; the largest....*

---

quasiparticle *(noun)*

A quantum of energy (in a crystal lattice or other system) that has position and momentum and can in some respects be regarded as a particle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quasiparticle.”*
- *They discussed “quasiparticle” during the group presentation.*

---

queening *(verb)*

Promote to a queen, as of a pawn in chess.

- *She tried to use “queening” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “queening” in real sentences.*

---

radiotelegraphy *(noun)*

The use of radio to send telegraphic messages (usually by Morse code).

- *Understanding “radiotelegraphy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “radiotelegraphy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ramose *(adjective)*

Having branches.

- *A “ramose” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “ramose”? Explain why.*

---

rantes *(verb)*

Talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner.

- *He did not know how to use “rantes” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “rantes” in real sentences.*

---

raveling *(noun)*

A bit of fiber that has become separated from woven fabric.

- *He looked up “raveling” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “raveling” during the group presentation.*

---

razes *(verb)*

Tear down so as to make flat with the ground.

- *In everyday English, people use “razes” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “razes” in real sentences.*

---

recessing *(verb)*

Close at the end of a session.

- *In everyday English, people use “recessing” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “recessing” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reclamations *(noun)*

The recovery of useful substances from waste products.

- *He looked up “reclamations” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “reclamations” to mean the recovery of useful substances from waste products.*

---

recommitting *(verb)*

Send back to a committee.

- *She tried to use “recommitting” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “recommitting” when talking about this idea.*

---

reconfirming *(verb)*

Confirm again.

- *He did not know how to use "reconfirming" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reconfirming" in real sentences.*

---

reovirus *(noun)*

Any of a group of non-arboviruses including the rotavirus causing infant enteritis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reovirus."*
- *He looked up "reovirus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reschedules *(verb)*

Assign a new time and place for an event.

- *He did not know how to use "reschedules" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reschedules" when talking about this idea.*

---

retrogrades *(verb)*

Move in a direction contrary to the usual one.

- *The glacier retrogrades.*
- *The coach explained when to use "retrogrades" and when to wait.*

---

reversionary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving a reversion (especially a legal reversion).

- *Reversionary annuity.*
- *Reversionary interest.*

---

rhizomatous begonia *(noun)*

Any of numerous begonias having prominent shaggy creeping stems or rhizomes.

- *He looked up "rhizomatous begonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhizomatous begonia."*

---

rhodochrosite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of manganese carbonate; a source of manganese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhodochrosite."*
- *He looked up "rhodochrosite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roils *(verb)*

Make turbid by stirring up the sediments of.

- *Can you use "roils" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "roils" and when to wait.*

---

rowans *(noun)*

Eurasian tree with orange-red berrylike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "rowans" to mean eurasian tree with orange-red berrylike fruits.*
- *The article explained what "rowans" means with a simple example.*

---

ruby-crowned kinglet *(noun)*

American kinglet with a notable song and in the male a red crown patch.

- *The article explained what "ruby-crowned kinglet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruby-crowned kinglet" to mean american kinglet with a notable song and in the....*

---

ruines *(verb)*

Destroy completely; damage irreparably.

- *She tried to use "ruines" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "ruines" until he saw an example.*

---

rurally *(adverb)*

In a rural manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "rurally" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "rurally" naturally.*

---

salp *(noun)*

Minute floating marine tunicate having a transparent body with an opening at each end.

- *In class, the teacher used "salp" to mean minute floating marine tunicate having a....*
- *He looked up "salp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sandflies *(noun)*

Any of various small dipterous flies; bloodsucking females can transmit sandfly fever and leishmaniasis.

- *They discussed "sandflies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sandflies" to mean any of various small dipterous flies; bloodsucking....*

---

saone *(noun)*

A river in eastern France; rises in Lorraine and flows south to become the chief tributary of the Rhone.

- *In class, the teacher used "saone" to mean a river in eastern france; rises in lorraine and....*
- *The article explained what "saone" means with a simple example.*

---

saone river *(noun)*

A river in eastern France; rises in Lorraine and flows south to become the chief tributary of the Rhone.

- *Understanding "saone river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saone river" means with a simple example.*

---

saturnia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Saturniidae: emperor moth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saturnia."*
- *Understanding "saturnia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saurians *(noun)*

Any of various reptiles of the suborder Sauria which includes lizards; in former classifications included also the crocodiles and dinosaurs.

- *In class, the teacher used "saurians" to mean any of various reptiles of the suborder sauria....*
- *Understanding "saurians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scaley *(adjective)*

Having the body covered or partially covered with thin horny plates, as some fish and reptiles.

- *A "scaley" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "scaley" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sceptres *(noun)*

The imperial authority symbolized by a scepter.

- *The article explained what "sceptres" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sceptres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scofflaws *(noun)*

One who habitually ignores the law and does not answer court summonses.

- *Understanding "scofflaws" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scofflaws" means with a simple example.*

---

scudding *(noun)*

The act of moving along swiftly (as before a gale).

- *The article explained what "scudding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scudding" to mean the act of moving along swiftly (as before a gale).*

---

scutellaria *(noun)*

An asterid dicot genus that includes the skullcaps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scutellaria."*
- *The article explained what "scutellaria" means with a simple example.*

seabeds *(noun)*

The bottom of a sea or ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seabeds."*
- *The article explained what "seabeds" means with a simple example.*

sectionalism *(noun)*

A partiality for some particular place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sectionalism."*
- *Understanding "sectionalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

semisynthetic *(adjective)*

Not of natural origin; prepared or made artificially.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semisynthetic."*
- *The speaker chose "semisynthetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sensitise *(verb)*

Make (a material) sensitive to light, often of a particular colour, by coating it with a photographic emulsion.

- *He did not know how to use "sensitise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sensitise" in real sentences.*

sentimentalized *(verb)*

Look at with sentimentality or turn into an object of sentiment.

- *These experiences have sentimentalized her.*
- *She tried to use "sentimentalized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sgraffito *(noun)*

A ceramic or mural decoration made by scratching off a surface layer to reveal the ground.

- *They discussed "sgraffito" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sgraffito" means with a simple example.*

sheeny *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a Jew.

- *He looked up "sheeny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sheeny" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a jew.*

shovelful *(noun)*

The quantity a shovel can hold.

- *In class, the teacher used "shovelful" to mean the quantity a shovel can hold.*
- *The article explained what "shovelful" means with a simple example.*

sickroom *(noun)*

A room to which a sick person is confined.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sickroom."*
- *Understanding "sickroom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

siderite *(noun)*

A meteorite consisting principally of nickel and iron.

- *They discussed "siderite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "siderite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

silverside *(noun)*

Small fishes having a silver stripe along each side; abundant along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *Understanding "silverside" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "silverside" during the group presentation.*

simplicities *(noun)*

The quality of being simple or uncompounded.

- *They discussed "simplicities" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "simplicities" means with a simple example.*

---

sinecures *(noun)*

A benefice to which no spiritual or pastoral duties are attached.

- *They discussed "sinecures" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sinecures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skeg *(noun)*

A brace that extends from the rear of the keel to support the rudderpost.

- *In class, the teacher used "skeg" to mean a brace that extends from the rear of the keel to....*
- *The article explained what "skeg" means with a simple example.*

---

skimpily *(adverb)*

In a skimpy manner.

- *A skimpily dressed woman.*
- *He answered "skimpily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

skulked *(verb)*

Avoid responsibilities and duties, e.g., by pretending to be ill.

- *He did not know how to use "skulked" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "skulked" when talking about this idea.*

---

sluggard *(noun)*

An idle slothful person.

- *They discussed "sluggard" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sluggard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solanum tuberosum *(noun)*

Annual native to South America having underground stolons bearing edible starchy tubers; widely cultivated as a garden vegetable; vines are poisonous.

- *The article explained what "solanum tuberosum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solanum tuberosum."*

---

somite *(noun)*

One of a series of similar body segments into which some animals are divided longitudinally.

- *The article explained what "somite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somite."*

---

spiting *(verb)*

Expel or eject (saliva or phlegm or sputum) from the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use "spiting" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "spiting" until he saw an example.*

---

splenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the spleen.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "splenetic."*
- *The speaker chose "splenetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spritzed *(verb)*

Cover (a location) wholly or partially by squirting a liquid onto it.

- *In everyday English, people use "spritzed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "spritzed" until he saw an example.*

---

steatite *(noun)*

A soft heavy compact variety of talc having a soapy feel; used to make hearths and tabletops and ornaments.

- *The article explained what "steatite" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steatite."*

---

steens *(noun)*

Dutch genre painter (1626-1679).

- *He looked up "steens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steens."*

---

stolidly *(adverb)*

In a stolid manner.

- *He said 'no' stolidly.*
- *She spoke "stolidly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

subpoena duces tecum *(noun)*

A writ issued by a court at the request of one of the parties to a suit; it requires a witness to bring to court or to a deposition any relevant documents under the witness's control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subpoena duces tecum."*
- *They discussed "subpoena duces tecum" during the group presentation.*

---

subsidisation *(noun)*

The act of providing a subsidy.

- *They discussed "subsidisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subsidisation."*

---

succoth *(noun)*

A major Jewish festival beginning on the eve of the 15th of Tishri and commemorating the shelter of the Israelites during their 40 years in the wilderness.

- *They discussed "succoth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "succoth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swearword *(noun)*

Profane or obscene expression usually of surprise or anger.

- *In class, the teacher used "swearword" to mean profane or obscene expression usually of surprise....*
- *Understanding "swearword" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swingeing *(adjective)*

Severe; punishingly bad.

- *Swingeing taxation.*
- *Swingeing damages awarded by the judge.*

---

synapsids *(noun)*

Extinct reptile having a single pair of lateral temporal openings in the skull.

- *In class, the teacher used "synapsids" to mean extinct reptile having a single pair of lateral....*
- *Understanding "synapsids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

syntaxes *(noun)*

The grammatical arrangement of words in sentences.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syntaxes."*
- *He looked up "syntaxes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teetotalers *(noun)*

A total abstainer.

- *Understanding "teetotalers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teetotalers."*

---

tertium quid *(noun)*

Some third thing similar to two opposites but distinct from both.

- *The article explained what "tertium quid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tertium quid" during the group presentation.*

---

thyrotropin *(noun)*

Anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the function of the thyroid gland.

- *He looked up "thyrotropin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thyrotropin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thyrotropin-releasing factor *(noun)*

Hormone released by the hypothalamus that controls the release of thyroid-stimulating hormone from the anterior pituitary.

- *In class, the teacher used "thyrotropin-releasing factor" to mean hormone released by the hypothalamus that controls....*
- *The article explained what "thyrotropin-releasing factor" means with a simple example.*

---

thyrotropin-releasing hormone *(noun)*

Hormone released by the hypothalamus that controls the release of thyroid-stimulating hormone from the anterior pituitary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thyrotropin-releasing hormone."*
- *He looked up "thyrotropin-releasing hormone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

totemism *(noun)*

Belief in the kinship of a group of people with a common totem.

- *In class, the teacher used "totemism" to mean belief in the kinship of a group of people with a....*
- *He looked up "totemism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

transportes *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *In everyday English, people use "transportes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "transportes" in real sentences.*

---

trichromatic *(adjective)*

Having or involving three colors.

- *Trichromatic vision.*
- *A trichromatic printing process.*

---

trifoliata *(noun)*

Small fast-growing spiny deciduous Chinese orange tree bearing sweetly scented flowers and decorative but inedible fruit: used as a stock in grafting and for hedges.

- *The article explained what "trifoliata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trifoliata" to mean small fast-growing spiny deciduous chinese orange....*

---

tursiops *(noun)*

A genus of Delphinidae.

- *They discussed "tursiops" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tursiops" means with a simple example.*

---

ukranians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the Ukraine.

- *In class, the teacher used "ukranians" to mean a native or inhabitant of the ukraine.*
- *He looked up "ukranians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unblessed *(adjective)*

Not provided with something desirable.

- *A hovel unblessed with electricity or running water.*
- *A "unblessed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

undergirded *(verb)*

Make secure underneath.

- *Can you use "undergirded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "undergirded" and when to wait.*

---

universalizing *(verb)*

Make universal.

- *Learners should practice how to use "universalizing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "universalizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unlaced *(adjective)*

Not under constraint in action or expression; - Curtis Bok.

- *Unlaced behavior in the neighborhood pub.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unlaced" when it is not under constraint in action or expression; -....*

---

unripened *(adjective)*

Not fully developed or mature; not ripe.

- *Students compared "unripened" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unripened."*

---

untuned *(verb)*

Cause to be out of tune.

- *In everyday English, people use "untuned" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "untuned" in real sentences.*

---

ursus maritimus *(noun)*

White bear of Arctic regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ursus maritimus."*
- *The article explained what "ursus maritimus" means with a simple example.*

---

vamoose *(verb)*

Leave suddenly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vamoose" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vamoose" and when to wait.*

---

vespas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Vespidae: various hornets and yellow jackets.

- *He looked up "vespas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vespas."*

---

viktor korchnoi *(noun)*

Russian chess master (born in 1931).

- *He looked up "viktor korchnoi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "viktor korchnoi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walkmans *(noun)*

(trademark) a pocket-sized stereo system with light weight earphones.

- *He looked up "walkmans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "walkmans" to mean (trademark) a pocket-sized stereo system with light....*

---

waltzer *(noun)*

A dancer who waltzes.

- *The article explained what "waltzer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waltzer."*

---

water chinquapin *(noun)*

Edible nutlike seeds of an American lotus having the flavor of a chinquapin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water chinquapin."*
- *Understanding "water chinquapin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

water milfoil *(noun)*

An aquatic plant of the genus Myriophyllum having feathery underwater leaves and small inconspicuous flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water milfoil."*
- *The article explained what "water milfoil" means with a simple example.*

water-milfoil family *(noun)*

A family of dicotyledonous plants of the order Myrtales.

- *He looked up "water-milfoil family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "water-milfoil family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

waterwheels *(noun)*

A wheel that rotates by direct action of water; a simple turbine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waterwheels."*
- *He looked up "waterwheels" because he had never seen it before.*

whistlestop *(verb)*

Tour the country in order to solicit votes for an election.

- *The coach explained when to use "whistlestop" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "whistlestop" in real sentences.*

wigglers *(noun)*

One who can't stay still (especially a child).

- *He looked up "wigglers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wigglers."*

wilkinsons *(noun)*

English chemist honored for his research on pollutants in car exhausts (born in 1921).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wilkinsons."*
- *He looked up "wilkinsons" because he had never seen it before.*

wilno *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Lithuania; located in southeastern Lithuania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wilno."*
- *He looked up "wilno" because he had never seen it before.*

winesap *(noun)*

Crisp apple with dark red skin.

- *The article explained what "winesap" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winesap" to mean crisp apple with dark red skin.*

wineskin *(noun)*

An animal skin (usually a goatskin) that forms a bag and is used to hold and dispense wine.

- *Understanding "wineskin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wineskin" during the group presentation.*

women's liberationist *(noun)*

A supporter of feminism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "women's liberationist."*
- *The article explained what "women's liberationist" means with a simple example.*

xci *(adjective)*

Being one more than ninety.

- *It is useful to describe something as "xci" when it is being one more than ninety.*
- *The speaker chose "xci" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

yardie *(noun)*

Member of an international gang of Jamaican criminals who sell drugs and violence.

- *A much publicized raid on a yardie stronghold had first been simulated at Riot City.*
- *Understanding "yardie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zingiber *(noun)*

Tropical Asiatic and Polynesian perennial plants: ginger.

- *In class, the teacher used "zingiber" to mean tropical asiatic and polynesian perennial plants:....*
- *They discussed "zingiber" during the group presentation.*

---

adaxial *(adjective)*

Nearest to or facing toward the axis of an organ or organism.

- *The upper side of a leaf is known as the adaxial surface.*
- *Students compared "adaxial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

adjudicative *(adjective)*

Concerned with adjudicating.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "adjudicative."*
- *Would you call this situation "adjudicative"? Explain why.*

---

adjustor *(noun)*

One who investigates insurance claims or claims for damages and recommends an effective settlement.

- *In class, the teacher used "adjustor" to mean one who investigates insurance claims or claims for....*
- *The article explained what "adjustor" means with a simple example.*

---

adulterant *(noun)*

Any substance that lessens the purity or effectiveness of a substance.

- *It is necessary to remove the adulterants before use.*
- *Understanding "adulterant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advertized *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *Learners should practice how to use "advertized" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "advertized" when talking about this idea.*

---

aery *(noun)*

The lofty nest of a bird of prey (such as a hawk or eagle).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aery."*
- *He looked up "aery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agglutinin *(noun)*

An antibody that causes agglutination of a specific antigen.

- *In class, the teacher used "agglutinin" to mean an antibody that causes agglutination of a specific....*
- *The article explained what "agglutinin" means with a simple example.*

---

agonise *(verb)*

Suffer agony or anguish.

- *The coach explained when to use "agonise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "agonise" in real sentences.*

---

algonkian *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Algonkian.

- *In class, the teacher used "algonkian" to mean the algonquian language spoken by the algonkian.*
- *They discussed "algonkian" during the group presentation.*

---

allium tuberosum *(noun)*

A plant of eastern Asia; larger than Allium schoenoprasum.

- *In class, the teacher used "allium tuberosum" to mean a plant of eastern asia; larger than allium....*
- *The article explained what "allium tuberosum" means with a simple example.*

---

allochthonous *(adjective)*

Of rocks, deposits, etc.; found in a place other than where they and their constituents were formed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allochthonous."*

- *Would you call this situation "allochthonous"? Explain why.*

---

allophone *(noun)*

(linguistics) any of various acoustically different forms of the same phoneme.

- *Understanding "allophone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "allophone" during the group presentation.*

---

alula *(noun)*

Tuft of small stiff feathers on the first digit of a bird's wing.

- *They discussed "alula" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anaesthetized *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *He did not know how to use "anaesthetized" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "anaesthetized" when talking about this idea.*

---

anastomotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or exhibiting anastomosis.

- *Students compared "anastomotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "anastomotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anastomotic vein *(noun)*

Either of two communicating veins serving the brain.

- *Understanding "anastomotic vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anastomotic vein" during the group presentation.*

---

andropogon *(noun)*

Tall annual or perennial grasses with spikelike racemes; warm regions.

- *They discussed "andropogon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andropogon."*

---

annon *(noun)*

Sweet pulpy tropical fruit with thick scaly rind and shiny black seeds.

- *He looked up "annon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annon."*

---

antemortem *(adjective)*

Preceding death.

- *Antemortem confession.*
- *Students compared "antemortem" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

antiquark *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a quark.

- *He looked up "antiquark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "antiquark" during the group presentation.*

---

apophatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the belief that God can be known to humans only in terms of what He is not (such as 'God is unknowable').

- *A "apophatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "apophatic" when it is of or relating to the belief that god can be known....*

---

appendicular *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of an appendage or appendages; especially the limbs.

- *The appendicular skeleton.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "appendicular" when it is relating to or consisting of an appendage or....*

---

appendicular artery *(noun)*

The branch of the ileocolic artery that supplies the vermiform appendix.

- *They discussed "appendicular artery" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "appendicular artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appendicular skeleton *(noun)*

The part of the skeleton that includes the pectoral girdle and the pelvic girdle and the upper and lower limbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appendicular skeleton."*
- *He looked up "appendicular skeleton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

appendicular vein *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the appendicular artery and empties into the ileocolic vein.

- *He looked up "appendicular vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appendicular vein."*

---

arguer *(noun)*

Someone who engages in debate.

- *He looked up "arguer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arguer" during the group presentation.*

---

asterion *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the junction of the lamboid suture and the occipitomastoid suture and the parietomastoid suture.

- *They discussed "asterion" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asterion."*

---

aztecan *(noun)*

The Uto-Aztecan language spoken by the Aztec.

- *He looked up "aztecan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aztecan" to mean the uto-aztecan language spoken by the aztec.*

---

babblers *(noun)*

An obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babblers."*
- *They discussed "babblers" during the group presentation.*

---

bacchic *(adjective)*

Used of riotously drunken merrymaking.

- *A "bacchic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "bacchic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bailment *(noun)*

The delivery of personal property in trust by the bailor to the bailee.

- *He looked up "bailment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bailment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barnstormers *(noun)*

An actor who travels around the country presenting plays.

- *In class, the teacher used "barnstormers" to mean an actor who travels around the country presenting....*
- *The article explained what "barnstormers" means with a simple example.*

---

baulks *(noun)*

The area on a billiard table behind the balkline.

- *In class, the teacher used "baulks" to mean the area on a billiard table behind the balkline.*
- *He looked up "baulks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bedframe *(noun)*

The framework of a bed.

- *In class, the teacher used “bedframe” to mean the framework of a bed.*
- *He looked up “bedframe” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bela ferenc blasko *(noun)*

United States film actor (born in Hungary) noted for portraying monsters (1884-1956).

- *The article explained what “bela ferenc blasko” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bela ferenc blasko” to mean united states film actor (born in hungary) noted....*

---

bioscope *(noun)*

A South African movie theater.

- *In class, the teacher used “bioscope” to mean a south african movie theater.*
- *He looked up “bioscope” because he had never seen it before.*

---

black catechu *(noun)*

Extract of the heartwood of Acacia catechu used for dyeing and tanning and preserving fishnets and sails; formerly used medicinally.

- *Understanding “black catechu” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “black catechu” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blackwoods *(noun)*

Very dark wood of any of several blackwood trees.

- *The article explained what “blackwoods” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “blackwoods” during the group presentation.*

---

bleb *(noun)*

(pathology) an elevation of the skin filled with serous fluid.

- *The article explained what “bleb” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “bleb” during the group presentation.*

---

bloats *(verb)*

Become bloated or swollen or puff up.

- *In everyday English, people use “bloats” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “bloats” until he saw an example.*

---

bodensee *(noun)*

A lake in southeastern Germany on the northern side of the Swiss Alps; forms part of the Rhine River.

- *The article explained what “bodensee” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bodensee.”*

---

bolivianos *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Bolivia; equal to 100 centavos.

- *He looked up “bolivianos” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bolivianos.”*

---

bordellos *(noun)*

A building where prostitutes are available.

- *In class, the teacher used “bordellos” to mean a building where prostitutes are available.*
- *The article explained what “bordellos” means with a simple example.*

---

bottlebrush *(noun)*

A cylindrical brush on a thin shaft that is used to clean bottles.

- *He looked up “bottlebrush” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bottlebrush.”*

---

boundlessly *(adverb)*

Without bounds.

- *Place “boundlessly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke “boundlessly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

braggy *(adjective)*

Exhibiting self-importance.

- *It is useful to describe something as "braggy" when it is exhibiting self-importance.*
- *The speaker chose "braggy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

brecciated *(verb)*

Form into breccia.

- *Brecciated rock.*
- *The coach explained when to use "brecciated" and when to wait.*

briquet *(noun)*

A block made from charcoal or coal dust and burned as fuel.

- *Understanding "briquet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "briquet" because he had never seen it before.*

bromus japonicus *(noun)*

Grass of Mediterranean and temperate Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "bromus japonicus" to mean grass of mediterranean and temperate asia.*
- *They discussed "bromus japonicus" during the group presentation.*

buckyballs *(noun)*

A spheroidal fullerene; the first known example of a fullerene.

- *In class, the teacher used "buckyballs" to mean a spheroidal fullerene; the first known example of....*
- *They discussed "buckyballs" during the group presentation.*

bumpier *(adjective)*

Causing or characterized by jolts and irregular movements.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bumpier" when it is causing or characterized by jolts and irregular....*
- *The speaker chose "bumpier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

calcining *(verb)*

Heat a substance so that it oxidizes or reduces.

- *Learners should practice how to use "calcining" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "calcining" when talking about this idea.*

calis *(noun)*

City in southwestern Colombia in a rich agricultural area.

- *Understanding "calis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "calis" because he had never seen it before.*

candling *(verb)*

Examine eggs for freshness by holding them against a light.

- *The coach explained when to use "candling" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "candling" in real sentences.*

cannoneer *(noun)*

A serviceman in the artillery.

- *They discussed "cannoneer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannoneer" to mean a serviceman in the artillery.*

carboxymethyl cellulose *(noun)*

An acid derivative of cellulose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carboxymethyl cellulose."*
- *They discussed "carboxymethyl cellulose" during the group presentation.*

carports *(noun)*

Garage for one or two cars consisting of a flat roof supported on poles.

- *Understanding "carports" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carports" means with a simple example.*

---

caspar bartholin *(noun)*

Danish physician who discovered Bartholin's gland (1585-1629).

- *The article explained what "caspar bartholin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caspar bartholin" to mean danish physician who discovered bartholin's gland....*

---

castanea pumila *(noun)*

Shrubby chestnut tree of southeastern United States having small edible nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used "castanea pumila" to mean shrubby chestnut tree of southeastern united states....*
- *He looked up "castanea pumila" because he had never seen it before.*

---

castigation *(noun)*

A severe scolding.

- *He looked up "castigation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "castigation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catechu *(noun)*

East Indian spiny tree having twice-pinnate leaves and yellow flowers followed by flat pods; source of black catechu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catechu."*
- *He looked up "catechu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

celtis *(noun)*

Large genus of trees and shrubs with berrylike fruit.

- *Understanding "celtis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "celtis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

censers *(noun)*

A container for burning incense (especially one that is swung on a chain in a religious ritual).

- *They discussed "censers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "censers" means with a simple example.*

---

chimaeras *(noun)*

A deep-sea fish with a tapering body, smooth skin, and long threadlike tail.

- *They discussed "chimaeras" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chimaeras" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinch *(noun)*

Bug of temperate regions that infests especially beds and feeds on human blood.

- *The article explained what "chinch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chinch" to mean bug of temperate regions that infests especially....*

---

chinch bug *(noun)*

Small black-and-white insect that feeds on cereal grasses.

- *They discussed "chinch bug" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chinch bug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chiropody *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the feet.

- *They discussed "chiropody" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chiropody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chitterlings *(noun)*

Small intestines of hogs prepared as food.

- *In class, the teacher used "chitterlings" to mean small intestines of hogs prepared as food.*

- *The article explained what "chitterlings" means with a simple example.*

---

chloroprene *(noun)*

Derivative of butadiene used in making neoprene by polymerization.

- *The article explained what "chloroprene" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chloroprene" during the group presentation.*

---

choler *(noun)*

A strong emotion; a feeling that is oriented toward some real or supposed grievance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "choler."*
- *The article explained what "choler" means with a simple example.*

---

chondrules *(noun)*

Small granule (of e.g. chrysolite) found in some meteoric rocks.

- *They discussed "chondrules" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chondrules."*

---

chorused *(verb)*

Utter in unison.

- *'yes,' the children chorused.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chorused" when talking about this idea.*

---

cinches *(noun)*

A form of all fours in which the players bid for the privilege of naming trumps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinches."*
- *He looked up "cinches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cirques *(noun)*

A steep-walled semicircular basin in a mountain; may contain a lake.

- *Understanding "cirques" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cirques" because he had never seen it before.*

---

claims adjustor *(noun)*

One who investigates insurance claims or claims for damages and recommends an effective settlement.

- *They discussed "claims adjustor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "claims adjustor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cleanable *(adjective)*

Capable of being cleaned.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cleanable."*
- *A "cleanable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

coccidiosis *(noun)*

(veterinary medicine) infestation with coccidia.

- *In class, the teacher used "coccidiosis" to mean (veterinary medicine) infestation with coccidia.*
- *The article explained what "coccidiosis" means with a simple example.*

---

cockspur *(noun)*

Widely grown stout Old World hay and pasture grass.

- *He looked up "cockspur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cockspur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cockspur thorn *(noun)*

Eastern United States hawthorn with long straight thorns.

- *The article explained what "cockspur thorn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cockspur thorn" to mean eastern united states hawthorn with long straight....*

---

condoled *(verb)*

Express one's sympathetic grief, on the occasion of someone's death.

- *Learners should practice how to use "condoled" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "condoled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cooley's anaemia *(noun)*

A fatal form of homozygous thalassemia (inherited from both parents) in which there is no hemoglobin; skeletal deformations; heart and spleen and liver enlarged.

- *They discussed "cooley's anaemia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cooley's anaemia" to mean a fatal form of homozygous thalassemia (inherited....*

---

copulations *(noun)*

The act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman; the man's penis is inserted into the woman's vagina and excited until orgasm and ejaculation occur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copulations."*
- *Understanding "copulations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

count nikolaus ludwig von zinzendorf *(noun)*

German theologian (1700-1760).

- *The article explained what "count nikolaus ludwig von zinzendorf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "count nikolaus ludwig von zinzendorf" to mean german theologian (1700-1760).*

---

crampon *(noun)*

A hinged pair of curved iron bars; used to raise heavy objects.

- *Understanding "crampon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crampon" during the group presentation.*

---

creamiest *(adjective)*

Of the color of cream.

- *The speaker chose "creamiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "creamiest."*

---

creches *(noun)*

A representation of Christ's nativity in the stable at Bethlehem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creches."*
- *He looked up "creches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cryed *(verb)*

Shed tears because of sadness, rage, or pain.

- *Can you use "cryed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cryed" and when to wait.*

---

cuboidal epithelial cell *(noun)*

An epithelial cell that shaped like a cube.

- *Understanding "cuboidal epithelial cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cuboidal epithelial cell" during the group presentation.*

---

curmudgeons *(noun)*

A crusty irascible cantankerous old person full of stubborn ideas.

- *Understanding "curmudgeons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curmudgeons."*

---

cutes *(noun)*

A natural protective body covering and site of the sense of touch.

- *Understanding "cutes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cutes" means with a simple example.*

---

dainties *(noun)*

Something considered choice to eat.

- *The article explained what "dainties" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dainties" to mean something considered choice to eat.*

---

dalbergia nigra *(noun)*

An important Brazilian timber tree yielding a heavy hard dark-colored wood streaked with black.

- *Understanding "dalbergia nigra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dalbergia nigra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

danseuse *(noun)*

A female ballet dancer.

- *He looked up "danseuse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "danseuse" during the group presentation.*

---

deaneries *(noun)*

The official residence of a dean.

- *Understanding "deaneries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "deaneries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

demobilizing *(verb)*

Release from military service or remove from the active list of military service.

- *He did not know how to use "demobilizing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "demobilizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deodorized *(verb)*

Eliminate the odor from.

- *In everyday English, people use "deodorized" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "deodorized" until he saw an example.*

---

detesting *(verb)*

Dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards.

- *Can you use "detesting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "detesting" when talking about this idea.*

---

dexterously *(adverb)*

With dexterity; in a dexterous manner.

- *He answered "dexterously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "dexterously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

dicotyledonous *(adjective)*

(of a flowering plant) having two cotyledons in the seed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dicotyledonous."*
- *Students compared "dicotyledonous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

disinfects *(verb)*

Destroy microorganisms or pathogens by cleansing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disinfects" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "disinfects" until he saw an example.*

---

dismembers *(verb)*

Separate the limbs from the body.

- *He did not know how to use "dismembers" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "dismembers" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

doubleheaders *(noun)*

Two games instead of one (especially in baseball when the same two teams play two games on the same day).

- *They discussed "doubleheaders" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "doubleheaders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

douglases *(noun)*

United States politician who proposed that individual territories be allowed to decide whether they would have slavery; he engaged in a famous series of debates with Abraham Lincoln (1813-1861).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "douglases."*
- *The article explained what "douglases" means with a simple example.*

dreg *(noun)*

A small amount of residue.

- *He looked up "dreg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dreg."*

dsls *(noun)*

A generic name for digital lines that are provided by telephone companies to their local subscribers and that carry data at high speeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "dsls" to mean a generic name for digital lines that are provided....*
- *They discussed "dsls" during the group presentation.*

dummied *(verb)*

Make a dummy of.

- *In everyday English, people use "dummied" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dummied" in real sentences.*

dysuria *(noun)*

Painful or difficult urination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dysuria."*
- *They discussed "dysuria" during the group presentation.*

echinococcosis *(noun)*

Infestation with larval echinococci (tapeworms).

- *Understanding "echinococcosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "echinococcosis" because he had never seen it before.*

echolalia *(noun)*

An infant's repetition of sounds uttered by others.

- *In class, the teacher used "echolalia" to mean an infant's repetition of sounds uttered by others.*
- *Understanding "echolalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ecms *(noun)*

Electronic warfare undertaken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

- *He looked up "ecms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ecms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

efficaciously *(adverb)*

In an effective manner.

- *She spoke "efficaciously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "efficaciously" in the final chapter.*

electrocutes *(verb)*

Kill by electrocution, as in the electric chair.

- *She tried to use "electrocutes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "electrocutes" when talking about this idea.*

elvises *(noun)*

Street name for lysergic acid diethylamide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elvises."*
- *He looked up "elvises" because he had never seen it before.*

embargos *(noun)*

A government order imposing a trade barrier.

- *Understanding "embargos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "embargos" means with a simple example.*

---

embryologists *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in embryology.

- *They discussed "embryologists" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "embryologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enosis *(noun)*

The union of Greece and Cyprus (which is the goal of a group of Greek Cypriots).

- *The article explained what "enosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enosis."*

---

epilog *(noun)*

A short passage added at the end of a literary work.

- *The epilogue told what eventually happened to the main characters.*
- *He looked up "epilog" because he had never seen it before.*

---

equinoctial *(noun)*

The great circle on the celestial sphere midway between the celestial poles.

- *In class, the teacher used "equinoctial" to mean the great circle on the celestial sphere midway....*
- *He looked up "equinoctial" because he had never seen it before.*

---

equinoctial circle *(noun)*

The great circle on the celestial sphere midway between the celestial poles.

- *He looked up "equinoctial circle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equinoctial circle."*

---

equinoctial line *(noun)*

The great circle on the celestial sphere midway between the celestial poles.

- *In class, the teacher used "equinoctial line" to mean the great circle on the celestial sphere midway....*
- *They discussed "equinoctial line" during the group presentation.*

---

equinoctial point *(noun)*

(astronomy) either of the two celestial points at which the celestial equator intersects the ecliptic.

- *He looked up "equinoctial point" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equinoctial point."*

---

equinoctial storm *(noun)*

A violent rainstorm near the time of an equinox.

- *The article explained what "equinoctial storm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equinoctial storm" to mean a violent rainstorm near the time of an equinox.*

---

equinoctial year *(noun)*

The time for the earth to make one revolution around the sun, measured between two vernal equinoxes.

- *The article explained what "equinoctial year" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equinoctial year."*

---

equivocated *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *She tried to use "equivocated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "equivocated" when talking about this idea.*

---

errorless *(adjective)*

Free from error.

- *An errorless baseball game.*

- *The speaker chose "errorless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ethmoidal artery *(noun)*

A branch of the ophthalmic artery supplying structures in and around the nasal capsule.

- *Understanding "ethmoidal artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethmoidal artery."*

---

ethmoidal vein *(noun)*

Veins that drain the ethmoidal sinuses and empty into the superior ophthalmic vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethmoidal vein."*
- *The article explained what "ethmoidal vein" means with a simple example.*

---

eugenia jambos *(noun)*

Tropical tree of the East Indies cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *He looked up "eugenia jambos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eugenia jambos" to mean tropical tree of the east indies cultivated for its....*

---

family myrtaceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs yielding a fragrant oil.

- *The article explained what "family myrtaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family myrtaceae" to mean trees and shrubs yielding a fragrant oil.*

---

fasciola *(noun)*

A genus of Fasciolidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "fasciola" to mean a genus of fasciolidae.*
- *The article explained what "fasciola" means with a simple example.*

---

fays *(noun)*

A small being, human in form, playful and having magical powers.

- *The article explained what "fays" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fays" during the group presentation.*

---

federalisation *(noun)*

The state of being under federal control.

- *In class, the teacher used "federalisation" to mean the state of being under federal control.*
- *He looked up "federalisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

federating *(verb)*

Enter into a league for a common purpose.

- *He did not know how to use "federating" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "federating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

felis silvestris *(noun)*

Bushy-tailed wildcat of Europe that resembles the domestic cat and is regarded as the ancestor of the domestic cat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felis silvestris."*
- *He looked up "felis silvestris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

felucca *(noun)*

A fast narrow sailing ship of the Mediterranean.

- *The article explained what "felucca" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "felucca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fightings *(noun)*

The act of fighting; any contest or struggle.

- *The article explained what "fightings" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fightings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fletc *(noun)*

A center in the Department of that trains law enforcement professionals for more than seventy federal agencies.

- *He looked up "fletc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fletc" during the group presentation.*

---

flosses *(noun)*

A soft loosely twisted thread used in embroidery.

- *They discussed "flosses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flosses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

folium *(noun)*

A thin layer or stratum of (especially metamorphic) rock.

- *He looked up "folium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "folium" to mean a thin layer or stratum of (especially metamorphic)....*

---

fontanel *(noun)*

Any membranous gap between the bones of the cranium in an infant or fetus.

- *The article explained what "fontanel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fontanel" during the group presentation.*

---

foreshock *(noun)*

A tremor preceding an earthquake.

- *He looked up "foreshock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "foreshock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gadding *(verb)*

Wander aimlessly in search of pleasure.

- *The coach explained when to use "gadding" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "gadding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gaudier *(adjective)*

(used especially of clothes) marked by conspicuous display.

- *A "gaudier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "gaudier"? Explain why.*

---

genus andropogon *(noun)*

Tall annual or perennial grasses with spikelike racemes; warm regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus andropogon."*
- *The article explained what "genus andropogon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus argentinosaurus *(noun)*

Enormous dinosaur of the middle Cretaceous found in Argentina.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus argentinosaurus" to mean enormous dinosaur of the middle cretaceous found in....*
- *Understanding "genus argentinosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus celtis *(noun)*

Large genus of trees and shrubs with berrylike fruit.

- *He looked up "genus celtis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus celtis" to mean large genus of trees and shrubs with berrylike fruit.*

---

genus fasciola *(noun)*

A genus of Fasciolidae.

- *Understanding "genus fasciola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus fasciola" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gulo *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *The article explained what "genus gulo" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gulo."*

---

genus heuchera *(noun)*

Genus of North American herbs with basal cordate or orbicular leaves and small panicled flowers.

- *They discussed "genus heuchera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus heuchera" means with a simple example.*

---

genus littorina *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Littorinidae: periwinkles.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus littorina" to mean type genus of the family littorinidae: periwinkles.*
- *Understanding "genus littorina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus macropus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Macropodidae: typical kangaroos and wallabies.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus macropus" to mean type genus of the family macropodidae: typical....*
- *He looked up "genus macropus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus natrix *(noun)*

Water snakes; a cosmopolitan genus.

- *He looked up "genus natrix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus natrix."*

---

genus odocoileus *(noun)*

North American deer.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus odocoileus" to mean north american deer.*
- *The article explained what "genus odocoileus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus polypodium *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Polypodiaceae and having rounded naked sori.

- *He looked up "genus polypodium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus polypodium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tulipa *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial bulbous herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus tulipa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus tulipa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus virgilia *(noun)*

Genus of South African trees having pinnate leaves and rose-purple flowers followed by leathery pods.

- *They discussed "genus virgilia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus virgilia" to mean genus of south african trees having pinnate leaves....*

---

geographics *(noun)*

Study of the earth's surface; includes people's responses to topography and climate and soil and vegetation.

- *In class, the teacher used "geographics" to mean study of the earth's surface; includes people's....*
- *The article explained what "geographics" means with a simple example.*

---

gibbets *(noun)*

Alternative terms for gallows.

- *He looked up "gibbets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gibbets" during the group presentation.*

---

glasswork *(noun)*

An article of tableware made of glass.

- *They discussed "glasswork" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glasswork."*

gooseneck loosestrife *(noun)*

A variety of the loosestrife herb.

- *They discussed "gooseneck loosestrife" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gooseneck loosestrife."*

granter *(noun)*

A person who grants or gives something.

- *They discussed "granter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "granter" means with a simple example.*

gristly *(adjective)*

Difficult to chew.

- *Would you call this situation "gristly"? Explain why.*
- *A "gristly" approach may work better in this case.*

grouts *(noun)*

A thin mortar that can be poured and used to fill cracks in masonry or brickwork.

- *He looked up "grouts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "grouts" during the group presentation.*

grumpiest *(adjective)*

Annoyed and irritable.

- *Would you call this situation "grumpiest"? Explain why.*
- *A "grumpiest" approach may work better in this case.*

guesstimates *(noun)*

An estimate that combines reasoning with guessing.

- *Understanding "guesstimates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guesstimates" to mean an estimate that combines reasoning with guessing.*

gulo *(noun)*

A genus of Mustelidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gulo."*
- *They discussed "gulo" during the group presentation.*

hempen *(adjective)*

Having or resembling fibers especially fibers used in making cordage such as those of jute.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hempen."*
- *The speaker chose "hempen" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

herman wouk *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1915).

- *They discussed "herman wouk" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "herman wouk" because he had never seen it before.*

heterogeneities *(noun)*

The quality of being diverse and not comparable in kind.

- *Understanding "heterogeneities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heterogeneities" because he had never seen it before.*

heuchera *(noun)*

Genus of North American herbs with basal cordate or orbicular leaves and small panicled flowers.

- *The article explained what "heuchera" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heuchera."*

hinny *(noun)*

Hybrid offspring of a male horse and a female donkey or ass; usually sterile.

- *A hinny has a gentler disposition than a mule.*
- *He looked up "hinny" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hoffmans *(noun)*

Versatile United States film actor (born in 1937).

- *He looked up "hoffmans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoffmans."*

---

homebodies *(noun)*

A person who seldom goes anywhere; one not given to wandering or travel.

- *They discussed "homebodies" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "homebodies" means with a simple example.*

---

horridly *(adverb)*

In a hideous manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "horridly" naturally.*
- *Using "horridly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

housemother *(noun)*

A woman employed as a chaperon in a residence for young people.

- *The article explained what "housemother" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "housemother" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hulked *(verb)*

Appear very large or occupy a commanding position.

- *Can you use "hulked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "hulked" when talking about this idea.*

---

humectants *(noun)*

Any substance that is added to another substance to keep it moist.

- *He looked up "humectants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "humectants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hurter *(adjective)*

Suffering from physical injury especially that suffered in battle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hurter" when it is suffering from physical injury especially that....*
- *The speaker chose "hurter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hymens *(noun)*

A fold of tissue that partly covers the entrance to the vagina of a virgin.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymens" to mean a fold of tissue that partly covers the entrance to....*
- *Understanding "hymens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imos *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with international maritime activities.

- *Understanding "imos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imos" to mean the united nations agency concerned with....*

---

importune *(verb)*

Beg persistently and urgently.

- *I importune you to help them.*
- *He did not know how to use "importune" until he saw an example.*

---

importunity *(noun)*

Insistent solicitation and entreaty.

- *His importunity left me no alternative but to agree.*

- *In class, the teacher used "importunity" to mean insistent solicitation and entreaty.*

---

initialised *(verb)*

Divide (a disk) into marked sectors so that it may store data.

- *In everyday English, people use "initialised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "initialised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

inscrutability *(noun)*

The quality of being impossible to investigate.

- *The inscrutability of the future.*
- *Understanding "inscrutability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insincerely *(adverb)*

Without sincerity.

- *She congratulated him somewhat insincerely.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "insincerely" naturally.*

---

intensifiers *(noun)*

A modifier that has little meaning except to intensify the meaning it modifies.

- *The article explained what "intensifiers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intensifiers" to mean a modifier that has little meaning except to....*

---

interlingua *(noun)*

An artificial language proposed for use as an auxiliary international language; based on words common to English and the Romance languages.

- *He looked up "interlingua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "interlingua" during the group presentation.*

---

interphalangeal joint *(noun)*

Any of the joints between the phalanges of the fingers or toes.

- *The article explained what "interphalangeal joint" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "interphalangeal joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inveighed *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *He did not know how to use "inveighed" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "inveighed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

iontophoresis *(noun)*

Therapy that uses a local electric current to introduce the ions of a medicine into the tissues.

- *Understanding "iontophoresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iontophoresis" to mean therapy that uses a local electric current to....*

---

japanes *(verb)*

Coat with a lacquer, as done in Japan.

- *Learners should practice how to use "japanes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "japanes" until he saw an example.*

---

jellyroll *(noun)*

Thin sheet of sponge cake spread with jelly and then rolled up to make a cylindrical cake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jellyroll."*
- *He looked up "jellyroll" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jitneys *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *In class, the teacher used "jitneys" to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*
- *The article explained what "jitneys" means with a simple example.*

---

kalif *(noun)*

The civil and religious leader of a Muslim state considered to be a representative of Allah on earth.

- *The article explained what "kalif" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kalif" to mean the civil and religious leader of a muslim state....*

---

keelboat *(noun)*

River boat with a shallow draught and a keel but no sails; used to carry freight; moved by rowing or punting or towing.

- *They discussed "keelboat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keelboat."*

---

kidnaping *(verb)*

Take away to an undisclosed location against their will and usually in order to extract a ransom.

- *Can you use "kidnaping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "kidnaping" until he saw an example.*

---

kilovolt-ampere *(noun)*

A unit of electrical power equal to 1000 volt-amperes.

- *The article explained what "kilovolt-ampere" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kilovolt-ampere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kingdom plantae *(noun)*

(botany) the taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom plantae" to mean (botany) the taxonomic kingdom comprising all....*
- *They discussed "kingdom plantae" during the group presentation.*

---

kinsfolk *(noun)*

People descended from a common ancestor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinsfolk."*
- *He looked up "kinsfolk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

klieg light *(noun)*

Carbon arc lamp that emits an intense light used in producing films.

- *In class, the teacher used "klieg light" to mean carbon arc lamp that emits an intense light used in....*
- *He looked up "klieg light" because he had never seen it before.*

---

knapsacks *(noun)*

A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.

- *They discussed "knapsacks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knapsacks."*

---

kongos *(noun)*

The Bantu language spoken by the Kongo living in the tropical forests of Zaire and Congo and Angola.

- *The article explained what "kongos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kongos."*

---

kowtowed *(verb)*

Try to gain favor by cringing or flattering.

- *She tried to use "kowtowed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "kowtowed" and when to wait.*

---

ku-chiku *(noun)*

Large bamboo having thick-walled culms; native of China and perhaps Japan; widely grown elsewhere.

- *The article explained what "ku-chiku" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ku-chiku" to mean large bamboo having thick-walled culms; native of....*

---

labetalol hydrochloride *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade names Trandate and Normodyne) that blocks alpha and beta-adrenergic receptors of the sympathetic nervous system (leading to a decrease in blood pressure).

- *He looked up "labetalol hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labetalol hydrochloride."*

---

laptev sea *(noun)*

Part of the Arctic Ocean to the north of Siberia (between the Taimyr Peninsula and the New Siberian Islands) that is icebound most of the year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laptev sea."*
- *The article explained what "laptev sea" means with a simple example.*

---

larcenous *(noun)*

Having a disposition to steal.

- *In class, the teacher used "larcenous" to mean having a disposition to steal.*
- *He looked up "larcenous" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lathyrus sylvestris *(noun)*

European perennial with mottled flowers of purple and pink; sometimes cultivated for fodder or as green manure.

- *In class, the teacher used "lathyrus sylvestris" to mean european perennial with mottled flowers of purple....*
- *He looked up "lathyrus sylvestris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laurus nobilis *(noun)*

Small Mediterranean evergreen tree with small blackish berries and glossy aromatic leaves used for flavoring in cooking; also used by ancient Greeks to crown victors.

- *In class, the teacher used "laurus nobilis" to mean small mediterranean evergreen tree with small....*
- *He looked up "laurus nobilis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leks *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Albania.

- *They discussed "leks" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

levirate *(noun)*

The biblical institution whereby a man must marry the widow of his childless brother in order to maintain the brother's line.

- *Understanding "levirate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "levirate" to mean the biblical institution whereby a man must marry....*

---

limbers *(noun)*

A channel or gutter on either side of a ship's keelson; carries bilge water into the pump well.

- *In class, the teacher used "limbers" to mean a channel or gutter on either side of a ship's....*
- *Understanding "limbers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

listenings *(noun)*

The act of hearing attentively.

- *Understanding "listenings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "listenings" means with a simple example.*

---

littorina *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Littorinidae: periwinkles.

- *He looked up "littorina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "littorina" to mean type genus of the family littorinidae: periwinkles.*

---

localising *(verb)*

Concentrate on a particular place or spot.

- *He did not know how to use "localising" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "localising" and when to wait.*

---

loch linnhe *(noun)*

An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the western coast of Scotland.

- *In class, the teacher used "loch linnhe" to mean an inlet of the atlantic ocean on the western coast....*
- *He looked up "loch linnhe" because he had never seen it before.*

loggias *(noun)*

A roofed arcade or gallery with open sides stretching along the front or side of a building; often at an upper level.

- *He looked up "loggias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loggias" to mean a roofed arcade or gallery with open sides....*

louis untermeyer *(noun)*

United States writer (1885-1977).

- *In class, the teacher used "louis untermeyer" to mean united states writer (1885-1977).*
- *He looked up "louis untermeyer" because he had never seen it before.*

lowballing *(verb)*

Make a deliberately low estimate.

- *He did not know how to use "lowballing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "lowballing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

macleods *(noun)*

Scottish physiologist who directed the research by F. G. Banting and C. H. Best that led to the discovery of insulin (1876-1935).

- *In class, the teacher used "macleods" to mean scottish physiologist who directed the research by....*
- *Understanding "macleods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

macropus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Macropodidae: typical kangaroos and wallabies.

- *He looked up "macropus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "macropus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malignity *(noun)*

Quality of being disposed to evil; intense ill will.

- *Understanding "malignity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "malignity" because he had never seen it before.*

manduca sexta *(noun)*

Large green white-striped hawkmoth larva that feeds on tobacco and related plants; similar to tomato hornworm.

- *Understanding "manduca sexta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manduca sexta" to mean large green white-striped hawkmoth larva that feeds....*

manful *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a man.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "manful."*
- *Students compared "manful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

manicurists *(noun)*

A beautician who cleans and trims and polishes the fingernails.

- *Understanding "manicurists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "manicurists" during the group presentation.*

martyrdoms *(noun)*

Any experience that causes intense suffering.

- *Understanding "martyrdoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "martyrdoms."*

max ferdinand perutz *(noun)*

English biochemist (born in Austria); studied the molecular structure of blood (1914-2002).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "max ferdinand perutz."*
- *Understanding "max ferdinand perutz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

max perutz *(noun)*

English biochemist (born in Austria); studied the molecular structure of blood (1914-2002).

- *Understanding "max perutz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "max perutz" to mean english biochemist (born in austria); studied the....*

---

mbits *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 kilobits or 10^6 (1,000,000) bits.

- *The article explained what "mbits" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mbits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mentha longifolia *(noun)*

A coarse Old World wild water mint having long leaves and spikelike clusters of flowers; naturalized in the eastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mentha longifolia."*
- *They discussed "mentha longifolia" during the group presentation.*

---

mentha rotundifolia *(noun)*

Mint with apple-scented stems of southern and western Europe; naturalized in United States.

- *The article explained what "mentha rotundifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mentha rotundifolia" during the group presentation.*

---

mercerized *(adjective)*

Of cotton thread that has been treated with sodium hydroxide to shrink it and increase its luster and affinity for dye.

- *Mercerized cotton.*
- *Students compared "mercerized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

meristems *(noun)*

Undifferentiated tissue from which new cells are formed, as at the tip of a stem or root.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meristems."*
- *He looked up "meristems" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mesmerizes *(verb)*

Attract strongly, as if with a magnet.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mesmerizes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mesmerizes" and when to wait.*

---

meths *(noun)*

An amphetamine derivative (trade name Methedrine) used in the form of a crystalline hydrochloride; used as a stimulant to the nervous system and as an appetite suppressant.

- *They discussed "meths" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "meths" means with a simple example.*

---

metonymic *(adjective)*

Using the name of one thing for that of another with which it is closely associated.

- *To say 'he spent the evening reading Shakespeare' is metonymic because it substitutes the author himself for the author's works.*
- *The speaker chose "metonymic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

michigander *(noun)*

A native or resident of Michigan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "michigander."*
- *The article explained what "michigander" means with a simple example.*

---

misapplying *(verb)*

Apply to a wrong thing or person; apply badly or incorrectly.

- *You are misapplying the name of this religious group.*
- *In everyday English, people use "misapplying" when talking about this idea.*

---

misidentify *(verb)*

Identify incorrectly.

- *Can you use "misidentify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *He did not know how to use "misidentify" until he saw an example.*

---

mockeries *(noun)*

A composition that imitates or misrepresents somebody's style, usually in a humorous way.

- *Understanding "mockeries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mockeries" during the group presentation.*

---

modernities *(noun)*

The quality of being current or of the present.

- *They discussed "modernities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "modernities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

morosely *(adverb)*

In a morose manner.

- *He fell morosely on the bed.*
- *She spoke "morosely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

mortarboard *(noun)*

An academic cap with a flat square with a tassel on top.

- *They discussed "mortarboard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mortarboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mossy saxifrage *(noun)*

Tufted or mat-forming perennial of mountains of Europe; cultivated for its white flowers.

- *The article explained what "mossy saxifrage" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mossy saxifrage."*

---

murmuration *(noun)*

A low continuous indistinct sound; often accompanied by movement of the lips without the production of articulate speech.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murmuration."*
- *They discussed "murmuration" during the group presentation.*

---

myalgic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to myalgia.

- *Students compared "myalgic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "myalgic" when it is of or relating to myalgia.*

---

myotonia *(noun)*

Abnormally long muscular contractions; slow relaxation of a muscle after a contraction.

- *He looked up "myotonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myotonia."*

---

myrtaceae *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs yielding a fragrant oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myrtaceae."*
- *He looked up "myrtaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myxoma *(noun)*

A benign tumor of connective tissue containing jellylike material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myxoma."*
- *The article explained what "myxoma" means with a simple example.*

---

myxoma virus *(noun)*

A poxvirus closely related to smallpox virus; causes benign gelatinous tumors in humans.

- *Understanding "myxoma virus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "myxoma virus" means with a simple example.*

---

nanogram *(noun)*

One billionth (1/1,000,000,000) gram.

- *They discussed "nanogram" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nanogram" because he had never seen it before.*

---

napes *(noun)*

The back side of the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "napes."*
- *He looked up "napes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nationalizations *(noun)*

The action of forming or becoming a nation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nationalizations."*
- *He looked up "nationalizations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

natrix *(noun)*

Water snakes; a cosmopolitan genus.

- *Understanding "natrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "natrix" during the group presentation.*

---

nematoda *(noun)*

Unsegmented worms: roundworms; threadworms; eelworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nematoda."*
- *Understanding "nematoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nevado de colima *(noun)*

An active volcano in southwestern Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nevado de colima."*
- *Understanding "nevado de colima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

newswoman *(noun)*

A female newsperson.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newswoman."*
- *Understanding "newswoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nigella hispanica *(noun)*

Nigella of Spain and southern France.

- *He looked up "nigella hispanica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nigella hispanica."*

---

noels *(noun)*

Period extending from Dec. 24 to Jan. 6.

- *They discussed "noels" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "noels" means with a simple example.*

---

nohow *(adverb)*

In no manner; in no way.

- *We could nohow make out his handwriting.*
- *Using "nohow" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

nonsignificant *(adjective)*

Attributable to chance.

- *Students compared "nonsignificant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonsignificant."*

---

north dakotan *(noun)*

A native or resident of North Dakota.

- *They discussed "north dakotan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "north dakotan" means with a simple example.*

---

nucleating *(verb)*

Form into a nucleus.

- *The coach explained when to use "nucleating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "nucleating" until he saw an example.*

---

nucleoprotein *(noun)*

Any of several substances found in the nuclei of all living cells; consists of a protein bound to a nucleic acid.

- *They discussed "nucleoprotein" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nucleoprotein" means with a simple example.*

---

nullifier *(noun)*

An official who can invalidate or nullify.

- *He looked up "nullifier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nullifier."*

---

nyiragongo *(noun)*

An active volcano in eastern Congo.

- *They discussed "nyiragongo" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nyiragongo" means with a simple example.*

---

oddments *(noun)*

A motley assortment of things.

- *He looked up "oddments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oddments" to mean a motley assortment of things.*

---

odocoileus *(noun)*

North American deer.

- *He looked up "odocoileus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odocoileus."*

---

ogress *(noun)*

(folklore) a female ogre.

- *They discussed "ogress" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ogress."*

---

oogenesis *(noun)*

Development of ova.

- *In class, the teacher used "oogenesis" to mean development of ova.*
- *He looked up "oogenesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orchestrators *(noun)*

An arranger who writes for orchestras.

- *They discussed "orchestrators" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "orchestrators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orthoclase *(noun)*

A white or colored monoclinic feldspar.

- *Understanding "orthoclase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthoclase."*

---

osteophytes *(noun)*

Small abnormal bony outgrowth.

- *They discussed "osteophytes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "osteophytes" to mean small abnormal bony outgrowth.*

outworn *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outworn" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "outworn" until he saw an example.*

overabundant *(adjective)*

Excessively abundant.

- *A "overabundant" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overabundant."*

overproducing *(verb)*

Produce in excess; produce more than needed or wanted.

- *He did not know how to use "overproducing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overproducing" when talking about this idea.*

palls *(verb)*

Cause surfeit through excess though initially pleasing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "palls" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "palls" carefully so everyone would understand.*

papilledema *(noun)*

Swelling of the optic disc (where the optic nerve enters the eyeball); usually associated with an increase in intraocular pressure.

- *He looked up "papilledema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "papilledema."*

participial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or consisting of participles.

- *Participial inflections.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "participial" when it is of or relating to or consisting of participles.*

penurious *(adjective)*

Excessively unwilling to spend.

- *Lived in a most penurious manner–denying himself every indulgence.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "penurious" when it is excessively unwilling to spend.*

peptidases *(noun)*

Any enzyme that catalyzes the splitting of proteins into smaller peptide fractions and amino acids by a process known as proteolysis.

- *In class, the teacher used "peptidases" to mean any enzyme that catalyzes the splitting of proteins....*
- *The article explained what "peptidases" means with a simple example.*

periodicities *(noun)*

The quality of recurring at regular intervals.

- *The article explained what "periodicities" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periodicities" to mean the quality of recurring at regular intervals.*

perutz *(noun)*

English biochemist (born in Austria); studied the molecular structure of blood (1914-2002).

- *He looked up "perutz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perutz" to mean english biochemist (born in austria); studied the....*

phalangists *(noun)*

A Spanish member of General Franco's political party.

- *In class, the teacher used "phalangists" to mean a spanish member of general franco's political party.*
- *He looked up "phalangists" because he had never seen it before.*

philosophising *(verb)*

Reason philosophically.

- *She tried to use "philosophising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "philosophising" in real sentences.*

---

phylum chordata *(noun)*

Comprises true vertebrates and animals having a notochord.

- *They discussed "phylum chordata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "phylum chordata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piasters *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit in Egypt and Lebanon and Sudan and Syria.

- *They discussed "piasters" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "piasters" means with a simple example.*

---

pietas *(noun)*

A representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the dead body of Jesus.

- *He looked up "pietas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pietas" during the group presentation.*

---

pinked *(verb)*

Sound like a car engine that is firing too early.

- *The car pinked when the ignition was too far retarded.*
- *He did not know how to use "pinked" until he saw an example.*

---

pinsk *(noun)*

A city of southwestern Belarus.

- *The article explained what "pinsk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinsk" to mean a city of southwestern belarus.*

---

pinworms *(noun)*

Small threadlike worm infesting human intestines and rectum especially in children.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinworms."*
- *He looked up "pinworms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plainsman *(noun)*

An inhabitant of a plains region (especially the Great Plains of North America).

- *The article explained what "plainsman" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "plainsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plantae *(noun)*

(botany) the taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct plants.

- *The article explained what "plantae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plantae" to mean (botany) the taxonomic kingdom comprising all....*

---

pneumococcus *(noun)*

Bacterium causing pneumonia in mice and humans.

- *He looked up "pneumococcus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pneumococcus."*

---

podocarpus amara *(noun)*

A large fast-growing monoecious tropical evergreen tree having large glossy lanceolate leaves; of rain forests of Sumatra and Philippines to northern Queensland.

- *Understanding "podocarpus amara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "podocarpus amara" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poker heuchera *(noun)*

Plant with leathery heart-shaped leaf blades clustered at base of long stalks with greenish-white flowers clustered along the upper part; western North America.

- *He looked up "poker heuchera" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "poker heuchera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polyphosphates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of polyphosphoric acid.

- *The article explained what "polyphosphates" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyphosphates" to mean a salt or ester of polyphosphoric acid.*

---

polypodium *(noun)*

A genus of ferns belonging to the family Polypodiaceae and having rounded naked sori.

- *Understanding "polypodium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polypodium."*

---

poorness *(noun)*

The quality of being meager; -George Eliot.

- *The relative poorness of New England farmland.*
- *She was unrecognizable because of the poorness of the photography.*

---

poppets *(noun)*

A mushroom-shaped valve that rises perpendicularly from its seat; commonly used in internal-combustion engines.

- *They discussed "poppets" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poppets."*

---

portos *(noun)*

Port city in northwest Portugal; noted for port wine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portos."*
- *They discussed "portos" during the group presentation.*

---

postganglionic *(adjective)*

Beyond or distal to a ganglion (referring especially to the unmyelinated fibers that originate from cells in autonomic ganglia).

- *A "postganglionic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "postganglionic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

precess *(verb)*

Move in a gyrating fashion.

- *The poles of the Earth precess at a right angle to the force that is applied.*
- *Can you use "precess" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

preclusion *(noun)*

The act of preventing something by anticipating and disposing of it effectively.

- *In class, the teacher used "preclusion" to mean the act of preventing something by anticipating and....*
- *He looked up "preclusion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preferments *(noun)*

The act of making accusations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preferments."*
- *He looked up "preferments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preoccupies *(verb)*

Engage or engross the interest or attention of beforehand or occupy urgently or obsessively.

- *His work preoccupies him.*
- *The matter preoccupies her completely–she cannot think of anything else.*

---

pressmen *(noun)*

A journalist employed to provide news stories for newspapers or broadcast media.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pressmen."*
- *The article explained what "pressmen" means with a simple example.*

---

prevaricating *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *He did not know how to use "prevaricating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "prevaricating" and when to wait.*

---

prigs *(noun)*

A person regarded as arrogant and annoying.

- *The article explained what "prigs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prigs" to mean a person regarded as arrogant and annoying.*

---

profaning *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *The coach explained when to use "profaning" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "profaning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

professedly *(adverb)*

With pretense or intention to deceive.

- *Is only professedly poor.*
- *Susan Smith was professedly guilty of the murders.*

---

prosthetist *(noun)*

An expert in prosthetics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prosthetist."*
- *He looked up "prosthetist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

protactinium *(noun)*

A short-lived radioactive metallic element formed from uranium and disintegrating into actinium and then into lead.

- *The article explained what "protactinium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protactinium" to mean a short-lived radioactive metallic element formed....*

---

prunus cerasus *(noun)*

Rather small Eurasian tree producing red to black acid edible fruit.

- *They discussed "prunus cerasus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prunus cerasus" means with a simple example.*

---

prunus dulcis amara *(noun)*

Almond trees having white blossoms and poisonous nuts yielding an oil used for flavoring and for medicinal purposes.

- *They discussed "prunus dulcis amara" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prunus dulcis amara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quantal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a quantum or capable of existing in only one of two states.

- *Would you call this situation "quantal"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "quantal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

raciest *(adjective)*

Marked by richness and fullness of flavor.

- *The speaker chose "raciest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "raciest."*

---

radioimmunoassay *(noun)*

Immunoassay of a substance that has been radioactively labeled.

- *They discussed "radioimmunoassay" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radioimmunoassay" to mean immunoassay of a substance that has been....*

---

radiometers *(noun)*

Meter to detect and measure radiant energy (electromagnetic or acoustic).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiometers."*
- *He looked up "radiometers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rapine *(noun)*

The act of despoiling a country in warfare.

- *The article explained what "rapine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rapine" to mean the act of despoiling a country in warfare.*

---

rationalisations *(noun)*

The cognitive process of making something seem consistent with or based on reason.

- *He looked up "rationalisations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rationalisations" to mean the cognitive process of making something seem....*

---

reeler *(noun)*

Someone who walks unsteadily as if about to fall.

- *The article explained what "reeler" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reeler" to mean someone who walks unsteadily as if about to fall.*

---

rescissions *(noun)*

(law) the act of rescinding; the cancellation of a contract and the return of the parties to the positions they would have had if the contract had not been made.

- *They discussed "rescissions" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rescissions" means with a simple example.*

---

reship *(verb)*

Place on a ship again or transfer to another ship.

- *Reship the cargo.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reship" when talking about this idea.*

---

reverberatory furnace *(noun)*

A furnace in which the material that is being treated is heated indirectly by flames that are directed at the roof and walls of the furnace.

- *Understanding "reverberatory furnace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "reverberatory furnace" during the group presentation.*

---

riced *(verb)*

Sieve so that it becomes the consistency of rice.

- *In everyday English, people use "riced" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "riced" in real sentences.*

---

rickettsial *(adjective)*

Relating to or caused by rickettsias.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rickettsial."*
- *Students compared "rickettsial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rickettsial disease *(noun)*

Infectious disease caused by ticks or mites or body lice infected with rickettsial bacteria.

- *They discussed "rickettsial disease" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rickettsial disease."*

---

roland de lassus *(noun)*

Belgian composer (1532-1594).

- *In class, the teacher used "roland de lassus" to mean belgian composer (1532-1594).*
- *He looked up "roland de lassus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rooters *(noun)*

An enthusiastic devotee of sports.

- *Understanding "rooters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rooters" during the group presentation.*

ruths *(noun)*

A feeling of sympathy and sorrow for the misfortunes of others.

- *Understanding "ruths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruths."*

sachems *(noun)*

A political leader (especially of Tammany Hall).

- *Understanding "sachems" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sachems" to mean a political leader (especially of tammany hall).*

sannyasi *(noun)*

A Hindu religious mendicant.

- *In class, the teacher used "sannyasi" to mean a hindu religious mendicant.*
- *Understanding "sannyasi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

saponified *(adjective)*

Converted into soap.

- *Saponified oils.*
- *Would you call this situation "saponified"? Explain why.*

scalawag *(noun)*

A white Southerner who supported Reconstruction policies after the American Civil War (usually for self-interest).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scalawag."*
- *He looked up "scalawag" because he had never seen it before.*

scandalizing *(verb)*

Strike with disgust or revulsion.

- *He did not know how to use "scandalizing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scandalizing" and when to wait.*

schnitzels *(noun)*

Deep-fried breaded veal cutlets.

- *The article explained what "schnitzels" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "schnitzels" during the group presentation.*

schnoz *(noun)*

Informal terms for the nose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schnoz."*
- *Understanding "schnoz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scratchpad *(noun)*

(computer science) a high-speed internal memory used for temporary storage of preliminary information.

- *The article explained what "scratchpad" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scratchpad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seedpods *(noun)*

A several-seeded dehiscent fruit as e.g. of a leguminous plant.

- *The article explained what "seedpods" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "seedpods" during the group presentation.*

sendings *(noun)*

The act of causing something to go (especially messages).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sendings."*
- *They discussed "sendings" during the group presentation.*

sequestrated *(verb)*

Keep away from others.

- *The coach explained when to use "sequestrated" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "sequestrated" until he saw an example.*

---

sherlocks *(noun)*

Someone who can be employed as a detective to collect information.

- *Understanding "sherlocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sherlocks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shiksa *(noun)*

A derogatory term used by Jews to refer to non-Jewish women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shiksa."*
- *He looked up "shiksa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shouters *(noun)*

Someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.

- *They discussed "shouters" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shouters" to mean someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.*

---

shrewder *(adjective)*

Marked by practical hardheaded intelligence.

- *Students compared "shrewder" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shrewder."*

---

sillies *(noun)*

A word used for misbehaving children.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sillies."*
- *The article explained what "sillies" means with a simple example.*

---

skulks *(verb)*

Avoid responsibilities and duties, e.g., by pretending to be ill.

- *The lonely man skulks down the main street all day.*
- *In everyday English, people use "skulks" when talking about this idea.*

---

skydives *(verb)*

Jump from an airplane and perform various maneuvers before opening one's parachute.

- *Learners should practice how to use "skydives" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "skydives" and when to wait.*

---

slaloms *(noun)*

A downhill race over a winding course defined by upright poles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slaloms."*
- *He looked up "slaloms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sleekness *(noun)*

The quality of being well-groomed and neatly tailored.

- *The sleekness of his appearance reminded me of his financial successes.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sleekness."*

---

snoek *(noun)*

A large marine food fish common on the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, and southern Africa.

- *He looked up "snoek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "snoek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snorers *(noun)*

Someone who snores while sleeping.

- *In class, the teacher used "snorers" to mean someone who snores while sleeping.*

- *Understanding “snorers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

socle *(noun)*

A plain plinth that supports a wall.

- *In class, the teacher used “socle” to mean a plain plinth that supports a wall.*
- *The article explained what “socle” means with a simple example.*

---

sodium carboxymethyl cellulose *(noun)*

A gummy substance that is a sodium salt of carboxymethyl cellulose; used as a thickening or emulsifying agent.

- *In class, the teacher used “sodium carboxymethyl cellulose” to mean a gummy substance that is a sodium salt of....*
- *They discussed “sodium carboxymethyl cellulose” during the group presentation.*

---

solemnization *(noun)*

The public performance of a sacrament or solemn ceremony with all appropriate ritual.

- *He looked up “solemnization” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “solemnization.”*

---

solvability *(noun)*

The property (of a problem or difficulty) that makes it possible to solve.

- *Understanding “solvability” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “solvability” during the group presentation.*

---

soubrette *(noun)*

A minor female role as a pert flirtatious lady’s maid in a comedy.

- *They discussed “soubrette” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soubrette.”*

---

south dakotan *(noun)*

A native or resident of South Dakota.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “south dakotan.”*
- *He looked up “south dakotan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

specula *(noun)*

A mirror (especially one made of polished metal) for use in an optical instrument.

- *They discussed “specula” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “specula.”*

---

spirea *(noun)*

A Japanese shrub that resembles members of the genus Spiraea; widely cultivated in many varieties for its dense panicles of flowers in many colors; often forced by florists for Easter blooming.

- *Understanding “spirea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “spirea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

spume *(verb)*

Make froth or foam and become bubbly.

- *She tried to use “spume” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “spume” and when to wait.*

---

stets *(verb)*

Printing: cancel, as of a correction or deletion.

- *He did not know how to use “stets” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “stets” in real sentences.*

---

straitlaced *(adjective)*

Exaggeratedly proper.

- *My straitlaced Aunt Anna doesn’t approve of my miniskirts.*
- *Students compared “straitlaced” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

strengthener *(noun)*

A device designed to provide additional strength.

- *The cardboard backing was just a strengthener.*
- *The article explained what "strengthener" means with a simple example.*

---

studing *(verb)*

Scatter or intersperse like dots or studs.

- *The coach explained when to use "studing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "studing" until he saw an example.*

---

subaqueous *(adjective)*

Growing or remaining under water.

- *Viewing subaqueous fauna from a glass-bottomed boat.*
- *The speaker chose "subaqueous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

subleasing *(verb)*

Lease or rent all or part of (a leased or rented property) to another person.

- *Can you use "subleasing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "subleasing" until he saw an example.*

---

substitutable *(adjective)*

Capable of being exchanged for another or for something else that is equivalent.

- *The speaker chose "substitutable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "substitutable" when it is capable of being exchanged for another or for....*

---

subversions *(noun)*

The act of subverting; as overthrowing or destroying a legally constituted government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subversions."*
- *They discussed "subversions" during the group presentation.*

---

suffragans *(noun)*

An assistant or subordinate bishop of a diocese.

- *He looked up "suffragans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suffragans" to mean an assistant or subordinate bishop of a diocese.*

---

sultanates *(noun)*

Country or territory ruled by a sultan.

- *In class, the teacher used "sultanates" to mean country or territory ruled by a sultan.*
- *He looked up "sultanates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

summum bonum *(noun)*

The supreme good in which all moral values are included or from which they are derived.

- *They discussed "summum bonum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "summum bonum" to mean the supreme good in which all moral values are....*

---

superfluity *(noun)*

Extreme excess.

- *He looked up "superfluity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superfluity."*

---

suprematism *(noun)*

A geometric abstractionist movement originated by Kazimir Malevich in Russia that influenced constructivism.

- *He looked up "suprematism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suprematism."*

---

sus scrofa *(noun)*

Old World wild swine having a narrow body and prominent tusks from which most domestic swine come; introduced in United States.

- *The article explained what “sus scrofa” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sus scrofa.”*

---

sweepingly *(adverb)*

In a sweeping manner.

- *He sweepingly condemned the entire population of the country for the war crimes.*
- *Using “sweepingly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sylphs *(noun)*

An elemental being believed to inhabit the air.

- *The article explained what “sylphs” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sylphs” during the group presentation.*

---

tallboys *(noun)*

A tall chest of drawers divided into two sections and supported on four legs.

- *He looked up “tallboys” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tallboys” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tamest *(adjective)*

Brought from wildness into a domesticated state.

- *She was one of the tamest and most abject creatures imaginable with no will or power to act but as directed.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “tamest” when it is brought from wildness into a domesticated state.*

---

taskmasters *(noun)*

Someone who imposes hard or continuous work.

- *Understanding “taskmasters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “taskmasters” during the group presentation.*

---

terza rima *(noun)*

A verse form with a rhyme scheme: aba bcb cdc, etc.

- *They discussed “terza rima” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “terza rima” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetany *(noun)*

Clinical neurological syndrome characterized by muscular twitching and cramps and (when severe) seizures; associated with calcium deficiency (hypoparathyroidism) or vitamin D deficiency or alkalosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tetany.”*
- *Understanding “tetany” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thermogravimetric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to thermal hydrometry.

- *It is useful to describe something as “thermogravimetric” when it is of or relating to thermal hydrometry.*
- *The speaker chose “thermogravimetric” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

thinked *(verb)*

Focus one’s attention on a certain state.

- *He did not know how to use “thinked” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “thinked” in real sentences.*

---

tippler *(noun)*

Someone who drinks liquor repeatedly in small quantities.

- *In class, the teacher used “tippler” to mean someone who drinks liquor repeatedly in small....*
- *They discussed “tippler” during the group presentation.*

---

titanosaurs *(noun)*

Amphibious quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur with a long thin neck and whiplike tail; of the Cretaceous mostly in the southern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “titanosaurs.”*
- *He looked up “titanosaurs” because he had never seen it before.*

titrating *(verb)*

Measure by (the volume or concentration of solutions) by titration.

- *The coach explained when to use "titrating" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "titrating" in real sentences.*

toga virilis *(noun)*

(ancient Rome) a toga worn by a youth as a symbol of manhood and citizenship.

- *They discussed "toga virilis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toga virilis."*

totted *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "totted" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "totted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

trappists *(noun)*

Member of an order of monks noted for austerity and a vow of silence.

- *In class, the teacher used "trappists" to mean member of an order of monks noted for austerity and....*
- *He looked up "trappists" because he had never seen it before.*

treeing *(verb)*

Chase an animal up a tree.

- *Learners should practice how to use "treeing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "treeing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

trenched *(verb)*

Set, plant, or bury in a trench.

- *He trenched his military camp.*
- *Letters trenched into the stone.*

tricentennial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or completing a period of 300 years.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tricentennial" when it is of or relating to or completing a period of 300 years.*
- *Students compared "tricentennial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

triceps brachii *(noun)*

The skeletal muscle having three origins that extends the forearm when it contracts.

- *He looked up "triceps brachii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "triceps brachii" during the group presentation.*

triumvir *(noun)*

One of a group of three sharing public administration or civil authority especially in ancient Rome.

- *He looked up "triumvir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triumvir."*

truculence *(noun)*

Obstreperous and defiant aggressiveness.

- *Understanding "truculence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "truculence" during the group presentation.*

trues *(verb)*

Make level, square, balanced, or concentric.

- *He did not know how to use "trues" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "trues" in real sentences.*

tulipa *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial bulbous herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tulipa."*
- *He looked up "tulipa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twangs *(noun)*

A sharp vibrating sound (as of a plucked string).

- *In class, the teacher used "twangs" to mean a sharp vibrating sound (as of a plucked string).*
- *Understanding "twangs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twines *(verb)*

Make by twisting together or intertwining.

- *Learners should practice how to use "twines" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "twines" when talking about this idea.*

---

typha latifolia *(noun)*

Tall marsh plant with cylindrical seed heads that explode when mature shedding large quantities of down; its long flat leaves are used for making mats and chair seats; of North America, Europe, Asia and North Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typha latifolia."*
- *Understanding "typha latifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

underslung *(adjective)*

Having a lower part projecting beyond the upper.

- *The speaker chose "underslung" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "underslung" approach may work better in this case.*

---

underworlds *(noun)*

(religion) the world of the dead; -Theognis.

- *The article explained what "underworlds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "underworlds" to mean (religion) the world of the dead; -theognis.*

---

unhurriedly *(adverb)*

Without haste.

- *She proceeded unhurriedly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unhurriedly" in the final chapter.*

---

unlawfulness *(noun)*

The quality of failing to conform to law.

- *They discussed "unlawfulness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unlawfulness."*

---

unpasteurised *(adjective)*

Not having undergone pasteurization.

- *Students compared "unpasteurised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unpasteurised."*

---

unruliness *(noun)*

The trait of being prone to disobedience and lack of discipline.

- *Understanding "unruliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "unruliness" during the group presentation.*

---

unsuppressed *(adjective)*

Given vent to.

- *Unsuppressed rage.*
- *Unsuppressed feelings.*

---

untermeyer *(noun)*

United States writer (1885-1977).

- *In class, the teacher used "untermeyer" to mean united states writer (1885-1977).*

- *The article explained what "untermeyer" means with a simple example.*

---

vaudevillians *(noun)*

A performer who works in vaudeville.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaudevillians."*
- *They discussed "vaudevillians" during the group presentation.*

---

vena metatarsus *(noun)*

Dorsal and plantar branches of veins serving the metatarsal region of the foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vena metatarsus."*
- *He looked up "vena metatarsus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

videodisc *(noun)*

A digital recording (as of a movie) on an optical disk that can be played on a computer or a television set.

- *In class, the teacher used "videodisc" to mean a digital recording (as of a movie) on an optical....*
- *The article explained what "videodisc" means with a simple example.*

---

vireos *(noun)*

Any of various small insectivorous American birds chiefly olive-grey in color.

- *He looked up "vireos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vireos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

virgilia *(noun)*

Genus of South African trees having pinnate leaves and rose-purple flowers followed by leathery pods.

- *The article explained what "virgilia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "virgilia" during the group presentation.*

---

viscometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring viscosity.

- *The article explained what "viscometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viscometer" to mean a measuring instrument for measuring viscosity.*

---

volatilized *(adjective)*

Converted into a gas or vapor.

- *The speaker chose "volatilized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "volatilized" when it is converted into a gas or vapor.*

---

walky-talky *(noun)*

Small portable radio link (receiver and transmitter).

- *In class, the teacher used "walky-talky" to mean small portable radio link (receiver and transmitter).*
- *The article explained what "walky-talky" means with a simple example.*

---

wanly *(adverb)*

In a weak or pale or languid manner.

- *She was smiling wanly.*
- *Using "wanly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

warwicks *(noun)*

English statesman; during the War of the Roses he fought first for the house of York and secured the throne for Edward IV and then changed sides to fight for the house of Lancaster and secured the throne for Henry VI (1428-1471).

- *They discussed "warwicks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "warwicks" means with a simple example.*

---

washbasins *(noun)*

A bathroom sink that is permanently installed and connected to a water supply and drainpipe; where you can wash your hands and face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washbasins."*
- *He looked up "washbasins" because he had never seen it before.*

washhouse *(noun)*

A building or outbuilding where laundry is done.

- *They discussed "washhouse" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "washhouse" to mean a building or outbuilding where laundry is done.*

wernicke's aphasia *(noun)*

Aphasia characterized by fluent but meaningless speech and severe impairment of the ability understand spoken or written words.

- *They discussed "wernicke's aphasia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wernicke's aphasia."*

wernicke's encephalopathy *(noun)*

Inflammatory degenerative disease of the brain caused by thiamine deficiency that is usually associated with alcoholism.

- *The article explained what "wernicke's encephalopathy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wernicke's encephalopathy" during the group presentation.*

westernisation *(noun)*

Assimilation of Western culture; the social process of becoming familiar with or converting to the customs and practices of Western civilization.

- *They discussed "westernisation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "westernisation" means with a simple example.*

white-rayed mule's ears *(noun)*

Herb with basal leaves and leafy hairy stems bearing solitary flower heads with white or pale cream-colored rays; northwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white-rayed mule's ears."*
- *He looked up "white-rayed mule's ears" because he had never seen it before.*

wholesomely *(adverb)*

In a wholesome manner.

- *The papers we found shed some valuable light on this question, wholesomely contradicting all lies.*
- *She spoke "wholesomely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

wies *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; mountainous in the west and north with the Great Plains in the east.

- *Understanding "wies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wies" to mean a state in the western united states; mountainous....*

wises *(noun)*

A way of doing or being.

- *The article explained what "wises" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wises" during the group presentation.*

wittiness *(noun)*

A message whose ingenuity or verbal skill or incongruity has the power to evoke laughter.

- *In class, the teacher used "wittiness" to mean a message whose ingenuity or verbal skill or....*
- *He looked up "wittiness" because he had never seen it before.*

wizardly *(adjective)*

Possessing or using or characteristic of or appropriate to supernatural powers; ; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Wizardly powers.*
- *Students compared "wizardly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

wouk *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1915).

- *He looked up "wouk" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wouk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wranglings *(noun)*

An instance of intense argument (as in bargaining).

- *He looked up "wranglings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wranglings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wys *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; mountainous in the west and north with the Great Plains in the east.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wys."*
- *He looked up "wys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abalones *(noun)*

Any of various large edible marine gastropods of the genus Haliotis having an ear-shaped shell with pearly interior.

- *The article explained what "abalones" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abalones."*

---

abbesses *(noun)*

The superior of a group of nuns.

- *In class, the teacher used "abbesses" to mean the superior of a group of nuns.*
- *Understanding "abbesses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

absorbents *(noun)*

A material having capacity or tendency to absorb another substance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absorbents."*
- *He looked up "absorbents" because he had never seen it before.*

---

absorptions *(noun)*

The mental state of being preoccupied by something.

- *He looked up "absorptions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "absorptions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

achaea *(noun)*

A region of ancient Greece on the north coast of the Peloponnese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achaea."*
- *He looked up "achaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

achmad sukarno *(noun)*

Indonesian statesman who obtained the independence of Indonesia from the Netherlands in 1949 and served as president until ousted by Suharto in a coup d'etat (1901-1970).

- *They discussed "achmad sukarno" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achmad sukarno."*

---

aeneas silvius *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1458 to 1464 who is remembered for his unsuccessful attempt to lead a crusade against the Turks (1405-1464).

- *Understanding "aeneas silvius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aeneas silvius."*

---

agamas *(noun)*

Small terrestrial lizard of warm regions of the Old World.

- *In class, the teacher used "agamas" to mean small terrestrial lizard of warm regions of the old....*
- *They discussed "agamas" during the group presentation.*

---

agaricus arvensis *(noun)*

Coarse edible mushroom with a hollow stem and a broad white cap.

- *Understanding "agaricus arvensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "agaricus arvensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

airspaces *(noun)*

The atmosphere above a nation that is deemed to be under its jurisdiction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airspaces."*

- *He looked up "airspaces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

al-muhajiroun *(noun)*

A hard-line extremist Islamic group in Great Britain who support bin Laden and other terrorist groups.

- *Understanding "al-muhajiroun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "al-muhajiroun" to mean a hard-line extremist islamic group in great....*

---

albright's disease *(noun)*

Fibrous dysplasia of bone affecting multiple bones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albright's disease."*
- *He looked up "albright's disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alveolus *(noun)*

A bony socket in the alveolar ridge that holds a tooth.

- *They discussed "alveolus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alveolus" means with a simple example.*

---

amandine aurore lucie dupin *(noun)*

French writer known for works concerning women's rights and independence (1804-1876).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amandine aurore lucie dupin."*
- *He looked up "amandine aurore lucie dupin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amnestic aphasia *(noun)*

Inability to name objects or to recognize written or spoken names of objects.

- *The article explained what "amnestic aphasia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amnestic aphasia" to mean inability to name objects or to recognize written....*

---

amoxil *(noun)*

An antibiotic; a semisynthetic oral penicillin (trade names Amoxil and Larotid and Polymox and Trimox and Augmentin) used to treat bacterial infections.

- *Understanding "amoxil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amoxil" to mean an antibiotic; a semisynthetic oral penicillin....*

---

anabaptism *(noun)*

A Protestant movement in the 16th century that believed in the primacy of the Bible, baptised only believers, not infants, and believed in complete separation of church and state.

- *In class, the teacher used "anabaptism" to mean a protestant movement in the 16th century that....*
- *The article explained what "anabaptism" means with a simple example.*

---

anthurium *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American plants cultivated for their showy foliage and flowers.

- *They discussed "anthurium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthurium."*

---

anticlinal *(adjective)*

Sloping downward away from a common crest.

- *A "anticlinal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "anticlinal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

apelike *(adjective)*

Being or given to servile imitation.

- *A "apelike" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "apelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aphthous ulcer *(noun)*

A blister on the mucous membranes of the lips or mouth or gastrointestinal tract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aphthous ulcer."*
- *The article explained what "aphthous ulcer" means with a simple example.*

---

aplysia punctata *(noun)*

Naked marine gastropod having a soft body with reduced internal shell and two pairs of ear-like tentacles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aplysia punctata."*
- *Understanding "aplysia punctata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

Finance & Economics

arbitrage *(noun)*

The practice of buying something in one market and simultaneously selling it in another to profit from the difference in price.

- *The trader made millions through currency arbitrage between the two exchanges.*
- *As information spreads faster, opportunities for arbitrage disappear more quickly.*

---

austerity *(noun)*

Difficult economic conditions created by government measures that cut public spending; also, plainness and simplicity of lifestyle.

- *The government's austerity program led to deep cuts in health and education budgets.*
- *Years of austerity provoked mass protests across the country.*

---

fiduciary *(adjective / noun)*

Involving the legal duty to act in the best interests of another person, especially in managing their money; a person who holds such a duty.

- *Financial advisers have a fiduciary duty to put their clients' interests first.*
- *As a trustee, she acts as a fiduciary for the charity's assets.*

---

quantitative easing *(noun)*

A policy in which a central bank buys government bonds or other assets to increase the money supply and encourage lending.

- *The central bank used quantitative easing during the financial crisis.*
- *Critics worry that quantitative easing can fuel asset bubbles.*

---

hedge *(verb / noun)*

To protect against financial loss by making a balancing investment; also, such a protective strategy.

- *Airlines hedge against rising fuel prices by buying futures contracts.*
- *Gold is sometimes used as a hedge against inflation.*

---

liquidity trap *(noun)*

A situation in which low interest rates fail to stimulate borrowing and spending because people prefer to hold cash.

- *Economists debated whether the country was stuck in a liquidity trap.*
- *In a liquidity trap, conventional monetary policy loses effectiveness.*

---

securitization *(noun)*

The process of packaging loans or other assets into securities that can be sold to investors.

- *The securitization of mortgages played a role in the 2008 crisis.*
- *Banks earn fees through securitization of consumer debt.*

---

volatility *(noun)*

The tendency of prices or markets to change rapidly and unpredictably.

- *Stock-market volatility worried investors last week.*
- *Currency volatility makes international trade more risky.*

---

amortization *(noun)*

The gradual repayment of a debt over time, or the spreading of an asset's cost over its useful life.

- *The loan amortization schedule shows monthly payments for thirty years.*
- *Companies use amortization for intangible assets such as patents.*

---

solvent *(adjective)*

Able to pay all debts; financially sound.

- *Auditors confirmed that the company remains solvent.*
- *Many small firms struggled to stay solvent during the pandemic.*

---

yield *(noun / verb)*

The income return on an investment; also, to produce or provide.

- *Bond yields rose after the interest-rate announcement.*
- *The farm yields a large harvest each autumn.*

---

collateral *(noun)*

Property or assets pledged as security for a loan.

- *The bank required the house as collateral for the business loan.*
- *Without collateral, the interest rate would be much higher.*

---

oligopoly *(noun)*

A market dominated by a small number of large sellers.

- *The soft-drink industry is often described as an oligopoly.*
- *In an oligopoly, firms carefully watch one another's prices.*

---

apotropaic *(adjective)*

Having the power to prevent evil or bad luck.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apotropaic" when it is having the power to prevent evil or bad luck.*
- *The speaker chose "apotropaic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

arafura sea *(noun)*

A part of the western Pacific Ocean to the north of Australia and to the south of New Guinea and the eastern islands of Indonesia.

- *The article explained what "arafura sea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "arafura sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aralia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Aralia; often aromatic plants having compound leaves and small umbellate flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "aralia" to mean any of various plants of the genus aralia; often....*
- *They discussed "aralia" during the group presentation.*

---

archdukes *(noun)*

A sovereign prince of the former ruling house of Austria.

- *In class, the teacher used "archdukes" to mean a sovereign prince of the former ruling house of....*
- *The article explained what "archdukes" means with a simple example.*

---

arthrodesis *(noun)*

The surgical fixation of a joint which is intended to result in bone fusion.

- *He looked up "arthrodesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arthrodesis" to mean the surgical fixation of a joint which is intended....*

---

artsy-craftsy *(adjective)*

Pretentiously artistic; cloyingly charming.

- *Students compared "artsy-craftsy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "artsy-craftsy" when it is pretentiously artistic; cloyingly charming.*

---

autobiographer *(noun)*

Someone who writes their own biography.

- *In class, the teacher used "autobiographer" to mean someone who writes their own biography.*
- *Understanding "autobiographer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avalokitesvara *(noun)*

A male Bodhisattva; widely associated with various gods and people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avalokitesvara."*
- *Understanding "avalokitesvara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baldies *(noun)*

A person whose head is bald.

- *He looked up "baldies" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "baldies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bannisters *(noun)*

A railing at the side of a staircase or balcony to prevent people from falling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bannisters."*
- *Understanding "bannisters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barde *(verb)*

Put a caparison on.

- *Learners should practice how to use "barde" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "barde" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

barters *(noun)*

An equal exchange.

- *They discussed "barters" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "barters" means with a simple example.*

---

barths *(noun)*

United States novelist (born in 1930).

- *Understanding "barths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "barths" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basser *(adjective)*

Having or denoting a low vocal or instrumental range.

- *Students compared "basser" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "basser."*

---

battle of langside *(noun)*

(1568) Catholic forces supporting Mary Queen of Scots were routed by Protestants.

- *In class, the teacher used "battle of langside" to mean (1568) catholic forces supporting mary queen of....*
- *He looked up "battle of langside" because he had never seen it before.*

---

battlefronts *(noun)*

The line along which opposing armies face each other.

- *Understanding "battlefronts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "battlefronts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bearding *(verb)*

Go along the rim, like a beard around the chin.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bearding" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "bearding" until he saw an example.*

---

bellicosity *(noun)*

A natural disposition to fight.

- *They discussed "bellicosity" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bellicosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beta-adrenoceptor *(noun)*

Receptors postulated to exist on nerve cell membranes of the sympathetic nervous system in order to explain the specificity of certain agents that affect only some sympathetic activities (such as vasodilation and increased heart beat).

- *The article explained what "beta-adrenoceptor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "beta-adrenoceptor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

biohazards *(noun)*

Any bacterium or virus or toxin that could be used in biological warfare.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biohazards."*
- *He looked up "biohazards" because he had never seen it before.*

bivouacs *(noun)*

A site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.

- *Understanding "bivouacs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bivouacs" to mean a site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.*

blebs *(noun)*

(pathology) an elevation of the skin filled with serous fluid.

- *He looked up "blebs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blebs."*

boliviano *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Bolivia; equal to 100 centavos.

- *The article explained what "boliviano" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "boliviano" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boutonnieres *(noun)*

A flower that is worn in a buttonhole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boutonnieres."*
- *They discussed "boutonnieres" during the group presentation.*

bpms *(noun)*

The pace of music measured by the number of beats occurring in 60 seconds.

- *Understanding "bpms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bpms" because he had never seen it before.*

brail *(noun)*

A small net used to draw fish into a boat.

- *In class, the teacher used "brail" to mean a small net used to draw fish into a boat.*
- *He looked up "brail" because he had never seen it before.*

bristols *(noun)*

An industrial city and port in southwestern England near the mouth of the River Avon.

- *In class, the teacher used "bristols" to mean an industrial city and port in southwestern england....*
- *He looked up "bristols" because he had never seen it before.*

brocaded *(adjective)*

Embellished with a raised pattern created by pressure or embroidery.

- *Brocaded silk.*
- *Students compared "brocaded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bullys *(noun)*

A cruel and brutal fellow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullys."*
- *The article explained what "bullys" means with a simple example.*

bushwhack *(verb)*

Live in the bush as a fugitive or as a guerilla.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bushwhack" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "bushwhack" carefully so everyone would understand.*

calorimeters *(noun)*

A measuring instrument that determines quantities of heat.

- *In class, the teacher used "calorimeters" to mean a measuring instrument that determines quantities....*
- *Understanding "calorimeters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

campanas *(noun)*

The shape of a bell.

- *Understanding “campanas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “campanas.”*

---

capstans *(noun)*

A windlass rotated in a horizontal plane around a vertical axis; used on ships for weighing anchor or raising heavy sails.

- *The article explained what “capstans” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “capstans” to mean a windlass rotated in a horizontal plane around a....*

---

cardamon *(noun)*

Rhizomatous herb of India having aromatic seeds used as seasoning.

- *The article explained what “cardamon” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cardamon.”*

---

cardroom *(noun)*

A room for gambling on card games.

- *The article explained what “cardroom” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cardroom” during the group presentation.*

---

carissa macrocarpa *(noun)*

Very large closely branched South African shrub having forked bright green spines and shiny leaves.

- *They discussed “carissa macrocarpa” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carissa macrocarpa” to mean very large closely branched south african shrub....*

---

castanea dentata *(noun)*

Large tree found from Maine to Alabama.

- *They discussed “castanea dentata” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “castanea dentata” because he had never seen it before.*

---

caudally *(adverb)*

Toward the posterior end of the body.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “caudally” naturally.*
- *Using “caudally” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

celibates *(noun)*

An unmarried person who has taken a religious vow of chastity.

- *He looked up “celibates” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “celibates.”*

---

cheesemonger *(noun)*

Someone who sells cheese.

- *The article explained what “cheesemonger” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cheesemonger” to mean someone who sells cheese.*

---

chevaux-de-frise *(noun)*

Defensive structure consisting of a movable obstacle composed of barbed wire or spikes attached to a wooden frame; used to obstruct cavalry.

- *In class, the teacher used “chevaux-de-frise” to mean defensive structure consisting of a movable....*
- *The article explained what “chevaux-de-frise” means with a simple example.*

---

chiasmus *(noun)*

Inversion in the second of two parallel phrases.

- *The article explained what “chiasmus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chiasmus” to mean inversion in the second of two parallel phrases.*

---

chinaware *(noun)*

Dishware made of high quality porcelain.

- *He looked up “chinaware” because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "chinaware" during the group presentation.*

---

chiroptera *(noun)*

An old order dating to early Eocene: bats: suborder Megachiroptera (fruit bats); suborder Microchiroptera (insectivorous bats).

- *They discussed "chiroptera" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chiroptera" to mean an old order dating to early eocene: bats: suborder....*

---

chirruping *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds.

- *In everyday English, people use "chirruping" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "chirruping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chrysomelidae *(noun)*

Leaf beetles.

- *They discussed "chrysomelidae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chrysomelidae" means with a simple example.*

---

cigarillo *(noun)*

Small cigar or cigarette wrapped in tobacco instead of paper.

- *Understanding "cigarillo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cigarillo" to mean small cigar or cigarette wrapped in tobacco instead....*

---

cinnamomum *(noun)*

Asiatic and Australian aromatic trees and shrubs.

- *Understanding "cinnamomum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinnamomum."*

---

cirsium *(noun)*

Plume thistles.

- *Understanding "cirsium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cirsium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clon *(noun)*

A group of genetically identical cells or organisms derived from a single cell or individual by some kind of asexual reproduction.

- *Understanding "clon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "clon" means with a simple example.*

---

closeouts *(noun)*

A sale intended to dispose of all remaining stock.

- *The article explained what "closeouts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "closeouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cloyingly *(adverb)*

In an overly sweet manner.

- *She spoke "cloyingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "cloyingly" naturally.*

---

coattail *(noun)*

The loose back flap of a coat that hangs below the waist.

- *The article explained what "coattail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coattail" to mean the loose back flap of a coat that hangs below the....*

---

cockscomb *(noun)*

A cap worn by court jesters; adorned with a strip of red.

- *In class, the teacher used "cockscomb" to mean a cap worn by court jesters; adorned with a strip....*
- *They discussed "cockscomb" during the group presentation.*

---

coconspirator *(noun)*

A member of a conspiracy.

- *He looked up "coconspirator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coconspirator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coheres *(verb)*

Cause to form a united, orderly, and aesthetically consistent whole.

- *Can you use "coheres" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "coheres" and when to wait.*

---

common cockscomb *(noun)*

Garden annual with featherlike spikes of red or yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "common cockscomb" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common cockscomb" to mean garden annual with featherlike spikes of red or....*

---

common snowberry *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of western North America having spikes of pink flowers followed by round white berries.

- *He looked up "common snowberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "common snowberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

condylar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a condyle.

- *Would you call this situation "condylar"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "condylar" when it is of or relating to or resembling a condyle.*

---

condylar process *(noun)*

The condyle of the ramus of the mandible that articulates with the skull.

- *The article explained what "condylar process" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "condylar process" to mean the condyle of the ramus of the mandible that....*

---

consecrations *(noun)*

A solemn commitment of your life or your time to some cherished purpose (to a service or a goal).

- *They discussed "consecrations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "consecrations" to mean a solemn commitment of your life or your time to....*

---

contemporaneity *(noun)*

The quality of being current or of the present.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contemporaneity."*
- *He looked up "contemporaneity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coria *(noun)*

The deep vascular inner layer of the skin.

- *He looked up "coria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "coria" during the group presentation.*

---

cowry *(noun)*

Any of numerous tropical marine gastropods of the genus Cypraea having highly polished usually brightly marked shells.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowry" to mean any of numerous tropical marine gastropods of the....*
- *The article explained what "cowry" means with a simple example.*

---

creedal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a creed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "creedal" when it is of or relating to a creed.*
- *Would you call this situation "creedal"? Explain why.*

---

creeping snowberry *(noun)*

Slow-growing procumbent evergreen shrublet of northern North America and Japan having white flowers and numerous white fleshy rough and hairy seeds.

- *Understanding "creeping snowberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creeping snowberry" to mean slow-growing procumbent evergreen shrublet of....*

---

crossbills *(noun)*

Finch with a bill whose tips cross when closed.

- *Understanding "crossbills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "crossbills" means with a simple example.*

---

cryptograms *(noun)*

A piece of writing in code or cipher.

- *They discussed "cryptograms" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cryptograms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cuboidal *(adjective)*

Shaped like a cube.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cuboidal."*
- *Students compared "cuboidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cuboidal cell *(noun)*

An epithelial cell that shaped like a cube.

- *They discussed "cuboidal cell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cuboidal cell" to mean an epithelial cell that shaped like a cube.*

---

cuckoldry *(noun)*

The practice of making cuckolds; sexual conquests of married women.

- *He looked up "cuckoldry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cuckoldry" during the group presentation.*

---

curette *(noun)*

A surgical instrument shaped like a scoop to remove tissue from a bodily cavity.

- *Understanding "curette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "curette" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cwts *(noun)*

A British unit of weight equivalent to 112 pounds.

- *They discussed "cwts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cwts."*

---

cyanocobalamin *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is used to treat pernicious anemia.

- *Understanding "cyanocobalamin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cyanocobalamin" during the group presentation.*

---

dalmatia pyrethrum *(noun)*

White-flowered pyrethrum of Balkan area whose pinnate leaves are white and silky-hairy below; source of an insecticide; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *The article explained what "dalmatia pyrethrum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dalmatia pyrethrum" to mean white-flowered pyrethrum of balkan area whose....*

---

darknesses *(noun)*

An unilluminated area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darknesses."*
- *He looked up "darknesses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decembers *(noun)*

The last (12th) month of the year.

- *Understanding "decembers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "decembers" means with a simple example.*

decentralising *(adjective)*

Tending away from a central point.

- *Would you call this situation "decentralising"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "decentralising" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

defensives *(noun)*

An attitude of defensiveness (especially in the phrase 'on the defensive').

- *In class, the teacher used "defensives" to mean an attitude of defensiveness (especially in the....*
- *They discussed "defensives" during the group presentation.*

denseness *(noun)*

The quality of being mentally slow and limited.

- *Understanding "denseness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "denseness" means with a simple example.*

deontic logic *(noun)*

The modal logic of obligation and permissibility.

- *He looked up "deontic logic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deontic logic."*

deplaned *(verb)*

Get off an airplane.

- *Can you use "deplaned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "deplaned" until he saw an example.*

desert selaginella *(noun)*

Prostrate spikemoss; California.

- *Understanding "desert selaginella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "desert selaginella" during the group presentation.*

dilettanti *(noun)*

An amateur who engages in an activity without serious intentions and who pretends to have knowledge.

- *In class, the teacher used "dilettanti" to mean an amateur who engages in an activity without....*
- *The article explained what "dilettanti" means with a simple example.*

discoloring *(verb)*

Change color, often in an undesired manner.

- *He did not know how to use "discoloring" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "discoloring" and when to wait.*

dispersals *(noun)*

The act of dispersing or diffusing something.

- *Understanding "dispersals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dispersals" during the group presentation.*

dissuasion *(noun)*

A communication that dissuades you.

- *He looked up "dissuasion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dissuasion."*

distressful *(adjective)*

Causing distress or worry or anxiety.

- *Lived in heroic if something distressful isolation.*
- *Would you call this situation "distressful"? Explain why.*

disyllabic *(adjective)*

Having or characterized by or consisting of two syllables.

- *It is useful to describe something as "disyllabic" when it is having or characterized by or consisting of two....*
- *The speaker chose "disyllabic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

drudging *(adjective)*

Doing arduous or unpleasant work.

- *Drudging peasants.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "drudging" when it is doing arduous or unpleasant work.*

---

duellist *(noun)*

A person who fights duels.

- *In class, the teacher used "duellist" to mean a person who fights duels.*
- *Understanding "duellist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dunderhead *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *In class, the teacher used "dunderhead" to mean a stupid person; these words are used to express a....*
- *The article explained what "dunderhead" means with a simple example.*

---

earthier *(adjective)*

Of or consisting of or resembling earth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "earthier" when it is of or consisting of or resembling earth.*
- *Students compared "earthier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

easterlies *(noun)*

A wind from the east.

- *They discussed "easterlies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "easterlies" to mean a wind from the east.*

---

eavesdrops *(verb)*

Listen without the speaker's knowledge.

- *The coach explained when to use "eavesdrops" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "eavesdrops" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

effectuation *(noun)*

The act of implementing (providing a practical means for accomplishing something); carrying into effect.

- *They discussed "effectuation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "effectuation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

efrem zimbalist *(noun)*

United States violinist (born in Russia) (1889-1985).

- *He looked up "efrem zimbalist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "efrem zimbalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

egotists *(noun)*

A conceited and self-centered person.

- *In class, the teacher used "egotists" to mean a conceited and self-centered person.*
- *He looked up "egotists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emfs *(noun)*

The rate at which energy is drawn from a source that produces a flow of electricity in a circuit; expressed in volts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emfs."*
- *The article explained what "emfs" means with a simple example.*

---

empathising *(verb)*

Be understanding of.

- *Can you use "empathising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *In everyday English, people use "empathising" when talking about this idea.*

---

enesco *(noun)*

Romanian violinist and composer (1881-1955).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enesco."*
- *The article explained what "enesco" means with a simple example.*

---

entrepot *(noun)*

A port where merchandise can be imported and then exported without paying import duties.

- *Bahrain has been an entrepot of trade between Arabia and India since the second millennium BC.*
- *They discussed "entrepot" during the group presentation.*

---

ephah *(noun)*

An ancient Hebrew unit of dry measure equal to about a bushel.

- *Understanding "ephah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ephah" means with a simple example.*

---

epilation *(noun)*

The act of removing hair (as from an animal skin).

- *They discussed "epilation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "epilation" means with a simple example.*

---

erigeron canadensis *(noun)*

Common North American weed with linear leaves and small discoid heads of yellowish flowers; widely naturalized throughout temperate regions; sometimes placed in genus Erigeron.

- *Understanding "erigeron canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erigeron canadensis" to mean common north american weed with linear leaves and....*

---

escalades *(noun)*

An act of scaling by the use of ladders (especially the walls of a fortification).

- *The article explained what "escalades" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "escalades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

europas *(noun)*

The 4th largest of Jupiter's satellites; covered with a smooth shell of frozen water.

- *They discussed "europas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "europas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

excellences *(noun)*

An outstanding feature; something in which something or someone excels.

- *They discussed "excellences" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "excellences" to mean an outstanding feature; something in which....*

---

expiatory *(adjective)*

Having power to atone for or offered by way of expiation or propitiation.

- *Expiatory (or propitiatory) sacrifice.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "expiatory."*

---

extremum *(noun)*

The most extreme possible amount or value.

- *They discussed "extremum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "extremum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

extrudes *(verb)*

Form or shape by forcing through an opening.

- *She tried to use "extrudes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "extrudes" and when to wait.*

---

family chrysomelidae *(noun)*

Leaf beetles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family chrysomelidae."*
- *They discussed "family chrysomelidae" during the group presentation.*

family malvaceae *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs and some trees: mallows; cotton; okra.

- *They discussed "family malvaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "family malvaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

farfalle *(noun)*

Pasta shaped with scalloped edges and pinched in the middle, suggestive of a bow tie.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farfalle."*
- *They discussed "farfalle" during the group presentation.*

ferrocyanide *(noun)*

Salt of ferrocyanic acid usually obtained by a reaction of a cyanide with iron sulphate.

- *The article explained what "ferrocyanide" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ferrocyanide" during the group presentation.*

florida selaginella *(noun)*

Occurs widely in Florida.

- *Understanding "florida selaginella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "florida selaginella" during the group presentation.*

fosamax *(noun)*

A tablet (trade name Fosamax) prescribed to prevent or treat osteoporosis in women after menopause.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fosamax."*
- *Understanding "fosamax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gaggles *(verb)*

Make a noise characteristic of a goose.

- *The coach explained when to use "gaggles" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "gaggles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

galileans *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Galilee (an epithet of Jesus Christ).

- *Understanding "galileans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "galileans" because he had never seen it before.*

gavia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gavidae: loons.

- *He looked up "gavia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gavia."*

gentiana lutea *(noun)*

Robust European perennial having clusters of yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "gentiana lutea" to mean robust european perennial having clusters of yellow....*
- *Understanding "gentiana lutea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus anthurium *(noun)*

Large genus of often epiphytic evergreen tropical American plants often cultivated as houseplants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anthurium."*
- *The article explained what "genus anthurium" means with a simple example.*

genus aralia *(noun)*

Type genus of Araliaceae; large widely distributed genus of shrubs and trees and vines: spikenard; Hercules'-club.

- *Understanding "genus aralia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aralia."*

---

genus cinnamomum *(noun)*

Asiatic and Australian aromatic trees and shrubs.

- *He looked up "genus cinnamomum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus cinnamomum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cirsium *(noun)*

Plume thistles.

- *He looked up "genus cirsium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cirsium" to mean plume thistles.*

---

genus gavia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gavidae: loons.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus gavia" to mean type genus of the gavidae: loons.*
- *They discussed "genus gavia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus gyps *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *The article explained what "genus gyps" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gyps" to mean a genus of accipitridae.*

---

genus lablab *(noun)*

One species: hyacinth bean.

- *Understanding "genus lablab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus lablab" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus mucor *(noun)*

Type genus of the Mucoraceae; genus of molds having cylindrical or pear-shaped sporangia not limited in location to points where rhizoids develop.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus mucor" to mean type genus of the mucoraceae; genus of molds having....*
- *They discussed "genus mucor" during the group presentation.*

---

genus rhizopus *(noun)*

A genus of rot-causing fungi having columnar hemispherical aerial sporangia anchored to the substrate by rhizoids.

- *Understanding "genus rhizopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus rhizopus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sarracenia *(noun)*

Pitcher plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sarracenia."*
- *The article explained what "genus sarracenia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus selaginella *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Selaginellaceae; evergreen moss-like plants: spike moss and little club moss.

- *The article explained what "genus selaginella" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus selaginella" to mean type and sole genus of the selaginellaceae;....*

---

georges enesco *(noun)*

Romanian violinist and composer (1881-1955).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "georges enesco."*
- *The article explained what "georges enesco" means with a simple example.*

---

gesticulation *(noun)*

A deliberate and vigorous gesture or motion.

- *They discussed "gesticulation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gesticulation" to mean a deliberate and vigorous gesture or motion.*

gettable *(adjective)*

Capable of being obtained.

- *It is useful to describe something as "gettable" when it is capable of being obtained.*
- *Would you call this situation "gettable"? Explain why.*

ghostlike *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a phantom.

- *Students compared "ghostlike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ghostlike."*

giraudoux *(noun)*

French novelist and dramatist whose plays were reinterpretations of Greek myths (1882-1944).

- *In class, the teacher used "giraudoux" to mean french novelist and dramatist whose plays were....*
- *The article explained what "giraudoux" means with a simple example.*

girds *(verb)*

Prepare oneself for a military confrontation.

- *In everyday English, people use "girds" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "girds" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

glassmakers *(noun)*

Someone who makes glass.

- *They discussed "glassmakers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "glassmakers" because he had never seen it before.*

gleans *(verb)*

Gather, as of natural products.

- *The coach explained when to use "gleans" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "gleans" carefully so everyone would understand.*

goldcrest *(noun)*

European kinglet with a black-bordered yellow crown patch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goldcrest."*
- *The article explained what "goldcrest" means with a simple example.*

goys *(noun)*

A Christian as contrasted with a Jew.

- *In class, the teacher used "goys" to mean a christian as contrasted with a jew.*
- *Understanding "goys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gram's solution *(noun)*

A solution used in staining bacteria by Gram's method; consists of one part iodine and two parts potassium iodide and 300 parts water.

- *Understanding "gram's solution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gram's solution" during the group presentation.*

greasiness *(noun)*

Consisting of or covered with oil.

- *Understanding "greasiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greasiness."*

griseofulvin *(noun)*

A kind of penicillin (a fungicidal antibiotic with the trade name Fulvicin) produced by molds of the genus Penicillium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "griseofulvin."*
- *They discussed "griseofulvin" during the group presentation.*

gunrunner *(noun)*

A smuggler of guns.

- *In class, the teacher used "gunrunner" to mean a smuggler of guns.*
- *The article explained what "gunrunner" means with a simple example.*

---

gunter's chain *(noun)*

A unit of length (22 yards).

- *In class, the teacher used "gunter's chain" to mean a unit of length (22 yards).*
- *He looked up "gunter's chain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gyps *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyps."*
- *Understanding "gyps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halteres *(verb)*

Prevent the progress or free movement of.

- *The coach explained when to use "halteres" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "halteres" until he saw an example.*

---

handbells *(noun)*

A bell that is held in the hand.

- *They discussed "handbells" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "handbells" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handclaps *(noun)*

A clap of the hands to indicate approval.

- *In class, the teacher used "handclaps" to mean a clap of the hands to indicate approval.*
- *He looked up "handclaps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harpooner *(noun)*

Someone who launches harpoons.

- *Understanding "harpooner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "harpooner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haved *(verb)*

Receive willingly something given or offered.

- *The coach explained when to use "haved" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "haved" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

helladic civilisation *(noun)*

The bronze-age culture of mainland Greece that flourished 2500-1100 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "helladic civilisation" to mean the bronze-age culture of mainland greece that....*
- *They discussed "helladic civilisation" during the group presentation.*

---

hellbender *(noun)*

Large salamander of North American rivers and streams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hellbender."*
- *He looked up "hellbender" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hellholes *(noun)*

Any place of pain and turmoil.

- *In class, the teacher used "hellholes" to mean any place of pain and turmoil.*
- *Understanding "hellholes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helmsmen *(noun)*

The person who steers a ship.

- *They discussed "helmsmen" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "helmsmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hirers *(noun)*

A person responsible for hiring workers.

- *They discussed "hirers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hirers" to mean a person responsible for hiring workers.*

---

hocked *(verb)*

Leave as a guarantee in return for money.

- *The coach explained when to use "hocked" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hocked" in real sentences.*

---

hognose bat *(noun)*

Small-eared Mexican bat with a long slender nose.

- *In class, the teacher used "hognose bat" to mean small-eared mexican bat with a long slender nose.*
- *They discussed "hognose bat" during the group presentation.*

---

hognose snake *(noun)*

Harmless North American snake with upturned nose; may spread its head and neck or play dead when disturbed.

- *The article explained what "hognose snake" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hognose snake."*

---

homel *(noun)*

Industrial city of Belarus to the southeast of Minsk.

- *They discussed "homel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homel" to mean industrial city of belarus to the southeast of minsk.*

---

homogenate *(noun)*

Material that has been homogenized (especially tissue that has been ground and mixed).

- *Liver homogenate.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homogenate."*

---

homozygosity *(noun)*

The state of being homozygous; having two identical alleles of the same gene.

- *They discussed "homozygosity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homozygosity."*

---

hooding *(verb)*

Cover with a hood.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hooding" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hooding" when talking about this idea.*

---

hopis *(noun)*

The Shoshonean language spoken by the Hopi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hopis."*
- *The article explained what "hopis" means with a simple example.*

---

hordeum vulgare *(noun)*

Grass yielding grain used for breakfast food and animal feed and in malt beverages.

- *He looked up "hordeum vulgare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hordeum vulgare" during the group presentation.*

---

hyperacusis *(noun)*

Abnormal acuteness of hearing due to increased irritability of the sensory neural mechanism; characterized by intolerance for ordinary sound levels.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperacusis" to mean abnormal acuteness of hearing due to increased....*
- *Understanding "hyperacusis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperglycaemia *(noun)*

Abnormally high blood sugar usually associated with diabetes.

- *He looked up "hyperglycaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyperglycaemia" to mean abnormally high blood sugar usually associated with....*

---

imbed *(verb)*

Fix or set securely or deeply.

- *In everyday English, people use "imbed" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "imbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

incubations *(noun)*

Sitting on eggs so as to hatch them by the warmth of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incubations."*
- *He looked up "incubations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indurated *(verb)*

Cause to accept or become hardened to; habituate.

- *Indurated customs.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "indurated" in real sentences.*

---

indurated clay *(noun)*

Hardened clay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indurated clay."*
- *The article explained what "indurated clay" means with a simple example.*

---

inelegantly *(adverb)*

Without elegance.

- *Place "inelegantly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inelegantly" naturally.*

---

inextinguishable *(adjective)*

Difficult or impossible to extinguish.

- *An inextinguishable flame.*
- *An inextinguishable faith.*

---

intrusted *(verb)*

Confer a trust upon.

- *The coach explained when to use "intrusted" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "intrusted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

inveigled *(verb)*

Influence or urge by gentle urging, caressing, or flattering.

- *In everyday English, people use "inveigled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "inveigled" in real sentences.*

---

ipratropium bromide *(noun)*

An inhaled bronchodilator (trade name Atrovent).

- *Understanding "ipratropium bromide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ipratropium bromide" during the group presentation.*

---

irene joliot-curie *(noun)*

French physicist who (with her husband) synthesized new chemical elements (1897-1956).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irene joliot-curie."*
- *Understanding "irene joliot-curie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

irrationalities *(noun)*

The state of being irrational; lacking powers of understanding.

- *They discussed "irrationalities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irrationalities."*

---

ischial bone *(noun)*

One of the three sections of the hipbone; situated below the ilium.

- *The article explained what "ischial bone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ischial bone" during the group presentation.*

---

jean giraudoux *(noun)*

French novelist and dramatist whose plays were reinterpretations of Greek myths (1882-1944).

- *Understanding "jean giraudoux" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jean giraudoux" to mean french novelist and dramatist whose plays were....*

---

jean-frederic joliot-curie *(noun)*

French nuclear physicist who was Marie Curie's assistant and who worked with Marie Curie's daughter who he married (taking the name Joliot-Curie); he and his wife discovered how to synthesize new radioactive elements (1900-1958).

- *The article explained what "jean-frederic joliot-curie" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jean-frederic joliot-curie" during the group presentation.*

---

jelled *(adjective)*

Congealed into jelly; solidified by cooling.

- *It is useful to describe something as "jelled" when it is congealed into jelly; solidified by cooling.*
- *The speaker chose "jelled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

joliot-curie *(noun)*

French physicist who (with her husband) synthesized new chemical elements (1897-1956).

- *Understanding "joliot-curie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "joliot-curie" means with a simple example.*

---

juncus tenuis *(noun)*

Tufted wiry rush of wide distribution.

- *He looked up "juncus tenuis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juncus tenuis."*

---

keratosis pilaris *(noun)*

Keratosis characterized by hard conical elevations in the openings of sebaceous glands (especially of arms and thighs).

- *They discussed "keratosis pilaris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratosis pilaris."*

---

kerchiefs *(noun)*

A square scarf that is folded into a triangle and worn over the head or about the neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "kerchiefs" to mean a square scarf that is folded into a triangle and....*
- *They discussed "kerchiefs" during the group presentation.*

---

kinetochore *(noun)*

A specialized condensed region of each chromosome that appears during mitosis where the chromatids are held together to form an X shape.

- *The article explained what "kinetochore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kinetochore" to mean a specialized condensed region of each chromosome....*

---

kitakyushu *(noun)*

A Japanese city on northern Kyushu.

- *Understanding "kitakyushu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kitakyushu."*

---

kuhns *(noun)*

Austrian chemist who did research on carotenoids and vitamins (1900-1967).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kuhns."*
- *He looked up "kuhns" because he had never seen it before.*

lablab *(noun)*

One species: hyacinth bean.

- *In class, the teacher used "lablab" to mean one species: hyacinth bean.*
- *The article explained what "lablab" means with a simple example.*

laddering *(verb)*

Come unraveled or undone as if by snagging.

- *She tried to use "laddering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "laddering" when talking about this idea.*

langside *(noun)*

(1568) Catholic forces supporting Mary Queen of Scots were routed by Protestants.

- *They discussed "langside" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "langside."*

lassoing *(verb)*

Catch with a lasso.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lassoing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lassoing" when talking about this idea.*

latissimus dorsi *(noun)*

A broad flat muscle on either side of the back.

- *They discussed "latissimus dorsi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "latissimus dorsi."*

latke *(noun)*

Made of grated potato and egg with a little flour.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "latke."*
- *They discussed "latke" during the group presentation.*

lears *(noun)*

The hero of William Shakespeare's tragedy who was betrayed and mistreated by two of his scheming daughters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lears."*
- *He looked up "lears" because he had never seen it before.*

leiomyoma *(noun)*

Benign tumor of smooth muscle (usually in the uterus or digestive tract).

- *In class, the teacher used "leiomyoma" to mean benign tumor of smooth muscle (usually in the....*
- *He looked up "leiomyoma" because he had never seen it before.*

leisured *(adjective)*

Free from duties or responsibilities; ; - J.J.Chapman; - Ida Craven.

- *Even the artist and the sculptor were not regarded...as leisured men.*
- *The speaker chose "leisured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

lewises *(noun)*

United States rock star singer and pianist (born in 1935).

- *Understanding "lewises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lewises" because he had never seen it before.*

limas *(noun)*

Capital and largest city and economic center of Peru; located in western Peru; was capital of the Spanish empire in the New World until the 19th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "limas" to mean capital and largest city and economic center of....*
- *The article explained what "limas" means with a simple example.*

litas *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Lithuania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litas."*
- *Understanding "litas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

littleness *(noun)*

The property of having relatively little strength or vigor.

- *The article explained what "littleness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "littleness" during the group presentation.*

---

luces *(noun)*

United States publisher of magazines (1898-1967).

- *In class, the teacher used "luces" to mean united states publisher of magazines (1898-1967).*
- *Understanding "luces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luxation *(noun)*

Displacement or misalignment of a joint or organ.

- *Understanding "luxation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "luxation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

luxuriantly *(adverb)*

In an elegantly luxuriant way.

- *This suave, culture-loving and luxuriantly good-looking M.P.represents the car-workers of Coventry.*
- *Whiskers grew luxuriantly from his ample jowls.*

---

maffia *(noun)*

A crime syndicate in the United States; organized in families; believed to have important relations to the Sicilian Mafia.

- *In class, the teacher used "maffia" to mean a crime syndicate in the united states; organized....*
- *He looked up "maffia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

magnolia stellata *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby magnolia from Japan having fragrant white starlike flowers blooming before leaves unfold; grown as an ornamental in United States.

- *Understanding "magnolia stellata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magnolia stellata" to mean deciduous shrubby magnolia from japan having....*

---

mahonia nervosa *(noun)*

Small shrub with grey-green leaves and yellow flowers followed by glaucous blue berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahonia nervosa."*
- *Understanding "mahonia nervosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malingerers *(noun)*

Someone shirking their duty by feigning illness or incapacity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malingerers."*
- *The article explained what "malingerers" means with a simple example.*

---

malvaceae *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs and some trees: mallows; cotton; okra.

- *The article explained what "malvaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malvaceae."*

---

maring *(verb)*

Destroy or injure severely.

- *She tried to use "maring" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "maring" when talking about this idea.*

---

menstruated *(verb)*

Undergo menstruation.

- *She tried to use "menstruated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *Can you use “menstruated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

merozoites *(noun)*

A cell that arises from the asexual division of a parent sporozoan during its life cycle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “merozoites.”*
- *He looked up “merozoites” because he had never seen it before.*

---

merriest *(adjective)*

Full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; - Wordsworth.

- *A “merriest” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “merriest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

metalware *(noun)*

Household articles made of metal (especially for use at table).

- *Understanding “metalware” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “metalware” during the group presentation.*

---

metazoa *(noun)*

Multicellular animals having cells differentiated into tissues and organs and usually a digestive cavity and nervous system.

- *The article explained what “metazoa” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “metazoa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

miconazole *(noun)*

An antifungal agent usually administered in the form of a nitrate (trade name Monistat).

- *They discussed “miconazole” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “miconazole” to mean an antifungal agent usually administered in the....*

---

minces *(verb)*

Make less severe or harsh.

- *In everyday English, people use “minces” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “minces” in real sentences.*

---

mirabilis multiflora *(noun)*

Wildflower having vibrant deep pink tubular evening-blooming flowers; found in sandy and desert areas from southern California to southern Colorado and into Mexico.

- *They discussed “mirabilis multiflora” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “mirabilis multiflora” means with a simple example.*

---

miscarries *(verb)*

Suffer a miscarriage.

- *Learners should practice how to use “miscarries” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “miscarries” when talking about this idea.*

---

mispronunciations *(noun)*

Incorrect pronunciation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mispronunciations.”*
- *Understanding “mispronunciations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moderner *(adjective)*

Belonging to the modern era; since the Middle Ages.

- *Would you call this situation “moderner”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “moderner” when it is belonging to the modern era; since the middle ages.*

---

monocles *(noun)*

Lens for correcting defective vision in one eye; held in place by facial muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used “monocles” to mean lens for correcting defective vision in one eye;....*
- *The article explained what “monocles” means with a simple example.*

---

mortice *(noun)*

A square hole made to receive a tenon and so to form a joint.

- *They discussed "mortice" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mortice" means with a simple example.*

---

mucins *(noun)*

A nitrogenous substance found in mucous secretions; a lubricant that protects body surfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mucins."*
- *He looked up "mucins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mucor *(noun)*

Any mold of the genus Mucor.

- *He looked up "mucor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mucor."*

---

muralists *(noun)*

A painter of murals.

- *In class, the teacher used "muralists" to mean a painter of murals.*
- *The article explained what "muralists" means with a simple example.*

---

muscatel *(noun)*

Sweet aromatic grape used for raisins and wine.

- *He looked up "muscatel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muscatel" to mean sweet aromatic grape used for raisins and wine.*

---

necrology *(noun)*

A notice of someone's death; usually includes a short biography.

- *In class, the teacher used "necrology" to mean a notice of someone's death; usually includes a....*
- *They discussed "necrology" during the group presentation.*

---

nereid *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) any of the 50 sea nymphs who were daughters of the sea god Nereus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nereid."*
- *Understanding "nereid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nereids *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) any of the 50 sea nymphs who were daughters of the sea god Nereus.

- *Understanding "nereids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nereids."*

---

nevadan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Nevada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nevadan."*
- *He looked up "nevadan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

njs *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state on the Atlantic; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "njs."*
- *Understanding "njs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obsequiously *(adverb)*

In an obsequious manner.

- *She acts obsequiously toward her boss.*
- *He answered "obsequiously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

omphalos *(noun)*

A scar where the umbilical cord was attached.

- *The article explained what "omphalos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "omphalos."*

---

oneiric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suggestive of dreams.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oneiric."*
- *Students compared "oneiric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

openhearted *(adjective)*

Freely communicative; candidly straightforward.

- *Openhearted advice.*
- *The speaker chose "openhearted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

order chiroptera *(noun)*

An old order dating to early Eocene: bats: suborder Megachiroptera (fruit bats); suborder Microchiroptera (insectivorous bats).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order chiroptera."*
- *He looked up "order chiroptera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outputted *(verb)*

To create or manufacture a specific amount.

- *The coach explained when to use "outputted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "outputted" until he saw an example.*

---

outstay *(verb)*

Surpass in staying power.

- *They outstayed their competitors.*
- *Overstay or outstay one's welcome.*

---

overdress *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *He did not know how to use "overdress" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "overdress" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overemphasizing *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *Can you use "overemphasizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "overemphasizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

overreaches *(verb)*

Beat through cleverness and wit.

- *He did not know how to use "overreaches" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overreaches" when talking about this idea.*

---

paddys *(noun)*

An irrigated or flooded field where rice is grown.

- *The article explained what "paddys" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "paddys" during the group presentation.*

---

palely *(adverb)*

In a manner lacking interest or vitality.

- *A palely entertaining show.*
- *His wife, always palely appealing.*

---

pango pango *(noun)*

A port in American Samoa.

- *In class, the teacher used "pango pango" to mean a port in american samoa.*
- *They discussed "pango pango" during the group presentation.*

parallelepiped *(noun)*

A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

- *In class, the teacher used "parallelepiped" to mean a prism whose bases are parallelograms.*
- *The article explained what "parallelepiped" means with a simple example.*

parallelize *(verb)*

Place parallel to one another.

- *In everyday English, people use "parallelize" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "parallelize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

pardoner *(noun)*

A person who pardons or forgives or excuses a fault or offense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pardoner."*
- *They discussed "pardoner" during the group presentation.*

pearly razorfish *(noun)*

A kind of razor fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pearly razorfish."*
- *They discussed "pearly razorfish" during the group presentation.*

pentad *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.

- *In class, the teacher used "pentad" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.*
- *The article explained what "pentad" means with a simple example.*

pentest *(adjective)*

Closely confined.

- *The speaker chose "pentest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pentest" when it is closely confined.*

perpetuities *(noun)*

The property of being perpetual (seemingly ceaseless).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perpetuities."*
- *He looked up "perpetuities" because he had never seen it before.*

personalizes *(verb)*

Make personal or more personal.

- *In everyday English, people use "personalizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "personalizes" in real sentences.*

perturbs *(verb)*

Disturb or interfere with the usual path of an electron or atom.

- *He did not know how to use "perturbs" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "perturbs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

pessaries *(noun)*

A contraceptive device consisting of a flexible dome-shaped cup made of rubber or plastic; it is filled with spermicide and fitted over the uterine cervix.

- *The article explained what "pessaries" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pessaries" during the group presentation.*

peter ilich tchaikovsky *(noun)*

Important Russian composer whose works are noted for their expressive melodies (1840-1893).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peter ilich tchaikovsky."*
- *They discussed "peter ilich tchaikovsky" during the group presentation.*

physiography *(noun)*

The study of physical features of the earth's surface.

- *They discussed "physiography" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physiography."*

---

pilsners *(noun)*

A pale lager with strong flavor of hops; first brewed in the Bohemian town of Pilsen.

- *He looked up "pilsners" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pilsners."*

---

pinners *(noun)*

A woman's cap with two long flaps pinned on.

- *They discussed "pinners" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pinners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pluralize *(verb)*

Mark with a grammatical morpheme that indicates plural.

- *How do speakers pluralize nouns in Japanese?*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pluralize" in real sentences.*

---

plutonian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Hades or Tartarus.

- *Would you call this situation "plutonian"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "plutonian."*

---

pollards *(noun)*

A tree with limbs cut back to promote a more bushy growth of foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pollards."*
- *He looked up "pollards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polydipsia *(noun)*

Excessive thirst (as in cases of diabetes or kidney dysfunction).

- *In class, the teacher used "polydipsia" to mean excessive thirst (as in cases of diabetes or kidney....*
- *The article explained what "polydipsia" means with a simple example.*

---

polymyositis *(noun)*

Myositis characterized by weakness of limb and neck muscles and much muscle pain and swelling; progression and severity vary among individuals.

- *They discussed "polymyositis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polymyositis."*

---

populus heterophylla *(noun)*

North American poplar with large rounded scalloped leaves and brownish bark and wood.

- *The article explained what "populus heterophylla" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "populus heterophylla" to mean north american poplar with large rounded scalloped....*

---

portmanteaus *(noun)*

A new word formed by joining two others and combining their meanings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portmanteaus."*
- *He looked up "portmanteaus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

postpositions *(noun)*

(linguistics) the placing of one linguistic element after another (as placing a modifier after the word that it modifies in a sentence or placing an affix after the base to which it is attached).

- *Understanding "postpositions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "postpositions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potassium ferrocyanide *(noun)*

A cyanide compound that is prepared by the reaction of potassium cyanide with ferrous salts; commonly used by gardeners.

- *In class, the teacher used "potassium ferrocyanide" to mean a cyanide compound that is prepared by the reaction....*

- *The article explained what “potassium ferrocyanide” means with a simple example.*

---

potes *(verb)*

Plant in a pot.

- *In everyday English, people use “potes” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “potes” until he saw an example.*

---

prepubertal *(adjective)*

(especially of human beings) at the age immediately before puberty; often marked by accelerated growth.

- *Would you call this situation “prepubertal”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “prepubertal” when it is (especially of human beings) at the age immediately....*

---

progressivity *(noun)*

Advancement toward better conditions or policies or methods.

- *He looked up “progressivity” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “progressivity.”*

---

propounding *(verb)*

Put forward, as of an idea.

- *He did not know how to use “propounding” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “propounding” when talking about this idea.*

---

prosopis pubescens *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico having spirally twisted pods.

- *They discussed “prosopis pubescens” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “prosopis pubescens” means with a simple example.*

---

psalters *(noun)*

A collection of Psalms for liturgical use.

- *Understanding “psalters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “psalters” means with a simple example.*

---

puling *(verb)*

Cry weakly or softly.

- *Can you use “puling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “puling” and when to wait.*

---

putrefy *(verb)*

Become putrid; decay with an offensive smell.

- *In everyday English, people use “putrefy” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “putrefy” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pyromaniacs *(noun)*

A person with a mania for setting things on fire.

- *Understanding “pyromaniacs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pyromaniacs” to mean a person with a mania for setting things on fire.*

---

quadruplex *(adjective)*

Having four units or components.

- *Quadruplex wire.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “quadruplex.”*

---

quaffed *(verb)*

To swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one draught.

- *Learners should practice how to use “quaffed” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “quaffed” and when to wait.*

---

quirked *(verb)*

Twist or curve abruptly.

- *She quirked her head in a peculiar way.*
- *Can you use "quirked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

radicle *(noun)*

(anatomy) a small structure resembling a rootlet (such as a fibril of a nerve).

- *He looked up "radicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "radicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

razorblades *(noun)*

A blade that has very sharp edge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "razorblades."*
- *The article explained what "razorblades" means with a simple example.*

---

rebroadcasts *(noun)*

A broadcast that repeated at a later time.

- *They discussed "rebroadcasts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rebroadcasts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red shrubby penstemon *(noun)*

Low branching dark green shrub with bunches of brick-red flowers at ends of branches; coastal ranges and foothills of northern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red shrubby penstemon."*
- *Understanding "red shrubby penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reductant *(noun)*

A substance capable of bringing about the reduction of another substance as it itself is oxidized; used in photography to lessen the density of a negative or print by oxidizing some of the loose silver.

- *He looked up "reductant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reductant."*

---

reproving *(adjective)*

Expressing reproof or reproach especially as a corrective.

- *Students compared "reproving" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reproving."*

---

rheumy *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to arthritis.

- *Rheumy with age and grief.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rheumy" when it is of or pertaining to arthritis.*

---

rhizopus *(noun)*

Any of various rot causing fungi of the genus Rhizopus.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhizopus" to mean any of various rot causing fungi of the genus rhizopus.*
- *Understanding "rhizopus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhizotomy *(noun)*

Surgical procedure in which spinal nerve roots are cut; done (anterior roots) to relieve intractable pain or (posterior roots) to stop severe muscle spasms.

- *They discussed "rhizotomy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhizotomy" to mean surgical procedure in which spinal nerve roots are....*

---

rhomb *(noun)*

A parallelogram with four equal sides; an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram.

- *Understanding "rhomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhomb."*

---

rhythmicity *(noun)*

The rhythmic property imparted by the accents and relative durations of notes in a piece of music.

- *Understanding "rhythmicity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rhythmicity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roans *(noun)*

A horse having a brownish coat thickly sprinkled with white or gray.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roans."*
- *The article explained what "roans" means with a simple example.*

---

roods *(noun)*

Representation of the cross on which Jesus died.

- *They discussed "roods" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "roods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roosted *(verb)*

Settle down or stay, as if on a roost.

- *Learners should practice how to use "roosted" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "roosted" until he saw an example.*

---

roves *(verb)*

Move about aimlessly or without any destination, often in search of food or employment.

- *Can you use "roves" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "roves" until he saw an example.*

---

rustproof *(adjective)*

Treated against rusting.

- *Students compared "rustproof" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rustproof" when it is treated against rusting.*

---

sackful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a sack.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sackful."*
- *He looked up "sackful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salicylates *(noun)*

A salt of salicylic acid (included in several commonly used drugs).

- *In class, the teacher used "salicylates" to mean a salt of salicylic acid (included in several....*
- *He looked up "salicylates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salps *(noun)*

Minute floating marine tunicate having a transparent body with an opening at each end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salps."*
- *The article explained what "salps" means with a simple example.*

---

sarracenia *(noun)*

Pitcher plants.

- *They discussed "sarracenia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarracenia."*

---

sarracenia minor *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered pitcher plant of southeastern United States having trumpet-shaped leaves with the orifice covered with an arched hood.

- *He looked up "sarracenia minor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarracenia minor."*

---

satinwood *(noun)*

East Indian tree with valuable hard lustrous yellowish wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "satinwood" to mean east indian tree with valuable hard lustrous....*
- *The article explained what "satinwood" means with a simple example.*

satinwood tree *(noun)*

East Indian tree with valuable hard lustrous yellowish wood.

- *Understanding "satinwood tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "satinwood tree" means with a simple example.*

scantling *(noun)*

An upright in house framing.

- *The article explained what "scantling" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scantling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scarcest *(adjective)*

Deficient in quantity or number compared with the demand.

- *Students compared "scarcest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "scarcest" approach may work better in this case.*

scentless camomile *(noun)*

Ubiquitous European annual weed with white flowers and finely divided leaves naturalized and sometimes cultivated in eastern North America; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *The article explained what "scentless camomile" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scentless camomile" to mean ubiquitous european annual weed with white flowers....*

scentless false camomile *(noun)*

Ubiquitous European annual weed with white flowers and finely divided leaves naturalized and sometimes cultivated in eastern North America; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *In class, the teacher used "scentless false camomile" to mean ubiquitous european annual weed with white flowers....*
- *The article explained what "scentless false camomile" means with a simple example.*

scythed *(verb)*

Cut with a scythe.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scythed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "scythed" when talking about this idea.*

secularised *(verb)*

Make secular and draw away from a religious orientation.

- *She tried to use "secularised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "secularised" until he saw an example.*

selaginella *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Selaginellaceae; evergreen moss-like plants: spike moss and little club moss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selaginella."*
- *He looked up "selaginella" because he had never seen it before.*

semicircles *(noun)*

A plane figure with the shape of half a circle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semicircles."*
- *Understanding "semicircles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

severns *(noun)*

A river in Ontario that flows northeast into Hudson Bay.

- *In class, the teacher used "severns" to mean a river in ontario that flows northeast into hudson bay.*
- *The article explained what "severns" means with a simple example.*

shadiness *(noun)*

Of questionable honesty or legality.

- *They acted with such obvious shadiness that they were instantly recognizable.*
- *The shadiness of their transactions.*

shamer *(adjective)*

Adopted in order to deceive.

- *Students compared "shamer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shamer."*

---

sherd *(noun)*

A broken piece of a brittle artifact.

- *In class, the teacher used "sherd" to mean a broken piece of a brittle artifact.*
- *The article explained what "sherd" means with a simple example.*

---

shoebill *(noun)*

Large stork-like bird of the valley of the White Nile with a broad bill suggesting a wooden shoe.

- *He looked up "shoebill" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoebill."*

---

shortwave diathermy machine *(noun)*

A diathermy machine that uses short wave radiation as the source of heat.

- *The article explained what "shortwave diathermy machine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shortwave diathermy machine" to mean a diathermy machine that uses short wave radiation....*

---

shrubby penstemon *(noun)*

Low bushy plant with large showy pale lavender or blue-violet flowers in narrow clusters at ends of stems.

- *Understanding "shrubby penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shrubby penstemon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shuteye *(noun)*

Informal term for sleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shuteye."*
- *He looked up "shuteye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sibyls *(noun)*

A woman who tells fortunes.

- *Understanding "sibyls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sibyls" during the group presentation.*

---

silvertip *(noun)*

Powerful brownish-yellow bear of the uplands of western North America.

- *He looked up "silvertip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "silvertip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sinus transversus *(noun)*

A paired dural sinus; terminates in the sigmoid sinus.

- *Understanding "sinus transversus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinus transversus."*

---

smackers *(noun)*

A very powerful blow with the fist.

- *They discussed "smackers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "smackers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snowberry *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of western North America having spikes of pink flowers followed by round white berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snowberry."*
- *He looked up "snowberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sojourning *(verb)*

Spend a certain length of time; reside temporarily.

- *The coach explained when to use "sojourning" and when to wait.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "sojourning" in real sentences.*

---

soubise *(noun)*

Veloute sauce with sauteed chopped onions and whipping cream.

- *In class, the teacher used "soubise" to mean veloute sauce with sauteed chopped onions and....*
- *He looked up "soubise" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spadework *(noun)*

Dull or routine preliminary work preparing for an undertaking.

- *He looked up "spadework" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spadework" during the group presentation.*

---

sparge *(noun)*

The act of sprinkling or splashing water.

- *A sparge of warm water over the malt.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sparge" to mean the act of sprinkling or splashing water.*

---

sparge pipe *(noun)*

A horizontal pipe having fine holes drilled throughout its length so as to deliver a spray of water.

- *In class, the teacher used "sparge pipe" to mean a horizontal pipe having fine holes drilled....*
- *The article explained what "sparge pipe" means with a simple example.*

---

spatchcock *(verb)*

Prepare for eating if or as if a spatchcock.

- *Spatchcock a guinea hen.*
- *In everyday English, people use "spatchcock" when talking about this idea.*

---

speedups *(noun)*

The act of accelerating; increasing the speed.

- *The article explained what "speedups" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "speedups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sphygmomanometer *(noun)*

A pressure gauge for measuring blood pressure.

- *The article explained what "sphygmomanometer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sphygmomanometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spiritless *(adjective)*

Evidencing little spirit or courage; overly submissive or compliant; ; - Orville Prescott.

- *Would you call this situation "spiritless"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spiritless."*

---

spirometer *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs.

- *In class, the teacher used "spirometer" to mean a measuring instrument for measuring the vital....*
- *They discussed "spirometer" during the group presentation.*

---

spitefulness *(noun)*

Malevolence by virtue of being malicious or spiteful or nasty.

- *The article explained what "spitefulness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spitefulness."*

---

spittoons *(noun)*

A receptacle for spit (usually in a public place).

- *The article explained what "spittoons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spittoons" to mean a receptacle for spit (usually in a public place).*

---

splaying *(verb)*

Spread open or apart.

- *Can you use "splaying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "splaying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sportscast *(noun)*

A broadcast of sports news or commentary.

- *In class, the teacher used "sportscast" to mean a broadcast of sports news or commentary.*
- *Understanding "sportscast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spymasters *(noun)*

Someone who directs clandestine intelligence activities.

- *They discussed "spymasters" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spymasters" means with a simple example.*

---

squeezable *(adjective)*

Capable of being easily compressed.

- *A "squeezable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "squeezable" when it is capable of being easily compressed.*

---

stemmer *(noun)*

A worker who makes or applies stems for artificial flowers.

- *The article explained what "stemmer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stemmer" during the group presentation.*

---

stomached *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *The coach explained when to use "stomached" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stomached" in real sentences.*

---

straggle *(noun)*

A wandering or disorderly grouping (of things or persons).

- *A straggle of outbuildings.*
- *A straggle of followers.*

---

styluses *(noun)*

A pointed tool for writing or drawing or engraving.

- *Understanding "styluses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "styluses" means with a simple example.*

---

subparts *(noun)*

A part of a part.

- *Understanding "subparts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subparts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

substantiality *(noun)*

The quality of being substantial or having substance.

- *In class, the teacher used "substantiality" to mean the quality of being substantial or having substance.*
- *The article explained what "substantiality" means with a simple example.*

---

sucralfate *(noun)*

Medicine consisting of a tablet (trade name Carafate) used to treat peptic ulcers; said to bind to the ulcer site and coat it.

- *He looked up "sucralfate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sucralfate" during the group presentation.*

---

summonsed *(verb)*

Call in an official matter, such as to attend court.

- *In everyday English, people use "summonsed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "summonsed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sunbaked *(adjective)*

Dried out by heat or excessive exposure to sunlight.

- *Sunbaked salt flats.*
- *Sunbaked adobe bricks.*

---

sunhat *(noun)*

A hat with a broad brim that protects the face from direct exposure to the sun.

- *They discussed "sunhat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sunhat."*

---

supererogatory *(adjective)*

More than is needed, desired, or required.

- *It was supererogatory of her to gloat.*
- *A "supererogatory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

suppliant *(noun)*

One praying humbly for something.

- *A suppliant for her favors.*
- *Understanding "suppliant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suspensive *(adjective)*

Undecided or characterized by indecisiveness.

- *A "suspensive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "suspensive."*

---

sutural bone *(noun)*

Any of the tiny soft bones found in the sutures between cranial bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "sutural bone" to mean any of the tiny soft bones found in the sutures....*
- *The article explained what "sutural bone" means with a simple example.*

---

svizzera *(noun)*

A landlocked federal republic in central Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "svizzera" to mean a landlocked federal republic in central europe.*
- *The article explained what "svizzera" means with a simple example.*

---

synchros *(noun)*

A system consisting of a generator and a motor so connected that the motor will assume the same relative position as the generator; the generator and the motor are synchronized.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchros."*
- *They discussed "synchros" during the group presentation.*

---

syncopations *(noun)*

A musical rhythm accenting a normally weak beat.

- *Understanding "syncopations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "syncopations" during the group presentation.*

---

syncretistic *(adjective)*

Relating to a historical tendency for a language to reduce its use of inflections.

- *Would you call this situation "syncretistic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "syncretistic."*

---

tailrace *(noun)*

A watercourse that carries water away from a mill or water wheel or turbine.

- *The article explained what "tailrace" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tailrace."*

tarsiers *(noun)*

Nocturnal arboreal primate of Indonesia and the Philippines having huge eyes and digits ending in pads to facilitate climbing; the only primate that spurns all plant material as food living entirely on insects and small vertebrates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarsiers."*
- *The article explained what "tarsiers" means with a simple example.*

tays *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *They discussed "tays" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tays."*

tenebrous *(adjective)*

Dark and gloomy.

- *A tenebrous cave.*
- *A "tenebrous" approach may work better in this case.*

terbinafine *(noun)*

An oral antifungal drug (trade name Lamisil) used to treat cases of fungal nail disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terbinafine."*
- *They discussed "terbinafine" during the group presentation.*

thornless *(adjective)*

Lacking thorns.

- *Students compared "thornless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "thornless"? Explain why.*

tical *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Thailand.

- *The article explained what "tical" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tical" during the group presentation.*

touchbacks *(noun)*

(American football) a play in which the opposing team has kicked the football into your end zone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "touchbacks."*
- *He looked up "touchbacks" because he had never seen it before.*

transfix *(verb)*

To render motionless, as with a fixed stare or by arousing terror or awe.

- *In everyday English, people use "transfix" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "transfix" in real sentences.*

trochlear *(noun)*

Either of the two cranial nerves on either side that control the superior oblique muscles of the eyes.

- *He looked up "trochlear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trochlear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trochlear nerve *(noun)*

Either of the two cranial nerves on either side that control the superior oblique muscles of the eyes.

- *He looked up "trochlear nerve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trochlear nerve."*

tungus *(noun)*

The Tungusic language of the Evenki in eastern Siberia.

- *In class, the teacher used "tungus" to mean the tungusic language of the evenki in eastern siberia.*
- *They discussed "tungus" during the group presentation.*

ulcerate *(verb)*

Affect with an ulcer.

- *Her stomach was ulcerated.*
- *Her stomach ulcerated.*

---

unattractiveness *(noun)*

An ugliness of appearance that is not appealing to viewers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unattractiveness."*
- *The article explained what "unattractiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

unconcern *(noun)*

The trait of remaining calm and seeming not to care; a casual lack of concern.

- *They discussed "unconcern" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unconcern" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unestablished *(adjective)*

Not established.

- *A reputation as yet unestablished.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unestablished."*

---

unhitched *(verb)*

Unfasten or release from or as if from a hitch.

- *She tried to use "unhitched" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "unhitched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unpin *(verb)*

Remove the pins from; unfasten the pins of.

- *She tried to use "unpin" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unpin" and when to wait.*

---

unsaleable *(adjective)*

Impossible to sell.

- *Would you call this situation "unsaleable"? Explain why.*
- *A "unsaleable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsweet *(adjective)*

(of champagne) moderately dry.

- *He found life unsweet.*
- *A "unsweet" approach may work better in this case.*

---

varnas *(noun)*

A port city in northeastern Bulgaria on the Black Sea.

- *The article explained what "varnas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "varnas" to mean a port city in northeastern bulgaria on the black sea.*

---

venules *(noun)*

A minute vein continuous with a capillary.

- *Understanding "venules" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venules" to mean a minute vein continuous with a capillary.*

---

verbalization *(noun)*

The activity of expressing something in words.

- *He looked up "verbalization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "verbalization" to mean the activity of expressing something in words.*

---

veridical *(adjective)*

Coinciding with reality; - F.A.Olafson.

- *Perceptual error...has a surprising resemblance to veridical perception.*

- *A "veridical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

victimizer *(noun)*

A person who victimizes others.

- *I thought we were partners, not victim and victimizer.*
- *Understanding "victimizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vulcanizing *(verb)*

Undergo vulcanization.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vulcanizing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vulcanizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

vulval *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the vulva.

- *It is useful to describe something as "vulval" when it is of or relating to the vulva.*
- *The speaker chose "vulval" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wannabees *(noun)*

An ambitious and aspiring young person.

- *In class, the teacher used "wannabees" to mean an ambitious and aspiring young person.*
- *They discussed "wannabees" during the group presentation.*

---

waterbird *(noun)*

Freshwater aquatic bird.

- *He looked up "waterbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "waterbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wavelike *(adjective)*

Uneven by virtue of having wrinkles or waves.

- *Students compared "wavelike" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "wavelike" approach may work better in this case.*

---

weathercock *(noun)*

Weathervane with a vane in the form of a rooster.

- *He looked up "weathercock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weathercock."*

---

weatherproofing *(verb)*

Make resistant to bad weather.

- *Learners should practice how to use "weatherproofing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "weatherproofing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

weatherstripping *(noun)*

A narrow strip of material to cover the joint of a door or window to exclude the cold.

- *He looked up "weatherstripping" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "weatherstripping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

west indian satinwood *(noun)*

West Indian tree with smooth lustrous and slightly oily wood.

- *Understanding "west indian satinwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "west indian satinwood."*

---

west indian snowberry *(noun)*

Evergreen climbing shrub of southern Florida and West Indies grown for its racemes of fragrant white to creamy flowers followed by globose white succulent berries.

- *The article explained what "west indian snowberry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "west indian snowberry" during the group presentation.*

---

westernize *(verb)*

Make western in character.

- *The country was Westernized after it opened up.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "westernize" in real sentences.*

---

wishfully *(adverb)*

In a wishful manner.

- *He wishfully indulged in dreams of fame.*
- *Using "wishfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

worner *(adjective)*

Showing the wearing effects of overwork or care or suffering; ; ; ; - Charles Dickens.

- *The speaker chose "worner" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "worner" when it is showing the wearing effects of overwork or care or....*

---

zoonosis *(noun)*

An animal disease that can be transmitted to humans.

- *In class, the teacher used "zoonosis" to mean an animal disease that can be transmitted to humans.*
- *Understanding "zoonosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abbreviates *(verb)*

Reduce in scope while retaining essential elements.

- *She tried to use "abbreviates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "abbreviates" in real sentences.*

---

ablate *(verb)*

Wear away through erosion or vaporization.

- *He did not know how to use "ablate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "ablate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

acanthosis *(noun)*

An abnormal but benign thickening of the prickle-cell layer of the skin (as in psoriasis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthosis."*
- *They discussed "acanthosis" during the group presentation.*

---

adsorbs *(verb)*

Accumulate (liquids or gases) on the surface.

- *Learners should practice how to use "adsorbs" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "adsorbs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

adulatory *(adjective)*

Obsequiously complimentary.

- *The speaker chose "adulatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adulatory" when it is obsequiously complimentary.*

---

adventism *(noun)*

Any Christian religion that believes the second coming of Christ is imminent.

- *They discussed "adventism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "adventism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adzuki bean *(noun)*

Bushy annual widely grown in China and Japan for the flour made from its seeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "adzuki bean" to mean bushy annual widely grown in china and japan for....*
- *The article explained what "adzuki bean" means with a simple example.*

---

affianced *(verb)*

Give to in marriage.

- *Can you use "affianced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "affianced" and when to wait.*

---

agonal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or associated with agony (especially death agonies).

- *Would you call this situation "agonal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agonal."*

---

agrostis palustris *(noun)*

Common pasture or lawn grass spread by long runners.

- *They discussed "agrostis palustris" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "agrostis palustris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

akha *(noun)*

A Loloish language.

- *The article explained what "akha" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "akha" during the group presentation.*

---

alces *(noun)*

Elk or moose.

- *He looked up "alces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alces."*

---

alpine totara *(noun)*

Low wide-spreading coniferous shrub of New Zealand mountains.

- *Understanding "alpine totara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpine totara."*

---

americanisation *(noun)*

Assimilation into American culture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "americanisation."*
- *Understanding "americanisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

androgyne *(noun)*

One having both male and female sexual characteristics and organs; at birth an unambiguous assignment of male or female cannot be made.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "androgyne."*
- *The article explained what "androgyne" means with a simple example.*

---

anemone riparia *(noun)*

Thimbleweed of northern North America.

- *The article explained what "anemone riparia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "anemone riparia" during the group presentation.*

---

anglicisms *(noun)*

A custom that is peculiar to England or its citizens.

- *He looked up "anglicisms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anglicisms" during the group presentation.*

---

anoles *(noun)*

Small arboreal tropical American insectivorous lizards with the ability to change skin color.

- *In class, the teacher used "anoles" to mean small arboreal tropical american insectivorous....*
- *He looked up "anoles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antepenultimate *(noun)*

The 3rd syllable of a word counting back from the end.

- *Understanding "antepenultimate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antepenultimate."*

antichrists *(noun)*

(Christianity) the adversary of Christ (or Christianity) mentioned in the New Testament; the Antichrist will rule the world until overthrown by the Second Coming of Christ.

- *Understanding "antichrists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antichrists."*

apostatized *(verb)*

Abandon one's beliefs or allegiances.

- *The coach explained when to use "apostatized" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "apostatized" in real sentences.*

appetitive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to appetite.

- *Appetitive needs.*
- *The speaker chose "appetitive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

arauca *(noun)*

A river that rises in northern Colombia and flows generally eastward to the Orinoco in central Venezuela.

- *The article explained what "arauca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arauca" to mean a river that rises in northern colombia and flows....*

arousals *(noun)*

A state of heightened physiological activity.

- *He looked up "arousals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arousals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

arsenical *(noun)*

A pesticide or drug containing arsenic.

- *He looked up "arsenical" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arsenical" during the group presentation.*

artfulness *(noun)*

The quality of being adroit in taking unfair advantage.

- *The article explained what "artfulness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "artfulness" during the group presentation.*

arum maculatum *(noun)*

Common European arum with lanceolate spathe and short purple spadix; emerges in early spring; source of a starch called arum.

- *He looked up "arum maculatum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arum maculatum."*

asama *(noun)*

A volcano in central Honshu near Nagano; one of the largest volcanoes in Japan (8,340 feet).

- *They discussed "asama" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "asama" means with a simple example.*

assumptive *(adjective)*

Accepted as real or true without proof.

- *Assumptive beliefs.*
- *An assumptive person.*

ataxic aphasia *(noun)*

Aphasia in which expression by speech or writing is severely impaired.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ataxic aphasia."*
- *He looked up "ataxic aphasia" because he had never seen it before.*

auricula *(noun)*

A pouch projecting from the top front of each atrium of the heart.

- *Understanding "auricula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "auricula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

autolysis *(noun)*

Lysis of plant or animal tissue by an internal process.

- *The article explained what "autolysis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "autolysis" during the group presentation.*

---

badmouthed *(verb)*

Speak unfavorably about.

- *In everyday English, people use "badmouthed" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "badmouthed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bartholin *(noun)*

Danish physician who discovered Bartholin's gland (1585-1629).

- *The article explained what "bartholin" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bartholin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

basely *(adverb)*

In a despicable, ignoble manner.

- *Place "basely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "basely" naturally.*

---

bedder *(noun)*

An ornamental plant suitable for planting in a flowerbed.

- *Understanding "bedder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bedder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

befouled *(adjective)*

Made dirty or foul.

- *A building befouled with soot.*
- *Students compared "befouled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

besets *(verb)*

Assail or attack on all sides:.

- *The coach explained when to use "besets" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "besets" until he saw an example.*

---

biceps brachii *(noun)*

A muscle that flexes and supinates the forearm.

- *He looked up "biceps brachii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "biceps brachii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

biconvex *(adjective)*

Convex on both sides; shaped like a lentil.

- *Students compared "biconvex" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "biconvex" when it is convex on both sides; shaped like a lentil.*

---

billys *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "billys."*
- *He looked up "billys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bimolecular *(adjective)*

Relating to or affecting two molecules.

- *The speaker chose "bimolecular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bimolecular.”*

---

blindsides *(verb)*

Catch unawares, especially with harmful consequences.

- *Can you use “blindsides” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “blindsides” when talking about this idea.*

---

boogeymen *(noun)*

An imaginary monster used to frighten children.

- *They discussed “boogeymen” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “boogeymen” means with a simple example.*

---

braggarts *(noun)*

A very boastful and talkative person.

- *The article explained what “braggarts” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “braggarts.”*

---

breeched *(adjective)*

Dressed in trousers.

- *Would you call this situation “breeched”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “breeched” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bryozoa *(noun)*

Marine or freshwater animals that form colonies of zooids.

- *In class, the teacher used “bryozoa” to mean marine or freshwater animals that form colonies of....*
- *The article explained what “bryozoa” means with a simple example.*

---

buddleia *(noun)*

Tropical shrub having clusters of white or violet or yellow flowers.

- *He looked up “buddleia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “buddleia” during the group presentation.*

---

butterfish *(noun)*

Any of numerous small flat Atlantic food fish having smooth skin.

- *Understanding “butterfish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “butterfish” means with a simple example.*

---

calcify *(verb)*

Become inflexible and unchanging.

- *Old folks can calcify.*
- *He did not know how to use “calcify” until he saw an example.*

---

calluna *(noun)*

One species.

- *He looked up “calluna” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “calluna” during the group presentation.*

---

candlepower *(noun)*

Luminous intensity measured in candelas.

- *Understanding “candlepower” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “candlepower” during the group presentation.*

---

candlepower unit *(noun)*

A measure of luminous intensity.

- *Understanding “candlepower unit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “candlepower unit” during the group presentation.*

---

cantus firmus *(noun)*

A melody used as the basis for a polyphonic composition.

- *He looked up "cantus firmus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cantus firmus."*

capitalises *(verb)*

Convert (a company's reserve funds) into capital.

- *Learners should practice how to use "capitalises" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "capitalises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

capstones *(noun)*

A stone that forms the top of wall or building.

- *He looked up "capstones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "capstones" during the group presentation.*

carafes *(noun)*

A bottle with a stopper; for serving wine or water.

- *They discussed "carafes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carafes" means with a simple example.*

carapaces *(noun)*

Hard outer covering or case of certain organisms such as arthropods and turtles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carapaces."*
- *Understanding "carapaces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carburetted *(verb)*

Combine with carbon.

- *In everyday English, people use "carburetted" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "carburetted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

catafalque *(noun)*

A decorated bier on which a coffin rests in state during a funeral.

- *The article explained what "catafalque" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catafalque."*

catling *(noun)*

A long double-edged knife used for amputations.

- *In class, the teacher used "catling" to mean a long double-edged knife used for amputations.*
- *They discussed "catling" during the group presentation.*

cauline *(adjective)*

Especially of leaves; growing on a stem especially on the upper part of a stem.

- *Cauline leaves.*
- *A "cauline" approach may work better in this case.*

ceteris paribus *(adverb)*

All other things being equal.

- *The narrator describes the scene "ceteris paribus" in the final chapter.*
- *Place "ceteris paribus" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

chaeronea *(noun)*

A battle in which Philip II of Macedon defeated the Athenians and Thebans (338 BC) and also Sulla defeated Mithridates (86 BC).

- *He looked up "chaeronea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chaeronea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chenopodium bonus-henricus *(noun)*

European plant naturalized in North America; often collected from the wild as a potherb.

- *Understanding "chenopodium bonus-henricus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chenopodium bonus-henricus" during the group presentation.*

---

clamors *(verb)*

Utter or proclaim insistently and noisily.

- *In everyday English, people use "clamors" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "clamors" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

clawhammer *(noun)*

A hammer with a cleft at one end for pulling nails.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clawhammer."*
- *The article explained what "clawhammer" means with a simple example.*

---

climacteric *(noun)*

A period in a man's life corresponding to menopause.

- *In class, the teacher used "climacteric" to mean a period in a man's life corresponding to menopause.*
- *He looked up "climacteric" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clyde tombaugh *(noun)*

United States astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto (1906-1997).

- *In class, the teacher used "clyde tombaugh" to mean united states astronomer who discovered the planet....*
- *The article explained what "clyde tombaugh" means with a simple example.*

---

clyde william tombaugh *(noun)*

United States astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto (1906-1997).

- *The article explained what "clyde william tombaugh" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clyde william tombaugh" to mean united states astronomer who discovered the planet....*

---

coagulase *(noun)*

An enzyme that induces coagulation.

- *In class, the teacher used "coagulase" to mean an enzyme that induces coagulation.*
- *They discussed "coagulase" during the group presentation.*

---

cognacs *(noun)*

High quality grape brandy distilled in the Cognac district of France.

- *Understanding "cognacs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cognacs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

collimating *(verb)*

Make or place parallel to something.

- *Can you use "collimating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "collimating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

columba fasciata *(noun)*

Wild pigeon of western North America; often mistaken for the now extinct passenger pigeon.

- *The article explained what "columba fasciata" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "columba fasciata" to mean wild pigeon of western north america; often....*

---

commissionaire *(noun)*

A uniformed doorman.

- *In class, the teacher used "commissionaire" to mean a uniformed doorman.*
- *The article explained what "commissionaire" means with a simple example.*

---

commutable *(adjective)*

Subject to alteration or change.

- *The death sentence was commutable to life imprisonment.*
- *The speaker chose "commutable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

congestions *(noun)*

Excessive accumulation of blood or other fluid in a body part.

- *Understanding "congestions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congestions."*

contrariness *(noun)*

A fussy and eccentric disposition.

- *They discussed "contrariness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "contrariness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

convolute *(verb)*

Practice sophistry; change the meaning of or be vague about in order to mislead or deceive.

- *Can you use "convolute" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "convolute" carefully so everyone would understand.*

coreopsis gigantea *(noun)*

Large treelike shrub having feathery leaves and clusters of large yellow flower heads; coastal southern California.

- *They discussed "coreopsis gigantea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "coreopsis gigantea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cornelian *(noun)*

A translucent red or orange variety of chalcedony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornelian."*
- *He looked up "cornelian" because he had never seen it before.*

cornelian cherry *(noun)*

Deciduous European shrub or small tree having bright red fruit.

- *Understanding "cornelian cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cornelian cherry" to mean deciduous european shrub or small tree having....*

corporatists *(noun)*

A supporter of corporatism.

- *They discussed "corporatists" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "corporatists" means with a simple example.*

creatin *(noun)*

An amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates both in the free form and as phosphocreatine; supplies energy for muscle contraction.

- *He looked up "creatin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creatin" to mean an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but....*

creese *(noun)*

A Malayan dagger with a wavy blade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creese."*
- *Understanding "creese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crotalus lepidus *(noun)*

Mountain rock dweller of Mexico and most southern parts of United States southwest.

- *They discussed "crotalus lepidus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crotalus lepidus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cuprous *(adjective)*

Of or containing divalent copper.

- *A "cuprous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "cuprous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

curlicues *(noun)*

A round shape formed by a series of concentric circles (as formed by leaves or flower petals).

- *The article explained what "curlicues" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "curlicues" during the group presentation.*

---

dals *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 10 liters.

- *In class, the teacher used "dals" to mean a metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 10 liters.*
- *Understanding "dals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

danau *(noun)*

The 2nd longest European river (after the Volga); flows from southwestern Germany to the Black Sea.

- *They discussed "danau" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "danau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

david alfaro siqueiros *(noun)*

Mexican painter of murals depicting protest and revolution (1896-1974).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "david alfaro siqueiros."*
- *They discussed "david alfaro siqueiros" during the group presentation.*

---

deckle *(noun)*

(paper making) a frame used to form paper pulp into sheets.

- *He looked up "deckle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "deckle" during the group presentation.*

---

deckle edge *(noun)*

Rough edge left by a deckle on handmade paper or produced artificially on machine-made paper.

- *The article explained what "deckle edge" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deckle edge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deckle-edged *(adjective)*

Having a rough edge; used of handmade paper or paper resembling handmade.

- *Would you call this situation "deckle-edged"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deckle-edged."*

---

decorously *(adverb)*

In a proper and decorous manner.

- *He pretended to be pleased and applauded decorously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "decorously" in the final chapter.*

---

defrayed *(verb)*

Bear the expenses of.

- *She tried to use "defrayed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "defrayed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

denominate *(verb)*

Assign a name or title to.

- *The coach explained when to use "denominate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "denominate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

desensitisation *(noun)*

The process of reducing sensitivity.

- *Understanding "desensitisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "desensitisation" during the group presentation.*

---

desensitisation procedure *(noun)*

A technique used in behavior therapy to treat phobias and other behavior problems involving anxiety; client is exposed to the threatening situation under relaxed conditions until the anxiety reaction is extinguished.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desensitisation procedure."*

- *He looked up "desensitisation procedure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desensitisation technique *(noun)*

A technique used in behavior therapy to treat phobias and other behavior problems involving anxiety; client is exposed to the threatening situation under relaxed conditions until the anxiety reaction is extinguished.

- *He looked up "desensitisation technique" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desensitisation technique."*

---

deutschmarks *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Germany.

- *He looked up "deutschmarks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "deutschmarks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dextrin *(noun)*

Any of various polysaccharides obtained by hydrolysis of starch; a tasteless and odorless gummy substance that is used as a thickening agent and in adhesives and in dietary supplements.

- *He looked up "dextrin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dextrin" during the group presentation.*

---

disorganize *(verb)*

Remove the organization from.

- *Can you use "disorganize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "disorganize" and when to wait.*

---

dissuasive *(adjective)*

Deterring from action.

- *Dissuasive advice.*
- *Made a slight dissuasive gesture with her hand.*

---

distend *(verb)*

Cause to expand as it by internal pressure.

- *The gas distended the animal's body.*
- *The distended bellies of the starving cows.*

---

diverticulosis *(noun)*

Presence of multiple diverticula in the walls of the colon.

- *They discussed "diverticulosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diverticulosis."*

---

dodgem *(noun)*

A small low-powered electrically powered vehicle driven on a special platform where there are many others to be dodged.

- *In class, the teacher used "dodgem" to mean a small low-powered electrically powered vehicle....*
- *The article explained what "dodgem" means with a simple example.*

---

dominie *(noun)*

A clergyman; especially a settled minister or parson.

- *The article explained what "dominie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dominie" to mean a clergyman; especially a settled minister or parson.*

---

doodad *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *She eased the ball-shaped doodad back into its socket.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doodad."*

---

dulse *(noun)*

Coarse edible red seaweed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dulse."*
- *Understanding "dulse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dynast *(noun)*

A hereditary ruler.

- *They discussed "dynast" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dynast."*

edgeless *(adjective)*

Lacking a cutting edge.

- *Students compared "edgeless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "edgeless"? Explain why.*

einsteinian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Albert Einstein or his theories.

- *The Einsteinian universe.*
- *A "einsteinian" approach may work better in this case.*

elute *(verb)*

Wash out with a solvent, as in chromatography.

- *In everyday English, people use "elute" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "elute" carefully so everyone would understand.*

endometritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the lining of the uterus (of the endometrium).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endometritis."*
- *He looked up "endometritis" because he had never seen it before.*

endued *(verb)*

Give qualities or abilities to.

- *He did not know how to use "endued" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "endued" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

engrafted *(verb)*

Cause to grow together parts from different plants.

- *She tried to use "engrafted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "engrafted" and when to wait.*

enthusing *(verb)*

Utter with enthusiasm.

- *In everyday English, people use "enthusing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enthusing" in real sentences.*

epimetheus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) brother of Prometheus; despite Prometheus's warning against gifts from Zeus he accepted Pandora as his wife.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epimetheus."*
- *Understanding "epimetheus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

escadrille *(noun)*

An air force squadron typically containing six airplanes (as in France during World War I).

- *He looked up "escadrille" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escadrille."*

euclidian *(adjective)*

Relating to geometry as developed by Euclid.

- *Euclidian geometry.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "euclidian" when it is relating to geometry as developed by euclid.*

euphorbia hirsuta *(noun)*

Much-branched hirsute weed native to northeastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphorbia hirsuta."*
- *They discussed "euphorbia hirsuta" during the group presentation.*

---

exasperates *(verb)*

Exasperate or irritate.

- *Can you use "exasperates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "exasperates" until he saw an example.*

---

explications *(noun)*

A detailed explanation of the meaning of something.

- *The article explained what "explications" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "explications" to mean a detailed explanation of the meaning of something.*

---

faeroe islands *(noun)*

A self-governing colony that is a possession of Denmark in the Faroe Islands.

- *He looked up "faeroe islands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faeroe islands."*

---

fagots *(verb)*

Ornament or join (fabric) by faggot stitch.

- *She tried to use "fagots" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fagots" and when to wait.*

---

family felidae *(noun)*

Cats; wildcats; lions; leopards; cheetahs; saber-toothed tigers.

- *Understanding "family felidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "family felidae" means with a simple example.*

---

featherweights *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 126 pounds.

- *He looked up "featherweights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "featherweights."*

---

felidae *(noun)*

Cats; wildcats; lions; leopards; cheetahs; saber-toothed tigers.

- *In class, the teacher used "felidae" to mean cats; wildcats; lions; leopards; cheetahs;....*
- *The article explained what "felidae" means with a simple example.*

---

felo-de-se *(noun)*

A person who kills himself intentionally.

- *They discussed "felo-de-se" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felo-de-se."*

---

fettuccini *(noun)*

Pasta in flat strips wider than linguine.

- *Understanding "fettuccini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fettuccini" to mean pasta in flat strips wider than linguine.*

---

fezzes *(noun)*

A city in north central Morocco; religious center.

- *The article explained what "fezzes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fezzes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fiddle-faddle *(noun)*

Trivial nonsense.

- *The article explained what "fiddle-faddle" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fiddle-faddle" to mean trivial nonsense.*

fimbria *(noun)*

Thin projections forming a fringe (especially around the ovarian end of the Fallopian tube).

- *He looked up "fimbria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fimbria."*

finagled *(verb)*

Achieve something by means of trickery or devious methods.

- *The coach explained when to use "finagled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "finagled" until he saw an example.*

flageolet *(noun)*

A French bean variety with light-colored seeds; usually dried.

- *They discussed "flageolet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flageolet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flummery *(noun)*

A bland custard or pudding especially of oatmeal.

- *They discussed "flummery" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "flummery" because he had never seen it before.*

fluxing *(verb)*

Move or progress freely as if in a stream.

- *In everyday English, people use "fluxing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "fluxing" until he saw an example.*

fluxing lime *(noun)*

A white crystalline oxide used in the production of calcium hydroxide.

- *Understanding "fluxing lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluxing lime" to mean a white crystalline oxide used in the production of....*

frankensteins *(noun)*

An agency that escapes control and destroys its creator.

- *They discussed "frankensteins" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frankensteins" to mean an agency that escapes control and destroys its creator.*

gambusia *(noun)*

Mosquitofish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gambusia."*
- *Understanding "gambusia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus alces *(noun)*

Elk or moose.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus alces" to mean elk or moose.*
- *They discussed "genus alces" during the group presentation.*

genus buddleia *(noun)*

Shrubs or trees of warm regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus buddleia" to mean shrubs or trees of warm regions.*
- *The article explained what "genus buddleia" means with a simple example.*

genus calluna *(noun)*

One species.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus calluna" to mean one species.*
- *The article explained what "genus calluna" means with a simple example.*

genus gambusia *(noun)*

Mosquitofish.

- *The article explained what "genus gambusia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus gambusia" to mean mosquitofish.*

---

genus jambos *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for rose apples (Eugenia jambos).

- *Understanding "genus jambos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus jambos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus osmunda *(noun)*

Type genus of the Osmundaceae.

- *They discussed "genus osmunda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus osmunda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus triga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Triglidae.

- *The article explained what "genus triga" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus triga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus verticillium *(noun)*

Genus of imperfect fungi having conidia borne singly at the apex of whorled branchlets; cause wilt diseases.

- *They discussed "genus verticillium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus verticillium" to mean genus of imperfect fungi having conidia borne....*

---

giardiasis *(noun)*

Infection of the intestines with protozoa found in contaminated food and water; characterized by diarrhea and nausea and flatulence and abdominal discomfort.

- *In class, the teacher used "giardiasis" to mean infection of the intestines with protozoa found in....*
- *The article explained what "giardiasis" means with a simple example.*

---

glossopharyngeal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the tongue and throat.

- *Would you call this situation "glossopharyngeal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "glossopharyngeal" when it is pertaining to the tongue and throat.*

---

glossopharyngeal nerve *(noun)*

Sensory nerve to the pharynx and back of the tongue; motor fibers innervate muscles that elevate the pharynx and larynx; includes parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion.

- *Understanding "glossopharyngeal nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glossopharyngeal nerve."*

---

goatees *(noun)*

A small chin beard trimmed to a point; named for its resemblance to a goat's beard.

- *In class, the teacher used "goatees" to mean a small chin beard trimmed to a point; named for....*
- *The article explained what "goatees" means with a simple example.*

---

governable *(adjective)*

Capable of being controlled.

- *A "governable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "governable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

greaseball *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Italian descent.

- *He looked up "greaseball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greaseball" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of....*

---

guvnor *(noun)*

(British slang) boss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guvnor."*
- *He looked up "guvnor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hairlike *(adjective)*

Long and slender with a very small internal diameter.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hairlike."*
- *Would you call this situation "hairlike"? Explain why.*

---

hanukah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *He looked up "hanukah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hanukah" during the group presentation.*

---

heedlessly *(adverb)*

Without care or concern.

- *He answered "heedlessly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "heedlessly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

helladic civilization *(noun)*

The bronze-age culture of mainland Greece that flourished 2500-1100 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helladic civilization."*
- *He looked up "helladic civilization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helladic culture *(noun)*

The bronze-age culture of mainland Greece that flourished 2500-1100 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "helladic culture" to mean the bronze-age culture of mainland greece that....*
- *The article explained what "helladic culture" means with a simple example.*

---

hemostat *(noun)*

A surgical instrument that stops bleeding by clamping the blood vessel.

- *They discussed "hemostat" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemostat."*

---

hereabout *(adverb)*

In this general vicinity.

- *The people are friendly hereabouts.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "hereabout" in the final chapter.*

---

hindfoot *(noun)*

A rear foot of a quadruped.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hindfoot."*
- *They discussed "hindfoot" during the group presentation.*

---

hodeida *(noun)*

An important port in Yemen on the Red Sea.

- *He looked up "hodeida" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hodeida."*

---

homologies *(noun)*

The quality of being similar or corresponding in position or value or structure or function.

- *He looked up "homologies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homologies."*

---

huaraches *(noun)*

A sandal with flat heels and an upper of woven leather straps.

- *In class, the teacher used "huaraches" to mean a sandal with flat heels and an upper of woven....*
- *They discussed "huaraches" during the group presentation.*

hucks *(noun)*

Toweling consisting of coarse absorbent cotton or linen fabric.

- *Understanding "hucks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hucks" during the group presentation.*

hydrocolloids *(noun)*

A substance that forms a gel with water.

- *The article explained what "hydrocolloids" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrocolloids."*

hyperventilated *(verb)*

Produce hyperventilation in.

- *The coach explained when to use "hyperventilated" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "hyperventilated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ictal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a seizure or convulsion.

- *The speaker chose "ictal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "ictal" approach may work better in this case.*

ideographs *(noun)*

A graphic character that indicates the meaning of a thing without indicating the sounds used to say it.

- *In class, the teacher used "ideographs" to mean a graphic character that indicates the meaning of a....*
- *He looked up "ideographs" because he had never seen it before.*

igniters *(noun)*

A device for lighting or igniting fuel or charges or fires.

- *They discussed "igniters" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "igniters."*

ilich ramirez sanchez *(noun)*

Venezuelan master terrorist raised by a Marxist-Leninist father; trained and worked with many terrorist groups (born in 1949).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ilich ramirez sanchez."*
- *He looked up "ilich ramirez sanchez" because he had never seen it before.*

immoderately *(adverb)*

To a degree that exceeds the bounds or reason or moderation.

- *He eats immoderately.*
- *She spoke "immoderately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

incisiveness *(noun)*

Keenness and forcefulness of thought or expression or intellect.

- *The article explained what "incisiveness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incisiveness" to mean keenness and forcefulness of thought or expression....*

infundibulum *(noun)*

Any of various funnel-shaped parts of the body (but especially the hypophyseal stalk).

- *Understanding "infundibulum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "infundibulum" means with a simple example.*

internationalised *(verb)*

Put under international control.

- *In everyday English, people use "internationalised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "internationalised" in real sentences.*

intuiting *(verb)*

Know or grasp by intuition or feeling.

- *In everyday English, people use "intuiting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "intuiting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

irtysh *(noun)*

An Asian river that rises in the Altai Mountains in northern China and flows generally northwest to become a tributary of the Ob River.

- *The article explained what "irtysh" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "irtysh" during the group presentation.*

---

irtysh river *(noun)*

An Asian river that rises in the Altai Mountains in northern China and flows generally northwest to become a tributary of the Ob River.

- *They discussed "irtysh river" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irtysh river."*

---

ivan iii vasilievich *(noun)*

Grand duke of Muscovy whose victories against the Tartars laid the basis for Russian unity (1440-1505).

- *He looked up "ivan iii vasilievich" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ivan iii vasilievich" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ivan iv vasilievich *(noun)*

The first czar of Russia (1530-1584).

- *Understanding "ivan iv vasilievich" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ivan iv vasilievich" during the group presentation.*

---

jambos *(noun)*

Used in some classifications for rose apples (Eugenia jambos).

- *In class, the teacher used "jambos" to mean used in some classifications for rose apples....*
- *The article explained what "jambos" means with a simple example.*

---

jean-frederic joliot *(noun)*

French nuclear physicist who was Marie Curie's assistant and who worked with Marie Curie's daughter who he married (taking the name Joliot-Curie); he and his wife discovered how to synthesize new radioactive elements (1900-1958).

- *He looked up "jean-frederic joliot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jean-frederic joliot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jidda *(noun)*

Port city in western Saudi Arabia on the Red Sea; near Mecca.

- *He looked up "jidda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jidda."*

---

juddering *(verb)*

Shake or vibrate rapidly and intensively.

- *The old engine was juddering.*
- *She tried to use "juddering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

kilobits *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 bits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilobits."*
- *He looked up "kilobits" because he had never seen it before.*

---

knishes *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a baked or fried turnover filled with potato or meat or cheese; often eaten as a snack.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knishes."*
- *The article explained what "knishes" means with a simple example.*

---

kol nidre *(noun)*

The opening prayer on the eve of Yom Kippur.

- *In class, the teacher used "kol nidre" to mean the opening prayer on the eve of yom kippur.*

- *They discussed "kol nidre" during the group presentation.*

---

kopeks *(noun)*

100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in Russia.

- *They discussed "kopeks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kopeks" to mean 100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in russia.*

---

kurdistan labor pary *(noun)*

A Marxist-Leninist terrorist group of Kurds trying to establish an independent Kurdish state in eastern Turkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kurdistan labor pary."*
- *The article explained what "kurdistan labor pary" means with a simple example.*

---

laris *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Georgia.

- *They discussed "laris" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laris."*

---

lathyrus palustris *(noun)*

Scrambling perennial of damp or marshy areas of Eurasia and North America with purplish flowers.

- *The article explained what "lathyrus palustris" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lathyrus palustris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lazybones *(noun)*

A lazy person.

- *They discussed "lazybones" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lazybones" to mean a lazy person.*

---

leastways *(adverb)*

If nothing else ('leastwise' is informal and 'leastways' is colloquial).

- *The narrator describes the scene "leastways" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "leastways" naturally.*

---

leiomyosarcoma *(noun)*

Sarcoma of smooth muscle; occurs most often digestive tract or uterus or bladder or prostate.

- *Understanding "leiomyosarcoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leiomyosarcoma" means with a simple example.*

---

lengthiest *(adjective)*

Relatively long in duration; tediously protracted.

- *A "lengthiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lengthiest."*

---

lettermen *(noun)*

An athlete who has earned a letter in a school sport.

- *He looked up "lettermen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lettermen" during the group presentation.*

---

lifelessly *(adverb)*

Without animation or vitality.

- *Lifelessly he performed the song.*
- *The girl lay in her arms lifelessly.*

---

lignified *(verb)*

Convert into wood or cause to become woody.

- *In everyday English, people use "lignified" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lignified" in real sentences.*

---

lingonberries *(noun)*

Tart red berries similar to American cranberries but smaller.

- *The article explained what "lingonberries" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lingonberries" during the group presentation.*

litterateur *(noun)*

A writer of literary works.

- *They discussed "litterateur" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "litterateur" means with a simple example.*

loftiness *(noun)*

The quality of being high or lofty.

- *They discussed "loftiness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loftiness" to mean the quality of being high or lofty.*

loganberry *(noun)*

Red-fruited bramble native from Oregon to Baja California.

- *The article explained what "loganberry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loganberry."*

lowan *(noun)*

Australian mound bird; incubates eggs naturally in sandy mounds.

- *They discussed "lowan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lowan" means with a simple example.*

lowboy *(noun)*

A low chest or table with drawers and supported on four legs.

- *Understanding "lowboy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lowboy" means with a simple example.*

lxiv *(adjective)*

Being four more than sixty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lxiv."*
- *Would you call this situation "lxiv"? Explain why.*

lxvi *(adjective)*

Being six more than sixty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lxvi."*
- *Would you call this situation "lxvi"? Explain why.*

macoun *(noun)*

Similar to McIntosh; juicy and late-ripening.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macoun."*
- *He looked up "macoun" because he had never seen it before.*

mahouts *(noun)*

The driver and keeper of an elephant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahouts."*
- *They discussed "mahouts" during the group presentation.*

martes martes *(noun)*

Dark brown marten of northern Eurasian coniferous forests.

- *He looked up "martes martes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "martes martes" during the group presentation.*

meteoritic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by meteorites.

- *The speaker chose "meteoritic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "meteoritic."*

---

micrometeorites *(noun)*

A meteorite or meteoroid so small that it drifts down to earth without becoming intensely heated in the atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micrometeorites."*
- *The article explained what "micrometeorites" means with a simple example.*

---

microscopist *(noun)*

A scientist who specializes in research with the use of microscopes.

- *The article explained what "microscopist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microscopist" to mean a scientist who specializes in research with the....*

---

micturition reflex *(noun)*

Relaxation of the urethral sphincter in response to increased pressure in the bladder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micturition reflex."*
- *He looked up "micturition reflex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

midrashim *(noun)*

(Judaism) an ancient commentary on part of the Hebrew scriptures that is based on Jewish methods of interpretation and attached to the biblical text.

- *He looked up "midrashim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "midrashim."*

---

miring *(verb)*

Be unable to move further.

- *The coach explained when to use "miring" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "miring" until he saw an example.*

---

mischievousness *(noun)*

The trait of behaving like an imp.

- *Understanding "mischievousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mischievousness" to mean the trait of behaving like an imp.*

---

moistens *(verb)*

Moisten with fine drops.

- *Learners should practice how to use "moistens" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "moistens" and when to wait.*

---

mothballing *(verb)*

Put into long-term storage.

- *He did not know how to use "mothballing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "mothballing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mount asama *(noun)*

A volcano in central Honshu near Nagano; one of the largest volcanoes in Japan (8,340 feet).

- *In class, the teacher used "mount asama" to mean a volcano in central honshu near nagano; one of the....*
- *Understanding "mount asama" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muckrakers *(noun)*

One who spreads real or alleged scandal about another (usually for political advantage).

- *In class, the teacher used "muckrakers" to mean one who spreads real or alleged scandal about....*
- *Understanding "muckrakers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mujahedeen khalq *(noun)*

Iranian guerillas based in Iraq.

- *They discussed "mujahedeen khalq" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mujahedeen khalq" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

murked *(verb)*

Make dark, dim, or gloomy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "murked" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "murked" until he saw an example.*

murrain *(noun)*

Any disease of domestic animals that resembles a plague.

- *He looked up "murrain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "murrain" during the group presentation.*

murres *(noun)*

Black-and-white diving bird of northern seas.

- *He looked up "murres" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murres."*

nellie tayloe ross *(noun)*

A politician in Wyoming who was the first woman governor in the United States (1876-1977).

- *In class, the teacher used "nellie tayloe ross" to mean a politician in wyoming who was the first woman....*
- *The article explained what "nellie tayloe ross" means with a simple example.*

neuralgic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suffering from neuralgia.

- *Neuralgic pains.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neuralgic" when it is of or relating to or suffering from neuralgia.*

nickers *(noun)*

The characteristic sounds made by a horse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nickers."*
- *Understanding "nickers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nightcaps *(noun)*

An alcoholic drink taken at bedtime; often alcoholic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightcaps."*
- *Understanding "nightcaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

niter *(noun)*

(KNO3) used especially as a fertilizer and explosive.

- *In class, the teacher used "niter" to mean (kno3) used especially as a fertilizer and explosive.*
- *The article explained what "niter" means with a simple example.*

novenas *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic devotion consisting of prayers on nine consecutive days.

- *In class, the teacher used "novenas" to mean a roman catholic devotion consisting of prayers on....*
- *He looked up "novenas" because he had never seen it before.*

nubbins *(noun)*

A small nub (especially an undeveloped fruit or ear of corn).

- *The article explained what "nubbins" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nubbins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nymphet *(noun)*

A sexually attractive young woman.

- *They discussed "nymphet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nymphet" to mean a sexually attractive young woman.*

nymphos *(noun)*

A woman with abnormal sexual desires.

- *Understanding "nymphos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nymphos" during the group presentation.*

---

occludes *(verb)*

Block passage through.

- *The coach explained when to use "occludes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "occludes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ochres *(noun)*

A moderate yellow-orange to orange color.

- *Understanding "ochres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ochres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oratories *(noun)*

Addressing an audience formally (usually a long and rhetorical address and often pompous).

- *In class, the teacher used "oratories" to mean addressing an audience formally (usually a long and....*
- *The article explained what "oratories" means with a simple example.*

---

organdy *(noun)*

A sheer stiff muslin.

- *In class, the teacher used "organdy" to mean a sheer stiff muslin.*
- *The article explained what "organdy" means with a simple example.*

---

ostracise *(verb)*

Avoid speaking to or dealing with.

- *Can you use "ostracise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "ostracise" and when to wait.*

---

overact *(verb)*

Exaggerate one's acting.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overact" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overact" when talking about this idea.*

---

overdrawing *(verb)*

To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth.

- *The coach explained when to use "overdrawing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overdrawing" in real sentences.*

---

overexploited *(verb)*

Exploit excessively.

- *She tried to use "overexploited" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overexploited" when talking about this idea.*

---

overprice *(verb)*

Price excessively high.

- *In everyday English, people use "overprice" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "overprice" until he saw an example.*

---

papanicolaou smear *(noun)*

A sample of secretions and superficial cells of the uterine cervix and uterus; examined with a microscope to detect any abnormal cells.

- *Understanding "papanicolaou smear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "papanicolaou smear" because he had never seen it before.*

---

papanicolaou test *(noun)*

A method of examining stained cells in a cervical smear for early diagnosis of uterine cancer.

- *He looked up "papanicolaou test" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed “papanicolaou test” during the group presentation.*

---

parasitically *(adverb)*

In a parasitic manner.

- *She spoke “parasitically,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place “parasitically” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

parch *(verb)*

Cause to wither or parch from exposure to heat.

- *The sun parched the earth.*
- *The coach explained when to use “parch” and when to wait.*

---

pardonable *(adjective)*

Admitting of being pardoned.

- *Students compared “pardonable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pardonable.”*

---

parities *(noun)*

(obstetrics) the number of liveborn children a woman has delivered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “parities.”*
- *He looked up “parities” because he had never seen it before.*

---

parvis *(noun)*

A courtyard or portico in front of a building (especially a cathedral).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “parvis.”*
- *Understanding “parvis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pashtu *(noun)*

An Iranian language spoken in Afghanistan and Pakistan; the official language of Afghanistan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pashtu.”*
- *Understanding “pashtu” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pastille *(noun)*

A medicated lozenge used to soothe the throat.

- *He looked up “pastille” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pastille” to mean a medicated lozenge used to soothe the throat.*

---

pean *(noun)*

A formal expression of praise.

- *In class, the teacher used “pean” to mean a formal expression of praise.*
- *Understanding “pean” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peneplain *(noun)*

A more or less level land surface representing an advanced stage of erosion undisturbed by crustal movements.

- *Understanding “peneplain” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peneplain.”*

---

percepts *(noun)*

The representation of what is perceived; basic component in the formation of a concept.

- *In class, the teacher used “percepts” to mean the representation of what is perceived; basic....*
- *Understanding “percepts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

permute *(verb)*

Change the order or arrangement of.

- *She tried to use “permute” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “permute” in real sentences.*

---

peruses *(verb)*

Examine or consider with attention and in detail.

- *Can you use “peruses” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “peruses” and when to wait.*

---

pesantren *(noun)*

A Muslim school in Indonesia operated by religious leaders; produces young militants skilled in jihad.

- *He looked up “pesantren” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “pesantren” during the group presentation.*

---

photocathode *(noun)*

A cathode that emits electrons when illuminated.

- *He looked up “photocathode” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “photocathode” to mean a cathode that emits electrons when illuminated.*

---

pigged *(verb)*

Live like a pig, in squalor.

- *Learners should practice how to use “pigged” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “pigged” when talking about this idea.*

---

pinkness *(noun)*

The quality of being pink.

- *They discussed “pinkness” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pinkness” means with a simple example.*

---

plangent *(adjective)*

Loud and resounding.

- *Plangent bells.*
- *The plangent minority.*

---

plantago lanceolata *(noun)*

An Old World plantain with long narrow ribbed leaves widely established in temperate regions.

- *He looked up “plantago lanceolata” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plantago lanceolata.”*

---

plantago virginica *(noun)*

North American annual or biennial with long soft hairs on the leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used “plantago virginica” to mean north american annual or biennial with long soft....*
- *He looked up “plantago virginica” because he had never seen it before.*

---

plasmin *(noun)*

An enzyme that dissolves the fibrin of blood clots.

- *In class, the teacher used “plasmin” to mean an enzyme that dissolves the fibrin of blood clots.*
- *The article explained what “plasmin” means with a simple example.*

---

plastically *(adverb)*

In a plastic manner.

- *He used the clay plastically.*
- *Place “plastically” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

poetries *(noun)*

Any communication resembling poetry in beauty or the evocation of feeling.

- *They discussed “poetries” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “poetries” means with a simple example.*

---

pokeweed *(noun)*

Perennial of the genus Phytolacca.

- *In class, the teacher used "pokeweed" to mean perennial of the genus phytolacca.*
- *He looked up "pokeweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pokeweed family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical herbaceous plants (including shrubs and trees) with racemose flowers: genera Phytolacca, Agdestis, Ercilla, Rivina, Trichostigma.

- *Understanding "pokeweed family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pokeweed family."*

---

pontificates *(noun)*

The government of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "pontificates" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pontificates."*

---

poped *(verb)*

Burst open with a sharp, explosive sound.

- *She tried to use "poped" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "poped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

postdate *(verb)*

Establish something as being later relative to something else.

- *The coach explained when to use "postdate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "postdate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

potato murrain *(noun)*

A blight of potatoes.

- *The article explained what "potato murrain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potato murrain" to mean a blight of potatoes.*

---

preciseness *(noun)*

The quality of being reproducible in amount or performance.

- *He handled it with the preciseness of an automaton.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preciseness" to mean the quality of being reproducible in amount or....*

---

prescript *(noun)*

Prescribed guide for conduct or action.

- *He looked up "prescript" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prescript."*

---

prevaricated *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *She tried to use "prevaricated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "prevaricated" and when to wait.*

---

prevision *(noun)*

The act of predicting (as by reasoning about the future).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prevision."*
- *Understanding "prevision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

professionalizing *(verb)*

Make professional or give a professional character to.

- *The coach explained when to use "professionalizing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "professionalizing" until he saw an example.*

---

prokaryote *(noun)*

A unicellular organism having cells lacking membrane-bound nuclei; bacteria are the prime example but also included are blue-green algae and actinomycetes and mycoplasma.

- *In class, the teacher used "prokaryote" to mean a unicellular organism having cells lacking....*
- *The article explained what "prokaryote" means with a simple example.*

proofer *(adjective)*

(used in combination or as a suffix) able to withstand.

- *The speaker chose "proofer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "proofer" approach may work better in this case.*

proroguing *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *She tried to use "proroguing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "proroguing" in real sentences.*

protist *(noun)*

Free-living or colonial organisms with diverse nutritional and reproductive modes.

- *The article explained what "protist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protist" to mean free-living or colonial organisms with diverse....*

psis *(noun)*

The 23rd letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *The article explained what "psis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psis."*

purities *(noun)*

The state of being unsullied by sin or moral wrong; lacking a knowledge of evil.

- *The article explained what "purities" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "purities" during the group presentation.*

pyroelectric *(adjective)*

Relating to or exhibiting pyroelectricity.

- *A "pyroelectric" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "pyroelectric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

quadripartite *(adjective)*

Involving four parties.

- *The speaker chose "quadripartite" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "quadripartite."*

quartos *(noun)*

The size of a book whose pages are made by folding a sheet of paper twice to form four leaves.

- *The article explained what "quartos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quartos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

queerest *(adjective)*

Beyond or deviating from the usual or expected.

- *Would you call this situation "queerest"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "queerest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

quo warranto *(noun)*

A hearing to determine by what authority someone has an office or franchise or liberty.

- *The article explained what "quo warranto" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quo warranto" to mean a hearing to determine by what authority someone....*

railyards *(noun)*

An area having a network of railway tracks and sidings for storage and maintenance of cars and engines.

- *They discussed "railyards" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "railyards" because he had never seen it before.*

rattus norvegicus *(noun)*

Common domestic rat; serious pest worldwide.

- *In class, the teacher used "rattus norvegicus" to mean common domestic rat; serious pest worldwide.*
- *Understanding "rattus norvegicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

razorbills *(noun)*

Black-and-white northern Atlantic auk having a compressed sharp-edged bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "razorbills" to mean black-and-white northern atlantic auk having a....*
- *He looked up "razorbills" because he had never seen it before.*

---

receipted *(verb)*

Report the receipt of.

- *Can you use "receipted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "receipted" until he saw an example.*

---

reconvert *(verb)*

Convert back.

- *Hollywood is reconverting old films.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reconvert" in real sentences.*

---

recoups *(verb)*

Retain and refrain from disbursing; of payments.

- *Can you use "recoups" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "recoups" until he saw an example.*

---

redound *(verb)*

Have an effect for good or ill.

- *Her efforts will redound to the general good.*
- *Fame redounds to the heroes.*

---

refinances *(verb)*

Renew the financing of.

- *The coach explained when to use "refinances" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "refinances" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rehabilitations *(noun)*

The restoration of someone to a useful place in society.

- *In class, the teacher used "rehabilitations" to mean the restoration of someone to a useful place in society.*
- *He looked up "rehabilitations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reinvigorates *(verb)*

Impart vigor, strength, or vitality to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reinvigorates" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "reinvigorates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

relicts *(noun)*

An organism or species surviving as a remnant of an otherwise extinct flora or fauna in an environment much changed from that in which it originated.

- *Understanding "relicts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "relicts" means with a simple example.*

---

rescale *(verb)*

Establish on a new scale.

- *In everyday English, people use "rescale" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "rescale" until he saw an example.*

---

residuum *(noun)*

Something left after other parts have been taken away.

- *Understanding "residuum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "residuum" means with a simple example.*

---

retrenching *(verb)*

Make a reduction, as in one's workforce.

- *Can you use "retrenching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "retrenching" when talking about this idea.*

---

ridgelines *(noun)*

A long narrow range of hills.

- *In class, the teacher used "ridgelines" to mean a long narrow range of hills.*
- *He looked up "ridgelines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roadman *(noun)*

A workman who is employed to repair roads.

- *In class, the teacher used "roadman" to mean a workman who is employed to repair roads.*
- *They discussed "roadman" during the group presentation.*

---

romanised *(verb)*

Write in the Latin alphabet.

- *She tried to use "romanised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "romanised" until he saw an example.*

---

rosebushes *(noun)*

Any of many shrubs of the genus Rosa that bear roses.

- *They discussed "rosebushes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rosebushes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ructions *(noun)*

The act of making a noisy disturbance.

- *They discussed "ructions" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ructions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rusticity *(noun)*

The quality of being rustic or gauche.

- *In class, the teacher used "rusticity" to mean the quality of being rustic or gauche.*
- *They discussed "rusticity" during the group presentation.*

---

saleroom *(noun)*

An area where merchandise (such as cars) can be displayed.

- *Understanding "saleroom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saleroom."*

---

savouries *(noun)*

An aromatic or spicy dish served at the end of dinner or as an hors d'oeuvre.

- *The article explained what "savouries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "savouries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screamingly *(adverb)*

To an extreme degree.

- *Screamingly funny.*
- *He answered "screamingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

seasonably *(adverb)*

In accordance with the season.

- *It was seasonably cold.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "seasonably" in the final chapter.*

---

secessionism *(noun)*

A doctrine that maintains the right of secession.

- *They discussed "secessionism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "secessionism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

second adventism *(noun)*

Any Christian religion that believes the second coming of Christ is imminent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second adventism."*
- *They discussed "second adventism" during the group presentation.*

---

segno *(noun)*

(music) a notation written at the beginning or end of a passage that is to be repeated.

- *In class, the teacher used "segno" to mean (music) a notation written at the beginning or end....*
- *Understanding "segno" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sequesters *(verb)*

Requisition forcibly, as of enemy property.

- *The dentist sequesters the tooth he is working on.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sequesters" and when to wait.*

---

seventh-day adventism *(noun)*

Adventism that is strongly Protestant and observes Saturday as the Sabbath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seventh-day adventism."*
- *Understanding "seventh-day adventism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sheathes *(verb)*

Cover with a protective sheathing.

- *Can you use "sheathes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sheathes" and when to wait.*

---

sheepherder *(noun)*

A herder of sheep (on an open range); someone who keeps the sheep together in a flock.

- *The article explained what "sheepherder" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheepherder."*

---

shier *(adjective)*

Wary and distrustful; disposed to avoid persons or things.

- *A "shier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shier."*

---

shininess *(noun)*

The visual property of something that shines with reflected light.

- *Understanding "shininess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shininess" to mean the visual property of something that shines with....*

---

shopaholics *(noun)*

A compulsive shopper.

- *Shopaholics can never resist a bargain.*
- *They discussed "shopaholics" during the group presentation.*

---

sigmas *(noun)*

The 18th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *Understanding "sigmas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sigmas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

significances *(noun)*

The message that is intended or expressed or signified.

- *He looked up "significances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "significances" during the group presentation.*

---

skep *(noun)*

A large round wicker basket (used on farms).

- *The article explained what "skep" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "skep" during the group presentation.*

---

skyboxes *(noun)*

An elevated box for viewing events at a sports stadium.

- *In class, the teacher used "skyboxes" to mean an elevated box for viewing events at a sports stadium.*
- *They discussed "skyboxes" during the group presentation.*

---

sloes *(noun)*

A thorny Eurasian bush with plumlike fruits.

- *He looked up "sloes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sloes."*

---

sloshes *(verb)*

Spill or splash copiously or clumsily.

- *Can you use "sloshes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sloshes" until he saw an example.*

---

smacker *(noun)*

A very powerful blow with the fist.

- *He looked up "smacker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smacker" to mean a very powerful blow with the fist.*

---

snoozes *(verb)*

Sleep lightly or for a short period of time.

- *He did not know how to use "snoozes" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "snoozes" when talking about this idea.*

---

snugs *(noun)*

A small secluded room.

- *Understanding "snugs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snugs" to mean a small secluded room.*

---

socinian *(noun)*

An adherent of the teachings of Socinus; a Christian who rejects the divinity of Christ and the Trinity and original sin; influenced the development of Unitarian theology.

- *In class, the teacher used "socinian" to mean an adherent of the teachings of socinus; a....*
- *He looked up "socinian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soda niter *(noun)*

(NaNO3) used especially as a fertilizer and explosive.

- *They discussed "soda niter" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "soda niter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorbus domestica *(noun)*

Medium-sized European tree resembling the rowan but bearing edible fruit.

- *They discussed "sorbus domestica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sorbus domestica" means with a simple example.*

---

soss *(noun)*

An internationally recognized distress signal in radio code.

- *In class, the teacher used "soss" to mean an internationally recognized distress signal in....*
- *The article explained what "soss" means with a simple example.*

soubriquet *(noun)*

A familiar name for a person (often a shortened version of a person's given name).

- *The article explained what "soubriquet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soubriquet."*

speedways *(noun)*

A racetrack for racing automobiles or motorcycles.

- *The article explained what "speedways" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speedways" to mean a racetrack for racing automobiles or motorcycles.*

spikelet *(noun)*

A small sharp-pointed tip resembling a spike on a stem or leaf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spikelet."*
- *He looked up "spikelet" because he had never seen it before.*

squareness *(noun)*

The property of being shaped like a square.

- *In class, the teacher used "squareness" to mean the property of being shaped like a square.*
- *They discussed "squareness" during the group presentation.*

starry saxifrage *(noun)*

Small often mat-forming alpine plant having small starlike white flowers; Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "starry saxifrage."*
- *He looked up "starry saxifrage" because he had never seen it before.*

sterilizes *(verb)*

Make free from bacteria.

- *The coach explained when to use "sterilizes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sterilizes" in real sentences.*

sternocleidomastoid *(noun)*

One of two thick muscles running from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid and occipital bone; turns head obliquely to the opposite side; when acting together they flex the neck and extend the head.

- *He looked up "sternocleidomastoid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sternocleidomastoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sternocleidomastoid muscle *(noun)*

One of two thick muscles running from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid and occipital bone; turns head obliquely to the opposite side; when acting together they flex the neck and extend the head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sternocleidomastoid muscle."*
- *He looked up "sternocleidomastoid muscle" because he had never seen it before.*

sternocleidomastoid vein *(noun)*

Drains the sternocleidomastoid muscle; empties into the internal jugular vein.

- *Understanding "sternocleidomastoid vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sternocleidomastoid vein" to mean drains the sternocleidomastoid muscle; empties into....*

stylishness *(noun)*

Elegance by virtue of being fashionable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stylishness."*
- *He looked up "stylishness" because he had never seen it before.*

stylize *(verb)*

Represent according to a conventional style.

- *A stylized female head.*
- *She tried to use "stylize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sumptuousness *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that is excessively expensive.

- *In class, the teacher used "sumptuousness" to mean the quality possessed by something that is....*
- *Understanding "sumptuousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superabundant *(adjective)*

Most excessively abundant.

- *It is useful to describe something as "superabundant" when it is most excessively abundant.*
- *The speaker chose "superabundant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

supercharges *(verb)*

Increase the pressure on a gas or liquid.

- *She tried to use "supercharges" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "supercharges" until he saw an example.*

---

symbolisms *(noun)*

A system of symbols and symbolic representations.

- *Understanding "symbolisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symbolisms."*

---

synchromesh *(noun)*

An automotive system for shifting gears in which the gears revolve at the same speed and so shift smoothly.

- *The article explained what "synchromesh" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "synchromesh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

syringa reticulata *(noun)*

Small tree of Japan having narrow pointed leaves and creamy-white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syringa reticulata."*
- *The article explained what "syringa reticulata" means with a simple example.*

---

systematic desensitisation *(noun)*

A technique used in behavior therapy to treat phobias and other behavior problems involving anxiety; client is exposed to the threatening situation under relaxed conditions until the anxiety reaction is extinguished.

- *In class, the teacher used "systematic desensitisation" to mean a technique used in behavior therapy to treat....*
- *They discussed "systematic desensitisation" during the group presentation.*

---

taegu *(noun)*

A city in southeastern South Korea.

- *In class, the teacher used "taegu" to mean a city in southeastern south korea.*
- *The article explained what "taegu" means with a simple example.*

---

tappa *(noun)*

The thin fibrous bark of the paper mulberry and Pipturus albidus.

- *In class, the teacher used "tappa" to mean the thin fibrous bark of the paper mulberry and....*
- *The article explained what "tappa" means with a simple example.*

---

tappa bark *(noun)*

The thin fibrous bark of the paper mulberry and Pipturus albidus.

- *He looked up "tappa bark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tappa bark" to mean the thin fibrous bark of the paper mulberry and....*

---

tartlet *(noun)*

A small tart usually used as a canape.

- *In class, the teacher used "tartlet" to mean a small tart usually used as a canape.*
- *They discussed "tartlet" during the group presentation.*

---

tastelessness *(noun)*

The property of having no flavor.

- *The article explained what "tastelessness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tastelessness" during the group presentation.*

---

tetanic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing tetany.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tetanic" when it is of or relating to or causing tetany.*
- *The speaker chose "tetanic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tetrameter *(noun)*

A verse line having four metrical feet.

- *They discussed "tetrameter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tetrameter" means with a simple example.*

---

theurgy *(noun)*

The effect of supernatural or divine intervention in human affairs.

- *Understanding "theurgy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theurgy."*

---

thrombocytopenic purpura *(noun)*

Purpura associated with a reduction in circulating blood platelets which can result from a variety of factors.

- *Understanding "thrombocytopenic purpura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thrombocytopenic purpura" during the group presentation.*

---

thuggee *(noun)*

Murder and robbery by thugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thuggee."*
- *He looked up "thuggee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tiding *(verb)*

Rise or move forward.

- *In everyday English, people use "tiding" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tiding" in real sentences.*

---

timolol *(noun)*

A beta blocker (trade name Blocadren) administered after heart attacks.

- *In class, the teacher used "timolol" to mean a beta blocker (trade name blocadren) administered....*
- *They discussed "timolol" during the group presentation.*

---

titbit *(noun)*

A small tasty bit of food.

- *Understanding "titbit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titbit."*

---

tollbooths *(noun)*

A booth at a tollgate where the toll collector collects tolls.

- *In class, the teacher used "tollbooths" to mean a booth at a tollgate where the toll collector....*
- *They discussed "tollbooths" during the group presentation.*

---

tombaugh *(noun)*

United States astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto (1906-1997).

- *The article explained what "tombaugh" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tombaugh" during the group presentation.*

---

toponyms *(noun)*

The name by which a geographical place is known.

- *They discussed "toponyms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "toponyms" means with a simple example.*

toreros *(noun)*

A matador or one of the supporting team during a bull fight.

- *Understanding "toreros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "toreros" during the group presentation.*

totara *(noun)*

Valuable timber tree of New Zealand yielding hard reddish wood used for furniture and bridges and wharves.

- *The article explained what "totara" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "totara" to mean valuable timber tree of new zealand yielding hard....*

trainmen *(noun)*

An employee of a railroad.

- *He looked up "trainmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trainmen" to mean an employee of a railroad.*

transalpine *(noun)*

One living on or coming from the other side of the Alps from Italy.

- *The article explained what "transalpine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "transalpine" during the group presentation.*

trenchantly *(adverb)*

In a vigorous and effective manner.

- *He defended his client's civil rights trenchantly.*
- *She spoke "trenchantly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

tricarboxylic acid cycle *(noun)*

In all plants and animals: a series of enzymatic reactions in mitochondria involving oxidative metabolism of acetyl compounds to produce high-energy phosphate compounds that are the source of cellular energy.

- *In class, the teacher used "tricarboxylic acid cycle" to mean in all plants and animals: a series of enzymatic....*
- *Understanding "tricarboxylic acid cycle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

triga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Triglidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triga."*
- *He looked up "triga" because he had never seen it before.*

trisodium phosphate *(noun)*

The tertiary phosphate of sodium used as a builder in soaps and detergents.

- *He looked up "trisodium phosphate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trisodium phosphate" during the group presentation.*

trivialised *(verb)*

Make trivial or insignificant.

- *She tried to use "trivialised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "trivialised" and when to wait.*

typographically *(adverb)*

In a typographic way.

- *She spoke "typographically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "typographically" can make your explanation more exact.*

ulmus alata *(noun)*

North American elm having twigs and young branches with prominent corky projections.

- *The article explained what "ulmus alata" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ulmus alata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

underplays *(verb)*

Play a card lower than (a held high card).

- *In everyday English, people use "underplays" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "underplays" until he saw an example.*

---

underpricing *(verb)*

Sell at artificially low prices.

- *Learners should practice how to use "underpricing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "underpricing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unexpectedness *(noun)*

Extraordinariness by virtue of being unexpected.

- *The unexpectedness of the warm welcome.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unexpectedness" to mean extraordinariness by virtue of being unexpected.*

---

unfroze *(verb)*

Become or cause to become soft or liquid.

- *In everyday English, people use "unfroze" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "unfroze" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

uninflected *(adjective)*

(of the voice) not inflected.

- *Uninflected words.*
- *Monotonic uninflected speech.*

---

unitedly *(adverb)*

With cooperation and interchange.

- *She spoke "unitedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "unitedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unmusical *(adjective)*

Lacking interest in or talent for music.

- *Too unmusical to care for concerts.*
- *The unmusical cry of the bluejay.*

---

unpinned *(verb)*

Remove the pins from; unfasten the pins of.

- *Can you use "unpinned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "unpinned" and when to wait.*

---

unscrews *(verb)*

Loosen something by unscrewing it.

- *She tried to use "unscrews" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unscrews" in real sentences.*

---

unsheathing *(verb)*

Draw from a sheath or scabbard.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unsheathing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unsheathing" and when to wait.*

---

unsworn *(adjective)*

Not bound by or stated on oath.

- *The witness stands unsworn.*
- *Unsworn testimony.*

---

unwired *(verb)*

Undo the wiring of.

- *The coach explained when to use "unwired" and when to wait.*

- *He did not know how to use “unwired” until he saw an example.*

upbraid *(verb)*

Express criticism towards.

- *He did not know how to use “upbraid” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “upbraid” in real sentences.*

urga *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Mongolia.

- *They discussed “urga” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “urga” because he had never seen it before.*

vanquishes *(verb)*

Come out better in a competition, race, or conflict.

- *In everyday English, people use “vanquishes” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “vanquishes” until he saw an example.*

venus’s flytrap *(noun)*

Carnivorous plant of coastal plains of the Carolinas having sensitive hinged marginally bristled leaf blades that close and entrap insects.

- *They discussed “venus’s flytrap” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “venus’s flytrap” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

verticillium *(noun)*

A fungus of the genus Verticillium.

- *The article explained what “verticillium” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “verticillium” during the group presentation.*

victimising *(verb)*

Make a victim of.

- *She tried to use “victimising” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “victimising” in real sentences.*

victual *(noun)*

Any substance that can be used as food.

- *He looked up “victual” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “victual.”*

villeins *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord.

- *In class, the teacher used “villeins” to mean (middle ages) a person who is bound to the land and....*
- *Understanding “villeins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vladimir ilich lenin *(noun)*

Russian founder of the Bolsheviks and leader of the Russian Revolution and first head of the USSR (1870-1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vladimir ilich lenin.”*
- *He looked up “vladimir ilich lenin” because he had never seen it before.*

vomer *(noun)*

Thin trapezoidal bone of the skull forming the posterior and inferior parts of the nasal septum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vomer.”*
- *He looked up “vomer” because he had never seen it before.*

walkmen *(noun)*

(trademark) a pocket-sized stereo system with light weight earphones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “walkmen.”*
- *Understanding “walkmen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

washerwomen *(noun)*

A working woman who takes in washing.

- *In class, the teacher used "washerwomen" to mean a working woman who takes in washing.*
- *Understanding "washerwomen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waviness *(noun)*

Unevenness produced by waves or wrinkles.

- *He looked up "waviness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waviness."*

---

wildcatters *(noun)*

An oilman who drills exploratory wells in territory not known to be an oil field.

- *Understanding "wildcatters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wildcatters" to mean an oilman who drills exploratory wells in territory....*

---

windflower *(noun)*

Any woodland plant of the genus Anemone grown for its beautiful flowers and whorls of dissected leaves.

- *The article explained what "windflower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "windflower" to mean any woodland plant of the genus anemone grown for....*

---

workes *(verb)*

Cause to happen or to occur as a consequence.

- *Can you use "workes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "workes" when talking about this idea.*

---

wvs *(noun)*

A state in east central United States.

- *He looked up "wvs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wvs" to mean a state in east central united states.*

---

xenophanes *(noun)*

Greek philosopher (560-478 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xenophanes."*
- *Understanding "xenophanes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xiphoid process *(noun)*

Smallest of the three parts of the breastbone; articulates with the corpus sternum and the seventh rib.

- *Understanding "xiphoid process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xiphoid process."*

---

yamas *(noun)*

Hindu god of death and lord of the underworld.

- *They discussed "yamas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yamas."*

---

a fortiori *(adverb)*

With greater reason; for a still stronger, more certain reason.

- *If you are wrong then, a fortiori, so am I.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "a fortiori" in the final chapter.*

---

aboral *(adjective)*

Opposite to or away from the mouth.

- *The aboral surface of a starfish.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aboral."*

---

accordant *(adjective)*

Being in agreement or harmony; often followed by 'with'; -Thomas Hardy.

- *A place perfectly accordant with man's nature.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "accordant."*

---

acers *(noun)*

Type genus of the Aceraceae; trees or shrubs having winged fruit.

- *He looked up "acers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acers" during the group presentation.*

---

adzes *(noun)*

An edge tool used to cut and shape wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adzes."*
- *He looked up "adzes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aglaia *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of the three Graces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aglaia."*
- *The article explained what "aglaia" means with a simple example.*

---

aguacate *(noun)*

A pear-shaped tropical fruit with green or blackish skin and rich yellowish pulp enclosing a single large seed.

- *They discussed "aguacate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aguacate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

albigensian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Albigenses or Albigensianism.

- *The speaker chose "albigensian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "albigensian" when it is of or relating to albigenses or albigensianism.*

---

aleuts *(noun)*

A community of Native Americans who speak an Eskimo-Aleut language and inhabit the Aleutian Islands and southwestern Alaska.

- *In class, the teacher used "aleuts" to mean a community of native americans who speak an....*
- *The article explained what "aleuts" means with a simple example.*

---

algonquins *(noun)*

A member of any of the North American Indian groups speaking an Algonquian language and originally living in the subarctic regions of eastern Canada; many Algonquian tribes migrated south into the woodlands from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast.

- *The article explained what "algonquins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "algonquins" to mean a member of any of the north american indian groups....*

---

alstroemeria *(noun)*

Any of various South American plants of the genus Alstroemeria valued for their handsome umbels of beautiful flowers.

- *He looked up "alstroemeria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alstroemeria."*

---

amenia *(noun)*

Absence or suppression of normal menstrual flow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amenia."*
- *They discussed "amenia" during the group presentation.*

---

american water ouzel *(noun)*

A water ouzel of western North America.

- *He looked up "american water ouzel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american water ouzel" to mean a water ouzel of western north america.*

---

anovulation *(noun)*

The absence of ovulation due to immaturity or post-maturity or pregnancy or oral contraceptive pills or dysfunction of the ovary.

- *In class, the teacher used "anovulation" to mean the absence of ovulation due to immaturity or....*
- *Understanding "anovulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anthropomorphize *(verb)*

Ascribe human features to something.

- *Can you use "anthropomorphize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "anthropomorphize" and when to wait.*

apostatize *(verb)*

Abandon one's beliefs or allegiances.

- *Learners should practice how to use "apostatize" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "apostatize" and when to wait.*

appreciator *(noun)*

A person who is fully aware of something and understands it.

- *He is not an appreciator of our dilemma.*
- *Understanding "appreciator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aquaplaning *(verb)*

Rise up onto a thin film of water between the tires and road so that there is no more contact with the road.

- *He did not know how to use "aquaplaning" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "aquaplaning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

arborescent *(adjective)*

Resembling a tree in form and branching structure.

- *Arborescent coral found off the coast of Bermuda.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "arborescent" when it is resembling a tree in form and branching structure.*

arborescent plant *(noun)*

Having the shape or characteristics of a tree.

- *They discussed "arborescent plant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arborescent plant" because he had never seen it before.*

archs *(noun)*

A passageway under a curved masonry construction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archs."*
- *They discussed "archs" during the group presentation.*

artisan's lien *(noun)*

Lien permitting an artisan to retain possession of a piece of work until has been paid for.

- *Understanding "artisan's lien" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "artisan's lien" because he had never seen it before.*

ashing *(verb)*

Convert into ashes.

- *The coach explained when to use "ashing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "ashing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

athabaskan *(noun)*

A group of Amerindian languages (the name coined by an American anthropologist, Edward Sapir).

- *In class, the teacher used "athabaskan" to mean a group of amerindian languages (the name coined by....*
- *They discussed "athabaskan" during the group presentation.*

athol fugard *(noun)*

South African playwright whose plays feature the racial tensions in South Africa during apartheid (born in 1932).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athol fugard."*
- *Understanding "athol fugard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

australian arowana *(noun)*

A species of large fish found in Australian rivers.

- *They discussed "australian arowana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "australian arowana" to mean a species of large fish found in australian rivers.*

---

axiology *(noun)*

The study of values and value judgments.

- *In class, the teacher used "axiology" to mean the study of values and value judgments.*
- *The article explained what "axiology" means with a simple example.*

---

bachs *(noun)*

German baroque organist and contrapuntist; composed mostly keyboard music; one of the greatest creators of western music (1685-1750).

- *The article explained what "bachs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bachs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backchat *(noun)*

Light teasing repartee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backchat."*
- *The article explained what "backchat" means with a simple example.*

---

basilisks *(noun)*

Small crested arboreal lizard able to run on its hind legs; of tropical America.

- *They discussed "basilisks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "basilisks" means with a simple example.*

---

bathyal *(adjective)*

Relating to ocean depths between 200 and 2000 meters (corresponds to the continental slope).

- *The speaker chose "bathyal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bathyal" when it is relating to ocean depths between 200 and 2000....*

---

bathyal district *(noun)*

The steep descent of the seabed from the continental shelf to the abyssal zone.

- *They discussed "bathyal district" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bathyal district" to mean the steep descent of the seabed from the....*

---

bathyal zone *(noun)*

The steep descent of the seabed from the continental shelf to the abyssal zone.

- *They discussed "bathyal zone" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bathyal zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bestower *(noun)*

Person who makes a gift of property.

- *They discussed "bestower" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bestower" means with a simple example.*

---

biceps humeri *(noun)*

A muscle that flexes and supinates the forearm.

- *He looked up "biceps humeri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biceps humeri" to mean a muscle that flexes and supinates the forearm.*

---

bilberries *(noun)*

Blue-black berries similar to American blueberries.

- *The article explained what "bilberries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bilberries" to mean blue-black berries similar to american blueberries.*

---

bimetallism *(noun)*

A monetary standard under which the basic unit of currency is defined by stated amounts of two metals (usually gold and silver) with values set at a predetermined ratio.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bimetallism."*

- *Understanding "bimetallism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blowups *(noun)*

A photographic print that has been enlarged.

- *In class, the teacher used "blowups" to mean a photographic print that has been enlarged.*
- *Understanding "blowups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boletus mirabilis *(noun)*

A fungus that is edible when young and fresh; has a dark brown convex cap with a yellow to greenish under surface and reddish stalk.

- *Understanding "boletus mirabilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "boletus mirabilis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boluses *(noun)*

A small round soft mass (as of chewed food).

- *The article explained what "boluses" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "boluses" during the group presentation.*

---

bonemeal *(noun)*

Fertilizer made of ground bones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bonemeal."*
- *He looked up "bonemeal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bosomy *(adjective)*

(of a woman's body) having a large bosom and pleasing curves.

- *A "bosomy" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bosomy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

boswellia *(noun)*

Genus of trees of North Africa and India that yield incense.

- *Understanding "boswellia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "boswellia" during the group presentation.*

---

bouse *(verb)*

Haul with a tackle.

- *She tried to use "bouse" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "bouse" until he saw an example.*

---

bowlful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a bowl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowlful."*
- *He looked up "bowlful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brasseries *(noun)*

A small restaurant serving beer and wine as well as food; usually cheap.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brasseries."*
- *He looked up "brasseries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brassica hirta *(noun)*

Eurasian mustard cultivated for its pungent seeds; a source of table mustard and mustard oil.

- *He looked up "brassica hirta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brassica hirta."*

---

brassica napus *(noun)*

Eurasian plant cultivated for its seed and as a forage crop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brassica napus."*
- *He looked up "brassica napus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

breadbox *(noun)*

A container used to keep bread or cake in.

- *They discussed "breadbox" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breadbox."*

brindled *(adjective)*

Having a grey or brown streak or a pattern or a patchy coloring; used especially of the patterned fur of cats.

- *Would you call this situation "brindled"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brindled."*

bulled *(verb)*

Speak insincerely or without regard for facts or truths.

- *He bulled through his demands.*
- *She tried to use "bulled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

burbot *(noun)*

Elongate freshwater cod of northern Europe and Asia and North America having barbels around its mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "burbot" to mean elongate freshwater cod of northern europe and asia....*
- *The article explained what "burbot" means with a simple example.*

bursae *(noun)*

A small fluid-filled sac located between movable parts of the body especially at joints.

- *In class, the teacher used "bursae" to mean a small fluid-filled sac located between movable....*
- *He looked up "bursae" because he had never seen it before.*

cabinetmaking *(noun)*

The craft of a joiner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabinetmaking."*
- *The article explained what "cabinetmaking" means with a simple example.*

cadetship *(noun)*

The position of cadet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadetship."*
- *They discussed "cadetship" during the group presentation.*

camponotus *(noun)*

Carpenter ants.

- *They discussed "camponotus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "camponotus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cannisters *(noun)*

Metal container for storing dry foods such as tea or flour.

- *Understanding "cannisters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cannisters" during the group presentation.*

carolingians *(noun)*

A member of the Carolingian dynasty.

- *Understanding "carolingians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carolingians" because he had never seen it before.*

cebus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cebidae.

- *Understanding "cebus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cebus" to mean type genus of the cebidae.*

cenobites *(noun)*

A member of a religious order living in common.

- *Understanding "cenobites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cenobites."*

---

cephalopoda *(noun)*

Octopuses; squids; cuttlefish; pearly nautilus.

- *In class, the teacher used "cephalopoda" to mean octopuses; squids; cuttlefish; pearly nautilus.*
- *He looked up "cephalopoda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cesspits *(noun)*

A covered cistern; waste water and sewage flow into it.

- *Understanding "cesspits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cesspits" means with a simple example.*

---

cheevers *(noun)*

United States writer of novels and short stories (1912-1982).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheevers."*
- *He looked up "cheevers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cheilitis *(noun)*

Inflammation and cracking of the skin of the lips.

- *He looked up "cheilitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheilitis."*

---

chevre *(noun)*

Made from goats' milk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chevre."*
- *The article explained what "chevre" means with a simple example.*

---

chipotles *(noun)*

A ripe jalapeno that has been dried for use in cooking.

- *They discussed "chipotles" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chipotles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlamys *(noun)*

A short mantle or cape fastened at the shoulder; worn by men in ancient Greece.

- *The article explained what "chlamys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chlamys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chokepoint *(noun)*

A point of congestion or blockage.

- *The bridge is always a chokepoint at rush hour.*
- *Understanding "chokepoint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chorionic villus biopsy *(noun)*

A prenatal test to detect birth defects at an early stage of pregnancy; tissue from the chorionic villi is assayed.

- *The article explained what "chorionic villus biopsy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chorionic villus biopsy" during the group presentation.*

---

cimex *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cimicidae: bedbugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "cimex" to mean type genus of the cimicidae: bedbugs.*
- *The article explained what "cimex" means with a simple example.*

---

clambers *(noun)*

An awkward climb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clambers."*
- *Understanding "clambers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

class cephalopoda *(noun)*

Octopuses; squids; cuttlefish; pearly nautilus.

- *Understanding "class cephalopoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "class cephalopoda" means with a simple example.*

cloakrooms *(noun)*

A private lounge off of a legislative chamber.

- *Understanding "cloakrooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cloakrooms" during the group presentation.*

clouted *(verb)*

Strike hard, especially with the fist.

- *He clouted his attacker.*
- *She tried to use "clouted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

compered *(verb)*

Act as a master of ceremonies.

- *Can you use "compered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "compered" when talking about this idea.*

complected *(verb)*

Be interwoven or interconnected.

- *Learners should practice how to use "complected" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "complected" when talking about this idea.*

comprehensives *(noun)*

An intensive examination testing a student's proficiency in some special field of knowledge.

- *The article explained what "comprehensives" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "comprehensives" during the group presentation.*

confectioneries *(noun)*

The occupation and skills of a confectioner.

- *He looked up "confectioneries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confectioneries."*

conks *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *She tried to use "conks" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "conks" until he saw an example.*

conn's syndrome *(noun)*

Disturbances in saltwater balance and symptoms of weakness and muscular cramps and twitching and convulsions and sometimes paralysis; usually caused by a benign tumor of the cortex of the adrenal gland that leads to excess secretion of aldosterone.

- *The article explained what "conn's syndrome" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conn's syndrome."*

conspectus *(noun)*

An overall summary.

- *The article explained what "conspectus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conspectus" during the group presentation.*

continuos *(noun)*

A bass part written out in full and accompanied by numbers to indicate the chords to be played.

- *He looked up "continuos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "continuos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cooley's anemia *(noun)*

A fatal form of homozygous thalassemia (inherited from both parents) in which there is no hemoglobin; skeletal deformations; heart and spleen and liver enlarged.

- *He looked up "cooley's anemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cooley's anemia" during the group presentation.*

---

coregonus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Coregonidae: whitefishes.

- *The article explained what "coregonus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coregonus" to mean type genus of the coregonidae: whitefishes.*

---

coronae *(noun)*

An electrical discharge accompanied by ionization of surrounding atmosphere.

- *They discussed "coronae" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coronae" to mean an electrical discharge accompanied by ionization....*

---

coruscating *(verb)*

Be lively or brilliant or exhibit virtuosity.

- *The coach explained when to use "coruscating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "coruscating" until he saw an example.*

---

couth *(adjective)*

(used facetiously) refined.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "couth."*
- *The speaker chose "couth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

crataegus tomentosa *(noun)*

Erect and almost thornless American hawthorn with somewhat pear-shaped berries.

- *The article explained what "crataegus tomentosa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus tomentosa."*

---

crinolines *(noun)*

A full stiff petticoat made of crinoline fabric.

- *He looked up "crinolines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crinolines."*

---

crosscut handsaw *(noun)*

Handsaw that cuts at right angles to the grain (or major axis).

- *He looked up "crosscut handsaw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crosscut handsaw."*

---

crotalus viridis *(noun)*

Widely distributed between the Mississippi and the Rockies.

- *The article explained what "crotalus viridis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crotalus viridis" to mean widely distributed between the mississippi and the....*

---

cryptorchidism *(noun)*

Failure of one or both testes to move into the scrotum as the male fetus develops.

- *In class, the teacher used "cryptorchidism" to mean failure of one or both testes to move into the....*
- *The article explained what "cryptorchidism" means with a simple example.*

---

culvers root *(noun)*

A tall perennial herb having spikes of small white or purple flowers; common in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "culvers root" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "culvers root."*

---

cyanides *(noun)*

An extremely poisonous salt of hydrocyanic acid.

- *Understanding "cyanides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "cyanides" means with a simple example.*

---

cyclopropane *(noun)*

A colorless flammable gas sometimes used as an inhalation anesthetic.

- *They discussed "cyclopropane" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cyclopropane" means with a simple example.*

---

cynara *(noun)*

Artichoke; cardoon.

- *Understanding "cynara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cynara" means with a simple example.*

---

cyprinus carpio *(noun)*

Large Old World freshwater bottom-feeding fish introduced into Europe from Asia; inhabits ponds and sluggish streams and often raised for food; introduced into United States where it has become a pest.

- *The article explained what "cyprinus carpio" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cyprinus carpio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

darwins *(noun)*

Provincial capital of the Northern Territory of Australia.

- *He looked up "darwins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darwins."*

---

davises *(noun)*

United States jazz musician; noted for his trumpet style (1926-1991).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "davises."*
- *Understanding "davises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decamping *(verb)*

Run away; usually includes taking something or somebody along.

- *Learners should practice how to use "decamping" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "decamping" when talking about this idea.*

---

decoctions *(noun)*

(pharmacology) the extraction of water-soluble drug substances by boiling.

- *They discussed "decoctions" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "decoctions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decouples *(verb)*

Eliminate airborne shock waves from (an explosive).

- *The coach explained when to use "decouples" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "decouples" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

decubitus ulcer *(noun)*

A chronic ulcer of the skin caused by prolonged pressure on it (as in bedridden patients).

- *The article explained what "decubitus ulcer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decubitus ulcer" to mean a chronic ulcer of the skin caused by prolonged....*

---

defrauds *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *Learners should practice how to use "defrauds" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "defrauds" when talking about this idea.*

---

dehiscent *(adjective)*

(of e.g. fruits and anthers) opening spontaneously at maturity to release seeds.

- *The speaker chose "dehiscent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dehiscent" when it is (of e.g. fruits and anthers) opening spontaneously....*

---

delibes *(noun)*

French composer of operas (1836-1891).

- *Understanding "delibes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "delibes" means with a simple example.*

deliverymen *(noun)*

Someone employed to make deliveries.

- *In class, the teacher used "deliverymen" to mean someone employed to make deliveries.*
- *They discussed "deliverymen" during the group presentation.*

demob *(verb)*

Retire from military service.

- *In everyday English, people use "demob" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "demob" in real sentences.*

dethrones *(verb)*

Remove a monarch from the throne.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dethrones" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dethrones" and when to wait.*

dicotyledons *(noun)*

Flowering plant with two cotyledons; the stem grows by deposit on its outside.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dicotyledons."*
- *The article explained what "dicotyledons" means with a simple example.*

diptychs *(noun)*

A painting or carving (especially an altarpiece) on two panels (usually hinged like a book).

- *Understanding "diptychs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diptychs" during the group presentation.*

discolour *(verb)*

Change color, often in an undesired manner.

- *She tried to use "discolour" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "discolour" in real sentences.*

disgorging *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Can you use "disgorging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "disgorging" until he saw an example.*

dithers *(noun)*

An excited state of agitation.

- *They discussed "dithers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dithers" means with a simple example.*

documental *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of or derived from documents.

- *It is useful to describe something as "documental" when it is relating to or consisting of or derived from documents.*
- *A "documental" approach may work better in this case.*

dowser *(noun)*

Someone who uses a divining rod to find underground water.

- *In class, the teacher used "dowser" to mean someone who uses a divining rod to find underground....*
- *Understanding "dowser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drachmae *(noun)*

A unit of apothecary weight equal to an eighth of an ounce or to 60 grains.

- *They discussed "drachmae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "drachmae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dukas *(noun)*

French composer (1865-1935).

- *Understanding "dukas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dukas."*

---

ecchymosis *(noun)*

The purple or black-and-blue area resulting from a bruise.

- *They discussed "ecchymosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecchymosis."*

---

edmond louis antoine huot de goncourt *(noun)*

French writer who collaborated with his brother Jules de Goncourt on many books and who in his will established the Prix Goncourt (1822-1896).

- *The article explained what "edmond louis antoine huot de goncourt" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edmond louis antoine huot de goncourt."*

---

effluvia *(noun)*

A foul-smelling outflow or vapor (especially a gaseous waste).

- *He looked up "effluvia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "effluvia."*

---

electrocardiograms *(noun)*

A graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced by an electrocardiograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "electrocardiograms" to mean a graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced....*
- *The article explained what "electrocardiograms" means with a simple example.*

---

electrodeposition *(noun)*

The deposition of a substance on an electrode by the action of electricity (especially by electrolysis).

- *In class, the teacher used "electrodeposition" to mean the deposition of a substance on an electrode by....*
- *The article explained what "electrodeposition" means with a simple example.*

---

electropositive *(adjective)*

Having a positive charge.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "electropositive."*
- *Students compared "electropositive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

embryonal carcinoma *(noun)*

Malignant neoplasm of the testis.

- *He looked up "embryonal carcinoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "embryonal carcinoma" to mean malignant neoplasm of the testis.*

---

emilia javanica *(noun)*

Tropical African annual having scarlet tassel-shaped flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Cacalia.

- *He looked up "emilia javanica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "emilia javanica" during the group presentation.*

---

enchantingly *(adverb)*

In a bewitching manner.

- *He answered "enchantingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "enchantingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

enculturation *(noun)*

The adoption of the behavior patterns of the surrounding culture.

- *They discussed "enculturation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "enculturation" because he had never seen it before.*

ennead *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eight and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ennead."*
- *They discussed "ennead" during the group presentation.*

enviably *(adverb)*

In an enviable manner.

- *She was enviably fluent in French.*
- *He answered "enviably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

escargots *(noun)*

Edible terrestrial snail usually served in the shell with a sauce of melted butter and garlic.

- *They discussed "escargots" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "escargots" because he had never seen it before.*

esops *(noun)*

A program under which employees regularly accumulate shares and may ultimately assume control of the company.

- *Understanding "esops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "esops" because he had never seen it before.*

euonymus americanus *(noun)*

Upright deciduous plant with crimson pods and seeds; the eastern United States from New York to Florida and Texas.

- *They discussed "euonymus americanus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "euonymus americanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

european water ouzel *(noun)*

A water ouzel of Europe.

- *They discussed "european water ouzel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "european water ouzel" to mean a water ouzel of europe.*

extravert *(noun)*

(psychology) a person concerned more with practical realities than with inner thoughts and feelings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extravert."*
- *The article explained what "extravert" means with a simple example.*

factorizations *(noun)*

(mathematics) the resolution of an entity into factors such that when multiplied together they give the original entity.

- *Understanding "factorizations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "factorizations" to mean (mathematics) the resolution of an entity into....*

fastidiousness *(noun)*

The trait of being meticulous about matters of taste or style.

- *Neatness and fastidiousness of dress.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fastidiousness" to mean the trait of being meticulous about matters of....*

fathoming *(verb)*

Measure the depth of (a body of water) with a sounding line.

- *In everyday English, people use "fathoming" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "fathoming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

febs *(noun)*

The month following January and preceding March.

- *Understanding "febs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "febs."*

fibbed *(verb)*

Tell a relatively insignificant lie.

- *The coach explained when to use "fibbed" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "fibbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

firmwares *(noun)*

(computer science) coded instructions that are stored permanently in read-only memory.

- *He looked up "firmwares" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "firmwares" during the group presentation.*

---

fitly *(adverb)*

In an appropriate manner.

- *He answered "fitly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "fitly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

flatus-relieving *(adjective)*

Relieving gas in the alimentary tract (colic or flatulence or griping).

- *The speaker chose "flatus-relieving" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "flatus-relieving" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fluorescein isothiocyanate *(noun)*

A fluorochrome commonly conjugated with antibodies for use in indirect immunofluorescence.

- *They discussed "fluorescein isothiocyanate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluorescein isothiocyanate" to mean a fluorochrome commonly conjugated with antibodies....*

---

fobbing *(verb)*

Deceive somebody.

- *Can you use "fobbing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "fobbing" when talking about this idea.*

---

footpad *(noun)*

A highwayman who robs on foot.

- *They discussed "footpad" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "footpad."*

---

forewords *(noun)*

A short introductory essay preceding the text of a book.

- *The article explained what "forewords" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forewords."*

---

fugo *(noun)*

A bomb carried by a balloon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fugo."*
- *He looked up "fugo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fumigant *(noun)*

A chemical substance used in fumigation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fumigant."*
- *They discussed "fumigant" during the group presentation.*

---

funafuti *(noun)*

Capital of Tuvalu.

- *Understanding "funafuti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funafuti."*

---

furfural *(noun)*

A liquid aldehyde with a penetrating odor; made from plant hulls and corncobs; used in making furan and as a solvent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furfural."*

- *Understanding "furfural" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galvanizes *(verb)*

To stimulate to action.

- *She tried to use "galvanizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "galvanizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

garrets *(noun)*

Floor consisting of open space at the top of a house just below roof; often used for storage.

- *He looked up "garrets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garrets."*

---

gastroscopy *(noun)*

Visual examination of the stomach by means of a gastroscope inserted through the esophagus.

- *Understanding "gastroscopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gastroscopy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gaudily *(adverb)*

In a tastelessly garish manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "gaudily" naturally.*
- *She spoke "gaudily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

genuflecting *(verb)*

Bend the knees and bow in a servile manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "genuflecting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "genuflecting" until he saw an example.*

---

genus alstroemeria *(noun)*

Genus of showy South American herbs with leafy stems; sometimes placed in family Alstroemeriaceae or in family Amaryllidaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus alstroemeria" to mean genus of showy south american herbs with leafy....*
- *The article explained what "genus alstroemeria" means with a simple example.*

---

genus boswellia *(noun)*

Genus of trees of North Africa and India that yield incense.

- *He looked up "genus boswellia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus boswellia."*

---

genus camponotus *(noun)*

Carpenter ants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus camponotus."*
- *He looked up "genus camponotus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus cebus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cebidae.

- *He looked up "genus cebus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cebus."*

---

genus cimex *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cimicidae: bedbugs.

- *Understanding "genus cimex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus cimex" during the group presentation.*

---

genus coregonus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Coregonidae: whitefishes.

- *They discussed "genus coregonus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus coregonus."*

---

genus cynara *(noun)*

Artichoke; cardoon.

- *He looked up "genus cynara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus cynara" during the group presentation.*

---

genus lutra *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a genus of the subfamily Lutrinae.

- *Understanding "genus lutra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lutra" to mean in some classifications considered a genus of the....*

---

genus myrica *(noun)*

Deciduous aromatic shrubs or small trees.

- *They discussed "genus myrica" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus myrica" to mean deciduous aromatic shrubs or small trees.*

---

genus nothofagus *(noun)*

Beeches of temperate southern hemisphere except Africa: southern beech.

- *Understanding "genus nothofagus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus nothofagus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pimenta *(noun)*

Allspice tree.

- *Understanding "genus pimenta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus pimenta" means with a simple example.*

---

genus podocarpus *(noun)*

Evergreen trees or shrubs; sometimes classified as member of the family Taxaceae.

- *He looked up "genus podocarpus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus podocarpus" during the group presentation.*

---

golden saxifrage *(noun)*

Any of various low aquatic herbs of the genus Chrysosplenium.

- *They discussed "golden saxifrage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden saxifrage."*

---

griddles *(noun)*

Cooking utensil consisting of a flat heated surface (as on top of a stove) on which food is cooked.

- *In class, the teacher used "griddles" to mean cooking utensil consisting of a flat heated surface....*
- *The article explained what "griddles" means with a simple example.*

---

griever *(noun)*

A person who is feeling grief (as grieving over someone who has died).

- *In class, the teacher used "griever" to mean a person who is feeling grief (as grieving over....*
- *The article explained what "griever" means with a simple example.*

---

grippe *(noun)*

An acute febrile highly contagious viral disease.

- *They discussed "grippe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grippe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groundbreaker *(noun)*

Someone who helps to open up a new line of research or technology or art.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groundbreaker."*
- *The article explained what "groundbreaker" means with a simple example.*

---

guiltiest *(adjective)*

Responsible for or chargeable with a reprehensible act.

- *Would you call this situation "guiltiest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "guiltiest."*

---

hathaways *(noun)*

Wife of William Shakespeare (1556-1623).

- *He looked up "hathaways" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hathaways."*

---

haulier *(noun)*

A haulage contractor.

- *Understanding "haulier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haulier."*

---

hawkmoth *(noun)*

Any of various moths with long narrow forewings capable of powerful flight and hovering over flowers to feed.

- *The article explained what "hawkmoth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawkmoth."*

---

heartiness *(noun)*

The quality of hearty sincerity.

- *He looked up "heartiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heartiness."*

---

heathenism *(noun)*

Any of various religions other than Christianity or Judaism or Islamism.

- *In class, the teacher used "heathenism" to mean any of various religions other than christianity or....*
- *He looked up "heathenism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hectoliters *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 100 liters.

- *Understanding "hectoliters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hectoliters" to mean a metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 100 liters.*

---

heliograph *(noun)*

An apparatus for sending telegraphic messages by using a mirror to turn the sun's rays off and on.

- *The article explained what "heliograph" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliograph" to mean an apparatus for sending telegraphic messages by....*

---

hemoglobins *(noun)*

A hemoprotein composed of globin and heme that gives red blood cells their characteristic color; function primarily to transport oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues.

- *They discussed "hemoglobins" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hemoglobins" means with a simple example.*

---

herberts *(noun)*

United States musician and composer and conductor noted for his comic operas (1859-1924).

- *They discussed "herberts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herberts" to mean united states musician and composer and conductor....*

---

hereupon *(adverb)*

Immediately after this.

- *Hereupon, the passengers stumbled aboard.*
- *He answered "hereupon," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

highballs *(noun)*

A mixed drink made of alcoholic liquor mixed with water or a carbonated beverage and served in a tall glass.

- *In class, the teacher used "highballs" to mean a mixed drink made of alcoholic liquor mixed with....*
- *He looked up "highballs" because he had never seen it before.*

hobbyhorse *(noun)*

A topic to which one constantly reverts.

- *Don't get him started on his hobbyhorse.*
- *The article explained what "hobbyhorse" means with a simple example.*

hoofprints *(noun)*

A visible impression on a surface made by the hoof of an animal.

- *Understanding "hoofprints" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hoofprints" to mean a visible impression on a surface made by the hoof....*

hospitalizing *(verb)*

Admit into a hospital.

- *In everyday English, people use "hospitalizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "hospitalizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ilich sanchez *(noun)*

Venezuelan master terrorist raised by a Marxist-Leninist father; trained and worked with many terrorist groups (born in 1949).

- *They discussed "ilich sanchez" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ilich sanchez" because he had never seen it before.*

impounds *(verb)*

Take temporary possession of as a security, by legal authority.

- *In everyday English, people use "impounds" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "impounds" in real sentences.*

ingathering *(noun)*

Request for a sum of money.

- *He looked up "ingathering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ingathering."*

instancing *(verb)*

Clarify by giving an example of.

- *She tried to use "instancing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "instancing" in real sentences.*

institutionalise *(verb)*

Cause to be admitted; of persons to an institution.

- *Learners should practice how to use "institutionalise" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "institutionalise" and when to wait.*

interleukins *(noun)*

Any of several lymphokines that promote macrophages and killer T cells and B cells and other components of the immune system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interleukins."*
- *They discussed "interleukins" during the group presentation.*

internationalizing *(verb)*

Put under international control.

- *Can you use "internationalizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "internationalizing" and when to wait.*

interpellation *(noun)*

The action of interjecting or interposing an action or remark that interrupts.

- *Understanding "interpellation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "interpellation" because he had never seen it before.*

involucre *(noun)*

A highly conspicuous bract or bract pair or ring of bracts at the base of an inflorescence.

- *They discussed "involucre" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "involucre" to mean a highly conspicuous bract or bract pair or ring of....*

---

ivan sergeevich turgenev *(noun)*

Russian writer of stories and novels and plays (1818-1883).

- *They discussed "ivan sergeevich turgenev" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ivan sergeevich turgenev" means with a simple example.*

---

jasmines *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs and vines of the genus Jasminum chiefly native to Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "jasmines" to mean any of several shrubs and vines of the genus....*
- *They discussed "jasmines" during the group presentation.*

---

jennys *(noun)*

United States architect who designed the first skyscraper in which a metal skeleton was used (1832-1907).

- *The article explained what "jennys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jennys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jocularity *(noun)*

A feeling facetious merriment.

- *Understanding "jocularity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jocularity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

john hasbrouck van vleck *(noun)*

United States physicist (1899-1980).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john hasbrouck van vleck."*
- *The article explained what "john hasbrouck van vleck" means with a simple example.*

---

joliot *(noun)*

French nuclear physicist who was Marie Curie's assistant and who worked with Marie Curie's daughter who he married (taking the name Joliot-Curie); he and his wife discovered how to synthesize new radioactive elements (1900-1958).

- *The article explained what "joliot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joliot."*

---

jowly *(adjective)*

Having sagging folds of flesh beneath the chin or lower jaw.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jowly."*
- *Students compared "jowly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

jungs *(noun)*

Swiss psychologist (1875-1961).

- *They discussed "jungs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jungs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kalian *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *In class, the teacher used "kalian" to mean an oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube....*
- *The article explained what "kalian" means with a simple example.*

---

kellers *(noun)*

United States lecturer and writer who was blind and deaf from the age of 19 months; Anne Sullivan taught her to read and write and speak; Helen Keller graduated from college and went on to champion the cause of blind and deaf people (1880-1968).

- *He looked up "kellers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kellers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

konstantin sergeyevich stanislavsky *(noun)*

Russian actor and theater director who trained his actors to emphasize the psychological motivation of their roles (1863-1938).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "konstantin sergeyevich stanislavsky."*
- *The article explained what "konstantin sergeyevich stanislavsky" means with a simple example.*

---

labetalol *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade names Trandate and Normodyne) that blocks alpha and beta-adrenergic receptors of the sympathetic nervous system (leading to a decrease in blood pressure).

- *Understanding "labetalol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "labetalol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landlubber *(noun)*

An inexperienced sailor; a sailor on the first voyage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landlubber."*
- *Understanding "landlubber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lansoprazole *(noun)*

Antacid (trade name Prevacid) that suppresses acid secretion in the stomach.

- *He looked up "lansoprazole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lansoprazole" during the group presentation.*

---

layette *(noun)*

Kit consisting of a complete outfit (clothing and accessories) for a new baby.

- *He looked up "layette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "layette."*

---

leatherjacket *(noun)*

Tough-skinned larva of certain crane flies.

- *They discussed "leatherjacket" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "leatherjacket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lecterns *(noun)*

Desk or stand with a slanted top used to hold a text at the proper height for a lecturer.

- *In class, the teacher used "lecterns" to mean desk or stand with a slanted top used to hold a....*
- *The article explained what "lecterns" means with a simple example.*

---

legitimates *(verb)*

Make (an illegitimate child) legitimate; declare the legitimacy of (someone).

- *Learners should practice how to use "legitimates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "legitimates" when talking about this idea.*

---

leo delibes *(noun)*

French composer of operas (1836-1891).

- *In class, the teacher used "leo delibes" to mean french composer of operas (1836-1891).*
- *Understanding "leo delibes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

limed *(verb)*

Cover with lime so as to induce growth.

- *Can you use "limed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "limed" and when to wait.*

---

locater *(noun)*

A person who fixes the boundaries of land claims.

- *Understanding "locater" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locater."*

---

lutra *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a genus of the subfamily Lutrinae.

- *In class, the teacher used "lutra" to mean in some classifications considered a genus of the....*
- *He looked up "lutra" because he had never seen it before.*

lxv *(adjective)*

Being five more than sixty.

- *Students compared "lxv" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lxv" approach may work better in this case.*

macadamias *(noun)*

Any tree of the genus Macadamia.

- *They discussed "macadamias" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "macadamias" means with a simple example.*

macroeconomists *(noun)*

An economist who specializes in macroeconomics.

- *Understanding "macroeconomists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "macroeconomists" during the group presentation.*

malaprop *(noun)*

The unintentional misuse of a word by confusion with one that sounds similar.

- *Understanding "malaprop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malaprop" to mean the unintentional misuse of a word by confusion....*

maxs *(noun)*

Street names for gamma hydroxybutyrate.

- *The article explained what "maxs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maxs" to mean street names for gamma hydroxybutyrate.*

meadow saxifrage *(noun)*

Rosette-forming perennial having compact panicles of white flowers; Europe.

- *The article explained what "meadow saxifrage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "meadow saxifrage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meningiomas *(noun)*

A tumor arising in the meninges which surround the brain and spinal cord; usually slow growing and sometimes malignant.

- *They discussed "meningiomas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "meningiomas" means with a simple example.*

methacrylic acid *(noun)*

An unsaturated acid (C4H6O2) used to make resins and plastics.

- *He looked up "methacrylic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "methacrylic acid" during the group presentation.*

mexicos *(noun)*

A republic in southern North America; became independent from Spain in 1810.

- *He looked up "mexicos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mexicos."*

micturition *(noun)*

The discharge of urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micturition."*
- *The article explained what "micturition" means with a simple example.*

middies *(noun)*

Blouse with a sailor collar.

- *The article explained what "middies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "middies" during the group presentation.*

mirasol *(noun)*

Annual sunflower grown for silage and for its seeds which are a source of oil; common throughout United States and much of North America.

- *The article explained what "mirasol" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mirasol" to mean annual sunflower grown for silage and for its seeds....*

---

miscalculating *(verb)*

Calculate incorrectly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "miscalculating" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "miscalculating" until he saw an example.*

---

motiveless *(adjective)*

Occurring without motivation or provocation; ; - F.D.Roosevelt.

- *Motiveless malignity.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "motiveless."*

---

mumblings *(noun)*

Ineffectual chewing (as if without teeth).

- *Understanding "mumblings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mumblings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mummify *(verb)*

Dry up and shrivel due to complete loss of moisture.

- *The coach explained when to use "mummify" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mummify" in real sentences.*

---

musculus quadriceps femoris *(noun)*

A muscle of the thigh that extends the leg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus quadriceps femoris."*
- *Understanding "musculus quadriceps femoris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

musth *(noun)*

An annual phase of heightened sexual excitement in the males of certain large mammals (especially elephants); is associated with discharge from a gland between the eye and ear.

- *The frenzied elephant was in musth.*
- *The article explained what "musth" means with a simple example.*

---

myrica *(noun)*

Deciduous aromatic shrubs or small trees.

- *The article explained what "myrica" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "myrica" during the group presentation.*

---

myrica gale *(noun)*

Bog shrub of north temperate zone having bitter-tasting fragrant leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "myrica gale" to mean bog shrub of north temperate zone having....*
- *The article explained what "myrica gale" means with a simple example.*

---

nephrons *(noun)*

Any of the small tubules that are the excretory units of the vertebrate kidney.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephrons."*
- *The article explained what "nephrons" means with a simple example.*

---

neuroptera *(noun)*

An order of insects including: lacewings; antlions; dobsonflies; alderflies; fish flies; mantispids; spongeflies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuroptera."*
- *He looked up "neuroptera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

newsworthiness *(noun)*

The quality of being sufficiently interesting to be reported in news bulletins.

- *The judge conceded the newsworthiness of the trial.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newsworthiness."*

---

noggins *(noun)*

Informal terms for a human head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noggins."*
- *The article explained what "noggins" means with a simple example.*

---

nonexempt *(adjective)*

(of goods or funds) subject to taxation.

- *Nonexempt property.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonexempt" when it is (of goods or funds) subject to taxation.*

---

nothofagus *(noun)*

Beeches of temperate southern hemisphere except Africa: southern beech.

- *In class, the teacher used "nothofagus" to mean beeches of temperate southern hemisphere except....*
- *The article explained what "nothofagus" means with a simple example.*

---

noumenon *(noun)*

The intellectual conception of a thing as it is in itself, not as it is known through perception.

- *The article explained what "noumenon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "noumenon" to mean the intellectual conception of a thing as it is in....*

---

novembers *(noun)*

The month following October and preceding December.

- *They discussed "novembers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "novembers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nurturance *(noun)*

Physical and emotional care and nourishment.

- *The article explained what "nurturance" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nurturance" during the group presentation.*

---

obeisances *(noun)*

The act of obeying; dutiful or submissive behavior with respect to another person.

- *Understanding "obeisances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "obeisances" during the group presentation.*

---

octuple *(adjective)*

Having eight units or components.

- *Would you call this situation "octuple"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "octuple" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

odometers *(noun)*

A meter that shows mileage traversed.

- *In class, the teacher used "odometers" to mean a meter that shows mileage traversed.*
- *They discussed "odometers" during the group presentation.*

---

order neuroptera *(noun)*

An order of insects including: lacewings; antlions; dobsonflies; alderflies; fish flies; mantispids; spongeflies.

- *The article explained what "order neuroptera" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "order neuroptera" during the group presentation.*

---

oscan *(noun)*

An extinct Italic language of ancient southern Italy.

- *He looked up "oscan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oscan" to mean an extinct italic language of ancient southern italy.*

---

oscan-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Oscan.

- *A "oscan-speaking" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "oscan-speaking"? Explain why.*

---

osco-umbrian *(noun)*

A group of dead languages of ancient Italy; they were displace by Latin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osco-umbrian."*
- *Understanding "osco-umbrian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osip mandelstam *(noun)*

Russian poet who died in a prison camp (1891-1938).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osip mandelstam."*
- *The article explained what "osip mandelstam" means with a simple example.*

---

ouzel *(noun)*

Common black European thrush.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ouzel."*
- *They discussed "ouzel" during the group presentation.*

---

overtax *(verb)*

Tax excessively.

- *Don't overtax my constituents!*
- *In everyday English, people use "overtax" when talking about this idea.*

---

paginated *(verb)*

Number the pages of a book or manuscript.

- *He did not know how to use "paginated" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "paginated" and when to wait.*

---

paleoanthropology *(noun)*

The scientific study of human fossils.

- *They discussed "paleoanthropology" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "paleoanthropology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parus bicolor *(noun)*

Crested titmouse of eastern and midwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parus bicolor."*
- *He looked up "parus bicolor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paul dukas *(noun)*

French composer (1865-1935).

- *In class, the teacher used "paul dukas" to mean french composer (1865-1935).*
- *He looked up "paul dukas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peignoir *(noun)*

A loose dressing gown for women.

- *The article explained what "peignoir" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peignoir" to mean a loose dressing gown for women.*

---

penalises *(verb)*

Impose a penalty on; inflict punishment on.

- *The coach explained when to use "penalises" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "penalises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

penstocks *(noun)*

Conduit that carries a rapid flow of water controlled by a sluicegate.

- *Understanding "penstocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstocks."*

---

pernickety *(adjective)*

Characterized by excessive precision and attention to trivial details.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pernickety" when it is characterized by excessive precision and attention....*
- *The speaker chose "pernickety" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

peterburg *(noun)*

A city in the European part of Russia; 2nd largest Russian city; located at the head of the Gulf of Finland; former capital of Russia.

- *He looked up "peterburg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "peterburg" during the group presentation.*

---

petrarchan sonnet *(noun)*

A sonnet consisting of an octave with the rhyme pattern abbaabba, followed by a sestet with the rhyme pattern cdecde or cdcdcd.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petrarchan sonnet."*
- *They discussed "petrarchan sonnet" during the group presentation.*

---

pfennigs *(noun)*

100 pfennigs formerly equaled 1 Deutsche Mark in Germany.

- *In class, the teacher used "pfennigs" to mean 100 pfennigs formerly equaled 1 deutsche mark in....*
- *They discussed "pfennigs" during the group presentation.*

---

phthalic anhydride *(noun)*

A white cyclic anhydride.

- *They discussed "phthalic anhydride" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phthalic anhydride."*

---

phycology *(noun)*

The branch of botany that studies algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "phycology" to mean the branch of botany that studies algae.*
- *Understanding "phycology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phylum cnidaria *(noun)*

Hydras; polyps; jellyfishes; sea anemones; corals.

- *In class, the teacher used "phylum cnidaria" to mean hydras; polyps; jellyfishes; sea anemones; corals.*
- *Understanding "phylum cnidaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phylum porifera *(noun)*

Coextensive with the subkingdom Parazoa: sponges.

- *They discussed "phylum porifera" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylum porifera."*

---

pillager *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

- *Understanding "pillager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pillager" means with a simple example.*

---

pimenta *(noun)*

Allspice tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "pimenta" to mean allspice tree.*
- *Understanding "pimenta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinus monticola *(noun)*

Tall pine of western North America with stout blue-green needles; bark is grey-brown with rectangular plates when mature.

- *The article explained what "pinus monticola" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinus monticola."*

planarians *(noun)*

Free-swimming mostly freshwater flatworms; popular in laboratory studies for the ability to regenerate lost parts.

- *The article explained what "planarians" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "planarians" during the group presentation.*

planetoids *(noun)*

Any of numerous small celestial bodies that move around the sun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planetoids."*
- *He looked up "planetoids" because he had never seen it before.*

plenipotentiaries *(noun)*

A diplomat who is fully authorized to represent his or her government.

- *The article explained what "plenipotentiaries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plenipotentiaries" to mean a diplomat who is fully authorized to represent his....*

podocarpus *(noun)*

Evergreen trees or shrubs; sometimes classified as member of the family Taxaceae.

- *Understanding "podocarpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "podocarpus" means with a simple example.*

podocarpus family *(noun)*

Gymnosperms with simple persistent needlelike or scalelike leaves.

- *He looked up "podocarpus family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "podocarpus family" to mean gymnosperms with simple persistent needlelike or....*

populus canescens *(noun)*

Large rapidly growing poplar with faintly lobed dentate leaves grey on the lower surface; native to Europe but introduced and naturalized elsewhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "populus canescens."*
- *Understanding "populus canescens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

potamogeton crispus *(noun)*

European herb naturalized in the eastern United States and California.

- *Understanding "potamogeton crispus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potamogeton crispus."*

prcs *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *Understanding "prcs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prcs" to mean a communist nation that covers a vast territory in....*

precipitations *(noun)*

The quantity of water falling to earth at a specific place within a specified period of time.

- *In class, the teacher used "precipitations" to mean the quantity of water falling to earth at a....*
- *They discussed "precipitations" during the group presentation.*

pressburg *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Slovakia.

- *They discussed "pressburg" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pressburg."*

preventions *(noun)*

The act of preventing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preventions."*
- *He looked up "preventions" because he had never seen it before.*

prizefight *(noun)*

A boxing match between professional boxers for a cash prize.

- *He looked up "prizefight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "prizefight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pronated *(verb)*

Turn the forearm or the hand so that the palm is directed downwards.

- *In everyday English, people use "pronated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pronated" in real sentences.*

---

proration *(noun)*

The proportional limitation of production or distribution of something (e.g. crude oil or natural gas) to some fractional part of the total capacity of each producer.

- *In class, the teacher used "proration" to mean the proportional limitation of production or....*
- *Understanding "proration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prunus dulcis *(noun)*

Small bushy deciduous tree native to Asia and North Africa having pretty pink blossoms and highly prized edible nuts enclosed in a hard green hull; cultivated in southern Australia and California.

- *They discussed "prunus dulcis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prunus dulcis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychoanalyse *(verb)*

Subject to psychoanalytic treatment.

- *Can you use "psychoanalyse" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "psychoanalyse" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

purple saxifrage *(noun)*

Plants forming dense cushions with bright reddish-lavender flowers; rocky areas of Europe and Asia and western North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "purple saxifrage" to mean plants forming dense cushions with bright....*
- *Understanding "purple saxifrage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quaalude *(noun)*

Sedative-hypnotic drug (trade name Quaalude) that is a drug of abuse.

- *He looked up "quaalude" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quaalude."*

---

quercus falcata *(noun)*

Large round-topped deciduous tree with spreading branches having narrow falcate leaves with deeply sinuate lobes and wood similar to that of northern red oaks; New Jersey to Illinois and southward.

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus falcata" to mean large round-topped deciduous tree with spreading....*
- *The article explained what "quercus falcata" means with a simple example.*

---

quipu *(noun)*

Calculator consisting of a cord with attached cords; used by ancient Peruvians for calculating and keeping records.

- *In class, the teacher used "quipu" to mean calculator consisting of a cord with attached....*
- *The article explained what "quipu" means with a simple example.*

---

ranters *(noun)*

Someone who rants and raves; speaks in a violent or loud manner.

- *They discussed "ranters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ranters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reciters *(noun)*

Someone who recites from memory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reciters."*
- *He looked up "reciters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reder *(adjective)*

Characterized by violence or bloodshed; - Andrea Parke; - Thomas Gray; - Hudson Strode.

- *Would you call this situation "reder"? Explain why.*

- *It is useful to describe something as “reder” when it is characterized by violence or bloodshed; - andrea....*

---

reface *(verb)*

Provide with a new facing.

- *The building was refaced with beautiful stones.*
- *She tried to use “reface” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reforge *(verb)*

Cast or model anew.

- *She tried to use “reforge” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “reforge” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

remaindered *(verb)*

Sell cheaply as remainders.

- *The publisher remaindered the books.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “remaindered” in real sentences.*

---

renata tebaldi *(noun)*

Italian operatic soprano (born in 1922).

- *In class, the teacher used “renata tebaldi” to mean italian operatic soprano (born in 1922).*
- *He looked up “renata tebaldi” because he had never seen it before.*

---

riata *(noun)*

A long noosed rope used to catch animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “riata.”*
- *They discussed “riata” during the group presentation.*

---

ring ouzel *(noun)*

European thrush common in rocky areas; the male has blackish plumage with a white band around the neck.

- *The article explained what “ring ouzel” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ring ouzel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rosa laevigata *(noun)*

Chinese climbing rose with fragrant white blossoms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rosa laevigata.”*
- *Understanding “rosa laevigata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ryes *(noun)*

The seed of the cereal grass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ryes.”*
- *Understanding “ryes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sampans *(noun)*

An Asian skiff usually propelled by two oars.

- *They discussed “sampans” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sampans” means with a simple example.*

---

saxifrage *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Saxifraga.

- *In class, the teacher used “saxifrage” to mean any of various plants of the genus saxifraga.*
- *The article explained what “saxifrage” means with a simple example.*

---

saxifrage family *(noun)*

A large and diverse family of evergreen or deciduous herbs; widely distributed in northern temperate and cold regions; sometimes includes genera of the family Hydrangeaceae.

- *Understanding “saxifrage family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “saxifrage family” means with a simple example.*

---

scansion *(noun)*

Analysis of verse into metrical patterns.

- *He looked up "scansion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scansion" to mean analysis of verse into metrical patterns.*

---

scholastically *(adverb)*

With respect to scholastic activities.

- *Scholastically apt.*
- *Using "scholastically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

schutzstaffel *(noun)*

Special police force in Nazi Germany founded as a personal bodyguard for Adolf Hitler in 1925; the SS administered the concentration camps.

- *He looked up "schutzstaffel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schutzstaffel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

semiconscious *(adjective)*

Partially conscious; not completely aware of sensations.

- *Would you call this situation "semiconscious"? Explain why.*
- *A "semiconscious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

seneca snakeroot *(noun)*

Eastern North American plant having a terminal cluster of small white flowers and medicinal roots.

- *They discussed "seneca snakeroot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seneca snakeroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sensitizes *(verb)*

Make (a material) sensitive to light, often of a particular colour, by coating it with a photographic emulsion.

- *Can you use "sensitizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sensitizes" and when to wait.*

---

serger *(noun)*

A sewing machine that overcasts the raw edges of a fabric with a V-shaped stitch.

- *In class, the teacher used "serger" to mean a sewing machine that overcasts the raw edges of a....*
- *They discussed "serger" during the group presentation.*

---

shovelers *(noun)*

A worker who shovels.

- *The article explained what "shovelers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shovelers."*

---

sideburn *(noun)*

Facial hair that has grown down the side of a man's face in front of the ears (especially when the rest of the beard is shaved off).

- *Understanding "sideburn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sideburn" to mean facial hair that has grown down the side of a man's....*

---

silvering *(verb)*

Coat with a layer of silver or a silver amalgam.

- *Can you use "silvering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "silvering" until he saw an example.*

---

sining *(verb)*

Commit a faux pas or a fault or make a serious mistake.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sining" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "sining" until he saw an example.*

---

sippers *(noun)*

A drinker who sips.

- *In class, the teacher used "sippers" to mean a drinker who sips.*
- *The article explained what "sippers" means with a simple example.*

---

skivvy *(noun)*

A female domestic servant who does all kinds of menial work.

- *In class, the teacher used "skivvy" to mean a female domestic servant who does all kinds of....*
- *The article explained what "skivvy" means with a simple example.*

---

skyhooks *(noun)*

A hook that is imagined to be suspended from the sky.

- *The article explained what "skyhooks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skyhooks" to mean a hook that is imagined to be suspended from the sky.*

---

sleekest *(adjective)*

Having a smooth, gleaming surface reflecting light.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sleekest" when it is having a smooth, gleaming surface reflecting light.*
- *The speaker chose "sleekest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

slough of despond *(noun)*

(formal) extreme depression.

- *He looked up "slough of despond" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "slough of despond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sophistic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to sophists.

- *Students compared "sophistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sophistic" when it is of or pertaining to sophists.*

---

spics *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for persons of Latin American descent.

- *In class, the teacher used "spics" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for persons of latin....*
- *The article explained what "spics" means with a simple example.*

---

spiels *(noun)*

Plausible glib talk (especially useful to a salesperson).

- *Understanding "spiels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spiels."*

---

spiffed up *(adjective)*

Dressed in fancy or formal clothing.

- *Would you call this situation "spiffed up"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "spiffed up" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

splitsville *(noun)*

Separation or breakup or divorce.

- *After 15 years together they are headed for splitsville.*
- *They discussed "splitsville" during the group presentation.*

---

splosh *(verb)*

Cause (a liquid) to spatter about, especially with force.

- *We had to splosh across the wet meadow.*
- *He did not know how to use "splosh" until he saw an example.*

---

springfields *(noun)*

A city and manufacturing center in southwestern Massachusetts on the Connecticut River.

- *In class, the teacher used "springfields" to mean a city and manufacturing center in southwestern....*
- *Understanding "springfields" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

st andrews's cross *(noun)*

Shrubby plant having yellow to apricot flowers with four petals arranged in a cross; southeastern United States: New York to Texas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "st andrews's cross."*
- *They discussed "st andrews's cross" during the group presentation.*

star saxifrage *(noun)*

Small often mat-forming alpine plant having small starlike white flowers; Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "star saxifrage" to mean small often mat-forming alpine plant having small....*
- *They discussed "star saxifrage" during the group presentation.*

stickup *(noun)*

Robbery at gunpoint.

- *The article explained what "stickup" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stickup" to mean robbery at gunpoint.*

stickup man *(noun)*

An armed thief.

- *The article explained what "stickup man" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stickup man" to mean an armed thief.*

stonewalls *(verb)*

Engage in delaying tactics or refuse to cooperate.

- *When she doesn't like to face a problem, she simply stonewalls.*
- *She tried to use "stonewalls" carefully so everyone would understand.*

stonier *(adjective)*

Showing unfeeling resistance to tender feelings.

- *Students compared "stonier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stonier" when it is showing unfeeling resistance to tender feelings.*

strawberry saxifrage *(noun)*

Eastern Asiatic saxifrage with racemes of small red-and-white flowers; spreads by numerous creeping stolons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strawberry saxifrage."*
- *He looked up "strawberry saxifrage" because he had never seen it before.*

strops *(noun)*

A leather strap used to sharpen razors.

- *They discussed "strops" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strops" to mean a leather strap used to sharpen razors.*

struggler *(noun)*

A person who struggles with difficulties or with great effort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "struggler."*
- *Understanding "struggler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stupefaction *(noun)*

The action of stupefying; making dull or lethargic.

- *The professor was noted for his stupefaction of the students.*
- *They discussed "stupefaction" during the group presentation.*

suffuse *(verb)*

To become overspread as with a fluid, a colour, a gleam of light.

- *His whole frame suffused with a cold dew.*
- *The sky was suffused with a warm pink color.*

sulfonates *(noun)*

A salt of sulphonic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "sulfonates" to mean a salt of sulphonic acid.*
- *He looked up "sulfonates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superstitiously *(adverb)*

In a superstitious manner.

- *Superstitiously he refused to travel on Friday the 13th.*
- *She spoke "superstitiously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

surd *(noun)*

A consonant produced without sound from the vocal cords.

- *Understanding "surd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surd."*

---

swedens *(noun)*

A Scandinavian kingdom in the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

- *They discussed "swedens" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swedens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swooshing *(verb)*

Move with or cause to move with a whistling or hissing sound.

- *In everyday English, people use "swooshing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "swooshing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sybarite *(noun)*

A person addicted to luxury and pleasures of the senses.

- *The article explained what "sybarite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sybarite."*

---

synovium *(noun)*

A thin membrane in synovial (freely moving) joints that lines the joint capsule and secretes synovial fluid.

- *In class, the teacher used "synovium" to mean a thin membrane in synovial (freely moving) joints....*
- *The article explained what "synovium" means with a simple example.*

---

tasse *(noun)*

One of two pieces of armor plate hanging from the fauld to protect the upper thighs.

- *He looked up "tasse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tasse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tenter *(noun)*

A framework with hooks used for stretching and drying cloth.

- *He looked up "tenter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenter."*

---

tessellate *(verb)*

Fit together exactly, of identical shapes.

- *Triangles tessellate.*
- *Tessellate the kitchen floor.*

---

theca *(noun)*

A case or sheath especially a pollen sac or moss capsule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theca."*
- *The article explained what "theca" means with a simple example.*

---

theocracies *(noun)*

The belief in government by divine guidance.

- *He looked up "theocracies" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “theocracies” to mean the belief in government by divine guidance.*

---

thistledown *(noun)*

Pappus of a thistle consisting of silky featherlike hairs attached to the seed-like fruit of a thistle.

- *They discussed “thistledown” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “thistledown” means with a simple example.*

---

tishri *(noun)*

The first month of the civil year; the seventh month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in September and October).

- *They discussed “tishri” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tishri.”*

---

toboggans *(noun)*

A long narrow sled without runners; boards curve upward in front.

- *He looked up “toboggans” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “toboggans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tosk *(noun)*

The dialect of Albanian spoken in southern Albania and in areas of Greece and Italy.

- *They discussed “tosk” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tosk.”*

---

tosk dialect *(noun)*

The dialect of Albanian spoken in southern Albania and in areas of Greece and Italy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tosk dialect.”*
- *The article explained what “tosk dialect” means with a simple example.*

---

transduce *(verb)*

Cause transduction (of energy forms).

- *In everyday English, people use “transduce” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “transduce” in real sentences.*

---

typic *(adjective)*

Being or serving as an illustration of a type.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “typic.”*
- *Students compared “typic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unblended *(adjective)*

Not blended or mixed together.

- *The speaker chose “unblended” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “unblended” approach may work better in this case.*

---

unclogged *(adjective)*

Freed of obstructions.

- *An unclogged drain.*
- *Students compared “unclogged” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uncoil *(verb)*

Unwind or untwist.

- *She tried to use “uncoil” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “uncoil” in real sentences.*

---

undemonstrative *(adjective)*

Not given to open expression of emotion.

- *Would you call this situation “undemonstrative”? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “undemonstrative” when it is not given to open expression of emotion.*

---

unhorsed *(verb)*

Alight from (a horse).

- *She tried to use "unhorsed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "unhorsed" until he saw an example.*

---

unventilated *(adjective)*

Not ventilated.

- *Stuffy unventilated rooms.*
- *The speaker chose "unventilated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

upcast *(noun)*

Air passage consisting of a ventilation shaft through which air leaves a mine.

- *Understanding "upcast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upcast."*

---

vaccinator *(noun)*

A medical practitioner who inoculates people against diseases.

- *He looked up "vaccinator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vaccinator" during the group presentation.*

---

vena profunda penis *(noun)*

Deep vein of the penis; enters the prostatic plexus.

- *In class, the teacher used "vena profunda penis" to mean deep vein of the penis; enters the prostatic plexus.*
- *The article explained what "vena profunda penis" means with a simple example.*

---

versts *(noun)*

A Russian unit of length (1.067 km).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "versts."*
- *They discussed "versts" during the group presentation.*

---

vicia faba *(noun)*

Old World upright plant grown especially for its large flat edible seeds but also as fodder.

- *Understanding "vicia faba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vicia faba" to mean old world upright plant grown especially for its....*

---

vietnams *(noun)*

A communist state in Indochina on the South China Sea; achieved independence from France in 1945.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vietnams."*
- *Understanding "vietnams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vinblastine *(noun)*

Periwinkle plant derivative used as an antineoplastic drug (trade name Velban) that disrupts cell division.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vinblastine."*
- *He looked up "vinblastine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viremia *(noun)*

The presence of a virus in the blood stream.

- *Viremia spread the smallpox virus to the internal organs.*
- *They discussed "viremia" during the group presentation.*

---

vitelline circulation *(noun)*

Circulation of blood between the embryo and the yolk sac.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitelline circulation."*
- *He looked up "vitelline circulation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vitelline sac *(noun)*

Membranous structure that functions as the circulatory system in mammalian embryos until the heart becomes functional.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitelline sac."*
- *He looked up "vitelline sac" because he had never seen it before.*

---

volubly *(adverb)*

In a chatty manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "volubly" naturally.*
- *She spoke "volubly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

warrigal *(noun)*

Wolflike yellowish-brown wild dog of Australia.

- *They discussed "warrigal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "warrigal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wastewaters *(noun)*

Water mixed with waste matter.

- *He looked up "wastewaters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wastewaters."*

---

water ouzel *(noun)*

Small stocky diving bird without webbed feet; frequents fast-flowing streams and feeds along the bottom.

- *He looked up "water ouzel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water ouzel."*

---

waveband *(noun)*

A band of adjacent radio frequencies (e.g., assigned for transmitting radio or television signals).

- *In class, the teacher used "waveband" to mean a band of adjacent radio frequencies (e.g.,....*
- *Understanding "waveband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wernicke's area *(noun)*

The auditory word center; located in the posterior part of the superior temporal convolution in most people.

- *They discussed "wernicke's area" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wernicke's area" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wernicke's center *(noun)*

The auditory word center; located in the posterior part of the superior temporal convolution in most people.

- *The article explained what "wernicke's center" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wernicke's center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

western saxifrage *(noun)*

Saxifrage having loose clusters of white flowers on hairy stems growing from a cluster of basal leaves; moist slopes of western North America.

- *He looked up "western saxifrage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "western saxifrage" to mean saxifrage having loose clusters of white flowers on....*

---

whetstones *(noun)*

A flat stone for sharpening edged tools or knives.

- *He looked up "whetstones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whetstones."*

---

whipsaw *(noun)*

A saw with handles at both ends; intended for use by two people.

- *The article explained what "whipsaw" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whipsaw" to mean a saw with handles at both ends; intended for use....*

---

whitetails *(noun)*

Common North American deer; tail has a white underside.

- *In class, the teacher used "whitetails" to mean common north american deer; tail has a white underside.*
- *The article explained what "whitetails" means with a simple example.*

yardbird *(noun)*

A military recruit who is assigned menial tasks.

- *The article explained what "yardbird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yardbird" to mean a military recruit who is assigned menial tasks.*

yardbird parker *(noun)*

United States saxophonist and leader of the bop style of jazz (1920-1955).

- *Understanding "yardbird parker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yardbird parker."*

yellow mountain saxifrage *(noun)*

Tufted evergreen perennial having ciliate leaves and yellow corymbose flowers often spotted orange.

- *They discussed "yellow mountain saxifrage" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow mountain saxifrage" because he had never seen it before.*

yucca gloriosa *(noun)*

Yucca of southeastern United States similar to the Spanish bayonets but with shorter trunk and smoother leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yucca gloriosa."*
- *They discussed "yucca gloriosa" during the group presentation.*

abortifacients *(noun)*

A drug (or other chemical agent) that causes abortion.

- *He looked up "abortifacients" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "abortifacients" during the group presentation.*

acclamations *(noun)*

Enthusiastic approval.

- *The article explained what "acclamations" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "acclamations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

actinomycetes *(noun)*

Any bacteria (some of which are pathogenic for humans and animals) belonging to the order Actinomycetales.

- *Understanding "actinomycetes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actinomycetes" to mean any bacteria (some of which are pathogenic for....*

adalia *(noun)*

A port city in southwestern Turkey on the Gulf of Antalya.

- *He looked up "adalia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "adalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

adduces *(verb)*

Advance evidence for.

- *In everyday English, people use "adduces" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "adduces" in real sentences.*

adductors *(noun)*

A muscle that draws a body part toward the median line.

- *The article explained what "adductors" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adductors" to mean a muscle that draws a body part toward the median line.*

afeard *(adjective)*

A pronunciation of afraid.

- *A "afeard" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "afeard" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

africas *(noun)*

The second largest continent; located to the south of Europe and bordered to the west by the South Atlantic and to the east by the Indian Ocean.

- *The article explained what "africas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "africas" to mean the second largest continent; located to the south....*

---

agranulocytosis *(noun)*

An acute blood disorder (often caused by radiation or drug therapy) characterized by severe reduction in granulocytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agranulocytosis."*
- *They discussed "agranulocytosis" during the group presentation.*

---

ailanthus *(noun)*

Any of several deciduous Asian trees of the genus Ailanthus.

- *The article explained what "ailanthus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ailanthus" to mean any of several deciduous asian trees of the genus....*

---

al-asifa *(noun)*

A Palestinian political and military organization founded by Yasser Arafat in 1958 to work toward the creation of a Palestinian state; during the 1960s and 1970s trained terrorist and insurgent groups.

- *He looked up "al-asifa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "al-asifa" during the group presentation.*

---

alcohol amnestic disorder *(noun)*

Dementia observed during the last stages of severe chronic alcoholism; involves loss of memory for recent events although long term memory is intact.

- *In class, the teacher used "alcohol amnestic disorder" to mean dementia observed during the last stages of severe....*
- *The article explained what "alcohol amnestic disorder" means with a simple example.*

---

aleksandr aleksandrovich blok *(noun)*

Russian poet (1880-1921).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aleksandr aleksandrovich blok."*
- *He looked up "aleksandr aleksandrovich blok" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alterable *(adjective)*

Capable of being changed or altered in some characteristic.

- *Alterable clothing.*
- *Alterable conditions of employment.*

---

amnestic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by amnesia.

- *It is useful to describe something as "amnestic" when it is of or relating to or caused by amnesia.*
- *Students compared "amnestic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anacin iii *(noun)*

An analgesic for mild pain but not for inflammation; also used as an antipyretic; (Datril, Tylenol, Panadol, Phenaphen, Tempra, and Anacin III are trademarks of brands of acetaminophen tablets).

- *They discussed "anacin iii" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anacin iii" means with a simple example.*

---

andrzej wajda *(noun)*

Polish filmmaker (born in 1929).

- *They discussed "andrzej wajda" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "andrzej wajda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anemone pulsatilla *(noun)*

European perennial having usually violet or white spring flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "anemone pulsatilla" to mean european perennial having usually violet or white....*
- *The article explained what "anemone pulsatilla" means with a simple example.*

---

angelo correr *(noun)*

The Italian pope from 1406 to 1415 who worked to end the Great Schism and who retired to make it possible (1327-1417).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angelo correr."*

- *He looked up “angelo correr” because he had never seen it before.*

---

angelo guiseppe roncalli *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1958 to 1963 who convoked the Second Vatican Council (1881-1963).

- *In class, the teacher used “angelo guiseppe roncalli” to mean italian pope from 1958 to 1963 who convoked the....*
- *He looked up “angelo guiseppe roncalli” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anolis *(noun)*

New World chameleons.

- *He looked up “anolis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “anolis” during the group presentation.*

---

anticholinergics *(noun)*

A substance that opposes or blocks the action of acetylcholine.

- *He looked up “anticholinergics” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anticholinergics” to mean a substance that opposes or blocks the action of....*

---

antimalarials *(noun)*

A medicinal drug used to prevent or treat malaria.

- *He looked up “antimalarials” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “antimalarials.”*

---

appliqued *(verb)*

Sew on as a decoration.

- *He did not know how to use “appliqued” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “appliqued” when talking about this idea.*

---

arbutus menziesii *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of the Pacific coast of North America having glossy leathery leaves and orange-red edible berries; wood used for furniture and bark for tanning.

- *The article explained what “arbutus menziesii” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arbutus menziesii” to mean evergreen tree of the pacific coast of north....*

---

archaisms *(noun)*

The use of an archaic expression.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “archaisms.”*
- *He looked up “archaisms” because he had never seen it before.*

---

assents *(verb)*

To agree or express agreement.

- *Can you use “assents” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “assents” until he saw an example.*

---

astors *(noun)*

United States capitalist (born in Germany) who made a fortune in fur trading (1763-1848).

- *Understanding “astors” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “astors” means with a simple example.*

---

augean *(adjective)*

Extremely filthy from long neglect.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “augean.”*
- *Students compared “augean” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

augean stables *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the extremely dirty stables that were finally cleaned by Hercules who diverted two rivers through them.

- *The article explained what “augean stables” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “augean stables.”*

---

augusts *(noun)*

The month following July and preceding September.

- *In class, the teacher used "augusts" to mean the month following july and preceding september.*
- *Understanding "augusts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

backstops *(noun)*

A precaution in case of an emergency.

- *He looked up "backstops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backstops."*

bagpipers *(noun)*

Someone who plays the bagpipe.

- *The article explained what "bagpipers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bagpipers."*

baluchis *(noun)*

An Iranian language spoken in Pakistan and Iran and Afghanistan and Russia and the Persian gulf.

- *The article explained what "baluchis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "baluchis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

barbecued spareribs *(noun)*

Baked or roasted with a spicy sauce.

- *Understanding "barbecued spareribs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "barbecued spareribs" means with a simple example.*

basophil *(noun)*

A leukocyte with basophilic granules easily stained by basic stains.

- *He looked up "basophil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basophil."*

beeves *(noun)*

Informal terms for objecting.

- *He looked up "beeves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "beeves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bermudan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Bermuda or its inhabitants.

- *Bermudan beaches.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bermudan" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of bermuda or....*

bermudan rig *(noun)*

A rig of triangular sails for a yacht.

- *In class, the teacher used "bermudan rig" to mean a rig of triangular sails for a yacht.*
- *Understanding "bermudan rig" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bicycled *(verb)*

Ride a bicycle.

- *In everyday English, people use "bicycled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bicycled" in real sentences.*

bilobed *(adjective)*

Having two lobes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bilobed."*
- *Would you call this situation "bilobed"? Explain why.*

binded *(verb)*

Bind by an obligation; cause to be indebted.

- *She tried to use "binded" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "binded" and when to wait.*

---

biochip *(noun)*

A microchip that uses tiny strands of DNA to latch onto and quickly recognize thousands of genes at a time; intended for use in a biological environment.

- *Understanding "biochip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "biochip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

biotechs *(noun)*

The branch of molecular biology that studies the use of microorganisms to perform specific industrial processes.

- *The article explained what "biotechs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biotechs" to mean the branch of molecular biology that studies the....*

---

bitartrate *(noun)*

An acid tartrate; a hydrogen tartrate.

- *In class, the teacher used "bitartrate" to mean an acid tartrate; a hydrogen tartrate.*
- *The article explained what "bitartrate" means with a simple example.*

---

black snakeroot *(noun)*

Deciduous low-growing perennial of Canada and eastern and central United States.

- *They discussed "black snakeroot" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black snakeroot" to mean deciduous low-growing perennial of canada and....*

---

blacktail jackrabbit *(noun)*

The common jackrabbit of grasslands and open areas of western United States; has large black-tipped ears and black streak on the tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "blacktail jackrabbit" to mean the common jackrabbit of grasslands and open areas....*
- *The article explained what "blacktail jackrabbit" means with a simple example.*

---

bloater *(noun)*

Large fatty herring lightly salted and briefly smoked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloater."*
- *He looked up "bloater" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bombsight *(noun)*

A sighting device in an aircraft for aiming bombs.

- *They discussed "bombsight" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombsight."*

---

bonanzas *(noun)*

A sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a sudden opportunity to make money).

- *Understanding "bonanzas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bonanzas" to mean a sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a....*

---

brading *(verb)*

Fasten with brads.

- *Can you use "brading" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "brading" when talking about this idea.*

---

bromate *(verb)*

React with bromine.

- *She tried to use "bromate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bromate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

broom snakeroot *(noun)*

Low-growing sticky subshrub of southwestern United States having narrow linear leaves on many slender branches and hundreds of tiny yellow flower heads.

- *The article explained what "broom snakeroot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broom snakeroot."*

bses *(noun)*

A fatal disease of cattle that affects the central nervous system; causes staggering and agitation.

- *The article explained what "bses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bses" to mean a fatal disease of cattle that affects the central....*

budgerigar *(noun)*

Small Australian parakeet usually light green with black and yellow markings in the wild but bred in many colors.

- *Understanding "budgerigar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "budgerigar" during the group presentation.*

bullshiting *(verb)*

Speak insincerely or without regard for facts or truths.

- *Can you use "bullshiting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "bullshiting" until he saw an example.*

busies *(verb)*

Keep busy with.

- *She busies herself with her butterfly collection.*
- *In everyday English, people use "busies" when talking about this idea.*

button snakeroot *(noun)*

Coarse prickly perennial eryngo of United States thought to cure rattlesnake bite.

- *Understanding "button snakeroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "button snakeroot" during the group presentation.*

camion *(noun)*

A low heavy horse cart without sides; used for haulage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camion."*
- *Understanding "camion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cannoned *(verb)*

Make a cannon.

- *The coach explained when to use "cannoned" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "cannoned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

canters *(noun)*

A smooth three-beat gait; between a trot and a gallop.

- *Understanding "canters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "canters" during the group presentation.*

cardium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cardiidae: cockles.

- *The article explained what "cardium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardium" to mean type genus of the family cardiidae: cockles.*

cataloguer *(noun)*

A librarian who classifies publication according to a categorial system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cataloguer."*
- *He looked up "cataloguer" because he had never seen it before.*

centrefold *(noun)*

A magazine center spread; especially a foldout of a large photograph or map or other feature.

- *In class, the teacher used "centrefold" to mean a magazine center spread; especially a foldout of a....*
- *He looked up "centrefold" because he had never seen it before.*

centromeres *(noun)*

A specialized condensed region of each chromosome that appears during mitosis where the chromatids are held together to form an X shape.

- *The article explained what "centromeres" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centromeres" to mean a specialized condensed region of each chromosome....*

---

cessions *(noun)*

The act of ceding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cessions."*
- *Understanding "cessions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chahta *(noun)*

The Muskhogean language of the Choctaw.

- *They discussed "chahta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chahta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chemotherapies *(noun)*

The use of chemical agents to treat or control disease (or mental illness).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemotherapies."*
- *They discussed "chemotherapies" during the group presentation.*

---

chitter *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds, as of birds.

- *He did not know how to use "chitter" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chitter" when talking about this idea.*

---

chorionic villus *(noun)*

One of the tiny villi that stick out of the fetal chorion and combine with the mother's uterine tissue to form the placenta.

- *They discussed "chorionic villus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chorionic villus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chorionic villus sampling *(noun)*

A prenatal test to detect birth defects at an early stage of pregnancy; tissue from the chorionic villi is assayed.

- *Understanding "chorionic villus sampling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chorionic villus sampling" during the group presentation.*

---

cinching *(verb)*

Get a grip on; get mastery of.

- *Can you use "cinching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cinching" and when to wait.*

---

cladistics *(noun)*

A system of biological taxonomy based on the quantitative analysis of comparative data and used to reconstruct cladograms summarizing the (assumed) phylogenetic relations and evolutionary history of groups of organisms.

- *The article explained what "cladistics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cladistics" to mean a system of biological taxonomy based on the....*

---

clamshells *(noun)*

A dredging bucket with hinges like the shell of a clam.

- *Understanding "clamshells" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clamshells" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clavus *(noun)*

A hard thickening of the skin (especially on the top or sides of the toes) caused by the pressure of ill-fitting shoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "clavus" to mean a hard thickening of the skin (especially on the....*
- *The article explained what "clavus" means with a simple example.*

---

coarctation *(noun)*

(biology) a narrowing or constriction of a vessel or canal; especially a congenital narrowing of the aorta.

- *They discussed "coarctation" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "coarctation" means with a simple example.*

---

cobber *(noun)*

Australian term for a pal.

- *The article explained what "cobber" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cobber" to mean australian term for a pal.*

---

collectivistic *(adjective)*

Subscribing to the socialistic doctrine of ownership by the people collectively.

- *A "collectivistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "collectivistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

collets *(noun)*

A metal cap or band placed on a wooden pole to prevent splitting.

- *Understanding "collets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "collets" means with a simple example.*

---

commanderies *(noun)*

The position or office of commander.

- *They discussed "commanderies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "commanderies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

commemoratives *(noun)*

An object (such as a coin or postage stamp) made to mark an event or honor a person.

- *The article explained what "commemoratives" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "commemoratives" during the group presentation.*

---

commensurable *(adjective)*

Capable of being measured by a common standard.

- *Hours and minutes are commensurable.*
- *The speaker chose "commensurable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

communicational *(adjective)*

Used in communication.

- *He had few communicational grooves available for use.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "communicational."*

---

concordances *(noun)*

An index of all main words in a book along with their immediate contexts.

- *In class, the teacher used "concordances" to mean an index of all main words in a book along with....*
- *The article explained what "concordances" means with a simple example.*

---

conduce *(verb)*

Be conducive to.

- *He did not know how to use "conduce" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "conduce" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

coneys *(noun)*

Black-spotted usually dusky-colored fish with reddish fins.

- *The article explained what "coneys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coneys."*

---

confirmable *(adjective)*

Capable of being tested (verified or falsified) by experiment or observation.

- *Would you call this situation "confirmable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "confirmable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

conventicles *(noun)*

A secret unauthorized meeting for religious worship.

- *The article explained what "conventicles" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "conventicles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cookes *(verb)*

Transform and make suitable for consumption by heating.

- *She tried to use "cookes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cookes" and when to wait.*

---

copulated *(verb)*

Engage in sexual intercourse.

- *Can you use "copulated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "copulated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

coquettishly *(adverb)*

In a flirtatious manner.

- *She smiled coquettishly.*
- *He answered "coquettishly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

corbie gable *(noun)*

(architecture) a gable having corbie-steps or corbel steps.

- *The article explained what "corbie gable" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corbie gable."*

---

counterpoise *(noun)*

A weight that balances another weight.

- *He looked up "counterpoise" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterpoise" to mean a weight that balances another weight.*

---

courtships *(noun)*

A man's courting of a woman; seeking the affections of a woman (usually with the hope of marriage).

- *He looked up "courtships" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "courtships."*

---

crabapples *(noun)*

Small sour apple; suitable for preserving.

- *Crabapples make a tangy jelly.*
- *The article explained what "crabapples" means with a simple example.*

---

crookedly *(adverb)*

In a crooked lopsided manner.

- *He answered "crookedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "crookedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

cross-sentential *(adjective)*

Of or relating to relations between sentences.

- *Students compared "cross-sentential" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cross-sentential."*

---

crosshatch *(verb)*

Shade with multiple crossing lines.

- *The draftsman crosshatched the area.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "crosshatch" in real sentences.*

---

cryptologist *(noun)*

Decoder skilled in the analysis of codes and cryptograms.

- *They discussed "cryptologist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cryptologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cysteines *(noun)*

An amino acid containing sulfur that is found in most proteins; oxidizes on exposure to air to form cystine.

- *They discussed "cysteines" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cysteines" to mean an amino acid containing sulfur that is found in....*

---

dag hammarskjold *(noun)*

Swedish diplomat who greatly extended the influence of the United Nations in peacekeeping matters (1905-1961).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dag hammarskjold."*
- *They discussed "dag hammarskjold" during the group presentation.*

---

dahlia pinnata *(noun)*

Any of several plants of or developed from the species Dahlia pinnata having tuberous roots and showy rayed variously colored flower heads; native to the mountains of Mexico and Central America and Colombia.

- *He looked up "dahlia pinnata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dahlia pinnata."*

---

dalbergia *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical trees having pinnate leaves and paniculate flowers and cultivated commercially for their dramatically grained and colored timbers.

- *They discussed "dalbergia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dalbergia" to mean large genus of tropical trees having pinnate leaves....*

---

dalmatian pyrethrum *(noun)*

White-flowered pyrethrum of Balkan area whose pinnate leaves are white and silky-hairy below; source of an insecticide; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *They discussed "dalmatian pyrethrum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dalmatian pyrethrum."*

---

davidson's penstemon *(noun)*

Mat-forming plant with blue and lavender flowers clustered on short erect stems; British Columbia to northern California.

- *They discussed "davidson's penstemon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "davidson's penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decubitus *(noun)*

A reclining position (as in a bed).

- *Understanding "decubitus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "decubitus" means with a simple example.*

---

defeasible *(adjective)*

Capable of being annulled or voided or terminated.

- *A claim to an estate may be defeasible so long as the claimant is under 21 and unmarried.*
- *Would you call this situation "defeasible"? Explain why.*

---

deflowering *(verb)*

Deprive of virginity.

- *The coach explained when to use "deflowering" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "deflowering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deposes *(verb)*

Force to leave (an office).

- *He did not know how to use "deposes" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "deposes" when talking about this idea.*

---

deputizing *(verb)*

Appoint as a substitute.

- *He did not know how to use "deputizing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "deputizing" and when to wait.*

derange *(verb)*

Derange mentally, throw out of mental balance; make insane.

- *Learners should practice how to use "derange" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "derange" when talking about this idea.*

desideratum *(noun)*

Something desired as a necessity.

- *They discussed "desideratum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "desideratum" means with a simple example.*

despond *(verb)*

Lose confidence or hope; become dejected.

- *The supporters of the Presidential candidate desponded when they learned the early results of the election.*
- *He did not know how to use "despond" until he saw an example.*

desquamation *(noun)*

Loss of bits of outer skin by peeling or shedding or coming off in scales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desquamation."*
- *Understanding "desquamation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diadems *(noun)*

An ornamental jeweled headdress signifying sovereignty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diadems."*
- *The article explained what "diadems" means with a simple example.*

diencephalon *(noun)*

The posterior division of the forebrain; connects the cerebral hemispheres with the mesencephalon.

- *He looked up "diencephalon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diencephalon."*

diospyros *(noun)*

A genus of trees or shrubs that have beautiful and valuable wood.

- *Understanding "diospyros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diospyros" because he had never seen it before.*

diospyros lotus *(noun)*

An Asiatic persimmon tree cultivated for its small yellow or purplish-black edible fruit much valued by Afghan tribes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diospyros lotus."*
- *He looked up "diospyros lotus" because he had never seen it before.*

discussant *(noun)*

A participant in a formal discussion.

- *The article explained what "discussant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discussant" to mean a participant in a formal discussion.*

disgustedly *(adverb)*

With disgust.

- *Disgustedly, she averted her eyes when they brought in the mutilated body of the horse.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "disgustedly" naturally.*

dishpan *(noun)*

Large pan for washing dishes.

- *They discussed "dishpan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dishpan" to mean large pan for washing dishes.*

dissembled *(verb)*

Hide under a false appearance.

- *She tried to use "dissembled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "dissembled" until he saw an example.*

---

distils *(verb)*

Undergo condensation; change from a gaseous to a liquid state and fall in drops.

- *She tried to use "distils" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "distils" and when to wait.*

---

dockworker *(noun)*

A laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.

- *The article explained what "dockworker" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dockworker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drays *(noun)*

A low heavy horse cart without sides; used for haulage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drays."*
- *The article explained what "drays" means with a simple example.*

---

drear *(adjective)*

Causing dejection.

- *Students compared "drear" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "drear" approach may work better in this case.*

---

drunken reveler *(noun)*

Someone who engages in drinking bouts.

- *In class, the teacher used "drunken reveler" to mean someone who engages in drinking bouts.*
- *They discussed "drunken reveler" during the group presentation.*

---

drunken reveller *(noun)*

Someone who engages in drinking bouts.

- *In class, the teacher used "drunken reveller" to mean someone who engages in drinking bouts.*
- *The article explained what "drunken reveller" means with a simple example.*

---

earless *(adjective)*

Lacking external ears.

- *Earless seals.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "earless."*

---

earless lizard *(noun)*

Any of several slender lizards without external ear openings: of plains of western United States and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earless lizard."*
- *They discussed "earless lizard" during the group presentation.*

---

earless seal *(noun)*

Any of several seals lacking external ear flaps and having a stiff hairlike coat with hind limbs reduced to swimming flippers.

- *He looked up "earless seal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "earless seal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

economizer *(noun)*

A frugal person who limits spending and avoids waste.

- *The article explained what "economizer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "economizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrocardiographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an electrocardiograph.

- *Students compared "electrocardiographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “electrocardiographic.”*

---

embezzlers *(noun)*

Someone who violates a trust by taking (money) for his own use.

- *They discussed “embezzlers” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “embezzlers” because he had never seen it before.*

---

embryonal *(adjective)*

Of an organism prior to birth or hatching.

- *The speaker chose “embryonal” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “embryonal” when it is of an organism prior to birth or hatching.*

---

endarterectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the inner lining of an artery that is clogged with atherosclerosis.

- *He looked up “endarterectomy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “endarterectomy.”*

---

entropies *(noun)*

(communication theory) a numerical measure of the uncertainty of an outcome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “entropies.”*
- *He looked up “entropies” because he had never seen it before.*

---

escapists *(noun)*

A person who escapes into a world of fantasy.

- *The article explained what “escapists” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “escapists” during the group presentation.*

---

esthetically *(adverb)*

In a tasteful way.

- *This building is aesthetically very pleasing.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “esthetically” naturally.*

---

eupatorium aya-pana *(noun)*

Low spreading tropical American shrub with long slender leaves used to make a mildly stimulating drink resembling tea; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *They discussed “eupatorium aya-pana” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “eupatorium aya-pana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

euphorbia caput-medusae *(noun)*

African dwarf succulent perennial shrub with numerous slender drooping branches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “euphorbia caput-medusae.”*
- *The article explained what “euphorbia caput-medusae” means with a simple example.*

---

exaction *(noun)*

Act of demanding or levying by force or authority.

- *Exaction of tribute.*
- *Exaction of various dues and fees.*

---

excrements *(noun)*

Waste matter (as urine or sweat but especially feces) discharged from the body.

- *In class, the teacher used “excrements” to mean waste matter (as urine or sweat but especially....*
- *The article explained what “excrements” means with a simple example.*

---

excrescence *(noun)*

Something that bulges out or is protuberant or projects from its surroundings.

- *The bony excrescence between its horns.*
- *Understanding “excrescence” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exhumations *(noun)*

The act of digging something out of the ground (especially a corpse) where it has been buried.

- *They discussed "exhumations" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "exhumations" means with a simple example.*

---

exogamous *(adjective)*

Characterized by or fit for fertilization by a flower that is not closely related.

- *It is useful to describe something as "exogamous" when it is characterized by or fit for fertilization by a....*
- *The speaker chose "exogamous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fagged *(adjective)*

Drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely tired; completely exhausted.

- *Was fagged and sweaty.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fagged" when it is drained of energy or effectiveness; extremely....*

---

farrowing *(noun)*

The production of a litter of pigs.

- *The article explained what "farrowing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "farrowing" during the group presentation.*

---

felis catus *(noun)*

Any domesticated member of the genus Felis.

- *The article explained what "felis catus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felis catus."*

---

flatus *(noun)*

A reflex that expels intestinal gas through the anus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flatus."*
- *He looked up "flatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

footedness *(noun)*

The property of favoring one foot over the other (as in kicking a ball).

- *Understanding "footedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "footedness" during the group presentation.*

---

foremothers *(noun)*

A woman ancestor.

- *He looked up "foremothers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foremothers."*

---

fumaric acid *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline acid with a fruity taste; used in making polyester resins.

- *In class, the teacher used "fumaric acid" to mean a colorless crystalline acid with a fruity taste;....*
- *The article explained what "fumaric acid" means with a simple example.*

---

gardiners *(noun)*

British historian remembered for his ten-volume history of England (1829-1902).

- *They discussed "gardiners" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gardiners."*

---

gasbag *(noun)*

A boring person who talks a great deal about uninteresting topics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasbag."*
- *He looked up "gasbag" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus adalia *(noun)*

Genus of ladybugs.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus adalia" to mean genus of ladybugs.*
- *He looked up "genus adalia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ailanthus *(noun)*

Small genus of east Asian and Chinese trees with odd-pinnate leaves and long twisted samaras.

- *They discussed "genus ailanthus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus ailanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus anolis *(noun)*

New World chameleons.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus anolis" to mean new world chameleons.*
- *The article explained what "genus anolis" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cardium *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cardiidae: cockles.

- *They discussed "genus cardium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cardium."*

---

genus dalbergia *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical trees having pinnate leaves and paniculate flowers and cultivated commercially for their dramatically grained and colored timbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dalbergia."*
- *Understanding "genus dalbergia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus diospyros *(noun)*

A genus of trees or shrubs that have beautiful and valuable wood.

- *He looked up "genus diospyros" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus diospyros" to mean a genus of trees or shrubs that have beautiful and....*

---

genus mahonia *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs and small trees of North and Central America and Asia.

- *The article explained what "genus mahonia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus mahonia" to mean evergreen shrubs and small trees of north and....*

---

genus phoca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phocidae: earless seals.

- *The article explained what "genus phoca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phoca" to mean type genus of the phocidae: earless seals.*

---

genus robinia *(noun)*

Deciduous flowering trees and shrubs.

- *He looked up "genus robinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus robinia."*

---

genus shorea *(noun)*

Genus of Indonesian and Malaysian timber trees rich in resin.

- *Understanding "genus shorea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus shorea" to mean genus of indonesian and malaysian timber trees rich....*

---

genus zostera *(noun)*

(or in some classifications family Zosteraceae) small genus of widely distributed marine plants.

- *He looked up "genus zostera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus zostera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geomancer *(noun)*

One who practices geomancy.

- *The article explained what "geomancer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "geomancer" during the group presentation.*

geranium maculatum *(noun)*

Common wild geranium of eastern North America with deeply parted leaves and rose-purple flowers.

- *The article explained what "geranium maculatum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geranium maculatum."*

geriatrician *(noun)*

A specialist in gerontology.

- *In class, the teacher used "geriatrician" to mean a specialist in gerontology.*
- *The article explained what "geriatrician" means with a simple example.*

gerrymanders *(noun)*

An act of gerrymandering (dividing a voting area so as to give your own party an unfair advantage).

- *The article explained what "gerrymanders" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gerrymanders" to mean an act of gerrymandering (dividing a voting area so....*

gesticulated *(verb)*

Show, express or direct through movement.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gesticulated" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "gesticulated" until he saw an example.*

gibberellin *(noun)*

A plant hormone isolated from a fungus; used in promoting plant growth.

- *They discussed "gibberellin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gibberellin" because he had never seen it before.*

glioblastomas *(noun)*

A fast-growing malignant brain tumor composed of spongioblasts; nearly always fatal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glioblastomas."*
- *He looked up "glioblastomas" because he had never seen it before.*

glossa *(noun)*

A mobile mass of muscular tissue covered with mucous membrane and located in the oral cavity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glossa."*
- *They discussed "glossa" during the group presentation.*

glowers *(verb)*

Look at with a fixed gaze.

- *In everyday English, people use "glowers" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "glowers" in real sentences.*

glumes *(noun)*

Small dry membranous bract found in inflorescences of Gramineae and Cyperaceae.

- *They discussed "glumes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glumes" to mean small dry membranous bract found in inflorescences....*

gnaeus pompeius magnus *(noun)*

Roman general and statesman who quarrelled with Caesar and fled to Egypt where he was murdered (106-48 BC).

- *Understanding "gnaeus pompeius magnus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gnaeus pompeius magnus" to mean roman general and statesman who quarrelled with....*

goofier *(adjective)*

Ludicrous, foolish.

- *The speaker chose "goofier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "goofier."*

gowned *(adjective)*

Wearing a gown.

- *Beautifully gowned women.*
- *Would you call this situation "gowned"? Explain why.*

---

grindstones *(noun)*

A revolving stone shaped like a disk; used to grind or sharpen or polish edge tools.

- *In class, the teacher used "grindstones" to mean a revolving stone shaped like a disk; used to grind....*
- *Understanding "grindstones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groschen *(noun)*

100 groschen equal 1 schilling in Austria.

- *They discussed "groschen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "groschen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guiltier *(adjective)*

Responsible for or chargeable with a reprehensible act.

- *A "guiltier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "guiltier."*

---

hallelujahs *(noun)*

A shout or song of praise to God.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hallelujahs."*
- *He looked up "hallelujahs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harpists *(noun)*

Someone who plays the harp.

- *Understanding "harpists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "harpists" means with a simple example.*

---

hasid *(noun)*

A member of a Jewish sect that observes a form of strict Orthodox Judaism.

- *They discussed "hasid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hasid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hatband *(noun)*

A band around the crown of a hat just above the brim.

- *Understanding "hatband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hatband" during the group presentation.*

---

hayfields *(noun)*

A field where grass or alfalfa are grown to be made into hay.

- *They discussed "hayfields" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hayfields" to mean a field where grass or alfalfa are grown to be made....*

---

hazily *(adverb)*

In an indistinct way.

- *He remembered her only hazily.*
- *We saw the distant hills hazily.*

---

herer *(adjective)*

Being here now.

- *It is useful to describe something as "herer" when it is being here now.*
- *The speaker chose "herer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hexing *(verb)*

Cast a spell over someone or something; put a hex on someone or something.

- *Can you use "hexing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use “hexing” and when to wait.*

---

hickories *(noun)*

American hardwood tree bearing edible nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hickories.”*
- *Understanding “hickories” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hiving *(verb)*

Move together in a hive or as if in a hive.

- *The bee swarms are hiving.*
- *In everyday English, people use “hiving” when talking about this idea.*

---

hods *(noun)*

An open box attached to a long pole handle; bricks or mortar are carried on the shoulder.

- *He looked up “hods” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hods.”*

---

hoggs *(noun)*

A sheep up to the age of one year; one yet to be sheared.

- *Understanding “hoggs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hoggs.”*

---

horsebox *(noun)*

A conveyance (railroad car or trailer) for transporting racehorses.

- *He looked up “horsebox” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “horsebox” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hostelries *(noun)*

A hotel providing overnight lodging for travelers.

- *He looked up “hostelries” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hostelries.”*

---

hotspurs *(noun)*

A rash or impetuous person.

- *He looked up “hotspurs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “hotspurs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

houstons *(noun)*

The largest city in Texas; located in southeastern Texas near the Gulf of Mexico; site of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

- *They discussed “houstons” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “houstons.”*

---

humectant *(noun)*

Any substance that is added to another substance to keep it moist.

- *The article explained what “humectant” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “humectant” to mean any substance that is added to another substance to....*

---

humeri *(noun)*

Bone extending from the shoulder to the elbow.

- *Understanding “humeri” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “humeri” to mean bone extending from the shoulder to the elbow.*

---

husked *(verb)*

Remove the husks from.

- *She tried to use “husked” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “husked” and when to wait.*

---

hydatid *(noun)*

Cyst filled with liquid; forms as a result of infestation by tapeworm larvae (as in echinococcosis).

- *They discussed "hydatid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydatid" to mean cyst filled with liquid; forms as a result of....*

---

hydatid disease *(noun)*

Infestation with larval echinococci (tapeworms).

- *The article explained what "hydatid disease" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hydatid disease" to mean infestation with larval echinococci (tapeworms).*

---

hydatid mole *(noun)*

An abnormality during pregnancy; chorionic villi around the fetus degenerate and form clusters of fluid-filled sacs; usually associated with the death of the fetus.

- *He looked up "hydatid mole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hydatid mole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypoactive *(adjective)*

Abnormally inactive.

- *Students compared "hypoactive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "hypoactive"? Explain why.*

---

ichthyologist *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies fishes.

- *Understanding "ichthyologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ichthyologist" means with a simple example.*

---

ictus *(noun)*

A sudden occurrence (or recurrence) of a disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "ictus" to mean a sudden occurrence (or recurrence) of a disease.*
- *He looked up "ictus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

idolization *(noun)*

The act of worshiping blindly and to excess.

- *Understanding "idolization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "idolization" to mean the act of worshiping blindly and to excess.*

---

immutably *(adverb)*

In an unalterable and unchangeable manner.

- *She spoke "immutably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "immutably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

impaneled *(verb)*

Enter into a list of prospective jurors.

- *Can you use "impaneled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "impaneled" and when to wait.*

---

incautiously *(adverb)*

Without caution or prudence.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "incautiously" naturally.*
- *She spoke "incautiously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

indispensability *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that you cannot possibly do without.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indispensability."*
- *He looked up "indispensability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

itinerants *(noun)*

A laborer who moves from place to place as demanded by employment.

- *The article explained what "itinerants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "itinerants" to mean a laborer who moves from place to place as demanded....*

---

jacketing *(verb)*

Provide with a thermally non-conducting cover.

- *She tried to use "jacketing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jacketing" and when to wait.*

---

jailors *(noun)*

Someone who guards prisoners.

- *In class, the teacher used "jailors" to mean someone who guards prisoners.*
- *The article explained what "jailors" means with a simple example.*

---

jemaah islamiyah *(noun)*

A clandestine group of southeast Asian terrorists organized in 1993 and trained by al-Qaeda; supports militant Muslims in Indonesia and the Philippines and has cells in Singapore and Malaysia and Indonesia.

- *They discussed "jemaah islamiyah" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jemaah islamiyah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jillion *(noun)*

A very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).

- *The article explained what "jillion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jillion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jujubes *(noun)*

Spiny tree having dark red edible fruits.

- *He looked up "jujubes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jujubes."*

---

jules alfred huot de goncourt *(noun)*

French writer who collaborated with his brother Edmond de Goncourt on many books (1830-1870).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jules alfred huot de goncourt."*
- *The article explained what "jules alfred huot de goncourt" means with a simple example.*

---

junin virus *(noun)*

The RNA virus that causes Argentine hemorrhagic fever; carried by rats and mice.

- *The article explained what "junin virus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junin virus" to mean the rna virus that causes argentine hemorrhagic....*

---

kampuchean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Cambodia or its people or language.

- *The speaker chose "kampuchean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "kampuchean"? Explain why.*

---

karen danielsen horney *(noun)*

United States psychiatrist (1885-1952).

- *They discussed "karen danielsen horney" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "karen danielsen horney" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kettledrums *(noun)*

A large hemispherical brass or copper percussion instrument with a drumhead that can be tuned by adjusting the tension on it.

- *He looked up "kettledrums" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kettledrums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kinetoscope *(noun)*

A device invented by Edison that gave an impression of movement as an endless loop of film moved continuously over a light source with a rapid shutter; precursor of the modern motion picture.

- *In class, the teacher used "kinetoscope" to mean a device invented by edison that gave an impression....*
- *They discussed "kinetoscope" during the group presentation.*

kyrgyzstani *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Kyrgyzstan or its people or culture.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kyrgyzstani."*
- *Would you call this situation "kyrgyzstani"? Explain why.*

kyrgyzstani monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Kyrgyzstan.

- *In class, the teacher used "kyrgyzstani monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in kyrgyzstan.*
- *He looked up "kyrgyzstani monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

larches *(noun)*

Any of numerous conifers of the genus Larix all having deciduous needlelike leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "larches" to mean any of numerous conifers of the genus larix all....*
- *They discussed "larches" during the group presentation.*

lashkar-e-jhangvi *(noun)*

A Sunni Muslim extremist group in Pakistan that collaborates with al-Qaeda; the armed wing of Sipah-e-Sahaba.

- *Understanding "lashkar-e-jhangvi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lashkar-e-jhangvi."*

latters *(noun)*

The second of two or the second mentioned of two.

- *They discussed "latters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "latters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

launchings *(noun)*

The act of beginning something new.

- *In class, the teacher used "launchings" to mean the act of beginning something new.*
- *They discussed "launchings" during the group presentation.*

lavalier *(noun)*

Jeweled pendant worn on a chain around the neck.

- *Understanding "lavalier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lavalier" means with a simple example.*

leavens *(noun)*

An influence that works subtly to lighten or modify something.

- *In class, the teacher used "leavens" to mean an influence that works subtly to lighten or modify....*
- *Understanding "leavens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leopoldville *(noun)*

The capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the Congo river opposite Brazzaville.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leopoldville."*
- *Understanding "leopoldville" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lepidopteran *(noun)*

Insect that in the adult state has four wings more or less covered with tiny scales.

- *The article explained what "lepidopteran" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepidopteran."*

lidless *(adjective)*

Not having or covered with a lid or lids.

- *A lidless container.*
- *Would you call this situation "lidless"? Explain why.*

lobules *(noun)*

A small lobe or subdivision of a lobe.

- *Understanding "lobules" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lobules" means with a simple example.*

---

logisticians *(noun)*

A person skilled at symbolic logic.

- *They discussed "logisticians" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logisticians."*

---

loofa *(noun)*

The dried fibrous part of the fruit of a plant of the genus Luffa; used as a washing sponge or strainer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loofa."*
- *They discussed "loofa" during the group presentation.*

---

loped *(verb)*

Cultivate, tend, and cut back the growth of.

- *The coach explained when to use "loped" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "loped" in real sentences.*

---

lordes *(verb)*

Make a lord of someone.

- *Can you use "lordes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "lordes" until he saw an example.*

---

lunds *(noun)*

A city in southern Sweden.

- *He looked up "lunds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunds."*

---

mahonia *(noun)*

Evergreen shrubs and small trees of North and Central America and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahonia."*
- *He looked up "mahonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malefactor *(noun)*

Someone who has committed a crime or has been legally convicted of a crime.

- *He looked up "malefactor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "malefactor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manque *(adjective)*

Unfulfilled or frustrated in realizing an ambition.

- *A "manque" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "manque"? Explain why.*

---

mantlet *(noun)*

Portable bulletproof shelter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mantlet."*
- *The article explained what "mantlet" means with a simple example.*

---

margarete gertrud zelle *(noun)*

Dutch dancer who was executed by the French as a German spy in World War I (1876-1917).

- *They discussed "margarete gertrud zelle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "margarete gertrud zelle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marmalades *(noun)*

A preserve made of the pulp and rind of citrus fruits.

- *The article explained what "marmalades" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marmalades."*

---

metamorphosing *(verb)*

Change completely the nature or appearance of.

- *He did not know how to use "metamorphosing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "metamorphosing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

metatarsus *(noun)*

The skeleton of the human foot between the toes and the tarsus; the corresponding part of the foot in birds or of the hind foot in quadrupeds.

- *They discussed "metatarsus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "metatarsus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mibs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 kibibytes or 2^20 (1,048,576) bytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mibs."*
- *The article explained what "mibs" means with a simple example.*

---

militated *(verb)*

Have force or influence; bring about an effect or change.

- *Politeness militated against this opinion being expressed.*
- *In everyday English, people use "militated" when talking about this idea.*

---

mirthless *(adjective)*

Lacking mirth.

- *The speaker chose "mirthless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mirthless."*

---

misplaces *(verb)*

Place (something) where one cannot find it again.

- *Can you use "misplaces" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "misplaces" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

moonwalks *(noun)*

A kind of dance step in which the dancer seems to be sliding on the spot.

- *The article explained what "moonwalks" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moonwalks."*

---

mousses *(noun)*

A light creamy dish made from fish or meat and set with gelatin.

- *The article explained what "mousses" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mousses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mozarts *(noun)*

Prolific Austrian composer and child prodigy; master of the classical style in all its forms of his time (1756-1791).

- *He looked up "mozarts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mozarts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ngaio marsh *(noun)*

New Zealand writer of detective stories (1899-1982).

- *They discussed "ngaio marsh" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ngaio marsh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nicotiana alata *(noun)*

South American ornamental perennial having nocturnally fragrant greenish-white flowers.

- *The article explained what "nicotiana alata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicotiana alata."*

---

nidaros *(noun)*

A port in central Norway on Trondheim Fjord.

- *Understanding "nidaros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nidaros" during the group presentation.*

---

nixons *(noun)*

Vice president under Eisenhower and 37th President of the United States; resigned after the Watergate scandal in 1974 (1913-1994).

- *They discussed "nixons" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nixons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonflammable *(adjective)*

Impossible to ignite.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nonflammable" when it is impossible to ignite.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonflammable"? Explain why.*

---

northerns *(noun)*

A dialect of Middle English that developed into Scottish Lallans.

- *They discussed "northerns" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "northerns" means with a simple example.*

---

numismatists *(noun)*

A collector and student of money (and coins in particular).

- *The article explained what "numismatists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "numismatists" to mean a collector and student of money (and coins in....*

---

observably *(adverb)*

In a noticeable manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "observably" naturally.*
- *She spoke "observably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

oenology *(noun)*

The art of wine making.

- *In class, the teacher used "oenology" to mean the art of wine making.*
- *The article explained what "oenology" means with a simple example.*

---

ogles *(verb)*

Look at with amorous intentions.

- *The coach explained when to use "ogles" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ogles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

oldtimers *(noun)*

An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oldtimers."*
- *They discussed "oldtimers" during the group presentation.*

---

olea lanceolata *(noun)*

Small New Zealand tree having red pulpy one-seeded fruit.

- *They discussed "olea lanceolata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "olea lanceolata" to mean small new zealand tree having red pulpy one-seeded....*

---

onis *(noun)*

The military intelligence agency that provides for the intelligence and counterintelligence and investigative and security requirements of the United States Navy.

- *The article explained what "onis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onis" to mean the military intelligence agency that provides for....*

---

ornithopter *(noun)*

Heavier-than-air craft that is propelled by the flapping of wings.

- *Understanding "ornithopter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ornithopter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orthophosphate *(noun)*

A salt of phosphoric acid.

- *He looked up "orthophosphate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthophosphate."*

---

osculating *(verb)*

Have at least three points in common with.

- *Can you use "osculating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "osculating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

osculating circle *(noun)*

The circle that touches a curve (on the concave side) and whose radius is the radius of curvature.

- *They discussed "osculating circle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osculating circle."*

---

ostrea gigas *(noun)*

A large oyster native to Japan and introduced along the Pacific coast of the United States; a candidate for introduction in Chesapeake Bay.

- *The article explained what "ostrea gigas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ostrea gigas" to mean a large oyster native to japan and introduced along....*

---

outclasses *(verb)*

Cause to appear in a lower class.

- *She tried to use "outclasses" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "outclasses" and when to wait.*

---

outdistanced *(verb)*

Go far ahead of.

- *He outdistanced the other runners.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outdistanced" when talking about this idea.*

---

outfalls *(noun)*

The outlet of a river or drain or other source of water.

- *He looked up "outfalls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "outfalls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outfought *(verb)*

To fight better than; get the better of.

- *The Rangers outfought the Maple Leafs.*
- *The French forces outfought the Germans.*

---

overbalance *(verb)*

Cause to be off balance.

- *It is not desirable to overbalance the budget.*
- *She tried to use "overbalance" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overprinting *(verb)*

Print (additional text or colors) onto an already imprinted paper.

- *He did not know how to use "overprinting" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "overprinting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overstretching *(verb)*

Strain abnormally.

- *In everyday English, people use "overstretching" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "overstretching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

pasteboard *(noun)*

Stiff cardboard made by pasting together layers of paper.

- *They discussed "pasteboard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pasteboard" because he had never seen it before.*

pastorates *(noun)*

The position of pastor.

- *Understanding "pastorates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pastorates" because he had never seen it before.*

patentees *(noun)*

The inventor to whom a patent is issued.

- *The article explained what "patentees" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "patentees" to mean the inventor to whom a patent is issued.*

pawnees *(noun)*

The Caddoan language spoken by the Pawnee.

- *They discussed "pawnees" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pawnees" means with a simple example.*

pedagogics *(noun)*

The principles and methods of instruction.

- *Understanding "pedagogics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedagogics."*

pepcid *(noun)*

A histamine blocker (trade name Pepcid) used to treat peptic ulcers and gastritis and esophageal reflux.

- *They discussed "pepcid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pepcid."*

perambulation *(noun)*

A leisurely walk (usually in some public place).

- *The article explained what "perambulation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "perambulation" during the group presentation.*

petters *(noun)*

A lover who gently fondles and caresses the loved one.

- *They are heavy petters.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petters."*

phalloplasty *(noun)*

Reconstructive surgery on the penis to repair congenital abnormality or injury.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalloplasty."*
- *They discussed "phalloplasty" during the group presentation.*

philistinism *(noun)*

A desire for wealth and material possessions with little interest in ethical or spiritual matters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philistinism."*
- *They discussed "philistinism" during the group presentation.*

phoca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phocidae: earless seals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phoca."*
- *He looked up "phoca" because he had never seen it before.*

pianissimo assai *(adjective)*

Chiefly a direction or description in music; very soft.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pianissimo assai.”*
- *Students compared “pianissimo assai” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

piquing *(verb)*

Cause to feel resentment or indignation.

- *In everyday English, people use “piquing” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “piquing” until he saw an example.*

---

plowshare *(noun)*

A sharp steel wedge that cuts loose the top layer of soil.

- *The article explained what “plowshare” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plowshare” to mean a sharp steel wedge that cuts loose the top layer....*

---

ponderously *(adverb)*

In a heavy ponderous manner.

- *He moves ponderously.*
- *The play was staged with ponderously realistic sets.*

---

possessively *(adverb)*

In a possessive manner.

- *He was sleeping, one arm flung possessively across his wife.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “possessively” in the final chapter.*

---

potage *(noun)*

Thick (often creamy) soup.

- *He looked up “potage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “potage.”*

---

potassium bitartrate *(noun)*

A salt used especially in baking powder.

- *The article explained what “potassium bitartrate” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “potassium bitartrate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

predations *(noun)*

An act of plundering and pillaging and marauding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “predations.”*
- *Understanding “predations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prepaying *(verb)*

Pay for something before receiving it.

- *In everyday English, people use “prepaying” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “prepaying” until he saw an example.*

---

proctored *(verb)*

Watch over (students taking an exam, to prevent cheating).

- *Learners should practice how to use “proctored” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “proctored” until he saw an example.*

---

profanely *(adverb)*

In an irreverent or profane manner.

- *He kept wondering profanely why everything bad happened to him.*
- *Muttering profanely.*

---

puppis *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere between Vela and Canis Major that shaped like the stern of a boat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “puppis.”*

- *He looked up “puppis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

python variegatus *(noun)*

Australian python with a variegated pattern on its back.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “python variegatus.”*
- *They discussed “python variegatus” during the group presentation.*

---

quadraphonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to quadraphony.

- *His quadraphonic sound system.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “quadraphonic.”*

---

quadraphonic system *(noun)*

A stereophonic sound recording or reproducing system using four separate channels.

- *Understanding “quadraphonic system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “quadraphonic system” means with a simple example.*

---

quercus macrocarpa *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous oak of central and eastern North America with ovoid acorns deeply immersed in large fringed cups; yields tough close-grained wood.

- *The article explained what “quercus macrocarpa” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quercus macrocarpa.”*

---

quorums *(noun)*

A gathering of the minimal number of members of an organization to conduct business.

- *He looked up “quorums” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “quorums” during the group presentation.*

---

randomisation *(noun)*

A deliberately haphazard arrangement of observations so as to simulate chance.

- *Understanding “randomisation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “randomisation” to mean a deliberately haphazard arrangement of....*

---

ravishingly *(adverb)*

In a ravishing manner or to a ravishing degree.

- *She was ravishingly beautiful.*
- *He answered “ravishingly,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

rectorship *(noun)*

The office or station of a rector.

- *They discussed “rectorship” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rectorship” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rediffusion *(noun)*

A system for distributing radio or tv programs.

- *In class, the teacher used “rediffusion” to mean a system for distributing radio or tv programs.*
- *He looked up “rediffusion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

regencies *(noun)*

The period of time during which a regent governs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “regencies.”*
- *They discussed “regencies” during the group presentation.*

---

reserpine *(noun)*

Antihypertensive consisting of an alkaloid extracted from the plant Rauwolfia serpentina (trade names Raudixin or Rau-Sed or Sandril or Serpasil).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reserpine.”*
- *He looked up “reserpine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

reveler *(noun)*

A celebrant who shares in a noisy party.

- *The clubs attract revelers as young as thirteen.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reveler."*

---

reveller *(noun)*

A celebrant who shares in a noisy party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reveller."*
- *He looked up "reveller" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhomboidal *(adjective)*

Shaped like a rhombus or rhomboid.

- *Rhomboidal shapes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rhomboidal."*

---

rills *(noun)*

A small channel (as one formed by soil erosion).

- *He looked up "rills" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rills."*

---

robinia *(noun)*

Deciduous flowering trees and shrubs.

- *Understanding "robinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "robinia" to mean deciduous flowering trees and shrubs.*

---

roman fleuve *(noun)*

A French novel in the form of a long chronicle of a family or other social group.

- *Understanding "roman fleuve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman fleuve" to mean a french novel in the form of a long chronicle of a....*

---

rondos *(noun)*

A musical form that is often the last movement of a sonata.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rondos."*
- *Understanding "rondos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rubus spectabilis *(noun)*

Large erect red-flowered raspberry of western North America having large pinkish-orange berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "rubus spectabilis" to mean large erect red-flowered raspberry of western north....*
- *The article explained what "rubus spectabilis" means with a simple example.*

---

ruddy turnstone *(noun)*

Common Arctic turnstone that winters in South America and Australia.

- *He looked up "ruddy turnstone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ruddy turnstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saccharide *(noun)*

An essential structural component of living cells and source of energy for animals; includes simple sugars with small molecules as well as macromolecular substances; are classified according to the number of monosaccharide groups they contain.

- *They discussed "saccharide" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saccharide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salix alba sericea *(noun)*

North American willow with greyish silky pubescent leaves that usually blacken in drying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix alba sericea."*
- *Understanding "salix alba sericea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salix uva-ursi *(noun)*

Dwarf prostrate mat-forming shrub of Arctic and alpine regions of North America and Greenland having deep green elliptic leaves that taper toward the base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix uva-ursi."*
- *He looked up "salix uva-ursi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scalawags *(noun)*

A white Southerner who supported Reconstruction policies after the American Civil War (usually for self-interest).

- *Understanding "scalawags" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scalawags" to mean a white southerner who supported reconstruction....*

---

scaleless *(adjective)*

Destitute of scales.

- *A "scaleless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "scaleless."*

---

sebastian vizcaino *(noun)*

Spanish explorer who was the first European to explore the California coast (1550-1615).

- *They discussed "sebastian vizcaino" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sebastian vizcaino" to mean spanish explorer who was the first european to....*

---

secretin *(noun)*

A gastrointestinal hormone that stimulates the secretion of water and bicarbonate from the pancreas and bile ducts whenever the stomach empties too much acid into the small intestine.

- *The article explained what "secretin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "secretin" to mean a gastrointestinal hormone that stimulates the....*

---

secularize *(verb)*

Make secular and draw away from a religious orientation.

- *Ataturk secularized Turkey.*
- *He did not know how to use "secularize" until he saw an example.*

---

sego lily *(noun)*

Perennial plant having clusters of one to four showy white bell-shaped flowers atop erect unbranched stems; edible bulbs useful in times of scarcity; eastern Montana and western North Dakota south to northern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico.

- *He looked up "sego lily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sego lily" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sensuousness *(noun)*

A sensuous feeling.

- *He looked up "sensuousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sensuousness" to mean a sensuous feeling.*

---

sentential *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a sentence.

- *The sentential subject.*
- *A "sentential" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sentential function *(noun)*

Formal expression containing variables; becomes a sentence when variables are replaced by constants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sentential function."*
- *Understanding "sentential function" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

septs *(noun)*

The month following August and preceding October.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "septs."*
- *They discussed "septs" during the group presentation.*

---

seward's folly *(noun)*

The transaction in 1867 in which the United States Secretary of State William Henry Seward purchased Alaska from Russia.

- *Understanding "seward's folly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "seward's folly" during the group presentation.*

sexploitation *(noun)*

The commercial exploitation of sex or sexuality or explicit sexual material.

- *Sexploitation by advertisers is notorious.*
- *They discussed "sexploitation" during the group presentation.*

sexualizes *(verb)*

Make sexual, endow with sex, attribute sex to.

- *In everyday English, people use "sexualizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sexualizes" in real sentences.*

shorea *(noun)*

Genus of Indonesian and Malaysian timber trees rich in resin.

- *In class, the teacher used "shorea" to mean genus of indonesian and malaysian timber trees rich....*
- *He looked up "shorea" because he had never seen it before.*

shushes *(verb)*

Silence (someone) by uttering 'shush!'.

- *In everyday English, people use "shushes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shushes" in real sentences.*

silene virginica *(noun)*

Perennial herb of eastern North America, having red flowers with narrow notched petals.

- *Understanding "silene virginica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "silene virginica" means with a simple example.*

sinusoid *(noun)*

Tiny endothelium-lined passages for blood in the tissue of an organ.

- *Understanding "sinusoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sinusoid" means with a simple example.*

slicking *(verb)*

Give a smooth and glossy appearance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "slicking" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slicking" and when to wait.*

slinked *(verb)*

Walk stealthily.

- *She tried to use "slinked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "slinked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

snakeroot *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Sanicula having palmately compound leaves and unisexual flowers in panicled umbels followed by bristly fruit; reputed to have healing powers.

- *He looked up "snakeroot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snakeroot" to mean a plant of the genus sanicula having palmately....*

sodium orthophosphate *(noun)*

Phosphate of sodium; used as a laxative to cleanse the bowels.

- *The article explained what "sodium orthophosphate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sodium orthophosphate."*

solidago rugosa *(noun)*

Eastern North American herb whose yellow flowers are (or were) used in dyeing.

- *The article explained what "solidago rugosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solidago rugosa" to mean eastern north american herb whose yellow flowers....*

songsters *(noun)*

A composer of words or music for popular songs.

- *He looked up "songsters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "songsters."*

---

souffles *(noun)*

Light fluffy dish of egg yolks and stiffly beaten egg whites mixed with e.g. cheese or fish or fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "souffles."*
- *Understanding "souffles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splinted *(verb)*

Support with a splint.

- *In everyday English, people use "splinted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "splinted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sporozoites *(noun)*

One of the minute active bodies into which sporozoans divide in one stage of their life cycle.

- *The article explained what "sporozoites" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sporozoites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

springtails *(noun)*

Any of numerous minute wingless primitive insects possessing a special abdominal appendage that allows the characteristic nearly perpetual springing pattern; found in soil rich in organic debris or on the surface of snow or water.

- *In class, the teacher used "springtails" to mean any of numerous minute wingless primitive insects....*
- *Understanding "springtails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sprues *(noun)*

A chronic disorder that occurs in tropical and non-tropical forms and in both children and adults; nutrients are not absorbed; symptoms include foul-smelling diarrhea and emaciation.

- *Understanding "sprues" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sprues" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stabilities *(noun)*

The quality of being enduring and free from change or variation.

- *They discussed "stabilities" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stabilities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

steersman *(noun)*

The person who steers a ship.

- *In class, the teacher used "steersman" to mean the person who steers a ship.*
- *They discussed "steersman" during the group presentation.*

---

straightaways *(noun)*

A straight segment of a roadway or racecourse.

- *The article explained what "straightaways" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "straightaways" to mean a straight segment of a roadway or racecourse.*

---

stropping *(verb)*

Sharpen on a strop.

- *She tried to use "stropping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stropping" when talking about this idea.*

---

stymies *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent the progress or accomplishment of.

- *She tried to use "stymies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "stymies" until he saw an example.*

---

swearwords *(noun)*

Profane or obscene expression usually of surprise or anger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swearwords."*

- *He looked up "swearwords" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sybaritic *(adjective)*

Displaying luxury and furnishing gratification to the senses.

- *A chinchilla robe of sybaritic lavishness.*
- *Students compared "sybaritic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

syndicators *(noun)*

A businessman who forms a syndicate.

- *The article explained what "syndicators" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "syndicators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tangibility *(noun)*

The quality of being perceivable by touch.

- *Understanding "tangibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tangibility" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telescoped *(adjective)*

Shortened by or as if by means of parts that slide one within another or are crushed one into another.

- *A miracle that anyone survived in the telescoped cars.*
- *Years that seemed telescoped like time in a dream.*

---

tenia *(noun)*

A narrow headband or strip of ribbon worn as a headband.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenia."*
- *They discussed "tenia" during the group presentation.*

---

terribleness *(noun)*

A quality of extreme unpleasantness.

- *Understanding "terribleness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "terribleness" means with a simple example.*

---

tessellations *(noun)*

The careful juxtaposition of shapes in a pattern.

- *Understanding "tessellations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tessellations" means with a simple example.*

---

thulium *(noun)*

A soft silvery metallic element of the rare earth group; isotope 170 emits X-rays and is used in small portable X-ray machines; it occurs in monazite and apatite and xenotime.

- *Understanding "thulium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thulium."*

---

thyroglobulin *(noun)*

An iodine containing protein that is obtained from the thyroid gland and exhibits the general properties of the globulins.

- *He looked up "thyroglobulin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thyroglobulin" during the group presentation.*

---

tibeto-burman language *(noun)*

A branch of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages spoken from Tibet to the Malay Peninsula.

- *The article explained what "tibeto-burman language" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tibeto-burman language" during the group presentation.*

---

tousle *(verb)*

Disarrange or rumple; dishevel.

- *The strong wind tousled my hair.*
- *She tried to use "tousle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

triiodothyronine *(noun)*

Thyroid hormone similar to thyroxine but with one less iodine atom per molecule and produced in smaller quantity; exerts the same biological effects as thyroxine but is more potent and briefer.

- *Understanding "triiodothyronine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "triiodothyronine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trussing *(verb)*

Secure with or as if with ropes.

- *Can you use "trussing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "trussing" and when to wait.*

---

turbinates *(noun)*

Any of the scrolled spongy bones of the nasal passages in man and other vertebrates.

- *The article explained what "turbinates" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turbinates" to mean any of the scrolled spongy bones of the nasal....*

---

twelver *(adjective)*

Denoting a quantity consisting of 12 items or units.

- *The speaker chose "twelver" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "twelver."*

---

ullage *(noun)*

The amount that a container (as a wine bottle or tank) lacks of being full.

- *He looked up "ullage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ullage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ungraceful *(adjective)*

Lacking grace; clumsy; ; - Sir Walter Scott.

- *His stature low...his bearing ungraceful.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ungraceful" when it is lacking grace; clumsy; ; - sir walter scott.*

---

unlocated *(adjective)*

Lacking a particular location.

- *A "unlocated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unlocated."*

---

unmated *(adjective)*

Of the remaining member of a pair, of socks e.g.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unmated" when it is of the remaining member of a pair, of socks e.g.*
- *Would you call this situation "unmated"? Explain why.*

---

unplowed *(adjective)*

(of farmland) not plowed.

- *Unplowed fields.*
- *Would you call this situation "unplowed"? Explain why.*

---

unredeemable *(adjective)*

Insusceptible of reform.

- *The speaker chose "unredeemable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unredeemable."*

---

upstages *(verb)*

Steal the show, draw attention to oneself away from someone else.

- *Learners should practice how to use "upstages" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "upstages" when talking about this idea.*

---

veery *(noun)*

Tawny brown North American thrush noted for its song.

- *The article explained what "veery" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "veery" during the group presentation.*

---

vestryman *(noun)*

A man who is a member of a church vestry.

- *They discussed "vestryman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vestryman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

victimise *(verb)*

Make a victim of.

- *Can you use "victimise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "victimise" and when to wait.*

---

virginia snakeroot *(noun)*

Birthwort of the eastern United States woodlands.

- *They discussed "virginia snakeroot" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "virginia snakeroot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

visibilities *(noun)*

Capability of providing a clear unobstructed view.

- *In class, the teacher used "visibilities" to mean capability of providing a clear unobstructed view.*
- *The article explained what "visibilities" means with a simple example.*

---

visualises *(verb)*

View the outline of by means of an X-ray.

- *The coach explained when to use "visualises" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "visualises" until he saw an example.*

---

vizcaino *(noun)*

Spanish explorer who was the first European to explore the California coast (1550-1615).

- *The article explained what "vizcaino" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vizcaino."*

---

vogues *(noun)*

The popular taste at a given time.

- *They discussed "vogues" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vogues" means with a simple example.*

---

wailes *(verb)*

Emit long loud cries.

- *In everyday English, people use "wailes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "wailes" until he saw an example.*

---

wallers *(noun)*

United States jazz musician (1904-1943).

- *In class, the teacher used "wallers" to mean united states jazz musician (1904-1943).*
- *He looked up "wallers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

waterbuck *(noun)*

Any of several large African antelopes of the genus Kobus having curved ridged horns and frequenting e.g. swamps and rivers.

- *Understanding "waterbuck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "waterbuck" means with a simple example.*

---

waterpower *(noun)*

The power to do work that is latent in a head of water.

- *In class, the teacher used "waterpower" to mean the power to do work that is latent in a head of water.*
- *The article explained what "waterpower" means with a simple example.*

white snakeroot *(noun)*

American herb having flat-topped clusters of small white flower heads; reputedly a cause of trembles and milk sickness; sometimes placed in genus Eupatorium.

- *They discussed "white snakeroot" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white snakeroot."*

wickerwork *(noun)*

Work made of interlaced slender branches (especially willow branches).

- *He looked up "wickerwork" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wickerwork" during the group presentation.*

winey *(adjective)*

Having the taste of wine.

- *Students compared "winey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "winey" approach may work better in this case.*

wrasses *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical marine fishes with fleshy lips and powerful teeth; usually brightly colored.

- *Understanding "wrasses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrasses."*

yevtushenko *(noun)*

Russian poet who expressed the feelings of the post-Stalinist generation (born in 1933).

- *The article explained what "yevtushenko" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yevtushenko" to mean russian poet who expressed the feelings of the....*

zostera *(noun)*

(or in some classifications family Zosteraceae) small genus of widely distributed marine plants.

- *Understanding "zostera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zostera."*

zostera marina *(noun)*

Submerged marine plant with very long narrow leaves found in abundance along North Atlantic coasts.

- *In class, the teacher used "zostera marina" to mean submerged marine plant with very long narrow leaves....*
- *Understanding "zostera marina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zucchinis *(noun)*

Marrow squash plant whose fruit are eaten when small.

- *He looked up "zucchinis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "zucchinis" during the group presentation.*

abos *(noun)*

A dark-skinned member of a race of people living in Australia when Europeans arrived.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abos."*
- *Understanding "abos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

accipiter *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Accipitridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "accipiter" to mean type genus of the family accipitridae.*
- *They discussed "accipiter" during the group presentation.*

adnexa *(noun)*

Accessory or adjoining anatomical parts or appendages to an organ (especially of the embryo).

- *Fallopian tubes and ovaries are adnexa of the uterus.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adnexa."*

adroitness *(noun)*

Skillful performance or ability without difficulty.

- *He looked up "adroitness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "adroitness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aesculapius *(noun)*

Son of Apollo; a hero and the Roman god of medicine and healing; his daughters were Hygeia and Panacea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aesculapius."*
- *He looked up "aesculapius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agas *(noun)*

Title for a civil or military leader (especially in Turkey).

- *He looked up "agas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agas" to mean title for a civil or military leader (especially in....*

---

alpha privative *(noun)*

The negative prefix a- or un-.

- *In class, the teacher used "alpha privative" to mean the negative prefix a- or un-.*
- *The article explained what "alpha privative" means with a simple example.*

---

american arborvitae *(noun)*

Small evergreen of eastern North America having tiny scalelike leaves on flattened branchlets.

- *The article explained what "american arborvitae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "american arborvitae" during the group presentation.*

---

anser anser *(noun)*

Common grey wild goose of Europe; ancestor of many domestic breeds.

- *Understanding "anser anser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anser anser."*

---

antiemetics *(noun)*

A drug that prevents or alleviates nausea and vomiting.

- *He looked up "antiemetics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "antiemetics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appeaser *(noun)*

Someone who tries to bring peace by acceding to demands; –Winston Churchill.

- *An appeaser is one who feeds a crocodile–hoping it will eat him last.*
- *The article explained what "appeaser" means with a simple example.*

---

appointive *(adjective)*

Relating to the act of appointing.

- *Appointive powers.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "appointive."*

---

arborvitae *(noun)*

Any of several Asian and North American conifers of the genera Thuja and Thujopsis.

- *The article explained what "arborvitae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arborvitae" to mean any of several asian and north american conifers of....*

---

archaism *(noun)*

The use of an archaic expression.

- *In class, the teacher used "archaism" to mean the use of an archaic expression.*
- *Understanding "archaism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arkansas kingbird *(noun)*

A kingbird seen in western United States; head and back are pale grey and the breast is yellowish and the tail is black.

- *He looked up "arkansas kingbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "arkansas kingbird" during the group presentation.*

armfuls *(noun)*

The quantity that can be contained in the arms.

- *In class, the teacher used "armfuls" to mean the quantity that can be contained in the arms.*
- *He looked up "armfuls" because he had never seen it before.*

ashed *(verb)*

Convert into ashes.

- *Can you use "ashed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "ashed" when talking about this idea.*

aspersion *(noun)*

The act of sprinkling water in baptism (rare).

- *In the 19th century any reference to female sexuality was considered a vile aspersion.*
- *Understanding "aspersion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

assenting *(noun)*

Agreeing with or consenting to (often unwillingly).

- *Assenting to the Congressional determination.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assenting" to mean agreeing with or consenting to (often unwillingly).*

astatine *(noun)*

A highly unstable radioactive element (the heaviest of the halogen series); a decay product of uranium and thorium.

- *They discussed "astatine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "astatine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ataxic *(adjective)*

Lacking motor coordination; marked or caused by ataxia.

- *Students compared "ataxic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "ataxic"? Explain why.*

atonality *(noun)*

The absence of a key; alternative to the diatonic system.

- *The article explained what "atonality" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atonality" to mean the absence of a key; alternative to the diatonic....*

attosecond *(noun)*

One quintillionth (10^-18) of a second; one thousandth of a femtosecond.

- *Understanding "attosecond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attosecond."*

autogenic *(adjective)*

Originating within the body.

- *A "autogenic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autogenic."*

autogenic therapy *(noun)*

Training patients in self-induced relaxation.

- *He looked up "autogenic therapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "autogenic therapy" during the group presentation.*

autogenic training *(noun)*

Training patients in self-induced relaxation.

- *The article explained what "autogenic training" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autogenic training" to mean training patients in self-induced relaxation.*

az zarqa *(noun)*

City in northwestern Jordan.

- *Understanding “az zarqa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “az zarqa” because he had never seen it before.*

---

backdown *(noun)*

A retraction of a previously held position.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “backdown.”*
- *Understanding “backdown” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baldachin *(noun)*

Ornamented canopy supported by columns or suspended from a roof or projected from a wall (as over an altar).

- *In class, the teacher used “baldachin” to mean ornamented canopy supported by columns or suspended....*
- *They discussed “baldachin” during the group presentation.*

---

barnaby’s thistle *(noun)*

European weed having a winged stem and hairy leaves; adventive in the eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used “barnaby’s thistle” to mean european weed having a winged stem and hairy....*
- *The article explained what “barnaby’s thistle” means with a simple example.*

---

battle of valmy *(noun)*

The French defeated the Austrian and Prussian troops in 1792 (with a famous cannonade from the French artillery).

- *Understanding “battle of valmy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “battle of valmy.”*

---

bedpans *(noun)*

A shallow vessel used by a bedridden patient for defecation and urination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bedpans.”*
- *He looked up “bedpans” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bernoulli’s law *(noun)*

(statistics) law stating that a large number of items taken at random from a population will (on the average) have the population statistics.

- *In class, the teacher used “bernoulli’s law” to mean (statistics) law stating that a large number of....*
- *He looked up “bernoulli’s law” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bilingually *(adverb)*

In a bilingual manner.

- *She grew up bilingually.*
- *Place “bilingually” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

blabs *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *Learners should practice how to use “blabs” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “blabs” when talking about this idea.*

---

black turnstone *(noun)*

Common turnstone of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what “black turnstone” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “black turnstone” to mean common turnstone of the pacific coast of north america.*

---

bmus *(noun)*

A bachelor’s degree in music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bmus.”*
- *They discussed “bmus” during the group presentation.*

---

bocks *(noun)*

A very strong lager traditionally brewed in the fall and aged through the winter for consumption in the spring.

- *Understanding “bocks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "bocks" to mean a very strong lager traditionally brewed in the....*

---

bookfair *(noun)*

Fair organized by publishers or booksellers to promote the sale of books.

- *They discussed "bookfair" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bookfair" means with a simple example.*

---

bootless *(adjective)*

Unproductive of success.

- *A "bootless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "bootless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

brakemen *(noun)*

A railroad employee responsible for a train's brakes.

- *The article explained what "brakemen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brakemen."*

---

breves *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (U-shaped) placed over a vowel to indicate a short sound.

- *They discussed "breves" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "breves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

burgundies *(noun)*

A dark purplish-red to blackish-red color.

- *In class, the teacher used "burgundies" to mean a dark purplish-red to blackish-red color.*
- *Understanding "burgundies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bushwhacking *(adjective)*

Lying in ambush.

- *Bushwhacking guerrillas attacking from ambush.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bushwhacking" when it is lying in ambush.*

---

cablegram *(noun)*

A telegram sent abroad.

- *Understanding "cablegram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cablegram."*

---

calixtus ii *(noun)*

Pope who in 1122 forced the Holy Roman Emperor Henry V to sign a concordat that recognized the right of the church to choose its own leadership (died in 1124).

- *The article explained what "calixtus ii" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calixtus ii" to mean pope who in 1122 forced the holy roman emperor....*

---

calixtus iii *(noun)*

Italian pope whose nepotism put the Borgia family in power in Italy (1378-1458).

- *In class, the teacher used "calixtus iii" to mean italian pope whose nepotism put the borgia family....*
- *The article explained what "calixtus iii" means with a simple example.*

---

canoed *(verb)*

Travel by canoe.

- *Learners should practice how to use "canoed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "canoed" until he saw an example.*

---

canonist *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of a body of rules and principles accepted as axiomatic; e.g.

- *Canonist communism.*
- *A "canonist" approach may work better in this case.*

---

canonizing *(verb)*

Declare (a dead person) to be a saint.

- *The coach explained when to use "canonizing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "canonizing" in real sentences.*

---

cantle *(noun)*

The back of a saddle seat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cantle."*
- *Understanding "cantle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capitalizations *(noun)*

An estimation of the value of a business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capitalizations."*
- *He looked up "capitalizations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capitate *(noun)*

The wrist bone with a rounded head shape that articulates with the 3rd metacarpus.

- *The article explained what "capitate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "capitate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capitate bone *(noun)*

The wrist bone with a rounded head shape that articulates with the 3rd metacarpus.

- *They discussed "capitate bone" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "capitate bone" means with a simple example.*

---

capons *(noun)*

Flesh of a castrated male chicken.

- *Understanding "capons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cark *(verb)*

Disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed.

- *In everyday English, people use "cark" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "cark" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

castillian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Castile.

- *He looked up "castillian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castillian."*

---

catarrhal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a catarrh.

- *Catarrhal fever is any of several respiratory or oral diseases of livestock such as bluetongue in horses and sheep.*
- *Students compared "catarrhal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

catarrhal fever *(noun)*

Any of several disease of livestock marked by fever and edema of the respiratory tract.

- *Understanding "catarrhal fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "catarrhal fever" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caucusing *(verb)*

Meet to select a candidate or promote a policy.

- *She tried to use "caucusing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "caucusing" until he saw an example.*

---

cecal appendage *(noun)*

A vestigial process that extends from the lower end of the cecum and that resembles a small pouch.

- *They discussed "cecal appendage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cecal appendage."*

---

cefotaxime *(noun)*

A parenteral cephalosporin (trade name Claforan) used for severe infections of the lungs or throat or ears or urinary tract.

- *They discussed "cefotaxime" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cefotaxime" because he had never seen it before.*

---

celandine *(noun)*

Perennial herb with branched woody stock and bright yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celandine."*
- *Understanding "celandine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

celandine poppy *(noun)*

Perennial herb native to woodland of the eastern United States having yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celandine poppy."*
- *Understanding "celandine poppy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chaim soutine *(noun)*

French expressionist painter (born in Lithuania) (1893-1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaim soutine."*
- *Understanding "chaim soutine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chelates *(noun)*

A heterocyclic compound having a metal ion attached by coordinate bonds to at least two nonmetal ions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelates."*
- *Understanding "chelates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chilliest *(adjective)*

Not characterized by emotion; -C.W.Cunningham.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chilliest."*
- *Would you call this situation "chilliest"? Explain why.*

---

chirrup *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds.

- *In everyday English, people use "chirrup" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "chirrup" until he saw an example.*

---

cholera morbus *(noun)*

Severe gastroenteritis of unknown etiology; characterized by severe colic and vomiting and diarrhea.

- *Understanding "cholera morbus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cholera morbus" to mean severe gastroenteritis of unknown etiology;....*

---

chordata *(noun)*

Comprises true vertebrates and animals having a notochord.

- *He looked up "chordata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chordata."*

---

christianizing *(verb)*

Adapt in the name of Christianity.

- *The coach explained when to use "christianizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "christianizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

churchs *(noun)*

A service conducted in a house of worship.

- *Understanding "churchs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "churchs" during the group presentation.*

cinquefoil *(noun)*

An ornamental carving consisting of five arcs arranged in a circle.

- *The article explained what "cinquefoil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cinquefoil" to mean an ornamental carving consisting of five arcs....*

clanks *(noun)*

A loud resonant repeating noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "clanks" to mean a loud resonant repeating noise.*
- *The article explained what "clanks" means with a simple example.*

claque *(noun)*

A group of followers hired to applaud at a performance.

- *They discussed "claque" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "claque" means with a simple example.*

climbable *(adjective)*

Capable of being ascended.

- *A "climbable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "climbable" when it is capable of being ascended.*

clomp *(verb)*

Walk clumsily.

- *He did not know how to use "clomp" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "clomp" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cloy *(verb)*

Cause surfeit through excess though initially pleasing.

- *Too much spicy food cloyed his appetite.*
- *Can you use "cloy" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cocobolo *(noun)*

A valuable timber tree of tropical South America.

- *Understanding "cocobolo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cocobolo" means with a simple example.*

cocotte *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *The article explained what "cocotte" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cocotte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cognize *(verb)*

Be cognizant or aware of a fact or a specific piece of information; possess knowledge or information about.

- *Can you use "cognize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "cognize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

cold-bloodedly *(adverb)*

In cold blood.

- *He cold-bloodedly planned the murder of his boss.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "cold-bloodedly" in the final chapter.*

commercialising *(verb)*

Make commercial.

- *Learners should practice how to use "commercialising" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "commercialising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

commonness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking taste and refinement.

- *He looked up "commonness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commonness."*

---

commonsensical *(adjective)*

Exhibiting native good judgment.

- *Unlearned and commonsensical countryfolk were capable of solving problems that beset the more sophisticated.*
- *A "commonsensical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

computerize *(verb)*

Control a function, process, or creation by a computer.

- *They computerized the car industry.*
- *Our office is fully computerized now.*

---

conches *(noun)*

Any of various edible tropical marine gastropods of the genus Strombus having a brightly-colored spiral shell with large outer lip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conches."*
- *They discussed "conches" during the group presentation.*

---

congest *(verb)*

Become or cause to become obstructed.

- *He did not know how to use "congest" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "congest" when talking about this idea.*

---

containerised *(verb)*

Package in a container.

- *The coach explained when to use "containerised" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "containerised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

corbie-step *(noun)*

(architecture) a step on the top of a gable wall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corbie-step."*
- *The article explained what "corbie-step" means with a simple example.*

---

cordgrass *(noun)*

Any of several perennial grasses of the genus Spartina; some important as coastal soil binders.

- *Understanding "cordgrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cordgrass" means with a simple example.*

---

coreopsis maritima *(noun)*

Stout herb with flowers one to a stalk; ornamental developed from a Mexican wildflower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coreopsis maritima."*
- *The article explained what "coreopsis maritima" means with a simple example.*

---

cornier *(adjective)*

Dull and tiresome but with pretensions of significance or originality.

- *Students compared "cornier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "cornier"? Explain why.*

---

corrugations *(noun)*

The act of shaping into parallel ridges and grooves.

- *He looked up "corrugations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corrugations" to mean the act of shaping into parallel ridges and grooves.*

---

cosies *(noun)*

A padded cloth covering to keep a teapot warm.

- *He looked up "cosies" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "cosies" during the group presentation.*

---

cosseted *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cosseted" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "cosseted" until he saw an example.*

---

countrywomen *(noun)*

A woman who lives in the country and has country ways.

- *In class, the teacher used "countrywomen" to mean a woman who lives in the country and has country ways.*
- *They discussed "countrywomen" during the group presentation.*

---

couverture *(noun)*

Chocolate that contains at least 32 percent cocoa butter.

- *He looked up "couverture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "couverture."*

---

crassostrea *(noun)*

Virginia oysters.

- *In class, the teacher used "crassostrea" to mean virginia oysters.*
- *The article explained what "crassostrea" means with a simple example.*

---

cresol *(noun)*

Any of three poisonous colorless isomeric phenols; derived from coal or wood tar; used as a disinfectant.

- *In class, the teacher used "cresol" to mean any of three poisonous colorless isomeric phenols;....*
- *They discussed "cresol" during the group presentation.*

---

cromlech *(noun)*

A prehistoric megalithic tomb typically having two large upright stones and a capstone.

- *They discussed "cromlech" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cromlech" means with a simple example.*

---

crossbreeds *(verb)*

Breed animals or plants using parents of different races and varieties.

- *Can you use "crossbreeds" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "crossbreeds" and when to wait.*

---

crosshead *(noun)*

A heading of a subsection printed within the body of the text.

- *Understanding "crosshead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crosshead."*

---

cryosurgery *(noun)*

The use of extreme cold (usually liquid nitrogen) to destroy unwanted tissue (warts or cataracts or skin cancers).

- *In class, the teacher used "cryosurgery" to mean the use of extreme cold (usually liquid nitrogen)....*
- *Understanding "cryosurgery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyperaceae *(noun)*

Bulrush; chufa; cotton grass; papyrus; umbrella plant.

- *He looked up "cyperaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyperaceae" to mean bulrush; chufa; cotton grass; papyrus; umbrella plant.*

---

degaussing *(noun)*

The process of making a (steel) ship's hull nonmagnetic by producing an opposing magnetic field.

- *He looked up "degaussing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "degaussing" during the group presentation.*

---

deinonychus *(noun)*

Swift agile wolf-sized bipedal dinosaur having a large curved claw on each hind foot; of the Cretaceous.

- *They discussed "deinonychus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deinonychus" to mean swift agile wolf-sized bipedal dinosaur having a....*

---

democratise *(verb)*

Introduce democratic reforms; of nations.

- *The coach explained when to use "democratise" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "democratise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

depilation *(noun)*

The act of removing hair (as from an animal skin).

- *The article explained what "depilation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "depilation" during the group presentation.*

---

desensitizes *(verb)*

Cause not to be sensitive.

- *The coach explained when to use "desensitizes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "desensitizes" until he saw an example.*

---

desorbed *(verb)*

Remove from a surface on which it is adsorbed.

- *The substance was desorbed.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "desorbed" in real sentences.*

---

deuced *(adjective)*

Expletives used informally as intensifiers.

- *A deuced idiot.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deuced" when it is expletives used informally as intensifiers.*

---

devilment *(noun)*

Reckless or malicious behavior that causes discomfort or annoyance in others.

- *Understanding "devilment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "devilment" means with a simple example.*

---

diathermy *(noun)*

A method of physical therapy that involves generating local heat in body tissues by high-frequency electromagnetic currents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diathermy."*
- *The article explained what "diathermy" means with a simple example.*

---

diathermy machine *(noun)*

A medical instrument for local heating of bodily tissues for medical purposes.

- *Understanding "diathermy machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diathermy machine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dingles *(noun)*

A small wooded hollow.

- *He looked up "dingles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dingles" to mean a small wooded hollow.*

---

diplomatist *(noun)*

An official engaged in international negotiations.

- *In class, the teacher used "diplomatist" to mean an official engaged in international negotiations.*
- *The article explained what "diplomatist" means with a simple example.*

---

dishcloths *(noun)*

A cloth for washing dishes.

- *The article explained what “dishcloths” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dishcloths.”*

---

disinterestedly *(adverb)*

Without bias; without selfish motives.

- *He decided the case disinterestedly.*
- *She spoke “disinterestedly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

dizygotic *(adjective)*

Derived from two separately fertilized eggs.

- *Dizygotic twins.*
- *Students compared “dizygotic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dizygotic twin *(noun)*

Either of two twins who developed from two separate fertilized eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used “dizygotic twin” to mean either of two twins who developed from two separate....*
- *The article explained what “dizygotic twin” means with a simple example.*

---

djed *(verb)*

Comment on music to be played.

- *He did not know how to use “djed” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “djed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

doorposts *(noun)*

A jamb for a door.

- *The article explained what “doorposts” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “doorposts” during the group presentation.*

---

downdrafts *(noun)*

A strong downward air current.

- *He looked up “downdrafts” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “downdrafts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

downshifts *(noun)*

A change to a lower gear in a car or bicycle.

- *They discussed “downshifts” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “downshifts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dreaminess *(noun)*

A relaxed comfortable feeling.

- *They discussed “dreaminess” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “dreaminess” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

driveshafts *(noun)*

A rotating shaft that transmits power from the engine to the point of application.

- *They discussed “driveshafts” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “driveshafts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ductus arteriosus *(noun)*

A blood vessel in a fetus that bypasses pulmonary circulation by connecting the pulmonary artery directly to the ascending aorta; normally closes at birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ductus arteriosus.”*
- *Understanding “ductus arteriosus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

earthshaking *(adjective)*

Sufficiently significant to affect the whole world.

- *Earthshaking proposals.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “earthshaking.”*

eastern kingbird *(noun)*

A kingbird that breeds in North America and winters in tropical America; distinguished by a white band on the tip of the tail.

- *Understanding "eastern kingbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eastern kingbird" means with a simple example.*

edematous *(adjective)*

Swollen with an excessive accumulation of fluid.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "edematous."*
- *The speaker chose "edematous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

effulgence *(noun)*

The quality of being bright and sending out rays of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "effulgence" to mean the quality of being bright and sending out rays of....*
- *The article explained what "effulgence" means with a simple example.*

egg en cocotte *(noun)*

Egg cooked individually in cream or butter in a small ramekin.

- *The article explained what "egg en cocotte" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "egg en cocotte" during the group presentation.*

eiders *(noun)*

Duck of the northern hemisphere much valued for the fine soft down of the females.

- *In class, the teacher used "eiders" to mean duck of the northern hemisphere much valued for the....*
- *The article explained what "eiders" means with a simple example.*

ekgs *(noun)*

A graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced by an electrocardiograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "ekgs" to mean a graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced....*
- *The article explained what "ekgs" means with a simple example.*

elopes *(verb)*

Run away secretly with one's beloved.

- *Learners should practice how to use "elopes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "elopes" until he saw an example.*

embassador *(noun)*

A diplomat of the highest rank; accredited as representative from one country to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "embassador."*
- *The article explained what "embassador" means with a simple example.*

enlargers *(noun)*

Photographic equipment consisting of an optical projector used to enlarge a photograph.

- *The article explained what "enlargers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "enlargers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

envoi *(noun)*

A brief stanza concluding certain forms of poetry.

- *They discussed "envoi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "envoi" means with a simple example.*

epistasis *(noun)*

The suppression of a gene by the effect of an unrelated gene.

- *The article explained what "epistasis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epistasis" to mean the suppression of a gene by the effect of an....*

erigeron acer *(noun)*

Widespread weed with pale purple-blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "erigeron acer" to mean widespread weed with pale purple-blue flowers.*
- *He looked up "erigeron acer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eses *(noun)*

The compass point midway between east and southeast.

- *In class, the teacher used "eses" to mean the compass point midway between east and southeast.*
- *He looked up "eses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

espalier *(noun)*

A trellis on which ornamental shrub or fruit tree is trained to grow flat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "espalier."*
- *He looked up "espalier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

etiquettes *(noun)*

Rules governing socially acceptable behavior.

- *The article explained what "etiquettes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "etiquettes" to mean rules governing socially acceptable behavior.*

---

euphonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by euphony.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "euphonic."*
- *A "euphonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

family cyperaceae *(noun)*

Bulrush; chufa; cotton grass; papyrus; umbrella plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "family cyperaceae" to mean bulrush; chufa; cotton grass; papyrus; umbrella plant.*
- *The article explained what "family cyperaceae" means with a simple example.*

---

feinting *(verb)*

Deceive by a mock action.

- *Learners should practice how to use "feinting" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "feinting" and when to wait.*

---

ferryboats *(noun)*

A boat that transports people or vehicles across a body of water and operates on a regular schedule.

- *The article explained what "ferryboats" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ferryboats" to mean a boat that transports people or vehicles across a....*

---

firkins *(noun)*

A British unit of capacity equal to 9 imperial gallons.

- *Understanding "firkins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "firkins" means with a simple example.*

---

fish fuddle *(noun)*

Small tree of West Indies and Florida having large odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of red-striped purple to white flowers followed by decorative curly winged seedpods; yields fish poisons.

- *In class, the teacher used "fish fuddle" to mean small tree of west indies and florida having large....*
- *The article explained what "fish fuddle" means with a simple example.*

---

fistulae *(noun)*

A chronic inflammation of the withers of a horse.

- *The article explained what "fistulae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fistulae" to mean a chronic inflammation of the withers of a horse.*

---

foehn *(noun)*

A warm dry wind that blows down the northern slopes of the Alps.

- *In class, the teacher used "foehn" to mean a warm dry wind that blows down the northern slopes....*

- *They discussed "foehn" during the group presentation.*

---

forecourts *(noun)*

The outer or front court of a building or of a group of buildings.

- *Understanding "forecourts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forecourts" to mean the outer or front court of a building or of a....*

---

fractionating *(verb)*

Separate into constituents or fractions containing concentrated constituents.

- *He did not know how to use "fractionating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fractionating" when talking about this idea.*

---

freelances *(noun)*

A writer or artist who sells services to different employers without a long-term contract with any of them.

- *He looked up "freelances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freelances."*

---

freshwater cordgrass *(noun)*

North American cordgrass having leaves with dry membranous margins and glumes with long awns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freshwater cordgrass."*
- *He looked up "freshwater cordgrass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

friess *(noun)*

Strips of potato fried in deep fat.

- *He looked up "friess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "friess" to mean strips of potato fried in deep fat.*

---

frittatas *(noun)*

Italian omelet with diced vegetables and meats; cooked until bottom is set then inverted into another pan to cook the top.

- *In class, the teacher used "frittatas" to mean italian omelet with diced vegetables and meats;....*
- *They discussed "frittatas" during the group presentation.*

---

fuddle *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *This question befuddled even the teacher.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fuddle" and when to wait.*

---

fulmars *(noun)*

Heavy short-tailed oceanic bird of polar regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "fulmars" to mean heavy short-tailed oceanic bird of polar regions.*
- *He looked up "fulmars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fusee *(noun)*

A colored flare used as a warning signal by trucks and trains.

- *Understanding "fusee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fusee."*

---

fusee drive *(noun)*

A spirally grooved spindle in a clock that counteracts the diminishing power of the uncoiling mainspring.

- *Understanding "fusee drive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fusee drive."*

---

gametocytes *(noun)*

An immature animal or plant cell that develops into a gamete by meiosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gametocytes."*
- *They discussed "gametocytes" during the group presentation.*

---

gelatinized *(verb)*

Become gelatinous or change into a jelly.

- *The starch gelatinized when it was heated.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gelatinized" and when to wait.*

---

genealogically *(adverb)*

In a genealogical manner.

- *He charted his family tree genealogically.*
- *She spoke "genealogically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

genus accipiter *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Accipitridae.

- *Understanding "genus accipiter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus accipiter."*

---

genus crassostrea *(noun)*

Virginia oysters.

- *Understanding "genus crassostrea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus crassostrea" during the group presentation.*

---

genus deinonychus *(noun)*

Advanced bipedal carnivorous dinosaur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus deinonychus."*
- *Understanding "genus deinonychus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus monstera *(noun)*

Tropical American climbing plant with deeply incised leaves.

- *They discussed "genus monstera" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus monstera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus pennisetum *(noun)*

A genus of Old World grasses.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pennisetum" to mean a genus of old world grasses.*
- *The article explained what "genus pennisetum" means with a simple example.*

---

geoduck *(noun)*

A large edible clam found burrowing deeply in sandy mud along the Pacific coast of North America; weighs up to six pounds; has siphons that can extend to several feet and cannot be withdrawn into the shell.

- *In class, the teacher used "geoduck" to mean a large edible clam found burrowing deeply in sandy....*
- *They discussed "geoduck" during the group presentation.*

---

ghostwrite *(verb)*

Write for someone else.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ghostwrite" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ghostwrite" when talking about this idea.*

---

glyburide *(noun)*

An oral antidiabetic drug (trade names DiaBeta and Micronase) that stimulates the release of insulin from the pancreas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glyburide."*
- *The article explained what "glyburide" means with a simple example.*

---

gnashed *(verb)*

Grind together, of teeth.

- *The coach explained when to use "gnashed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "gnashed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gnatcatcher *(noun)*

Very small North American and South American warblers.

- *He looked up "gnatcatcher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gnatcatcher" during the group presentation.*

---

goldenseal *(noun)*

Perennial herb of northeastern United States having a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

- *He looked up "goldenseal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "goldenseal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gondi *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken by the Gond in south central India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gondi."*
- *They discussed "gondi" during the group presentation.*

---

gracies *(noun)*

United States comedienne remembered as the confused but imperturbable partner of her husband, George Burns (1906-1964).

- *Understanding "gracies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gracies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grandness *(noun)*

The quality of being magnificent or splendid or grand.

- *Advertisers capitalize on the grandness and elegance it brings to their products.*
- *The grandness of the architecture.*

---

gray kingbird *(noun)*

A kingbird that breeds in the southeastern United States and winters in tropical America; similar to but larger than the eastern kingbird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gray kingbird."*
- *They discussed "gray kingbird" during the group presentation.*

---

greater celandine *(noun)*

Perennial herb with branched woody stock and bright yellow flowers.

- *They discussed "greater celandine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greater celandine."*

---

greenshank *(noun)*

Large European sandpiper with greenish legs.

- *In class, the teacher used "greenshank" to mean large european sandpiper with greenish legs.*
- *He looked up "greenshank" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grevillea robusta *(noun)*

Medium to tall fast-growing tree with orange flowers and feathery bipinnate leaves silky-hairy beneath; eastern Australia.

- *The article explained what "grevillea robusta" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grevillea robusta" during the group presentation.*

---

grey kingbird *(noun)*

A kingbird that breeds in the southeastern United States and winters in tropical America; similar to but larger than the eastern kingbird.

- *They discussed "grey kingbird" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grey kingbird" to mean a kingbird that breeds in the southeastern united....*

---

guenon *(noun)*

Small slender African monkey having long hind limbs and tail and long hair around the face.

- *He looked up "guenon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guenon" to mean small slender african monkey having long hind limbs....*

---

guenon monkey *(noun)*

Small slender African monkey having long hind limbs and tail and long hair around the face.

- *They discussed "guenon monkey" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guenon monkey" to mean small slender african monkey having long hind limbs....*

guttersnipe *(noun)*

A child who spends most of his time in the streets especially in slum areas.

- *He looked up "guttersnipe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guttersnipe."*

hammerlock *(noun)*

A wrestling hold in which the opponent's arm is twisted up behind his back.

- *The article explained what "hammerlock" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hammerlock" to mean a wrestling hold in which the opponent's arm is....*

hartebeest *(noun)*

A large African antelope with lyre-shaped horns that curve backward.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hartebeest."*
- *He looked up "hartebeest" because he had never seen it before.*

hesperian *(adjective)*

Denoting or characteristic of countries of Europe and the western hemisphere.

- *Hesperian culture.*
- *A "hesperian" approach may work better in this case.*

hexagrams *(noun)*

A regular polygon formed by extending each of the sides of a regular hexagon to form two equilateral triangles.

- *In class, the teacher used "hexagrams" to mean a regular polygon formed by extending each of the....*
- *Understanding "hexagrams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hispid *(adjective)*

(of animals or plants) having stiff coarse hairs or bristles.

- *Plants with hispid stems.*
- *A "hispid" approach may work better in this case.*

hispid pocket mouse *(noun)*

Large stiff-haired rodent of shortgrass prairies of United States.

- *Understanding "hispid pocket mouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hispid pocket mouse" because he had never seen it before.*

homewards *(adverb)*

Toward home.

- *Place "homewards" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "homewards" naturally.*

hopers *(noun)*

A person who hopes.

- *The article explained what "hopers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hopers."*

hualapai *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Walapai.

- *The article explained what "hualapai" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hualapai."*

humiliatingly *(adverb)*

In a humiliating manner.

- *The painting was reproduced humiliatingly small.*
- *Place "humiliatingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

idiocies *(noun)*

Extreme mental retardation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idiocies."*
- *Understanding "idiocies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impasses *(noun)*

A situation in which no progress can be made or no advancement is possible.

- *They discussed "impasses" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impasses."*

---

impenitent *(adjective)*

Not penitent or remorseful.

- *A "impenitent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "impenitent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

inanely *(adverb)*

Vacuously or complacently and unconsciously foolish.

- *She spoke "inanely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "inanely" in the final chapter.*

---

incarnating *(verb)*

Represent in bodily form.

- *She tried to use "incarnating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "incarnating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

incitements *(noun)*

An act of urging on or spurring on or rousing to action or instigating.

- *They discussed "incitements" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "incitements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

incorruptibility *(noun)*

The incapability of being corrupted.

- *He looked up "incorruptibility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "incorruptibility" during the group presentation.*

---

incubi *(noun)*

A situation resembling a terrifying dream.

- *He looked up "incubi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "incubi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inimitably *(adverb)*

In an unreproducible manner.

- *He has an inimitably verbose style.*
- *He answered "inimitably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

innervating *(verb)*

Supply nerves to (some organ or body part).

- *Can you use "innervating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "innervating" until he saw an example.*

---

insurability *(noun)*

The quality of being insurable; the conditions under which an insurance company will issue insurance to an applicant (based on standards set by the insurance company).

- *The article explained what "insurability" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insurability" to mean the quality of being insurable; the conditions....*

---

interdictions *(noun)*

A court order prohibiting a party from doing a certain activity.

- *The article explained what "interdictions" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interdictions."*

---

intersexual *(adjective)*

Having sexual characteristics intermediate between those of male and female.

- *Students compared "intersexual" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "intersexual"? Explain why.*

---

irrelevantly *(adverb)*

In an irrelevant manner.

- *Suddenly and irrelevantly, she asked him for money.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "irrelevantly" in the final chapter.*

---

isometrics *(noun)*

Muscle-building exercises (or a system of musclebuilding exercises) involving muscular contractions against resistance without movement (the muscles contracts but the length of the muscle does not change).

- *He looked up "isometrics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isometrics."*

---

isoproterenol *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Isuprel) used to treat bronchial asthma and to stimulate the heart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isoproterenol."*
- *They discussed "isoproterenol" during the group presentation.*

---

ivas *(noun)*

Any of various coarse shrubby plants of the genus Iva with small greenish flowers; common in moist areas (as coastal salt marshes) of eastern and central North America.

- *The article explained what "ivas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ivas" during the group presentation.*

---

jdam *(noun)*

A pinpoint bomb guidance device that can be strapped to a gravity bomb thus converting dumb bombs into smart bombs.

- *He looked up "jdam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jdam" to mean a pinpoint bomb guidance device that can be....*

---

jelling *(verb)*

Become gelatinous.

- *In everyday English, people use "jelling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jelling" in real sentences.*

---

jinxes *(noun)*

A person believed to bring bad luck to those around him.

- *The article explained what "jinxes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jinxes."*

---

keflex *(noun)*

An oral cephalosporin (trade names Keflex and Keflin and Keftab) commonly prescribe for mild to moderately severe infections of the skin or ears or throat or lungs or urinary tract.

- *The article explained what "keflex" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "keflex" to mean an oral cephalosporin (trade names keflex and....*

---

kingbird *(noun)*

Large American flycatcher.

- *Understanding "kingbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kingbird" during the group presentation.*

---

kneecapped *(verb)*

Shoot in the kneecap, often done by terrorist groups as a warning.

- *They kneecapped the industrialist.*
- *She tried to use "kneecapped" carefully so everyone would understand.*

korans *(noun)*

The sacred writings of Islam revealed by God to the prophet Muhammad during his life at Mecca and Medina.

- *In class, the teacher used "korans" to mean the sacred writings of islam revealed by god to the....*
- *The article explained what "korans" means with a simple example.*

landfalls *(noun)*

The seacoast first sighted on a voyage (or flight over water).

- *The article explained what "landfalls" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "landfalls" during the group presentation.*

lapps *(noun)*

The language of nomadic Lapps in northern Scandinavia and the Kola Peninsula.

- *He looked up "lapps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lapps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

larghetto *(noun)*

(music) a composition or passage played in a slow tempo slightly faster than largo but slower than adagio.

- *He looked up "larghetto" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larghetto."*

lateralized *(verb)*

Move or displace to one side so as to make lateral.

- *He did not know how to use "lateralized" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "lateralized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

lesser celandine *(noun)*

Perennial herb native to Europe but naturalized elsewhere having heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers resembling buttercups; its tuberous roots have been used as a poultice to relieve piles.

- *The article explained what "lesser celandine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesser celandine."*

lindane *(noun)*

A white crystalline powder used as an agricultural insecticide.

- *They discussed "lindane" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lindane" because he had never seen it before.*

loudmouths *(noun)*

A person who causes trouble by speaking indiscreetly.

- *He looked up "loudmouths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loudmouths."*

louis d'outremer *(noun)*

King of France (921-954).

- *Understanding "louis d'outremer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "louis d'outremer" to mean king of france (921-954).*

lowliness *(noun)*

The state of being humble and unimportant.

- *Understanding "lowliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lowliness" during the group presentation.*

luxuria *(noun)*

Self-indulgent sexual desire (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *He looked up "luxuria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luxuria."*

lydians *(noun)*

An Anatolian language.

- *In class, the teacher used "lydians" to mean an anatolian language.*
- *The article explained what "lydians" means with a simple example.*

---

lysergic acid diethylamide *(noun)*

A powerful hallucinogenic drug manufactured from lysergic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "lysergic acid diethylamide" to mean a powerful hallucinogenic drug manufactured from....*
- *They discussed "lysergic acid diethylamide" during the group presentation.*

---

magh *(noun)*

The eleventh month of the Hindu calendar; corresponds to January in the Gregorian calendar.

- *They discussed "magh" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magh" to mean the eleventh month of the hindu calendar;....*

---

magistracies *(noun)*

The position of magistrate.

- *He looked up "magistracies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "magistracies" during the group presentation.*

---

mandrakes *(noun)*

The root of the mandrake plant; used medicinally or as a narcotic.

- *Understanding "mandrakes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mandrakes" to mean the root of the mandrake plant; used medicinally or....*

---

mantrap *(noun)*

A very attractive or seductive looking woman.

- *They discussed "mantrap" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mantrap" means with a simple example.*

---

martingales *(noun)*

A harness strap that connects the nose piece to the girth; prevents the horse from throwing back its head.

- *They discussed "martingales" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "martingales" means with a simple example.*

---

medawar *(noun)*

British immunologist (born in Brazil) who studied tissue transplants and discovered that the rejection of grafts was an immune response (1915-1987).

- *They discussed "medawar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "medawar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

medicolegal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to legal aspects of the practice of medicine (as malpractice or patient consent for operations or patient information).

- *Would you call this situation "medicolegal"? Explain why.*
- *A "medicolegal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mesne lord *(noun)*

A feudal lord who was lord to his own tenants on land held from a superior lord.

- *They discussed "mesne lord" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mesne lord" because he had never seen it before.*

---

microwave diathermy machine *(noun)*

Diathermy machine that uses microwave radiation as the source of heat.

- *They discussed "microwave diathermy machine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microwave diathermy machine."*

---

mihrab *(noun)*

(Islam) a niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the direction of Mecca.

- *The article explained what "mihrab" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mihrab."*

---

mikhail aleksandrovich bakunin *(noun)*

Russian anarchist; ally and later opponent of Karl Marx (1814-1876).

- *They discussed "mikhail aleksandrovich bakunin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mikhail aleksandrovich bakunin."*

---

millenary *(noun)*

The 1000th anniversary (or the celebration of it).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "millenary."*
- *He looked up "millenary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

miry *(adjective)*

(of soil) soft and watery.

- *Miry roads.*
- *A "miry" approach may work better in this case.*

---

misconstruing *(verb)*

Interpret in the wrong way.

- *Can you use "misconstruing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "misconstruing" until he saw an example.*

---

misdirecting *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *The coach explained when to use "misdirecting" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misdirecting" in real sentences.*

---

misguiding *(verb)*

Lead someone in the wrong direction or give someone wrong directions.

- *The coach explained when to use "misguiding" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misguiding" in real sentences.*

---

molas *(noun)*

Among the largest bony fish; pelagic fish having an oval compressed body with high dorsal and anal fins and caudal fin reduced to a rudder-like lobe; worldwide in warm waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "molas" to mean among the largest bony fish; pelagic fish having an....*
- *Understanding "molas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monoamines *(noun)*

A molecule containing one amine group (especially one that is a neurotransmitter).

- *He looked up "monoamines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monoamines."*

---

monody *(noun)*

Music consisting of a single vocal part (usually with accompaniment).

- *Understanding "monody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monody" during the group presentation.*

---

monroes *(noun)*

A town of southeast Michigan on Lake Erie.

- *The article explained what "monroes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monroes" to mean a town of southeast michigan on lake erie.*

---

monstera *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Monstera; often grown as houseplants.

- *The article explained what "monstera" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "monstera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moonshiner *(noun)*

Someone who makes or sells illegal liquor.

- *He looked up "moonshiner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moonshiner."*

---

motmot *(noun)*

Tropical American bird resembling a blue jay and having greenish and bluish plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used "motmot" to mean tropical american bird resembling a blue jay and....*
- *He looked up "motmot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moulmein *(noun)*

A port city of southern Myanmar on the Gulf of Martaban.

- *In class, the teacher used "moulmein" to mean a port city of southern myanmar on the gulf of martaban.*
- *Understanding "moulmein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mozambicans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Mozambique.

- *Understanding "mozambicans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mozambicans" during the group presentation.*

---

msbs *(noun)*

A state-chartered savings bank owned by its depositors and managed by a board of trustees.

- *They discussed "msbs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "msbs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muftis *(noun)*

A jurist who interprets Muslim religious law.

- *He looked up "muftis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "muftis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mule's ears *(noun)*

Balsamic-resinous herb with clumps of lanceolate leaves and stout leafy stems ending in large deep yellow flowers on long stalks; northwestern United States.

- *He looked up "mule's ears" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mule's ears."*

---

mutilator *(noun)*

A person who mutilates or destroys or disfigures or cripples.

- *The article explained what "mutilator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mutilator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myg *(noun)*

One ten thousandth of a centner.

- *The article explained what "myg" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "myg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nasturtium officinale *(noun)*

Perennial Eurasian cress growing chiefly in springs or running water having fleshy pungent leaves used in salads or as a potherb or garnish; introduced in North America and elsewhere.

- *He looked up "nasturtium officinale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nasturtium officinale."*

---

neandertals *(noun)*

Extinct robust human of Middle Paleolithic in Europe and western Asia.

- *They discussed "neandertals" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neandertals."*

---

newsbreak *(noun)*

A short news announcement concerning some on-going news story.

- *Understanding "newsbreak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "newsbreak" during the group presentation.*

---

ninnies *(noun)*

A stupid foolish person.

- *In class, the teacher used "ninnies" to mean a stupid foolish person.*
- *The article explained what "ninnies" means with a simple example.*

---

nitrofurantoin *(noun)*

Derivative of nitrofuran used as an antibacterial medicine (trade name Macrodantin) effective against a broad range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria; used to treat infections of the urinary tract.

- *Understanding "nitrofurantoin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nitrofurantoin" means with a simple example.*

---

nobels *(noun)*

Swedish chemist remembered for his invention of dynamite and for the bequest that created the Nobel prizes (1833-1896).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nobels."*
- *He looked up "nobels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonagon *(noun)*

A nine-sided polygon.

- *Understanding "nonagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nonagon" during the group presentation.*

---

novelle *(noun)*

A short novel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "novelle."*
- *The article explained what "novelle" means with a simple example.*

---

oceanica *(noun)*

A large group of islands in the south Pacific including Melanesia and Micronesia and Polynesia (and sometimes Australasia and the Malay Archipelago).

- *The article explained what "oceanica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oceanica" to mean a large group of islands in the south pacific....*

---

odoriferous *(adjective)*

Having a natural fragrance.

- *Odoriferous spices.*
- *Odoriferous legislation.*

---

old world scops owl *(noun)*

European scops owl.

- *The article explained what "old world scops owl" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old world scops owl."*

---

olea europaea *(noun)*

Evergreen tree cultivated in the Mediterranean region since antiquity and now elsewhere; has edible shiny black fruits.

- *The article explained what "olea europaea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "olea europaea" to mean evergreen tree cultivated in the mediterranean....*

---

oriental arborvitae *(noun)*

Asiatic shrub or small tree widely planted in United States and Europe; in some classifications assigned to its own genus.

- *The article explained what "oriental arborvitae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oriental arborvitae" during the group presentation.*

---

oriental scops owl *(noun)*

Asian scops owl.

- *He looked up "oriental scops owl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oriental scops owl" during the group presentation.*

orthodontia *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with the prevention or correction of irregularities of the teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orthodontia."*
- *He looked up "orthodontia" because he had never seen it before.*

outstations *(noun)*

A station in a remote or sparsely populated location.

- *They discussed "outstations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outstations."*

overbid *(noun)*

A bid that is higher than preceding bids.

- *The article explained what "overbid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overbid."*

overgrow *(verb)*

Grow beyond or across.

- *In everyday English, people use "overgrow" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overgrow" in real sentences.*

oxygens *(noun)*

A nonmetallic bivalent element that is normally a colorless odorless tasteless nonflammable diatomic gas; constitutes 21 percent of the atmosphere by volume; the most abundant element in the earth's crust.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxygens."*
- *Understanding "oxygens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paleobotany *(noun)*

The study of fossil plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "paleobotany" to mean the study of fossil plants.*
- *He looked up "paleobotany" because he had never seen it before.*

paleogeography *(noun)*

The study of the geography of ancient times or ancient epochs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleogeography."*
- *He looked up "paleogeography" because he had never seen it before.*

papaver orientale *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated Asiatic perennial poppy having stiff heavily haired leaves and bright scarlet or pink to orange flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "papaver orientale" to mean commonly cultivated asiatic perennial poppy having....*
- *The article explained what "papaver orientale" means with a simple example.*

parapsychologist *(noun)*

Someone who studies the evidence for such psychological phenomena as psychokinesis and telepathy and clairvoyance.

- *In class, the teacher used "parapsychologist" to mean someone who studies the evidence for such....*
- *Understanding "parapsychologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

parimutuel *(noun)*

Betting where winners share the total amount wagered.

- *He looked up "parimutuel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "parimutuel" during the group presentation.*

parquetry *(noun)*

A patterned wood inlay used to cover a floor.

- *The article explained what "parquetry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parquetry" during the group presentation.*

passiflora edulis *(noun)*

Brazilian passionflower cultivated for its deep purple fruit.

- *Understanding "passiflora edulis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "passiflora edulis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

patent ductus arteriosus *(noun)*

A ductus arteriosus that failed to close at birth; may require surgical correction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patent ductus arteriosus."*
- *He looked up "patent ductus arteriosus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peepholes *(noun)*

A hole (in a door or an oven etc) through which you can peep.

- *They discussed "peepholes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "peepholes" means with a simple example.*

---

pennisetum *(noun)*

A genus of Old World grasses.

- *He looked up "pennisetum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pennisetum" during the group presentation.*

---

pensionary *(noun)*

The beneficiary of a pension fund.

- *He looked up "pensionary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pensionary" during the group presentation.*

---

perfecter *(noun)*

A skilled worker who perfects something.

- *Although not the inventor he must be recognized as the perfecter of this technique.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perfecter" to mean a skilled worker who perfects something.*

---

persea americana *(noun)*

Tropical American tree bearing large pulpy green fruits.

- *They discussed "persea americana" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "persea americana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peter medawar *(noun)*

British immunologist (born in Brazil) who studied tissue transplants and discovered that the rejection of grafts was an immune response (1915-1987).

- *They discussed "peter medawar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peter medawar" to mean british immunologist (born in brazil) who studied....*

---

phalluses *(noun)*

The male organ of copulation ('member' is a euphemism).

- *They discussed "phalluses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "phalluses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phenotypical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or constituting a phenotype.

- *Phenotypical profile.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "phenotypical" when it is of or relating to or constituting a phenotype.*

---

photographies *(noun)*

The act of taking and printing photographs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photographies."*
- *He looked up "photographies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phrenologist *(noun)*

Someone who claims to be able to read your character from the shape of your skull.

- *Understanding "phrenologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "phrenologist" to mean someone who claims to be able to read your....*

---

picus viridis *(noun)*

Woodpecker of Europe and western Asia.

- *He looked up "picus viridis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "picus viridis" to mean woodpecker of europe and western asia.*

---

pierres *(noun)*

Capital of the state of South Dakota; located in central South Dakota on the Missouri river.

- *In class, the teacher used "pierres" to mean capital of the state of south dakota; located in....*
- *He looked up "pierres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piezoelectricity *(noun)*

Electricity produced by mechanical pressure on certain crystals (notably quartz or Rochelle salt); alternatively, electrostatic stress produces a change in the linear dimensions of the crystal.

- *Understanding "piezoelectricity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piezoelectricity."*

---

piggish *(adjective)*

Resembling swine; coarsely gluttonous or greedy.

- *Piggish table manners.*
- *The speaker chose "piggish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pilus *(noun)*

Any of the cylindrical filaments characteristically growing from the epidermis of a mammal.

- *They discussed "pilus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pimiento *(noun)*

Fully ripened sweet red pepper; usually cooked.

- *They discussed "pimiento" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pimiento."*

---

pinnules *(noun)*

Division of a usually pinnately divided leaf.

- *Understanding "pinnules" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pinnules" means with a simple example.*

---

pinus rigida *(noun)*

Large three-needled pine of the eastern United States and southeastern Canada; closely related to the pond pine.

- *The article explained what "pinus rigida" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pinus rigida" during the group presentation.*

---

playbacks *(noun)*

The act of reproducing recorded sound.

- *In class, the teacher used "playbacks" to mean the act of reproducing recorded sound.*
- *The article explained what "playbacks" means with a simple example.*

---

playrooms *(noun)*

A recreation room for noisy activities (parties or children's play etc).

- *Understanding "playrooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "playrooms" means with a simple example.*

---

ploughman's lunch *(noun)*

A meal consisting of a sandwich of bread and cheese and a salad.

- *The article explained what "ploughman's lunch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ploughman's lunch" during the group presentation.*

---

pogge *(noun)*

Northern Atlantic sea poacher.

- *Understanding "pogge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pogge" to mean northern atlantic sea poacher.*

---

polyamides *(noun)*

A polymer containing repeated amide groups.

- *They discussed "polyamides" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyamides."*

---

polyelectrolytes *(noun)*

An electrolyte of high molecular weight.

- *They discussed "polyelectrolytes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyelectrolytes" to mean an electrolyte of high molecular weight.*

---

polymyxin *(noun)*

Any of several toxic antibiotics obtained from a particular soil bacterium.

- *The article explained what "polymyxin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polymyxin."*

---

praesidium *(noun)*

A permanent executive committee in socialist countries that has all the powers of some larger legislative body and that acts for it when it is not in session.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "praesidium."*
- *He looked up "praesidium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prairie cordgrass *(noun)*

North American cordgrass having leaves with dry membranous margins and glumes with long awns.

- *Understanding "prairie cordgrass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prairie cordgrass" means with a simple example.*

---

pratfall *(noun)*

A fall onto your buttocks.

- *Understanding "pratfall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pratfall" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preussen *(noun)*

A former kingdom in north-central Europe including present-day northern Germany and northern Poland.

- *The article explained what "preussen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "preussen" during the group presentation.*

---

proctology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the colon or rectum or anus.

- *Understanding "proctology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proctology."*

---

propene *(noun)*

A flammable gas obtained by cracking petroleum; used in organic synthesis.

- *They discussed "propene" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "propene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

propinquity *(noun)*

The property of being close together.

- *In class, the teacher used "propinquity" to mean the property of being close together.*
- *The article explained what "propinquity" means with a simple example.*

---

prosperously *(adverb)*

In the manner of prosperous people.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “prosperously” naturally.*
- *She spoke “prosperously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

pullet *(noun)*

Flesh of a medium-sized young chicken suitable for frying.

- *Understanding “pullet” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pullet” during the group presentation.*

---

pulsatilla vulgaris *(noun)*

European perennial having usually violet or white spring flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “pulsatilla vulgaris” to mean european perennial having usually violet or white....*
- *He looked up “pulsatilla vulgaris” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyrexia *(noun)*

A rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a symptom of infection.

- *Understanding “pyrexia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pyrexia” to mean a rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a....*

---

quicksands *(noun)*

A treacherous situation that tends to entrap and destroy.

- *He looked up “quicksands” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quicksands.”*

---

radiotelegraph *(noun)*

The use of radio to send telegraphic messages (usually by Morse code).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “radiotelegraph.”*
- *He looked up “radiotelegraph” because he had never seen it before.*

---

razzing *(noun)*

A cry or noise made to express displeasure or contempt.

- *They discussed “razzing” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “razzing” to mean a cry or noise made to express displeasure or contempt.*

---

reata *(noun)*

A long noosed rope used to catch animals.

- *The article explained what “reata” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “reata” during the group presentation.*

---

rectories *(noun)*

An official residence provided by a church for its parson or vicar or rector.

- *He looked up “rectories” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “rectories” during the group presentation.*

---

refuels *(verb)*

Take on more fuel, as of a plane, ship, or car.

- *She tried to use “refuels” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “refuels” when talking about this idea.*

---

remounts *(noun)*

A fresh horse especially (formerly) to replace one killed or injured in battle.

- *They discussed “remounts” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “remounts” to mean a fresh horse especially (formerly) to replace one....*

---

requiescat *(noun)*

A prayer for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

- *He looked up “requiescat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “requiescat.”*

resorcinol *(noun)*

A crystalline phenol obtained from various resins; used in ointments for acne and in dandruff shampoos.

- *Understanding "resorcinol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "resorcinol" means with a simple example.*

reunifying *(verb)*

Unify again, as of a country.

- *She tried to use "reunifying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reunifying" when talking about this idea.*

rheas *(noun)*

Larger of two tall fast-running flightless birds similar to ostriches but three-toed; found from Brazil to Patagonia.

- *The article explained what "rheas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rheas" to mean larger of two tall fast-running flightless birds....*

ricos *(noun)*

Law intended to eradicate organized crime by establishing strong sanctions and forfeiture provisions.

- *He looked up "ricos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ricos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ridging *(verb)*

Throw soil toward (a crop row) from both sides.

- *She tried to use "ridging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ridging" in real sentences.*

rostra *(noun)*

A platform raised above the surrounding level to give prominence to the person on it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rostra."*
- *The article explained what "rostra" means with a simple example.*

roundelay *(noun)*

A song in which a line or phrase is repeated as the refrain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roundelay."*
- *They discussed "roundelay" during the group presentation.*

rubbishing *(verb)*

Attack strongly.

- *Can you use "rubbishing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "rubbishing" until he saw an example.*

rushy *(adjective)*

Abounding in rushes.

- *A rushy marsh.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rushy."*

rustics *(noun)*

An unsophisticated country person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rustics."*
- *Understanding "rustics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sabots *(noun)*

A shoe carved from a single block of wood.

- *He looked up "sabots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sabots" to mean a shoe carved from a single block of wood.*

salix alba caerulea *(noun)*

Eurasian willow tree having greyish leaves and ascending branches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix alba caerulea."*
- *He looked up "salix alba caerulea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salix sericea *(noun)*

North American willow with greyish silky pubescent leaves that usually blacken in drying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salix sericea."*
- *They discussed "salix sericea" during the group presentation.*

---

salvagers *(noun)*

Someone who salvages.

- *Understanding "salvagers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "salvagers" means with a simple example.*

---

sapience *(noun)*

Ability to apply knowledge or experience or understanding or common sense and insight.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapience" to mean ability to apply knowledge or experience or....*
- *Understanding "sapience" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sarahs *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac.

- *In class, the teacher used "sarahs" to mean (old testament) the wife of abraham and mother of isaac.*
- *He looked up "sarahs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sarpedon *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a son of Zeus who became king of Lycia; fought on behalf of the Trojans in the Trojan War and was killed by Patroclus.

- *Understanding "sarpedon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarpedon" to mean (greek mythology) a son of zeus who became king of....*

---

satisfiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being sated.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "satisfiable."*
- *A "satisfiable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

satyendra nath bose *(noun)*

Indian physicist who with Albert Einstein proposed statistical laws based on the indistinguishability of particles; led to the description of fundamental particles that later came to be known as bosons.

- *The article explained what "satyendra nath bose" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satyendra nath bose."*

---

schoolfriend *(noun)*

A friend who attends the same school.

- *Understanding "schoolfriend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schoolfriend" to mean a friend who attends the same school.*

---

schoolmarm *(noun)*

A woman schoolteacher (especially one regarded as strict).

- *The article explained what "schoolmarm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolmarm."*

---

scission *(noun)*

The act of dividing by cutting or splitting.

- *They discussed "scission" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scission" means with a simple example.*

---

scops owl *(noun)*

Any of several small owls having ear tufts and a whistling call.

- *He looked up "scops owl" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "scops owl" to mean any of several small owls having ear tufts and a....*

---

scrag *(noun)*

A person who is unusually thin and scrawny.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrag" to mean a person who is unusually thin and scrawny.*
- *They discussed "scrag" during the group presentation.*

---

scrag end *(noun)*

The lean end of a neck of veal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrag end."*
- *Understanding "scrag end" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sepulchres *(noun)*

A chamber that is used as a grave.

- *In class, the teacher used "sepulchres" to mean a chamber that is used as a grave.*
- *The article explained what "sepulchres" means with a simple example.*

---

shahadah *(noun)*

The first pillar of Islam is an affirmation of faith.

- *Understanding "shahadah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shahadah" means with a simple example.*

---

shakedowns *(noun)*

A very thorough search of a person or a place.

- *They discussed "shakedowns" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shakedowns."*

---

sheering *(verb)*

Turn sharply; change direction abruptly.

- *Can you use "sheering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sheering" and when to wait.*

---

shiping *(verb)*

Place on board a ship.

- *The coach explained when to use "shiping" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "shiping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

signalmen *(noun)*

A railroad employee in charge of signals and point in a railroad yard.

- *He looked up "signalmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signalmen."*

---

sir peter brian medawar *(noun)*

British immunologist (born in Brazil) who studied tissue transplants and discovered that the rejection of grafts was an immune response (1915-1987).

- *The article explained what "sir peter brian medawar" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sir peter brian medawar" during the group presentation.*

---

slangy *(adjective)*

Constituting or expressed in slang or given to the use of slang.

- *A slangy expression.*
- *Slangy speech.*

---

sles *(noun)*

An inflammatory disease of connective tissue with variable features including fever and weakness and fatigability and joint pains and skin lesions on the face or neck or arms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sles."*
- *They discussed "sles" during the group presentation.*

---

smokescreens *(noun)*

An action intended to conceal or confuse or obscure.

- *Understanding "smokescreens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "smokescreens" means with a simple example.*

smouldered *(verb)*

Burn slowly and without a flame.

- *She tried to use "smouldered" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "smouldered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

solfeggio *(noun)*

A voice exercise; singing scales or runs to the same syllable.

- *They discussed "solfeggio" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solfeggio."*

solvated *(verb)*

Undergo solvation or convert into a solvate.

- *She tried to use "solvated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "solvated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

spallanzani *(noun)*

Italian physiologist who disproved the theory of spontaneous generation (1729-1799).

- *They discussed "spallanzani" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spallanzani" because he had never seen it before.*

splendiferous *(adjective)*

Having great beauty and splendor.

- *A kind of splendiferous native simplicity.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "splendiferous."*

splutters *(noun)*

The noise of something spattering or sputtering explosively.

- *In class, the teacher used "splutters" to mean the noise of something spattering or sputtering....*
- *The article explained what "splutters" means with a simple example.*

stencilling *(verb)*

Mark or print with a stencil.

- *The coach explained when to use "stencilling" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "stencilling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sterilizers *(noun)*

A device for heating substances above their boiling point; used to manufacture chemicals or to sterilize surgical instruments.

- *He looked up "sterilizers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sterilizers" during the group presentation.*

stratifying *(verb)*

Divide society into social classes or castes.

- *The coach explained when to use "stratifying" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "stratifying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

stylers *(noun)*

Someone who cuts or beautifies hair.

- *He looked up "stylers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stylers."*

subhead *(noun)*

A heading of a subdivision of a text.

- *In class, the teacher used "subhead" to mean a heading of a subdivision of a text.*
- *He looked up "subhead" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subterfuges *(noun)*

Something intended to misrepresent the true nature of an activity.

- *They discussed "subterfuges" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subterfuges."*

---

sulcus centralis *(noun)*

A brain fissure extending upward on the lateral surface of both hemispheres; separates the frontal and parietal lobes.

- *In class, the teacher used "sulcus centralis" to mean a brain fissure extending upward on the lateral....*
- *They discussed "sulcus centralis" during the group presentation.*

---

sunbather *(noun)*

Someone who basks in the sunshine in order to get a suntan.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunbather" to mean someone who basks in the sunshine in order to get a....*
- *He looked up "sunbather" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swashbucklers *(noun)*

A reckless impetuous irresponsible person.

- *They discussed "swashbucklers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swashbucklers."*

---

tabulates *(verb)*

Arrange or enter in tabular form.

- *He did not know how to use "tabulates" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "tabulates" when talking about this idea.*

---

tahitians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Tahiti.

- *They discussed "tahitians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tahitians" means with a simple example.*

---

tektites *(noun)*

Thought to derive from meteorites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tektites."*
- *The article explained what "tektites" means with a simple example.*

---

tenderized *(adjective)*

Made tender as by marinating or pounding.

- *Tenderized meat.*
- *Would you call this situation "tenderized"? Explain why.*

---

testily *(adverb)*

In a petulant manner.

- *He said testily; 'Go away!'.*
- *She spoke "testily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tetherball *(noun)*

A game with two players who use rackets to strike a ball that is tethered to the top of a pole; the object is to wrap the string around the pole.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetherball."*
- *He looked up "tetherball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

threshed *(verb)*

Move or stir about violently.

- *In everyday English, people use "threshed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "threshed" until he saw an example.*

tibeto-burman *(noun)*

A branch of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages spoken from Tibet to the Malay Peninsula.

- *They discussed "tibeto-burman" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tibeto-burman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tinner *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs tinware.

- *Understanding "tinner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tinner."*

tirso de molina *(noun)*

Spanish dramatist who wrote the first dramatic treatment of the legend of Don Juan (1571-1648).

- *Understanding "tirso de molina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tirso de molina."*

torpedos *(noun)*

An explosive device that is set off in an oil well (or a gas well) to start or to increase the flow of oil (or gas).

- *He looked up "torpedos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torpedos."*

tortuously *(adverb)*

In a tortuous manner.

- *Tortuously haggling over the price.*
- *He answered "tortuously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

totalisator *(noun)*

Computer that registers bets and divides the total amount bet among those who won.

- *In class, the teacher used "totalisator" to mean computer that registers bets and divides the total....*
- *The article explained what "totalisator" means with a simple example.*

tractarian *(noun)*

A follower of Tractarianism and supporter of the Oxford movement (which was expounded in pamphlets called 'Tracts for the Times').

- *The article explained what "tractarian" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tractarian" during the group presentation.*

tree celandine *(noun)*

Small Central American tree having loose racemes of purple-tinted green flowers.

- *The article explained what "tree celandine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tree celandine" during the group presentation.*

turbulences *(noun)*

A state of violent disturbance and disorder (as in politics or social conditions generally).

- *Understanding "turbulences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turbulences."*

turnstone *(noun)*

Migratory shorebirds of the plover family that turn over stones in searching for food.

- *Understanding "turnstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turnstone" to mean migratory shorebirds of the plover family that turn....*

tussocks *(noun)*

A bunch of hair or feathers or growing grass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tussocks."*
- *He looked up "tussocks" because he had never seen it before.*

uncomplimentary *(adjective)*

Showing or representing unfavorably.

- *An uncomplimentary dress.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncomplimentary."*

---

unconcealed *(adjective)*

Not concealed or hidden.

- *Her unconcealed hostility poisoned the atmosphere.*
- *Watched with unconcealed curiosity.*

---

unexpended *(adjective)*

(of financial resources) not spent.

- *Unexpended funds.*
- *Unexpended provisions.*

---

unhealthiness *(noun)*

A state in which you are unable to function normally and without pain.

- *They discussed "unhealthiness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unhealthiness" to mean a state in which you are unable to function....*

---

unreciprocated *(adjective)*

Not returned in kind.

- *Would you call this situation "unreciprocated"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreciprocated."*

---

unshaded *(adjective)*

(of pictures) not having shadow represented.

- *Unshaded drawings resembling cartoons.*
- *An unshaded meadow.*

---

ursus horribilis *(noun)*

Powerful brownish-yellow bear of the uplands of western North America.

- *The article explained what "ursus horribilis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ursus horribilis" to mean powerful brownish-yellow bear of the uplands of....*

---

valences *(noun)*

(biology) a relative capacity to unite or react or interact as with antigens or a biological substrate.

- *The article explained what "valences" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "valences" to mean (biology) a relative capacity to unite or react or....*

---

valeting *(verb)*

Serve as a personal attendant to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "valeting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "valeting" until he saw an example.*

---

valmy *(noun)*

The French defeated the Austrian and Prussian troops in 1792 (with a famous cannonade from the French artillery).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valmy."*
- *He looked up "valmy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vanda caerulea *(noun)*

Famous orchid of northern India having large pale to deep lilac-blue flowers.

- *Understanding "vanda caerulea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vanda caerulea" means with a simple example.*

---

varicocele *(noun)*

Dilatation of the veins associated with the spermatic cord in the testes.

- *The article explained what "varicocele" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "varicocele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vena temporalis *(noun)*

Any of several veins draining the temporal region.

- *He looked up "vena temporalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vena temporalis" during the group presentation.*

---

verbalise *(verb)*

Articulate; either verbally or with a cry, shout, or noise.

- *In everyday English, people use "verbalise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "verbalise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

verifiers *(noun)*

Someone who vouches for another or for the correctness of a statement.

- *The article explained what "verifiers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "verifiers" during the group presentation.*

---

vermis *(noun)*

The narrow central part of the cerebellum between the two hemispheres.

- *Understanding "vermis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vermis" during the group presentation.*

---

videocassettes *(noun)*

A cassette for videotape.

- *He looked up "videocassettes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "videocassettes."*

---

viola da braccio *(noun)*

A member of the viol family with approximately the range of a viola.

- *They discussed "viola da braccio" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viola da braccio" to mean a member of the viol family with approximately the....*

---

vitis rotundifolia *(noun)*

Native grape of southeastern United States; origin of many cultivated varieties.

- *The article explained what "vitis rotundifolia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitis rotundifolia."*

---

volumetrically *(adverb)*

With respect to volume.

- *Analyzed volumetrically.*
- *She spoke "volumetrically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

vulpine *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a fox.

- *Vulpine cunning.*
- *The speaker chose "vulpine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vulvas *(noun)*

External parts of the female genitalia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vulvas."*
- *He looked up "vulvas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

western kingbird *(noun)*

A kingbird seen in western United States; head and back are pale grey and the breast is yellowish and the tail is black.

- *In class, the teacher used "western kingbird" to mean a kingbird seen in western united states; head and....*
- *Understanding "western kingbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

woofs *(noun)*

The yarn woven across the warp yarn in weaving.

- *In class, the teacher used "woofs" to mean the yarn woven across the warp yarn in weaving.*
- *They discussed "woofs" during the group presentation.*

---

woollens *(noun)*

A fabric made from the hair of sheep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woollens."*
- *He looked up "woollens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

worthiest *(adjective)*

Having worth or merit or value; being honorable or admirable.

- *A "worthiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "worthiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

xeroderma *(noun)*

A mild form of ichthyosis characterized by abnormal dryness and roughness of the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xeroderma."*
- *The article explained what "xeroderma" means with a simple example.*

---

zarqa *(noun)*

City in northwestern Jordan.

- *The article explained what "zarqa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "zarqa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zestful *(adjective)*

Marked by spirited enjoyment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "zestful."*
- *Would you call this situation "zestful"? Explain why.*

---

zipes *(verb)*

Move very fast.

- *In everyday English, people use "zipes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "zipes" until he saw an example.*

---

acclaims *(verb)*

Clap one's hands or shout after performances to indicate approval.

- *Can you use "acclaims" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "acclaims" until he saw an example.*

---

acicular *(adjective)*

Narrow and long and pointed; as pine leaves.

- *Would you call this situation "acicular"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acicular."*

---

acropora *(noun)*

Coelenterate genus of order Madreporaria, including staghorn corals.

- *The article explained what "acropora" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "acropora" during the group presentation.*

---

acrylates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of propenoic acid.

- *Understanding "acrylates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "acrylates" means with a simple example.*

---

adeptness *(noun)*

Skillful performance or ability without difficulty.

- *His quick adeptness was a product of good design.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adeptness."*

---

aflatoxins *(noun)*

A potent carcinogen from the fungus Aspergillus; can be produced and stored for use as a bioweapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aflatoxins."*
- *Understanding "aflatoxins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agglutinated *(verb)*

Clump together; as of bacteria, red blood cells, etc.

- *Can you use "agglutinated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "agglutinated" and when to wait.*

---

alpha-naphthol *(noun)*

An isomer of naphthol used in dyes.

- *The article explained what "alpha-naphthol" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alpha-naphthol" during the group presentation.*

---

alpha-naphthol test *(noun)*

Biochemical indicator of the presence of carbohydrates in a solution; if carbohydrates are present a violet ring is formed by reaction with alpha-naphthol in the presence of sulfuric acid.

- *The article explained what "alpha-naphthol test" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alpha-naphthol test" during the group presentation.*

---

alphabetizing *(verb)*

Arrange in alphabetical order.

- *The coach explained when to use "alphabetizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "alphabetizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

amaurosis *(noun)*

Partial or total loss of sight without pathology of the eye; caused by disease of optic nerve or retina or brain.

- *Understanding "amaurosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amaurosis" to mean partial or total loss of sight without pathology of....*

---

amendable *(adjective)*

Capable of being corrected by additions.

- *An amendable flaw.*
- *The speaker chose "amendable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

amnio *(noun)*

(pregnancy) extraction by centesis of amniotic fluid from a pregnant woman (after the 15th week of pregnancy) to aid in the diagnosis of fetal abnormalities.

- *He looked up "amnio" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amnio" to mean (pregnancy) extraction by centesis of amniotic....*

---

anele *(verb)*

Administer an oil or ointment to ; often in a religious ceremony of blessing.

- *Can you use "anele" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "anele" when talking about this idea.*

---

anouilh *(noun)*

French dramatist noted for his reinterpretations of Greek myths (1910-1987).

- *Understanding "anouilh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "anouilh" during the group presentation.*

---

answerer *(noun)*

Someone who responds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "answerer."*
- *Understanding "answerer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

appanage *(noun)*

A grant (by a sovereign or a legislative body) of resources to maintain a dependent member of a ruling family.

- *Bishoprics were received as appanages for the younger sons of great families.*
- *For thousands of years the chair was an appanage of state and dignity rather than an article of ordinary use.*

appropriative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or given to the act of taking for yourself.

- *Students compared "appropriative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "appropriative"? Explain why.*

apsu *(noun)*

Father of the gods and consort of Tiamat.

- *The article explained what "apsu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apsu" to mean father of the gods and consort of tiamat.*

arachis *(noun)*

A genus of plants with pods that ripen underground (see peanut).

- *They discussed "arachis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arachis" because he had never seen it before.*

archilochus *(noun)*

A genus of Trochilidae.

- *The article explained what "archilochus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "archilochus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aristocracies *(noun)*

A privileged class holding hereditary titles.

- *Understanding "aristocracies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aristocracies" means with a simple example.*

arquebus *(noun)*

An obsolete firearm with a long barrel.

- *Understanding "arquebus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arquebus" during the group presentation.*

artemisia tridentata *(noun)*

Aromatic shrub of arid regions of western North America having hoary leaves.

- *They discussed "artemisia tridentata" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artemisia tridentata" to mean aromatic shrub of arid regions of western north....*

atavism *(noun)*

A reappearance of an earlier characteristic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atavism."*
- *The article explained what "atavism" means with a simple example.*

backhanders *(noun)*

A backhanded blow.

- *Understanding "backhanders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "backhanders" during the group presentation.*

bassets *(noun)*

Smooth-haired breed of hound with short legs and long ears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bassets."*
- *The article explained what "bassets" means with a simple example.*

batswana *(noun)*

A member of a Bantu people living chiefly in Botswana and western South Africa.

- *The article explained what “batswana” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “batswana” to mean a member of a bantu people living chiefly in....*

befuddle *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *This question befuddled even the teacher.*
- *He did not know how to use “befuddle” until he saw an example.*

belowground *(adjective)*

Under the level of the ground.

- *Belowground storage areas.*
- *Most of his friends are now belowground.*

beta-naphthol *(noun)*

An isomer of naphthol used in rubber as an antioxidant.

- *They discussed “beta-naphthol” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beta-naphthol.”*

biophysicist *(noun)*

A physicist who applies the methods of physics to biology.

- *He looked up “biophysicist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “biophysicist” during the group presentation.*

biu-mandara *(noun)*

A group of Chadic languages spoken in the border area between Cameroon and Nigeria south of Lake Chad.

- *The article explained what “biu-mandara” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “biu-mandara” to mean a group of chadic languages spoken in the border....*

black knapweed *(noun)*

A weedy perennial with tough wiry stems and purple flowers; native to Europe but widely naturalized.

- *Understanding “black knapweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “black knapweed” means with a simple example.*

blackens *(verb)*

Burn slightly and superficially so as to affect color.

- *Can you use “blackens” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “blackens” and when to wait.*

bohemianism *(noun)*

Conduct characteristic of a bohemian.

- *In class, the teacher used “bohemianism” to mean conduct characteristic of a bohemian.*
- *The article explained what “bohemianism” means with a simple example.*

bolometric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a bolometer.

- *Students compared “bolometric” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “bolometric” when it is of or relating to a bolometer.*

breastwork *(noun)*

Fortification consisting of a low wall.

- *In class, the teacher used “breastwork” to mean fortification consisting of a low wall.*
- *He looked up “breastwork” because he had never seen it before.*

britisher *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Great Britain.

- *In class, the teacher used “britisher” to mean a native or inhabitant of great britain.*

- *He looked up "britisher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

broodmares *(noun)*

A female horse used for breeding.

- *Understanding "broodmares" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broodmares" to mean a female horse used for breeding.*

---

brythonic *(noun)*

A southern group of Celtic languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "brythonic" to mean a southern group of celtic languages.*
- *They discussed "brythonic" during the group presentation.*

---

budgerigars *(noun)*

Small Australian parakeet usually light green with black and yellow markings in the wild but bred in many colors.

- *The article explained what "budgerigars" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "budgerigars."*

---

bulbar conjunctiva *(noun)*

The part of the conjunctiva covering the anterior face of the sclera and the surface epithelium of the cornea.

- *He looked up "bulbar conjunctiva" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bulbar conjunctiva" to mean the part of the conjunctiva covering the anterior....*

---

bushier *(adjective)*

Used of hair; thick and poorly groomed.

- *Students compared "bushier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bushier"? Explain why.*

---

butylene *(noun)*

Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons C4H8; all used in making synthetic rubbers.

- *Understanding "butylene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "butylene" during the group presentation.*

---

cappadocian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to Cappadocia or its people or culture.

- *A "cappadocian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cappadocian."*

---

captopril *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Capoten) that blocks the formation of angiotensin in the kidneys resulting in vasodilation; used in the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

- *Understanding "captopril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "captopril" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carbuncles *(noun)*

An infection larger than a boil and with several openings for discharge of pus.

- *Understanding "carbuncles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carbuncles" means with a simple example.*

---

carburizing *(verb)*

Unite with carbon.

- *She tried to use "carburizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "carburizing" and when to wait.*

---

carcharias taurus *(noun)*

Shallow-water shark with sharp jagged teeth found on both sides of Atlantic; sometimes dangerous to swimmers.

- *The article explained what "carcharias taurus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carcharias taurus" to mean shallow-water shark with sharp jagged teeth found....*

---

carsons *(noun)*

United States biologist remembered for her opposition to the use of pesticides that were hazardous to wildlife (1907-1964).

- *They discussed "carsons" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carsons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carthusians *(noun)*

A member of the Carthusian order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carthusians."*
- *They discussed "carthusians" during the group presentation.*

---

cassocks *(noun)*

A black garment reaching down to the ankles; worn by priests or choristers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cassocks" to mean a black garment reaching down to the ankles; worn....*
- *They discussed "cassocks" during the group presentation.*

---

cathays *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *They discussed "cathays" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cathays."*

---

channelization *(noun)*

Management through specified channels of communication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "channelization."*
- *He looked up "channelization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chassidic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Jewish Hasidim or its members or their beliefs and practices.

- *The speaker chose "chassidic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chassidic" when it is of or relating to the jewish hasidim or its members....*

---

chelonia *(noun)*

Tortoises and turtles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chelonia."*
- *He looked up "chelonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chichewa *(noun)*

The Bantu language of the Chewa of east central Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "chichewa" to mean the bantu language of the chewa of east central africa.*
- *They discussed "chichewa" during the group presentation.*

---

chicory escarole *(noun)*

Variety of endive having leaves with irregular frilled edges.

- *They discussed "chicory escarole" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chicory escarole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinese paddlefish *(noun)*

Fish of larger rivers of China similar to the Mississippi paddlefish.

- *They discussed "chinese paddlefish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chinese paddlefish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cholecalciferol *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cholecalciferol."*
- *The article explained what "cholecalciferol" means with a simple example.*

---

cholecystokinin *(noun)*

A gastrointestinal hormone that stimulates the secretion of pancreatic enzymes and the contraction and emptying of the gall bladder; its release is stimulated by the presence of fatty acids and amino acids in the small intestine.

- *Understanding "cholecystokinin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cholecystokinin" during the group presentation.*

---

chunnel *(noun)*

The railroad tunnel between France and England under the English Channel.

- *They discussed "chunnel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chunnel."*

---

chuvash *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Chuvash.

- *He looked up "chuvash" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chuvash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clickety-clack *(noun)*

A fast and rhythmic click-clack.

- *The clickety-clack of the typewriters.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clickety-clack."*

---

clucked *(verb)*

Make a clucking sounds, characteristic of hens.

- *He did not know how to use "clucked" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "clucked" and when to wait.*

---

committeemen *(noun)*

A man who is a member of committee.

- *The article explained what "committeemen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "committeemen."*

---

conidiophores *(noun)*

A specialized fungal hypha that produces conidia.

- *In class, the teacher used "conidiophores" to mean a specialized fungal hypha that produces conidia.*
- *They discussed "conidiophores" during the group presentation.*

---

connate *(adjective)*

Of similar parts or organs; closely joined or united.

- *A connate tomato flower.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "connate" when it is of similar parts or organs; closely joined or united.*

---

consistories *(noun)*

A church tribunal or governing body.

- *The article explained what "consistories" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consistories."*

---

contrasty *(adjective)*

Having sharp differences between black and white.

- *The speaker chose "contrasty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "contrasty" when it is having sharp differences between black and white.*

---

cowpoke *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *He looked up "cowpoke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowpoke."*

---

coxa *(noun)*

The ball-and-socket joint between the head of the femur and the acetabulum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coxa."*
- *The article explained what "coxa" means with a simple example.*

crucifies *(verb)*

Kill by nailing onto a cross.

- *In everyday English, people use "crucifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "crucifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

crystalize *(verb)*

Cause to take on a definite and clear shape.

- *Learners should practice how to use "crystalize" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "crystalize" until he saw an example.*

culex pipiens *(noun)*

Common house mosquito.

- *They discussed "culex pipiens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "culex pipiens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cytochromes *(noun)*

(biochemistry) a class of hemoprotein whose principal biological function is electron transfer (especially in cellular respiration).

- *In class, the teacher used "cytochromes" to mean (biochemistry) a class of hemoprotein whose....*
- *Understanding "cytochromes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

danishes *(noun)*

A Scandinavian language that is the official language of Denmark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "danishes."*
- *The article explained what "danishes" means with a simple example.*

dasht-e-lut *(noun)*

A desert in eastern Iran.

- *Understanding "dasht-e-lut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dasht-e-lut" because he had never seen it before.*

david grun *(noun)*

Israeli statesman (born in Poland) and active Zionist who organized resistance against the British after World War II; prime minister of Israel (1886-1973).

- *In class, the teacher used "david grun" to mean israeli statesman (born in poland) and active....*
- *The article explained what "david grun" means with a simple example.*

declaiming *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *He did not know how to use "declaiming" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "declaiming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

decussate *(verb)*

Cross or intersect so as to form a cross.

- *This nerve decussates the other.*
- *The fibers decussate.*

defanged *(verb)*

Remove the fangs from.

- *The coach explained when to use "defanged" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "defanged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

deflagration *(noun)*

Combustion that propagates through a gas or along the surface of an explosive at a rapid rate driven by the transfer of heat.

- *He looked up "deflagration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "deflagration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deflower *(verb)*

Deprive of virginity.

- *This dirty old man deflowered several young girls in the village.*
- *The coach explained when to use "deflower" and when to wait.*

---

degustation *(noun)*

Taking a small amount into the mouth to test its quality.

- *The article explained what "degustation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "degustation" to mean taking a small amount into the mouth to test its....*

---

delphinus *(noun)*

A constellation in the northern hemisphere near Pegasus and Aquila.

- *In class, the teacher used "delphinus" to mean a constellation in the northern hemisphere near....*
- *He looked up "delphinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

demoralisation *(noun)*

A state of disorder and confusion.

- *They discussed "demoralisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demoralisation."*

---

demurrage *(noun)*

A charge required as compensation for the delay of a ship or freight car or other cargo beyond its scheduled time of departure.

- *Understanding "demurrage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demurrage."*

---

demystifies *(verb)*

Make less mysterious or remove the mystery from.

- *She tried to use "demystifies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "demystifies" in real sentences.*

---

denudation *(noun)*

The removal of covering.

- *They discussed "denudation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "denudation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deplaning *(verb)*

Get off an airplane.

- *The coach explained when to use "deplaning" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "deplaning" until he saw an example.*

---

diastema *(noun)*

A gap or vacant space between two teeth.

- *In class, the teacher used "diastema" to mean a gap or vacant space between two teeth.*
- *Understanding "diastema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

digitalised *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *In everyday English, people use "digitalised" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "digitalised" until he saw an example.*

---

dika *(noun)*

African tree with edible yellow fruit resembling mangos; valued for its oil-rich seed and hardy green wood that resists termites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dika."*
- *They discussed "dika" during the group presentation.*

---

dika bread *(noun)*

Somewhat astringent paste prepared by grinding and heating seeds of the African wild mango; a staple food of some African peoples.

- *The article explained what "dika bread" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “dika bread” to mean somewhat astringent paste prepared by grinding and....*

---

dika nut *(noun)*

Edible oil-rich seed of wild mango.

- *He looked up “dika nut” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “dika nut” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dodgems *(noun)*

A small low-powered electrically powered vehicle driven on a special platform where there are many others to be dodged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dodgems.”*
- *They discussed “dodgems” during the group presentation.*

---

doornail *(noun)*

A nail with a large head; formerly used to decorate doors.

- *He looked up “doornail” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “doornail” during the group presentation.*

---

dysgraphia *(noun)*

Impaired ability to learn to write.

- *In class, the teacher used “dysgraphia” to mean impaired ability to learn to write.*
- *They discussed “dysgraphia” during the group presentation.*

---

echinococcus *(noun)*

Tapeworms whose larvae are parasitic in humans and domestic animals.

- *He looked up “echinococcus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “echinococcus.”*

---

efts *(noun)*

A newt in its terrestrial stage of development.

- *Understanding “efts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “efts” because he had never seen it before.*

---

elfish *(adjective)*

Usually good-naturedly mischievous.

- *A “elfish” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “elfish” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

emigrates *(verb)*

Leave one’s country of residence for a new one.

- *Can you use “emigrates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “emigrates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

emilia sagitta *(noun)*

Tropical Asiatic annual cultivated for its small tassel-shaped heads of scarlet flowers.

- *Understanding “emilia sagitta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “emilia sagitta.”*

---

empaneled *(verb)*

Enter into a list of prospective jurors.

- *In everyday English, people use “empaneled” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “empaneled” in real sentences.*

---

endearments *(noun)*

The act of showing affection.

- *He looked up “endearments” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “endearments” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enea silvio piccolomini *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1458 to 1464 who is remembered for his unsuccessful attempt to lead a crusade against the Turks (1405-1464).

- *They discussed "enea silvio piccolomini" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enea silvio piccolomini."*

---

enemys *(noun)*

An armed adversary (especially a member of an opposing military force).

- *The article explained what "enemys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enemys."*

---

ergun he *(noun)*

A river in eastern Asia that arises in China and flows northeast along the border between China and Russia to become a tributary of the Amur River.

- *Understanding "ergun he" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ergun he" during the group presentation.*

---

erigeron *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of usually perennial herbs with flowers that resemble asters; leaves occasionally (especially formerly) used medicinally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erigeron."*
- *They discussed "erigeron" during the group presentation.*

---

escheat *(noun)*

A reversion to the state (as the ultimate owner of property) in the absence of legal heirs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escheat."*
- *He looked up "escheat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exclamatory *(adjective)*

Sudden and strong.

- *A "exclamatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "exclamatory" when it is sudden and strong.*

---

extraverts *(noun)*

(psychology) a person concerned more with practical realities than with inner thoughts and feelings.

- *Understanding "extraverts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "extraverts" during the group presentation.*

---

extrusive *(adjective)*

Of rock material; forced out while molten through cracks in the earth's surface.

- *A "extrusive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "extrusive"? Explain why.*

---

family rubiaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of mostly tropical trees and shrubs and herbs; includes coffee and chinchona and gardenia and madder and bedstraws and partridgeberry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family rubiaceae."*
- *He looked up "family rubiaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fantasists *(noun)*

A creator of fantasies.

- *Understanding "fantasists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fantasists" means with a simple example.*

---

farthingale *(noun)*

A hoop worn beneath a skirt to extend it horizontally; worn by European women in the 16th and 17th centuries.

- *They discussed "farthingale" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "farthingale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fbis *(noun)*

A federal law enforcement agency that is the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice.

- *In class, the teacher used "fbis" to mean a federal law enforcement agency that is the....*
- *Understanding "fbis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fellating *(verb)*

Provide sexual gratification through oral stimulation.

- *She tried to use "fellating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fellating" in real sentences.*

---

feodor mikhailovich dostoyevsky *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feodor mikhailovich dostoyevsky."*
- *Understanding "feodor mikhailovich dostoyevsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fieldworkers *(noun)*

A researcher who works in the field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fieldworkers."*
- *The article explained what "fieldworkers" means with a simple example.*

---

filarial *(adjective)*

Related to or infested with or transmitting parasitic worms especially filaria.

- *Would you call this situation "filarial"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "filarial."*

---

finesses *(noun)*

Subtly skillful handling of a situation.

- *In class, the teacher used "finesses" to mean subtly skillful handling of a situation.*
- *The article explained what "finesses" means with a simple example.*

---

fixed phagocyte *(noun)*

A phagocyte that does not circulate in the blood but is fixed in the liver or spleen or bone marrow etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "fixed phagocyte" to mean a phagocyte that does not circulate in the blood....*
- *The article explained what "fixed phagocyte" means with a simple example.*

---

fluoresces *(verb)*

Exhibit or undergo fluorescence.

- *In everyday English, people use "fluoresces" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "fluoresces" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fluorocarbons *(noun)*

A halocarbon in which some hydrogen atoms have been replaced by fluorine; used in refrigerators and aerosols.

- *The article explained what "fluorocarbons" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluorocarbons."*

---

fortnights *(noun)*

A period of fourteen consecutive days.

- *He looked up "fortnights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fortnights" during the group presentation.*

---

free phagocyte *(noun)*

A phagocyte that circulates in the blood.

- *He looked up "free phagocyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "free phagocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frontbencher *(noun)*

A member of the House of Commons who is a minister in the government or who holds an official position in an opposition party.

- *Understanding "frontbencher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frontbencher" to mean a member of the house of commons who is a minister....*

fruitier *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *Students compared "fruitier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "fruitier"? Explain why.*

garaging *(verb)*

Keep or store in a garage.

- *The coach explained when to use "garaging" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "garaging" in real sentences.*

gateaux *(noun)*

Any of various rich and elaborate cakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gateaux."*
- *Understanding "gateaux" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus acropora *(noun)*

Coelenterate genus of order Madreporaria, including staghorn corals.

- *They discussed "genus acropora" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus acropora" to mean coelenterate genus of order madreporaria, including....*

genus arachis *(noun)*

A genus of plants with pods that ripen underground (see peanut).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus arachis."*
- *They discussed "genus arachis" during the group presentation.*

genus archilochus *(noun)*

A genus of Trochilidae.

- *They discussed "genus archilochus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus archilochus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus chelonia *(noun)*

Green turtles.

- *The article explained what "genus chelonia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus chelonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus delphinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Delphinidae.

- *Understanding "genus delphinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus delphinus" to mean type genus of the delphinidae.*

genus erigeron *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan genus of usually perennial herbs with flowers that resemble asters; leaves occasionally (especially formerly) used medicinally.

- *The article explained what "genus erigeron" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus erigeron."*

genus gloriosa *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in family Colchicaceae; one species: glory lily.

- *Understanding "genus gloriosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus gloriosa" during the group presentation.*

genus hevea *(noun)*

Small genus of South American trees yielding latex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hevea."*
- *They discussed "genus hevea" during the group presentation.*

genus hirundo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hirundinidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hirundo."*
- *They discussed "genus hirundo" during the group presentation.*

---

genus ixia *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Iridaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus ixia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus ixia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus rhamnus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rhamnaceae: buckthorns.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhamnus" to mean type genus of the rhamnaceae: buckthorns.*
- *The article explained what "genus rhamnus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus riparia *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *Understanding "genus riparia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus riparia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus saxifraga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Saxifragaceae; large genus of usually perennial herbs of Arctic and cool regions of northern hemisphere: saxifrage.

- *He looked up "genus saxifraga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus saxifraga."*

---

genus scirpus *(noun)*

Rhizomatous perennial grasslike herbs.

- *They discussed "genus scirpus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus scirpus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sorex *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Soricidae: shrews.

- *They discussed "genus sorex" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sorex."*

---

genus stentor *(noun)*

Trumpet-shaped protozoa with a ciliated spiral feeding funnel.

- *They discussed "genus stentor" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus stentor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus taraxacum *(noun)*

An asterid dicot genus of the family Compositae including dandelions.

- *Understanding "genus taraxacum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus taraxacum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus vernonia *(noun)*

Genus of New World tropical herbs or shrubs with terminal cymose heads of tubular flowers.

- *He looked up "genus vernonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus vernonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

giovanni pierluigi da palestrina *(noun)*

Italian composer (1526-1594).

- *They discussed "giovanni pierluigi da palestrina" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "giovanni pierluigi da palestrina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gladdened *(adjective)*

Made joyful.

- *Would you call this situation "gladdened"? Explain why.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "gladdened" when it is made joyful.*

---

glamours *(noun)*

Alluring beauty or charm (often with sex-appeal).

- *He looked up "glamours" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glamours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gloriosa *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Gloriosa of tropical Africa and Asia; a perennial herb climbing by means of tendrils at leaf tips having showy yellow to red or purple flowers; all parts are poisonous.

- *In class, the teacher used "gloriosa" to mean any plant of the genus gloriosa of tropical africa....*
- *The article explained what "gloriosa" means with a simple example.*

---

glossies *(noun)*

A magazine printed on good quality paper.

- *The article explained what "glossies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "glossies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

golden potto *(noun)*

A kind of lemur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden potto."*
- *Understanding "golden potto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

golliwog *(noun)*

A grotesque black doll.

- *He looked up "golliwog" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golliwog."*

---

graveled *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *She tried to use "graveled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "graveled" until he saw an example.*

---

great knapweed *(noun)*

Tall European perennial having purple flower heads.

- *In class, the teacher used "great knapweed" to mean tall european perennial having purple flower heads.*
- *Understanding "great knapweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greater knapweed *(noun)*

Tall European perennial having purple flower heads.

- *They discussed "greater knapweed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "greater knapweed" means with a simple example.*

---

griots *(noun)*

A storyteller in West Africa; perpetuates the oral traditions of a family or village.

- *He looked up "griots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "griots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guaira *(noun)*

A great waterfall on the border between Brazil and Paraguay.

- *The article explained what "guaira" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "guaira" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guaira falls *(noun)*

A great waterfall on the border between Brazil and Paraguay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guaira falls."*
- *He looked up "guaira falls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haik *(noun)*

An outer garment consisting of a large piece of white cloth; worn by men and women in northern Africa.

- *They discussed "haik" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haik" to mean an outer garment consisting of a large piece of....*

hammarskjold *(noun)*

Swedish diplomat who greatly extended the influence of the United Nations in peacekeeping matters (1905-1961).

- *They discussed "hammarskjold" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hammarskjold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

handlooms *(noun)*

A loom powered by hand.

- *They discussed "handlooms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "handlooms" means with a simple example.*

haricot vert *(noun)*

Very small and slender green bean.

- *The article explained what "haricot vert" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haricot vert."*

harkened *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *Learners should practice how to use "harkened" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "harkened" when talking about this idea.*

harpooning *(verb)*

Spear with a harpoon.

- *In everyday English, people use "harpooning" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "harpooning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

healths *(noun)*

A healthy state of wellbeing free from disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "healths."*
- *He looked up "healths" because he had never seen it before.*

hedera helix *(noun)*

Old World vine with lobed evergreen leaves and black berrylike fruits.

- *They discussed "hedera helix" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hedera helix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hellebores *(noun)*

Any plant of the Eurasian genus Helleborus.

- *They discussed "hellebores" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hellebores" because he had never seen it before.*

hermitages *(noun)*

The abode of a hermit.

- *The article explained what "hermitages" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hermitages" during the group presentation.*

heterotrophs *(noun)*

An organism that depends on complex organic substances for nutrition.

- *They discussed "heterotrophs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterotrophs."*

hevea *(noun)*

Small genus of South American trees yielding latex.

- *They discussed “hevea” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hevea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hirundo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hirundinidae.

- *They discussed “hirundo” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “hirundo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrops *(noun)*

Swelling from excessive accumulation of watery fluid in cells, tissues, or serous cavities.

- *The article explained what “hydrops” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hydrops.”*

---

hypochlorous acid *(noun)*

A weak unstable acid known only in solution and in its salts; used as a bleaching agent and as an oxidizing agent.

- *Understanding “hypochlorous acid” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hypochlorous acid” to mean a weak unstable acid known only in solution and in....*

---

immolations *(noun)*

Killing or offering as a sacrifice.

- *Understanding “immolations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “immolations.”*

---

improbabilities *(noun)*

The quality of being improbable.

- *The article explained what “improbabilities” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “improbabilities” to mean the quality of being improbable.*

---

imputes *(verb)*

Attribute (responsibility or fault) to a cause or source.

- *Can you use “imputes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “imputes” and when to wait.*

---

incising *(verb)*

Make an incision into by carving or cutting.

- *Learners should practice how to use “incising” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “incising” and when to wait.*

---

inefficacy *(noun)*

A lack of efficacy.

- *The article explained what “inefficacy” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “inefficacy” to mean a lack of efficacy.*

---

ineradicable *(adjective)*

Not able to be destroyed or rooted out.

- *Ineradicable superstitions.*
- *A “ineradicable” approach may work better in this case.*

---

infarcts *(noun)*

Localized necrosis resulting from obstruction of the blood supply.

- *In class, the teacher used “infarcts” to mean localized necrosis resulting from obstruction of....*
- *They discussed “infarcts” during the group presentation.*

---

inga laurina *(noun)*

Tropical tree of Central America and West Indies and Puerto Rico having spikes of white flowers; used as shade for coffee plantations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “inga laurina.”*
- *He looked up “inga laurina” because he had never seen it before.*

initialise *(verb)*

Divide (a disk) into marked sectors so that it may store data.

- *He did not know how to use "initialise" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "initialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

instantiations *(noun)*

A representation of an idea in the form of an instance of it.

- *How many instantiations were found?*
- *He looked up "instantiations" because he had never seen it before.*

internalising *(verb)*

Incorporate within oneself; make subjective or personal.

- *Can you use "internalising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "internalising" until he saw an example.*

irans *(noun)*

A theocratic Islamic republic in the Middle East in western Asia; Iran was the core of the ancient empire that was known as Persia until 1935; rich in oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irans."*
- *Understanding "irans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iris florentina *(noun)*

German iris having large white flowers with lavender-tinged falls and a fragrant rhizome.

- *The article explained what "iris florentina" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "iris florentina" during the group presentation.*

irresolute *(adjective)*

Uncertain how to act or proceed.

- *The committee was timid and mediocre and irresolute.*
- *Students compared "irresolute" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

israel zangwill *(noun)*

English writer (1864-1926).

- *Understanding "israel zangwill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "israel zangwill" because he had never seen it before.*

ixia *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of the family Iridaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ixia."*
- *The article explained what "ixia" means with a simple example.*

jean anouilh *(noun)*

French dramatist noted for his reinterpretations of Greek myths (1910-1987).

- *He looked up "jean anouilh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jean anouilh."*

jersey knapweed *(noun)*

A variety of knapweed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jersey knapweed."*
- *The article explained what "jersey knapweed" means with a simple example.*

jingled *(verb)*

Make a sound typical of metallic objects.

- *Can you use "jingled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "jingled" and when to wait.*

john lyly *(noun)*

English writer noted for his elaborate style (1554-1606).

- *The article explained what "john lyly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john lyly" to mean english writer noted for his elaborate style....*

---

jugged *(verb)*

Stew in an earthenware jug.

- *Learners should practice how to use "jugged" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "jugged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

julians *(noun)*

Roman Emperor and nephew of Constantine; he restored paganism as the official religion of the Roman Empire and destroyed Christian temples but his decision was reversed after his death (331?-363).

- *Understanding "julians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "julians" means with a simple example.*

---

jurys *(noun)*

A committee appointed to judge a competition.

- *The article explained what "jurys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jurys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kabbalist *(noun)*

An expert who is highly skilled in obscure or difficult or esoteric matters.

- *They discussed "kabbalist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kabbalist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kaleidoscopes *(noun)*

A complex pattern of constantly changing colors and shapes.

- *Understanding "kaleidoscopes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kaleidoscopes" during the group presentation.*

---

knapweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Centaurea having purple thistlelike flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knapweed."*
- *The article explained what "knapweed" means with a simple example.*

---

kobus kob *(noun)*

An orange-brown antelope of southeast Africa.

- *Understanding "kobus kob" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kobus kob."*

---

kyats *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Myanmar.

- *He looked up "kyats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kyats" during the group presentation.*

---

lars onsager *(noun)*

United States chemist (born in Norway) noted for his work in thermodynamics (1903-1976).

- *They discussed "lars onsager" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lars onsager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laryngectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of part or all of the larynx (usually to treat cancer of the larynx).

- *Understanding "laryngectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laryngectomy" to mean surgical removal of part or all of the larynx....*

---

lasciviousness *(noun)*

Feeling morbid sexual desire or a propensity to lewdness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lasciviousness."*

- *Understanding "lasciviousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leakproof *(adjective)*

Not subject to leaks.

- *The speaker chose "leakproof" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "leakproof"? Explain why.*

---

lesser knapweed *(noun)*

A weedy perennial with tough wiry stems and purple flowers; native to Europe but widely naturalized.

- *The article explained what "lesser knapweed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lesser knapweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

letterer *(noun)*

A painter of letters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "letterer."*
- *Understanding "letterer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

letup *(noun)*

A pause during which things are calm or activities are diminished.

- *There was never a letup in the noise.*
- *Understanding "letup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lobito *(noun)*

A seaport on the Atlantic coast of Angola.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobito."*
- *They discussed "lobito" during the group presentation.*

---

logwood *(noun)*

Very hard brown to brownish-red heartwood of a logwood tree; used in preparing a purplish red dye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logwood."*
- *He looked up "logwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

logwood tree *(noun)*

Spiny shrub or small tree of Central America and West Indies having bipinnate leaves and racemes of small bright yellow flowers and yielding a hard brown or brownish-red heartwood used in preparing a black dye.

- *The article explained what "logwood tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logwood tree."*

---

lowed *(verb)*

Make a low noise, characteristic of bovines.

- *He did not know how to use "lowed" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "lowed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

lyly *(noun)*

English writer noted for his elaborate style (1554-1606).

- *Understanding "lyly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lyly" means with a simple example.*

---

makins *(noun)*

Battles in World War II in the Pacific (November 1943); United States Marines took the islands from the Japanese after bitter fighting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "makins."*
- *He looked up "makins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malteser *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the island or republic of Malta or its inhabitants.

- *The speaker chose "malteser" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "malteser" when it is of or relating to the island or republic of malta....*

marylander *(noun)*

A native or resident of Maryland.

- *The article explained what "marylander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marylander" to mean a native or resident of maryland.*

masqueraders *(noun)*

A participant in a masquerade.

- *The article explained what "masqueraders" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "masqueraders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

massawa *(noun)*

A port town in Eritrea on an inlet of the Red Sea.

- *They discussed "massawa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "massawa."*

metronomes *(noun)*

Clicking pendulum indicates the exact tempo of a piece of music.

- *They discussed "metronomes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "metronomes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

microdot *(noun)*

Photograph reduced to the size of a dot (usually for purposes of security).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microdot."*
- *He looked up "microdot" because he had never seen it before.*

milliwatts *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to one thousandth of a watt.

- *In class, the teacher used "milliwatts" to mean a unit of power equal to one thousandth of a watt.*
- *They discussed "milliwatts" during the group presentation.*

mimeo *(verb)*

Print copies from (a prepared stencil) using a mimeograph.

- *She mimeographed the syllabus.*
- *Can you use "mimeo" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

mimir *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) giant who lives in the roots of Yggdrasil and guards the well of wisdom.

- *Understanding "mimir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mimir" during the group presentation.*

minify *(verb)*

Make smaller.

- *The coach explained when to use "minify" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "minify" in real sentences.*

monetarists *(noun)*

An advocate of the theory that economic fluctuations are caused by increases or decreases in the supply of money.

- *The article explained what "monetarists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monetarists" to mean an advocate of the theory that economic....*

motorboating *(verb)*

Ride in a motorboat.

- *He did not know how to use "motorboating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "motorboating" and when to wait.*

mutualist *(adjective)*

Mutually dependent.

- *Students compared "mutualist" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mutualist."*

---

naphthol *(noun)*

Either of two phenols derived from naphthalene.

- *He looked up "naphthol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naphthol" to mean either of two phenols derived from naphthalene.*

---

nemea *(noun)*

A valley in southeastern Greece where the Nemean Games were held.

- *Understanding "nemea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nemea" means with a simple example.*

---

nictitating *(verb)*

Briefly shut the eyes.

- *Learners should practice how to use "nictitating" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nictitating" and when to wait.*

---

nictitating membrane *(noun)*

A protective fold of skin in the eyes of reptiles and birds and some mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nictitating membrane."*
- *He looked up "nictitating membrane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nontaxable *(adjective)*

(of goods or funds) not subject to taxation.

- *The funds of nonprofit organizations are nontaxable.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nontaxable" when it is (of goods or funds) not subject to taxation.*

---

notarize *(verb)*

Authenticate as a notary.

- *We had to have the signature notarized.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "notarize" in real sentences.*

---

numbly *(adverb)*

In a numb manner; without feeling.

- *I stared at him numbly.*
- *Using "numbly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

oncorhynchus keta *(noun)*

A large Pacific salmon with small spots on its back; an important food fish.

- *He looked up "oncorhynchus keta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oncorhynchus keta."*

---

operons *(noun)*

A segment of DNA containing adjacent genes including structural genes and an operator gene and a regulatory gene.

- *In class, the teacher used "operons" to mean a segment of dna containing adjacent genes....*
- *The article explained what "operons" means with a simple example.*

---

orate *(verb)*

Talk pompously.

- *He did not know how to use "orate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "orate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

order chelonia *(noun)*

Tortoises and turtles.

- *The article explained what "order chelonia" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "order chelonia."*

---

outreaches *(noun)*

The act of reaching out.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outreaches."*
- *He looked up "outreaches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

overstress *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *The coach explained when to use "overstress" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "overstress" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ovis montana dalli *(noun)*

Large white wild sheep of northwestern Canada and Alaska.

- *They discussed "ovis montana dalli" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ovis montana dalli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pacesetters *(noun)*

A leading instance in its field.

- *They discussed "pacesetters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pacesetters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paddlefish *(noun)*

Primitive fish of the Mississippi valley having a long paddle-shaped snout.

- *In class, the teacher used "paddlefish" to mean primitive fish of the mississippi valley having a....*
- *The article explained what "paddlefish" means with a simple example.*

---

pansa *(noun)*

The tenth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *The article explained what "pansa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pansa" to mean the tenth month of the hindu calendar.*

---

parapsychological *(adjective)*

Beyond normal physical explanation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "parapsychological."*
- *Students compared "parapsychological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

parathion *(noun)*

A colorless and odorless toxic oil used as an insecticide.

- *In class, the teacher used "parathion" to mean a colorless and odorless toxic oil used as an....*
- *The article explained what "parathion" means with a simple example.*

---

parathion poisoning *(noun)*

A toxic condition resulting from inhalation or ingestion of the insecticide parathion; characterized by nausea and abdominal pains and headache and convulsions and sweating.

- *In class, the teacher used "parathion poisoning" to mean a toxic condition resulting from inhalation or....*
- *Understanding "parathion poisoning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pasiphae *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) daughter of Helios and mother of Ariadne.

- *The article explained what "pasiphae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pasiphae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pedunculate *(adjective)*

Having or growing on or from a peduncle or stalk.

- *A pedunculate flower.*
- *A pedunculate barnacle is attached to the substrate by a fleshy foot or stalk.*

---

pedunculate oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous European oak having smooth leaves with rounded lobes; yields hard strong light-colored wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedunculate oak."*
- *He looked up "pedunculate oak" because he had never seen it before.*

pelotas *(noun)*

A Basque or Spanish game played in a court with a ball and a wickerwork racket.

- *He looked up "pelotas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelotas."*

penalization *(noun)*

The act of punishing.

- *He looked up "penalization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "penalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peregrinations *(noun)*

Traveling or wandering around.

- *Understanding "peregrinations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "peregrinations" because he had never seen it before.*

persuadable *(adjective)*

Being susceptible to persuasion.

- *Would you call this situation "persuadable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "persuadable" when it is being susceptible to persuasion.*

phagocyte *(noun)*

A cell that engulfs and digests debris and invading microorganisms.

- *He looked up "phagocyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phagocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phantasmal *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a phantom.

- *A phantasmal presence in the room.*
- *The speaker chose "phantasmal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

piccalilli *(noun)*

Relish of chopped pickled cucumbers and green peppers and onion.

- *Understanding "piccalilli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piccalilli."*

pillagers *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

- *The article explained what "pillagers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pillagers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pipistrelle *(noun)*

Small European brown bat.

- *The article explained what "pipistrelle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pipistrelle."*

pithily *(adverb)*

In a pithy sententious manner.

- *She expressed herself pithily.*
- *Using "pithily" can make your explanation more exact.*

plica *(noun)*

A folded part (as in skin or muscle).

- *They discussed "plica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poas *(noun)*

Chiefly perennial grasses of cool temperate regions.

- *The article explained what "poas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "poas" during the group presentation.*

---

polymerizing *(verb)*

Cause (a compound) to polymerize.

- *Can you use "polymerizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "polymerizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

polyuria *(noun)*

Renal disorder characterized by the production of large volumes of pale dilute urine; often associated with diabetes.

- *The article explained what "polyuria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "polyuria" during the group presentation.*

---

pontiacs *(noun)*

Famous chief of the Ottawa who led an unsuccessful rebellion against the British (1715-1769).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pontiacs."*
- *He looked up "pontiacs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

positiveness *(noun)*

The character of the positive electric pole.

- *He looked up "positiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "positiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

postholes *(noun)*

A hole dug in the ground to hold a fence post.

- *The article explained what "postholes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "postholes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potto *(noun)*

Arboreal fruit-eating mammal of tropical America with a long prehensile tail.

- *Understanding "potto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potto."*

---

prebends *(noun)*

The stipend assigned by a cathedral to a canon.

- *They discussed "prebends" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prebends" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pressor *(adjective)*

Increasing (or tending to increase) blood pressure.

- *Pressor reflexes.*
- *Would you call this situation "pressor"? Explain why.*

---

putrefied *(verb)*

Become putrid; decay with an offensive smell.

- *She tried to use "putrefied" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "putrefied" when talking about this idea.*

---

pylorus *(noun)*

A small circular opening between the stomach and the duodenum.

- *In class, the teacher used "pylorus" to mean a small circular opening between the stomach and....*
- *They discussed "pylorus" during the group presentation.*

quaked *(verb)*

Shake with seismic vibrations.

- *He did not know how to use "quaked" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "quaked" when talking about this idea.*

quester *(noun)*

Someone making a search or inquiry.

- *The article explained what "quester" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quester."*

racemose *(adjective)*

Having stalked flowers along an elongated stem that continue to open in succession from below as the stem continues to grow.

- *Lilies of the valley are racemose.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "racemose."*

radiopaque *(adjective)*

Not transparent to X-rays or other forms of radiation.

- *Barium sulfate is radiopaque.*
- *A "radiopaque" approach may work better in this case.*

radiopaque dye *(noun)*

Dye that does not allow the passage of X rays or other radiation; used to outline certain organs during X-ray examination.

- *They discussed "radiopaque dye" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "radiopaque dye" because he had never seen it before.*

radiosensitivity *(noun)*

Sensitivity to the action of radiant energy.

- *Understanding "radiosensitivity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "radiosensitivity" because he had never seen it before.*

rappelled *(verb)*

Lower oneself with a rope coiled around the body from a mountainside.

- *He did not know how to use "rappelled" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rappelled" in real sentences.*

reappraised *(verb)*

Appraise anew.

- *Homes in our town are reappraised every five years and taxes are increased accordingly.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reappraised" and when to wait.*

reawakens *(verb)*

Awaken once again.

- *Can you use "reawakens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "reawakens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

recombinants *(noun)*

A cell or organism in which genetic recombination has occurred.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recombinants."*
- *He looked up "recombinants" because he had never seen it before.*

recti *(noun)*

Any of various straight muscles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recti."*
- *He looked up "recti" because he had never seen it before.*

rectums *(noun)*

The terminal section of the alimentary canal; from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

- *The article explained what "rectums" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rectums" to mean the terminal section of the alimentary canal; from....*

---

reflexions *(noun)*

The image of something as reflected by a mirror (or other reflective material).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reflexions."*
- *The article explained what "reflexions" means with a simple example.*

---

remounting *(verb)*

Provide with fresh horses.

- *The coach explained when to use "remounting" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "remounting" until he saw an example.*

---

reorders *(noun)*

A repeated order for the same merchandise.

- *He's the one who sends out all the new orders and reorders.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reorders" to mean a repeated order for the same merchandise.*

---

repressors *(noun)*

An agent that represses.

- *Understanding "repressors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "repressors" during the group presentation.*

---

rereads *(verb)*

Read anew; read again.

- *The coach explained when to use "rereads" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rereads" in real sentences.*

---

rester *(noun)*

A person who rests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rester."*
- *Understanding "rester" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

revitalizes *(verb)*

Give new life or vigor to.

- *She tried to use "revitalizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "revitalizes" until he saw an example.*

---

rewriter *(noun)*

Someone who puts text into appropriate form for publication.

- *Understanding "rewriter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rewriter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhamnus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rhamnaceae: buckthorns.

- *He looked up "rhamnus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhamnus" during the group presentation.*

---

richard milhous nixon *(noun)*

Vice president under Eisenhower and 37th President of the United States; resigned after the Watergate scandal in 1974 (1913-1994).

- *He looked up "richard milhous nixon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richard milhous nixon" to mean vice president under eisenhower and 37th president....*

---

riparia *(noun)*

A genus of Hirundinidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "riparia" to mean a genus of hirundinidae.*

- *The article explained what "riparia" means with a simple example.*

roberto francesco romolo bellarmine *(noun)*

Italian cardinal and theologian (1542-1621).

- *Understanding "roberto francesco romolo bellarmine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "roberto francesco romolo bellarmine" because he had never seen it before.*

romanism *(noun)*

The beliefs and practices of the Catholic Church based in Rome.

- *In class, the teacher used "romanism" to mean the beliefs and practices of the catholic church....*
- *Understanding "romanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roseate spoonbill *(noun)*

Tropical rose-colored New World spoonbill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roseate spoonbill."*
- *He looked up "roseate spoonbill" because he had never seen it before.*

rubbishes *(noun)*

Worthless material that is to be disposed of.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubbishes."*
- *The article explained what "rubbishes" means with a simple example.*

rubiaceae *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of mostly tropical trees and shrubs and herbs; includes coffee and chinchona and gardenia and madder and bedstraws and partridgeberry.

- *They discussed "rubiaceae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubiaceae."*

sabaoth *(noun)*

(plural) hosts or armies; used in the book of Romans in the New Testament.

- *Lord of Sabaoth.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sabaoth" to mean (plural) hosts or armies; used in the book of....*

sader *(adjective)*

Of things that make you feel sad; ; ; ; - Christina Rossetti.

- *A "sader" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "sader"? Explain why.*

saint agnes's eve *(noun)*

A Christian holy day.

- *They discussed "saint agnes's eve" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "saint agnes's eve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salaah *(noun)*

The second pillar of Islam is prayer; a prescribed liturgy performed five times a day (preferably in a mosque) and oriented toward Mecca.

- *In class, the teacher used "salaah" to mean the second pillar of islam is prayer; a prescribed....*
- *They discussed "salaah" during the group presentation.*

samoyeds *(noun)*

A Samoyedic-speaking person in northwestern Siberia.

- *They discussed "samoyeds" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samoyeds."*

sawhorse *(noun)*

A framework for holding wood that is being sawed.

- *In class, the teacher used "sawhorse" to mean a framework for holding wood that is being sawed.*
- *The article explained what "sawhorse" means with a simple example.*

saxifraga *(noun)*

Type genus of the Saxifragaceae; large genus of usually perennial herbs of Arctic and cool regions of northern hemisphere: saxifrage.

- *Understanding "saxifraga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saxifraga" to mean type genus of the saxifragaceae; large genus of....*

---

scarifying *(verb)*

Puncture and scar (the skin), as for purposes or tribal identification or rituals.

- *In everyday English, people use "scarifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "scarifying" in real sentences.*

---

scavenges *(verb)*

Feed on carrion or refuse.

- *He did not know how to use "scavenges" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "scavenges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

scirpus *(noun)*

Rhizomatous perennial grasslike herbs.

- *The article explained what "scirpus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scirpus."*

---

scruffs *(noun)*

The back side of the neck.

- *Understanding "scruffs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scruffs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sebs *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point south of southeast.

- *The article explained what "sebs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sebs" to mean the compass point that is one point south of southeast.*

---

segueing *(verb)*

Proceed without interruption; in music or talk.

- *In everyday English, people use "segueing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "segueing" until he saw an example.*

---

semisweet *(adjective)*

Having a taste that is a mixture of bitterness and sweetness.

- *Students compared "semisweet" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semisweet" when it is having a taste that is a mixture of bitterness and....*

---

setubal *(noun)*

A port city on the Atlantic coast of Portugal to the southeast of Lisbon.

- *Understanding "setubal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "setubal" during the group presentation.*

---

shadowboxing *(noun)*

Sparring with an imaginary opponent (for exercise or training).

- *The article explained what "shadowboxing" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shadowboxing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sheepherders *(noun)*

A herder of sheep (on an open range); someone who keeps the sheep together in a flock.

- *He looked up "sheepherders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sheepherders" to mean a herder of sheep (on an open range); someone who....*

---

sheepskins *(noun)*

A document certifying the successful completion of a course of study.

- *They discussed "sheepskins" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sheepskins" means with a simple example.*

---

shiploads *(noun)*

The amount of cargo that can be held by a boat or ship or a freight car.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shiploads."*
- *The article explained what "shiploads" means with a simple example.*

---

shivs *(noun)*

A knife used as a weapon.

- *They discussed "shivs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shivs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silverplate *(verb)*

Plate with silver.

- *Silverplate a watch.*
- *Can you use "silverplate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sions *(noun)*

An imaginary place considered to be perfect or ideal.

- *He looked up "sions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sions" during the group presentation.*

---

skagerrak *(noun)*

A broad strait of the North Sea between Jutland and Norway.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skagerrak."*
- *He looked up "skagerrak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sketchiest *(adjective)*

Giving only major points; lacking completeness.

- *A "sketchiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sketchiest."*

---

slattern *(noun)*

A prostitute who attracts customers by walking the streets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slattern."*
- *The article explained what "slattern" means with a simple example.*

---

slender knapweed *(noun)*

A variety of knapweed.

- *Understanding "slender knapweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "slender knapweed" means with a simple example.*

---

slobbered *(verb)*

Let saliva drivel from the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use "slobbered" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "slobbered" until he saw an example.*

---

sorex *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Soricidae: shrews.

- *The article explained what "sorex" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sorex" to mean type genus of the family soricidae: shrews.*

---

spatiality *(noun)*

Any property relating to or occupying space.

- *In class, the teacher used "spatiality" to mean any property relating to or occupying space.*
- *He looked up "spatiality" because he had never seen it before.*

spirochetes *(noun)*

Parasitic or free-living bacteria; many pathogenic to humans and other animals.

- *They discussed "spirochetes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spirochetes" to mean parasitic or free-living bacteria; many pathogenic....*

springlike *(adjective)*

Resembling a spring or the action of a spring.

- *It is useful to describe something as "springlike" when it is resembling a spring or the action of a spring.*
- *Would you call this situation "springlike"? Explain why.*

stators *(noun)*

Mechanical device consisting of the stationary part of a motor or generator in or around which the rotor revolves.

- *He looked up "stators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stentor *(noun)*

The mythical Greek warrior with an unusually loud voice who died after losing a shouting contest with Hermes.

- *The article explained what "stentor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stentor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stopcock *(noun)*

Faucet consisting of a rotating device for regulating flow of a liquid.

- *In class, the teacher used "stopcock" to mean faucet consisting of a rotating device for....*
- *Understanding "stopcock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stridency *(noun)*

Having the timbre of a loud high-pitched sound.

- *The article explained what "stridency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stridency" to mean having the timbre of a loud high-pitched sound.*

suavely *(adverb)*

With suavity; in a suave manner.

- *He is suavely charming and all the ladies love him.*
- *Using "suavely" can make your explanation more exact.*

subthalamic nucleus *(noun)*

An oval mass of grey matter located in the caudal part of the subthalamus; associated with the striate body.

- *Understanding "subthalamic nucleus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subthalamic nucleus" because he had never seen it before.*

takeing *(verb)*

To get into a position of having, e.g., safety, comfort.

- *Can you use "takeing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "takeing" until he saw an example.*

talls *(noun)*

A garment size for a tall person.

- *He looked up "talls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "talls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tangency *(noun)*

The state of being tangent; having contact at a single point or along a line without crossing.

- *They discussed "tangency" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tangency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

taraxacum *(noun)*

An asterid dicot genus of the family Compositae including dandelions.

- *In class, the teacher used "taraxacum" to mean an asterid dicot genus of the family compositae....*
- *The article explained what "taraxacum" means with a simple example.*

---

tassos *(noun)*

Italian poet who wrote an epic poem about the capture of Jerusalem during the First Crusade (1544-1595).

- *The article explained what "tassos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tassos" to mean italian poet who wrote an epic poem about the....*

---

teacake *(noun)*

Flat semisweet cookie or biscuit usually served with tea.

- *He looked up "teacake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teacake."*

---

tebaldi *(noun)*

Italian operatic soprano (born in 1922).

- *They discussed "tebaldi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tebaldi" means with a simple example.*

---

tecs *(noun)*

A police officer who investigates crimes.

- *They discussed "tecs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tecs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teensy-weensy *(adjective)*

(used informally) very small.

- *Would you call this situation "teensy-weensy"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "teensy-weensy."*

---

teleconferences *(noun)*

A conference of people who are in different locations that is made possible by the use of such telecommunications equipment as closed-circuit television.

- *They discussed "teleconferences" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teleconferences."*

---

tenderizing *(verb)*

Make tender or more tender as by marinating, pounding, or applying a tenderizer.

- *He did not know how to use "tenderizing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "tenderizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tepals *(noun)*

An undifferentiated part of a perianth that cannot be distinguished as a sepal or a petal (as in lilies and tulips).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tepals."*
- *They discussed "tepals" during the group presentation.*

---

tepic *(noun)*

A city in west central Mexico.

- *They discussed "tepic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tepic" to mean a city in west central mexico.*

---

tessera *(noun)*

A small square tile of stone or glass used in making mosaics.

- *The article explained what "tessera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tessera" to mean a small square tile of stone or glass used in....*

---

tetralogy of fallot *(noun)*

A congenital heart defect producing cyanosis; characterized by four symptoms: pulmonary stenosis and ventricular septal defect and malposition of the aorta over both ventricles and hypertrophy of the right ventricle.

- *He looked up "tetralogy of fallot" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "tetralogy of fallot" during the group presentation.*

---

teuton *(noun)*

A member of the ancient Germanic people who migrated from Jutland to southern Gaul and were annihilated by the Romans.

- *They discussed "teuton" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "teuton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thalassaemia *(noun)*

An inherited form of anemia caused by faulty synthesis of hemoglobin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thalassaemia."*
- *Understanding "thalassaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thalassaemia major *(noun)*

A fatal form of homozygous thalassemia (inherited from both parents) in which there is no hemoglobin; skeletal deformations; heart and spleen and liver enlarged.

- *In class, the teacher used "thalassaemia major" to mean a fatal form of homozygous thalassemia (inherited....*
- *Understanding "thalassaemia major" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

therapeutical *(adjective)*

Relating to or involved in therapy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "therapeutical."*
- *The speaker chose "therapeutical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

thermometry *(noun)*

The measurement of temperature.

- *He looked up "thermometry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thermometry" during the group presentation.*

---

throned *(verb)*

Put a monarch on the throne.

- *The Queen was enthroned more than 50 years ago.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "throned" in real sentences.*

---

thrums *(verb)*

Sound the strings of (a string instrument).

- *In everyday English, people use "thrums" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "thrums" until he saw an example.*

---

thumbprints *(noun)*

Fingerprint made by the thumb (especially by the pad of the thumb).

- *He looked up "thumbprints" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "thumbprints" during the group presentation.*

---

timecards *(noun)*

A card recording an employee's starting and quitting times each work day.

- *Understanding "timecards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timecards."*

---

titmice *(noun)*

Small insectivorous birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titmice."*
- *Understanding "titmice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tobacco budworm *(noun)*

Larva of a noctuid moth; highly destructive to especially corn and cotton and tomato crops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tobacco budworm."*
- *Understanding "tobacco budworm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

torquato tasso *(noun)*

Italian poet who wrote an epic poem about the capture of Jerusalem during the First Crusade (1544-1595).

- *They discussed "torquato tasso" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "torquato tasso" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragedians *(noun)*

An actor who specializes in tragic roles.

- *Understanding "tragedians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tragedians" means with a simple example.*

---

trainloads *(noun)*

Quantity that can be carried by a train.

- *They discussed "trainloads" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trainloads" to mean quantity that can be carried by a train.*

---

transmutations *(noun)*

An act that changes the form or character or substance of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "transmutations" to mean an act that changes the form or character or....*
- *They discussed "transmutations" during the group presentation.*

---

treacly *(adjective)*

Overly sweet.

- *It is useful to describe something as "treacly" when it is overly sweet.*
- *The speaker chose "treacly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

trifoliate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having three leaflets.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trifoliate."*
- *Students compared "trifoliate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trifoliate orange *(noun)*

Small fast-growing spiny deciduous Chinese orange tree bearing sweetly scented flowers and decorative but inedible fruit: used as a stock in grafting and for hedges.

- *The article explained what "trifoliate orange" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trifoliate orange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trolleybuses *(noun)*

A passenger bus with an electric motor that draws power from overhead wires.

- *They discussed "trolleybuses" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trolleybuses" means with a simple example.*

---

trophoblastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the trophoblast.

- *Trophoblastic cancer.*
- *Would you call this situation "trophoblastic"? Explain why.*

---

trophoblastic cancer *(noun)*

Malignant neoplasm of the uterus derived from the epithelium of the chorion.

- *In class, the teacher used "trophoblastic cancer" to mean malignant neoplasm of the uterus derived from the....*
- *They discussed "trophoblastic cancer" during the group presentation.*

---

tyrannis *(noun)*

New World flycatchers; antbirds; oven birds; woodhewers.

- *In class, the teacher used "tyrannis" to mean new world flycatchers; antbirds; oven birds; woodhewers.*
- *They discussed "tyrannis" during the group presentation.*

---

ultrasonically *(adverb)*

By ultrasonic means.

- *The kidney stones were removed ultrasonically.*
- *She spoke "ultrasonically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unbuckling *(verb)*

Undo the buckle of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unbuckling" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unbuckling" when talking about this idea.*

---

unconsecrated *(adjective)*

Not holy because unconsecrated or impure or defiled.

- *Students compared "unconsecrated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconsecrated."*

---

underskirt *(noun)*

Undergarment worn under a skirt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underskirt."*
- *They discussed "underskirt" during the group presentation.*

---

unrepentantly *(adverb)*

In an impenitent manner.

- *He repeated his position unrepentantly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unrepentantly" in the final chapter.*

---

unsheathe *(verb)*

Draw from a sheath or scabbard.

- *The knight unsheathed his sword.*
- *He did not know how to use "unsheathe" until he saw an example.*

---

upchuck *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *He did not know how to use "upchuck" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "upchuck" when talking about this idea.*

---

uvea *(noun)*

The part of the eye that contains the iris and ciliary body and choroid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uvea."*
- *He looked up "uvea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vade mecum *(noun)*

A concise reference book providing specific information about a subject or location.

- *They discussed "vade mecum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vade mecum" to mean a concise reference book providing specific....*

---

vernonia *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Vernonia of tropical and warm regions of especially North America that take their name from their loose heads of purple to rose flowers that quickly take on a rusty hue.

- *Understanding "vernonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vernonia."*

---

vireo olivaceous *(noun)*

Of northern North America having red irises and an olive-grey body with white underparts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vireo olivaceous."*
- *He looked up "vireo olivaceous" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vocalisation *(noun)*

The sound made by the vibration of vocal folds modified by the resonance of the vocal tract.

- *Understanding "vocalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vocalisation" during the group presentation.*

voltaren *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade name Voltaren) that is administered only orally.

- *They discussed "voltaren" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "voltaren" means with a simple example.*

wbcs *(noun)*

Blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body's defense system.

- *They discussed "wbcs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wbcs" because he had never seen it before.*

westernizing *(verb)*

Make western in character.

- *Can you use "westernizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "westernizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

whackos *(noun)*

A person who is regarded as eccentric or mad.

- *Understanding "whackos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "whackos" during the group presentation.*

whatnots *(noun)*

Miscellaneous curios.

- *In class, the teacher used "whatnots" to mean miscellaneous curios.*
- *They discussed "whatnots" during the group presentation.*

whomping *(verb)*

Hit with the hand.

- *In everyday English, people use "whomping" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "whomping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

yuccas *(noun)*

Any of several evergreen plants of the genus Yucca having usually tall stout stems and a terminal cluster of white flowers; warmer regions of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "yuccas" to mean any of several evergreen plants of the genus yucca....*
- *They discussed "yuccas" during the group presentation.*

zangwill *(noun)*

English writer (1864-1926).

- *Understanding "zangwill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "zangwill" during the group presentation.*

abayas *(noun)*

(Arabic) a loose black robe from head to toe; traditionally worn by Muslim women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abayas."*
- *He looked up "abayas" because he had never seen it before.*

abor *(noun)*

Little known Kamarupan languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "abor" to mean little known kamarupan languages.*
- *Understanding "abor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

absoluteness *(noun)*

The quality of being complete or utter or extreme.

- *The absoluteness of the pope's decree could not be challenged.*
- *Understanding "absoluteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

accompanists *(noun)*

A person who provides musical accompaniment (usually on a piano).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accompanists."*
- *He looked up "accompanists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adsorbate *(noun)*

A material that has been or is capable of being adsorbed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adsorbate."*
- *They discussed "adsorbate" during the group presentation.*

---

aegisthus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the seducer of Clytemnestra and murderer of Agamemnon who usurped the throne of Mycenae until Agamemnon's son Orestes returned home and killed him.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegisthus."*
- *He looked up "aegisthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aleksandr nikolayevich scriabin *(noun)*

Russian composer of orchestral and piano music (1872-1915).

- *He looked up "aleksandr nikolayevich scriabin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aleksandr nikolayevich scriabin" to mean russian composer of orchestral and piano music....*

---

amatory *(adjective)*

Expressive of or exciting sexual love or romance.

- *Her amatory affairs.*
- *The speaker chose "amatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ambassadorships *(noun)*

The post of ambassador.

- *Understanding "ambassadorships" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ambassadorships" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american feverfew *(noun)*

Stout perennial herb of the eastern United States with whitish flowers; leaves traditionally used by Catawba Indians to treat burns.

- *In class, the teacher used "american feverfew" to mean stout perennial herb of the eastern united states....*
- *He looked up "american feverfew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

andorran *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Andorra or its people.

- *The Andorran hills.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "andorran."*

---

aneroid barometer *(noun)*

A barometer that measures pressure without using fluids.

- *The article explained what "aneroid barometer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aneroid barometer" to mean a barometer that measures pressure without using fluids.*

---

anthesis *(noun)*

The time and process of budding and unfolding of blossoms.

- *They discussed "anthesis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anthesis" to mean the time and process of budding and unfolding of....*

---

anthropomorphizing *(verb)*

Ascribe human features to something.

- *She tried to use "anthropomorphizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "anthropomorphizing" in real sentences.*

---

antifeminist *(noun)*

Someone who does not believe in the social or economic or political equality of men and women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antifeminist."*

- *Understanding "antifeminist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aponeurosis *(noun)*

Any of the deeper and thicker fascia that attach muscles to bones; resemble flattened tendons.

- *Understanding "aponeurosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "aponeurosis" means with a simple example.*

---

applecart *(noun)*

The planning that is disrupted when someone 'upsets the applecart'.

- *Understanding "applecart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "applecart."*

---

aquas *(noun)*

A shade of blue tinged with green.

- *They discussed "aquas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aquas."*

---

arduously *(adverb)*

In an arduous manner.

- *They worked arduously.*
- *Place "arduously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

ascendants *(noun)*

Position or state of being dominant or in control.

- *He looked up "ascendants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascendants."*

---

ashurbanipal *(noun)*

King of Assyria who built a magnificent palace and library at Nineveh (668-627 BC).

- *Understanding "ashurbanipal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ashurbanipal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

australopithecines *(noun)*

Any of several extinct humanlike bipedal primates with relatively small brains of the genus Australopithecus; from 1 to 4 million years ago.

- *They discussed "australopithecines" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "australopithecines" to mean any of several extinct humanlike bipedal primates....*

---

australopithecus robustus *(noun)*

Large-toothed hominid of southern Africa; from 1.5 to 2 million years ago; formerly Paranthropus.

- *The article explained what "australopithecus robustus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "australopithecus robustus" to mean large-toothed hominid of southern africa; from 1.5....*

---

autobiographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of an autobiographer.

- *He seldom suppressed his autobiographical tendencies.*
- *They compiled an autobiographical history of the movement.*

---

autoradiography *(noun)*

Producing a radiograph by means of the radiation emitted from the specimen being photographed.

- *They discussed "autoradiography" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autoradiography."*

---

baldric *(noun)*

A wide (ornamented) belt worn over the right shoulder to support a sword or bugle by the left hip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baldric."*
- *Understanding "baldric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bandleaders *(noun)*

The leader of a dance band.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bandleaders."*
- *Understanding "bandleaders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

banters *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *Can you use "banters" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "banters" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bastard feverfew *(noun)*

Tropical American annual weed with small radiate heads of white flowers; adventive in southern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bastard feverfew."*
- *The article explained what "bastard feverfew" means with a simple example.*

battening *(verb)*

Furnish with battens.

- *She tried to use "battening" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "battening" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

befuddlement *(noun)*

Confusion resulting from failure to understand.

- *The article explained what "befuddlement" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "befuddlement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beggary *(noun)*

The state of being a beggar or mendicant.

- *They discussed "beggary" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beggary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

besom *(noun)*

A broom made of twigs tied together on a long handle.

- *In class, the teacher used "besom" to mean a broom made of twigs tied together on a long handle.*
- *The article explained what "besom" means with a simple example.*

betula pendula *(noun)*

European birch with silvery white peeling bark and markedly drooping branches.

- *He looked up "betula pendula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "betula pendula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bluebonnets *(noun)*

A brimless dark blue Scottish cap with a flat top and a plume on one side.

- *The article explained what "bluebonnets" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bluebonnets" during the group presentation.*

bodoni *(noun)*

A typeface (based on an 18th century design by Gianbattista Bodoni) distinguished by regular shape and hairline serifs and heavy downstrokes.

- *They discussed "bodoni" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bodoni" means with a simple example.*

bodoni font *(noun)*

A typeface (based on an 18th century design by Gianbattista Bodoni) distinguished by regular shape and hairline serifs and heavy downstrokes.

- *Understanding "bodoni font" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bodoni font."*

bolshie *(noun)*

Emotionally charged terms used to refer to extreme radicals or revolutionaries.

- *He looked up “bolshie” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bolshie” to mean emotionally charged terms used to refer to extreme....*

---

buccaneering *(noun)*

Hijacking on the high seas or in similar contexts; taking a ship or plane away from the control of those who are legally entitled to it.

- *In class, the teacher used “buccaneering” to mean hijacking on the high seas or in similar contexts;....*
- *The article explained what “buccaneering” means with a simple example.*

---

bucketing *(verb)*

Put into a bucket.

- *She tried to use “bucketing” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “bucketing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

burster *(noun)*

A quantity of explosive to be set off at one time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “burster.”*
- *He looked up “burster” because he had never seen it before.*

---

businesss *(noun)*

The principal activity in your life that you do to earn money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “businesss.”*
- *Understanding “businesss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

butene *(noun)*

Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons C4H8; all used in making synthetic rubbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “butene.”*
- *He looked up “butene” because he had never seen it before.*

---

caftans *(noun)*

A woman’s dress style that imitates the caftan cloaks worn by men in the Near East.

- *He looked up “caftans” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “caftans” during the group presentation.*

---

calmes *(verb)*

Become quiet or calm, especially after a state of agitation.

- *He did not know how to use “calmes” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “calmes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

camelina sativa *(noun)*

Annual European false flax having small white flowers; cultivated since Neolithic times as a source of fiber and for its oil-rich seeds; widely naturalized in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used “camelina sativa” to mean annual european false flax having small white....*
- *The article explained what “camelina sativa” means with a simple example.*

---

cannibalised *(verb)*

Use parts of something to repair something else.

- *In everyday English, people use “cannibalised” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “cannibalised” until he saw an example.*

---

cannulated *(verb)*

Introduce a cannula or tube into.

- *He did not know how to use “cannulated” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “cannulated” when talking about this idea.*

---

carcharias *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Carchariidae: sand sharks.

- *The article explained what “carcharias” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “carcharias” to mean type and sole genus of carchariidae: sand sharks.*

carouse *(verb)*

Engage in boisterous, drunken merrymaking.

- *The coach explained when to use "carouse" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "carouse" carefully so everyone would understand.*

catting *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *She tried to use "catting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "catting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

caucused *(verb)*

Meet to select a candidate or promote a policy.

- *He did not know how to use "caucused" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "caucused" when talking about this idea.*

cecal *(adjective)*

Of or like a cecum.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cecal" when it is of or like a cecum.*
- *The speaker chose "cecal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

chaim azriel weizmann *(noun)*

Israeli statesman who persuaded the United States to recognize the new state of Israel and became its first president (1874-1952).

- *He looked up "chaim azriel weizmann" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaim azriel weizmann."*

chloramines *(noun)*

Any of several compounds containing chlorine and nitrogen; used as an antiseptic in wounds.

- *The article explained what "chloramines" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chloramines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clinkers *(noun)*

A fragment of incombustible matter left after a wood or coal or charcoal fire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clinkers."*
- *They discussed "clinkers" during the group presentation.*

co-optation *(noun)*

The act of appointing summarily (with or without the appointee's consent).

- *They discussed "co-optation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "co-optation" to mean the act of appointing summarily (with or without....*

cobblestoned *(verb)*

Pave with cobblestones.

- *She tried to use "cobblestoned" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cobblestoned" when talking about this idea.*

codas *(noun)*

The closing section of a musical composition.

- *In class, the teacher used "codas" to mean the closing section of a musical composition.*
- *He looked up "codas" because he had never seen it before.*

commandoes *(noun)*

An amphibious military unit trained for raids into enemy territory.

- *In class, the teacher used "commandoes" to mean an amphibious military unit trained for raids into....*
- *He looked up "commandoes" because he had never seen it before.*

comoro islands *(noun)*

Three main islands and numerous islets in the Indian Ocean between Mozambique and Madagascar.

- *The article explained what "comoro islands" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comoro islands."*

---

condescends *(verb)*

Debase oneself morally, act in an undignified, unworthy, or dishonorable way.

- *In everyday English, people use "condescends" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "condescends" in real sentences.*

---

congealing *(verb)*

Become gelatinous.

- *In everyday English, people use "congealing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "congealing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

congruity *(noun)*

The quality of agreeing; being suitable and appropriate.

- *In class, the teacher used "congruity" to mean the quality of agreeing; being suitable and appropriate.*
- *The article explained what "congruity" means with a simple example.*

---

contentedness *(noun)*

The state of being contented with your situation in life.

- *He relaxed in sleepy contentedness.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contentedness."*

---

convoyed *(verb)*

Escort in transit.

- *The trucks convoyed the cars across the battle zone.*
- *The warships convoyed the merchant ships across the Pacific.*

---

cookstoves *(noun)*

A stove for cooking (especially a wood- or coal-burning kitchen stove).

- *In class, the teacher used "cookstoves" to mean a stove for cooking (especially a wood- or....*
- *The article explained what "cookstoves" means with a simple example.*

---

corporeality *(noun)*

The quality of being physical; consisting of matter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corporeality."*
- *They discussed "corporeality" during the group presentation.*

---

corpulence *(noun)*

The property of excessive fatness.

- *He looked up "corpulence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corpulence" to mean the property of excessive fatness.*

---

counterrevolutionaries *(noun)*

A revolutionary whose aim is to reverse the changes introduced by an earlier revolution.

- *They discussed "counterrevolutionaries" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "counterrevolutionaries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cowled *(adjective)*

Having the head enclosed in a cowl or hood.

- *A cowled monk.*
- *Would you call this situation "cowled"? Explain why.*

---

coxes *(noun)*

The helmsman of a ship's boat or a racing crew.

- *In class, the teacher used "coxes" to mean the helmsman of a ship's boat or a racing crew.*

- *The article explained what “coxes” means with a simple example.*

---

crenulated *(adjective)*

Having a margin with small rounded teeth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “crenulated.”*
- *Students compared “crenulated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

crispiness *(noun)*

Firm but easily broken.

- *They discussed “crispiness” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “crispiness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

crotalaria *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Crotalaria having inflated pods within which the seeds rattle; used for pasture and green-manure crops.

- *Understanding “crotalaria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “crotalaria” means with a simple example.*

---

crumbed *(verb)*

Coat with bread crumbs.

- *Learners should practice how to use “crumbed” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “crumbed” until he saw an example.*

---

crusaded *(verb)*

Exert oneself continuously, vigorously, or obtrusively to gain an end or engage in a crusade for a certain cause or person; be an advocate for.

- *In everyday English, people use “crusaded” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “crusaded” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

crystallites *(noun)*

Any of numerous minute rudimentary crystalline bodies of unknown composition found in glassy igneous rock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crystallites.”*
- *He looked up “crystallites” because he had never seen it before.*

---

curcuma domestica *(noun)*

Widely cultivated tropical plant of India having yellow flowers and a large aromatic deep yellow rhizome; source of a condiment and a yellow dye.

- *The article explained what “curcuma domestica” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “curcuma domestica.”*

---

cushiony *(adjective)*

Softened by the addition of cushions or padding.

- *It is useful to describe something as “cushiony” when it is softened by the addition of cushions or padding.*
- *Students compared “cushiony” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cylindric *(adjective)*

Having the form of a cylinder.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cylindric.”*
- *Would you call this situation “cylindric”? Explain why.*

---

cyme *(noun)*

More or less flat-topped cluster of flowers in which the central or terminal flower opens first.

- *He looked up “cyme” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cyme.”*

---

damsons *(noun)*

Dark purple plum of the damson tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “damsons.”*
- *The article explained what “damsons” means with a simple example.*

---

datura arborea *(noun)*

A South American plant that is cultivated for its large fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "datura arborea."*
- *He looked up "datura arborea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dawdled *(verb)*

Hang (back) or fall (behind) in movement, progress, development, etc.

- *He did not know how to use "dawdled" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dawdled" when talking about this idea.*

---

declaimed *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *He declaimed against the wasteful ways of modern society.*
- *She tried to use "declaimed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

defoliate *(verb)*

Strip the leaves or branches from.

- *Defoliate the trees with pesticides.*
- *He did not know how to use "defoliate" until he saw an example.*

---

deludes *(verb)*

Be false to; be dishonest with.

- *The coach explained when to use "deludes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deludes" in real sentences.*

---

devilfish *(noun)*

Medium-sized greyish-black whale of the northern Pacific.

- *He looked up "devilfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devilfish."*

---

dialectology *(noun)*

The branch of philology that is devoted to the study of dialects.

- *Understanding "dialectology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dialectology" to mean the branch of philology that is devoted to the....*

---

dignifies *(verb)*

Confer dignity or honor upon.

- *The coach explained when to use "dignifies" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "dignifies" until he saw an example.*

---

disemboweling *(verb)*

Remove the entrails of.

- *He did not know how to use "disemboweling" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disemboweling" when talking about this idea.*

---

dishonourably *(adverb)*

In a dishonorable manner or to a dishonorable degree.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "dishonourably" naturally.*
- *She spoke "dishonourably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

dunner *(adjective)*

Of a dull greyish brown to brownish grey color.

- *Students compared "dunner" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dunner" when it is of a dull greyish brown to brownish grey color.*

---

edentulous *(adjective)*

Having lost teeth.

- *Students compared "edentulous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "edentulous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

edgers *(noun)*

A person who puts finishing edges on a garment.

- *He looked up "edgers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "edgers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

edgiest *(adjective)*

Being in a tense state.

- *The speaker chose "edgiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "edgiest" when it is being in a tense state.*

---

el libertador *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes in Argentina (22,047 feet high).

- *The article explained what "el libertador" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "el libertador" during the group presentation.*

---

electrometer *(noun)*

Meter to measure electrostatic voltage differences; draws no current from the source.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrometer."*
- *Understanding "electrometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elvers *(noun)*

Young eel; may be sauteed or batter-fried.

- *The article explained what "elvers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elvers."*

---

encephalopathies *(noun)*

Any disorder or disease of the brain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encephalopathies."*
- *He looked up "encephalopathies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

energiser *(noun)*

A device that supplies electrical energy.

- *He looked up "energiser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "energiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

enfeoffed *(verb)*

Put in possession of land in exchange for a pledge of service, in feudal society.

- *He enfeoffed his son-in-law with a large estate in Scotland.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enfeoffed" in real sentences.*

---

enucleated *(verb)*

Remove (a tumor or eye) from an enveloping sac or cover.

- *Learners should practice how to use "enucleated" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "enucleated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

essaying *(verb)*

Put to the test, as for its quality, or give experimental use to.

- *In everyday English, people use "essaying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "essaying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

essentiality *(noun)*

Basic importance.

- *Understanding "essentiality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "essentiality" to mean basic importance.*

eucalyptus globulus *(noun)*

Tall fast-growing timber tree with leaves containing a medicinal oil; young leaves are bluish.

- *Understanding "eucalyptus globulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eucalyptus globulus" during the group presentation.*

factorials *(noun)*

The product of all the integers up to and including a given integer.

- *1, 2, 6, 24, and 120 are factorials.*
- *Understanding "factorials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

feodor mikhailovich dostoevsky *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *In class, the teacher used "feodor mikhailovich dostoevsky" to mean russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with....*
- *Understanding "feodor mikhailovich dostoevsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fere phenomenon *(noun)*

A change in the electrical properties of the skin in response to stress or anxiety; can be measured either by recording the electrical resistance of the skin or by recording weak currents generated by the body.

- *They discussed "fere phenomenon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fere phenomenon."*

feverfew *(noun)*

Bushy aromatic European perennial herb having clusters of buttonlike white-rayed flower heads; valued traditionally for medicinal uses; sometimes placed in genus Chrysanthemum.

- *In class, the teacher used "feverfew" to mean bushy aromatic european perennial herb having....*
- *They discussed "feverfew" during the group presentation.*

fibrinolysis *(noun)*

A normal ongoing process that dissolves fibrin and results in the removal of small blood clots.

- *Drugs causing fibrinolysis have been utilized therapeutically.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fibrinolysis."*

ficus carica *(noun)*

Mediterranean tree widely cultivated for its edible fruit.

- *They discussed "ficus carica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ficus carica" because he had never seen it before.*

ficus religiosa *(noun)*

Fig tree of India noted for great size and longevity; lacks the prop roots of the banyan; regarded as sacred by Buddhists.

- *They discussed "ficus religiosa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ficus religiosa."*

filmes *(verb)*

Make a film or photograph of something.

- *The coach explained when to use "filmes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "filmes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

flameproof *(adjective)*

Resistant to catching fire.

- *A "flameproof" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "flameproof"? Explain why.*

flimflam *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *In class, the teacher used "flimflam" to mean a swindle in which you cheat at gambling or....*
- *Understanding "flimflam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fluoroscope *(noun)*

An X-ray machine that combines an X-ray source and a fluorescent screen to enable direct observation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluoroscope."*
- *Understanding "fluoroscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fraxinus latifolia *(noun)*

Timber tree of western North America yielding hard light wood; closely related to the red ash.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraxinus latifolia."*
- *Understanding "fraxinus latifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

freebooter *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freebooter."*
- *They discussed "freebooter" during the group presentation.*

frenetically *(adverb)*

In a very agitated manner; as if possessed by an evil spirit.

- *Place "frenetically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "frenetically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

frieder *(adjective)*

Cooked by frying in fat.

- *A "frieder" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "frieder"? Explain why.*

furring *(noun)*

A furlike coating of matter as on the tongue.

- *The article explained what "furring" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "furring" during the group presentation.*

furring strip *(noun)*

Strip used to give a level surface for attaching wallboard.

- *The article explained what "furring strip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "furring strip" to mean strip used to give a level surface for attaching....*

galium *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs: bedstraw; cleavers.

- *The article explained what "galium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galium" to mean annual or perennial herbs: bedstraw; cleavers.*

garbs *(noun)*

Clothing of a distinctive style or for a particular occasion.

- *They discussed "garbs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "garbs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

garnishee *(noun)*

A wage earner who is served with a garnishment.

- *Understanding "garnishee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garnishee" to mean a wage earner who is served with a garnishment.*

genus carcharias *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of Carchariidae: sand sharks.

- *They discussed "genus carcharias" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus carcharias."*

genus crotalaria *(noun)*

Large genus of herbs with simple leaves and racemes of yellow flowers; mainly of tropical Africa.

- *He looked up "genus crotalaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus crotalaria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus galium *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs: bedstraw; cleavers.

- *They discussed "genus galium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus galium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hedera *(noun)*

Old World woody vines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hedera."*
- *He looked up "genus hedera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus helleborus *(noun)*

A genus of Helleborus.

- *They discussed "genus helleborus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus helleborus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus pyrethrum *(noun)*

Used in former classifications for plants later placed in genus Chrysanthemum and now often included in genus Tanacetum.

- *Understanding "genus pyrethrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pyrethrum."*

---

genus sagitta *(noun)*

Chief genus of Chaetognatha including the largest arrowworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sagitta."*
- *The article explained what "genus sagitta" means with a simple example.*

---

genus simulium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Simuliidae: blackflies.

- *They discussed "genus simulium" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus simulium" to mean type genus of the simuliidae: blackflies.*

---

gerbert *(noun)*

French pope from 999 to 1003 who was noted for his great learning (945-1003).

- *The article explained what "gerbert" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gerbert."*

---

getups *(noun)*

A set of clothing (with accessories).

- *He looked up "getups" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "getups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gloomiest *(adjective)*

Filled with melancholy and despondency.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gloomiest."*
- *A "gloomiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gold panner *(noun)*

A miner who digs or pans for gold in a gold field.

- *In class, the teacher used "gold panner" to mean a miner who digs or pans for gold in a gold field.*
- *They discussed "gold panner" during the group presentation.*

---

goldmines *(noun)*

A good source of something that is desired.

- *Understanding "goldmines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "goldmines" during the group presentation.*

goners *(noun)*

A person in desperate straits; someone doomed.

- *In class, the teacher used "goners" to mean a person in desperate straits; someone doomed.*
- *The article explained what "goners" means with a simple example.*

gravida *(noun)*

The number of the pregnancy that a woman is in.

- *In her third pregnancy a woman is said to be gravida three.*
- *Understanding "gravida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gravida i *(noun)*

(obstetrics) a woman who is pregnant for the first time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravida i."*
- *Understanding "gravida i" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gravida ii *(noun)*

A woman who is pregnant for the second time.

- *He looked up "gravida ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gravida ii" during the group presentation.*

gravida iii *(noun)*

A woman who is pregnant for the third time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravida iii."*
- *Understanding "gravida iii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

greater whitethroat *(noun)*

Greyish-brown Old World warbler with a white throat and underparts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greater whitethroat."*
- *Understanding "greater whitethroat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

green-tailed towhee *(noun)*

Towhee of the Rocky Mountains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green-tailed towhee."*
- *He looked up "green-tailed towhee" because he had never seen it before.*

greenhorns *(noun)*

An awkward and inexperienced youth.

- *The article explained what "greenhorns" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "greenhorns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

greensward *(noun)*

Surface layer of ground containing a mat of grass and grass roots.

- *In class, the teacher used "greensward" to mean surface layer of ground containing a mat of grass....*
- *The article explained what "greensward" means with a simple example.*

groyne *(noun)*

A protective structure of stone or concrete; extends from shore into the water to prevent a beach from washing away.

- *In class, the teacher used "groyne" to mean a protective structure of stone or concrete;....*
- *Understanding "groyne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

groynes *(noun)*

A protective structure of stone or concrete; extends from shore into the water to prevent a beach from washing away.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groynes."*
- *He looked up "groynes" because he had never seen it before.*

guilloche *(noun)*

An architectural decoration formed by two intersecting wavy bands.

- *Understanding "guilloche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guilloche."*

---

guilts *(noun)*

The state of having committed an offense.

- *He looked up "guilts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "guilts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gulled *(verb)*

Make a fool or dupe of.

- *Can you use "gulled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "gulled" when talking about this idea.*

---

gunnel *(noun)*

Small eellike fishes common in shallow waters of the northern Atlantic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunnel."*
- *They discussed "gunnel" during the group presentation.*

---

gunnels *(noun)*

Small eellike fishes common in shallow waters of the northern Atlantic.

- *Understanding "gunnels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gunnels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haematologist *(noun)*

A doctor who specializes in diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haematologist."*
- *He looked up "haematologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harelip *(noun)*

A congenital cleft in the middle of the upper lip.

- *The article explained what "harelip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harelip" to mean a congenital cleft in the middle of the upper lip.*

---

haricot *(noun)*

A French bean variety with light-colored seeds; usually dried.

- *Understanding "haricot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haricot."*

---

harmfully *(adverb)*

In a detrimental manner.

- *She spoke "harmfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "harmfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

harvestmen *(noun)*

Spiderlike arachnid with a small rounded body and very long thin legs.

- *They discussed "harvestmen" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "harvestmen" means with a simple example.*

---

hedera *(noun)*

Old World woody vines.

- *They discussed "hedera" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hedera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

helleborus *(noun)*

A genus of Helleborus.

- *The article explained what "helleborus" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helleborus."*

---

helleborus niger *(noun)*

European evergreen plant with white or purplish rose-like winter-blooming flowers.

- *He looked up "helleborus niger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "helleborus niger" to mean european evergreen plant with white or purplish....*

---

hohenzollerns *(noun)*

A German noble family that ruled Brandenburg and Prussia.

- *The article explained what "hohenzollerns" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hohenzollerns" to mean a german noble family that ruled brandenburg and....*

---

hotei *(noun)*

One of the 7 gods of happiness.

- *The article explained what "hotei" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotei."*

---

hothouses *(noun)*

A greenhouse in which plants are arranged in a pleasing manner.

- *He looked up "hothouses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hothouses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

housebuilder *(noun)*

Someone who builds houses as a business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "housebuilder."*
- *Understanding "housebuilder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hubbies *(noun)*

A married man; a woman's partner in marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "hubbies" to mean a married man; a woman's partner in marriage.*
- *They discussed "hubbies" during the group presentation.*

---

hume blake cronyn *(noun)*

Canadian actor who frequently played character parts with his wife Jessica Tandy (1911-2003).

- *The article explained what "hume blake cronyn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hume blake cronyn" to mean canadian actor who frequently played character....*

---

hume cronyn *(noun)*

Canadian actor who frequently played character parts with his wife Jessica Tandy (1911-2003).

- *In class, the teacher used "hume cronyn" to mean canadian actor who frequently played character....*
- *They discussed "hume cronyn" during the group presentation.*

---

hymnbook *(noun)*

A songbook containing a collection of hymns.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hymnbook."*
- *Understanding "hymnbook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperboloid *(noun)*

A quadric surface generated by rotating a hyperbola around its main axis.

- *The article explained what "hyperboloid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hyperboloid" during the group presentation.*

---

idas *(noun)*

An agency of the United Nations affiliated with the World Bank.

- *The article explained what "idas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idas."*

---

idealisation *(noun)*

A portrayal of something as ideal.

- *He looked up "idealisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idealisation."*

---

immunodeficient *(adjective)*

Incapable of developing an immune response following exposure to an antigen.

- *Immunodeficient rodents.*
- *Students compared "immunodeficient" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

indiscreetly *(adverb)*

Without discretion or wisdom or self-restraint.

- *She inquired indiscreetly after the state of his health.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "indiscreetly" in the final chapter.*

---

infatuations *(noun)*

An object of extravagant short-lived passion.

- *They discussed "infatuations" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "infatuations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inoculant *(noun)*

A substance (a virus or toxin or immune serum) that is introduced into the body to produce or increase immunity to a particular disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inoculant."*
- *He looked up "inoculant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

internee *(noun)*

A person who is interned.

- *The internees were enemy aliens and suspected terrorists.*
- *In class, the teacher used "internee" to mean a person who is interned.*

---

interpenetrating *(verb)*

Spread or diffuse through.

- *In everyday English, people use "interpenetrating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "interpenetrating" in real sentences.*

---

interposes *(verb)*

To insert between other elements.

- *She tried to use "interposes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "interposes" in real sentences.*

---

interschool *(adjective)*

Used of competition or cooperation between secondary schools.

- *It is useful to describe something as "interschool" when it is used of competition or cooperation between....*
- *The speaker chose "interschool" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

invigoration *(noun)*

The activity of giving vitality and vigour to something.

- *The article explained what "invigoration" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "invigoration" during the group presentation.*

---

isocyanates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of isocyanic acid.

- *They discussed "isocyanates" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "isocyanates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jawbreakers *(noun)*

A word that is hard to pronounce.

- *They discussed “jawbreakers” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jawbreakers.”*

---

johnstons *(noun)*

Confederate general in the American Civil War; led the Confederate troops in the West (1807-1891).

- *Understanding “johnstons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “johnstons” means with a simple example.*

---

katzenjammer *(noun)*

Disagreeable aftereffects from the use of drugs (especially alcohol).

- *They discussed “katzenjammer” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “katzenjammer.”*

---

kieslowski *(noun)*

Polish filmmaker who made ten films based on the Ten Commandments (1941-1996).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “kieslowski.”*
- *He looked up “kieslowski” because he had never seen it before.*

---

kneads *(verb)*

Manually manipulate (someone’s body), usually for medicinal or relaxation purposes.

- *Learners should practice how to use “kneads” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “kneads” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lake onega *(noun)*

Lake in northwestern Russia near the border with Finland; second largest lake in Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lake onega.”*
- *The article explained what “lake onega” means with a simple example.*

---

lateen *(noun)*

A triangular fore-and-aft sail used especially in the Mediterranean.

- *The article explained what “lateen” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “lateen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lateen sail *(noun)*

A triangular fore-and-aft sail used especially in the Mediterranean.

- *He looked up “lateen sail” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lateen sail.”*

---

lateen-rig *(noun)*

The rig on a lateen-rigged sailing vessel.

- *He looked up “lateen-rig” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lateen-rig.”*

---

lateen-rigged *(adjective)*

Rigged with a triangular (lateen) sail.

- *Would you call this situation “lateen-rigged”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “lateen-rigged” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lectureships *(noun)*

The post of lecturer.

- *They discussed “lectureships” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “lectureships” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lesser whitethroat *(noun)*

Old World warbler similar to the greater whitethroat but smaller.

- *They discussed “lesser whitethroat” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lesser whitethroat.”*

lindens *(noun)*

Soft light-colored wood of any of various linden trees; used in making crates and boxes and in carving and millwork.

- *They discussed "lindens" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lindens."*

lionize *(verb)*

Assign great social importance to.

- *The tenor was lionized in Vienna.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lionize" in real sentences.*

locution *(noun)*

A word or phrase that particular people use in particular situations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locution."*
- *The article explained what "locution" means with a simple example.*

loir *(noun)*

Large European dormouse.

- *In class, the teacher used "loir" to mean large european dormouse.*
- *They discussed "loir" during the group presentation.*

lorikeets *(noun)*

Any of various small lories.

- *In class, the teacher used "lorikeets" to mean any of various small lories.*
- *They discussed "lorikeets" during the group presentation.*

lowlanders *(noun)*

A native of the Lowlands of Scotland.

- *The article explained what "lowlanders" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lowlanders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mainlines *(verb)*

Inject into the vein.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mainlines" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "mainlines" carefully so everyone would understand.*

malapropisms *(noun)*

The unintentional misuse of a word by confusion with one that sounds similar.

- *Understanding "malapropisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "malapropisms" because he had never seen it before.*

maquiladoras *(noun)*

An assembly plant in Mexico (near the United States border); parts are shipped into Mexico and the finished product is shipped back across the border.

- *They discussed "maquiladoras" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maquiladoras" to mean an assembly plant in mexico (near the united states....*

meddlers *(noun)*

An officious annoying person who interferes with others.

- *Understanding "meddlers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meddlers" means with a simple example.*

mensuration *(noun)*

The act or process of assigning numbers to phenomena according to a rule.

- *They discussed "mensuration" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mensuration" means with a simple example.*

metempsychosis *(noun)*

After death the soul begins a new cycle of existence in another human body.

- *The article explained what "metempsychosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "metempsychosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metiers *(noun)*

An occupation for which you are especially well suited.

- *They discussed "metiers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "metiers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

miniaturisation *(noun)*

Act of making on a greatly reduced scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "miniaturisation" to mean act of making on a greatly reduced scale.*
- *He looked up "miniaturisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mistranslations *(noun)*

An incorrect translation.

- *They discussed "mistranslations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mistranslations" to mean an incorrect translation.*

---

mitered *(verb)*

Bevel the edges of, to make a miter joint.

- *She tried to use "mitered" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "mitered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

monegasque *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Monaco or its people.

- *The speaker chose "monegasque" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monegasque."*

---

monocotyledons *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows by deposits on its inside.

- *The article explained what "monocotyledons" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "monocotyledons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mugwump *(noun)*

A neutral or uncommitted person (especially in politics).

- *In class, the teacher used "mugwump" to mean a neutral or uncommitted person (especially in....*
- *The article explained what "mugwump" means with a simple example.*

---

musculus biceps femoris *(noun)*

The biceps muscle of the thigh; it flexes the knee and rotates the leg laterally.

- *Understanding "musculus biceps femoris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "musculus biceps femoris" means with a simple example.*

---

musks *(noun)*

The scent of a greasy glandular secretion from the male musk deer.

- *They discussed "musks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musks" to mean the scent of a greasy glandular secretion from the....*

---

mytilus edulis *(noun)*

A mussel with a dark shell that lives attached to rocks.

- *They discussed "mytilus edulis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mytilus edulis."*

---

nanometre *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a meter.

- *The article explained what "nanometre" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used “nanometre” to mean a metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a....*

---

necropsies *(noun)*

An examination and dissection of a dead body to determine cause of death or the changes produced by disease.

- *The article explained what “necropsies” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “necropsies” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

necrotizing enterocolitis *(noun)*

An acute inflammatory disease occurring in the intestines of premature infants; necrosis of intestinal tissue may follow.

- *In class, the teacher used “necrotizing enterocolitis” to mean an acute inflammatory disease occurring in the....*
- *Understanding “necrotizing enterocolitis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neurosyphilis *(noun)*

Syphilis of the central nervous system.

- *He looked up “neurosyphilis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “neurosyphilis.”*

---

nevirapine *(noun)*

A non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (trade name Viramune) used to treat AIDS and HIV.

- *They discussed “nevirapine” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nevirapine” to mean a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor....*

---

nightrider *(noun)*

Member of a secret mounted band in United States South after the American Civil War; committed acts of intimidation and revenge.

- *He looked up “nightrider” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nightrider” to mean member of a secret mounted band in united states....*

---

nightshades *(noun)*

Any of numerous shrubs or herbs or vines of the genus Solanum; most are poisonous though many bear edible fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “nightshades” to mean any of numerous shrubs or herbs or vines of the....*
- *Understanding “nightshades” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ninefold *(adjective)*

Having nine units or components.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ninefold.”*
- *The speaker chose “ninefold” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

noesis *(noun)*

The psychological result of perception and learning and reasoning.

- *The article explained what “noesis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “noesis.”*

---

nolo contendere *(noun)*

(law) an answer of ‘no contest’ by a defendant who does not admit guilt but that subjects him to conviction.

- *They discussed “nolo contendere” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “nolo contendere” means with a simple example.*

---

noncontroversial *(adjective)*

Not likely to arouse controversy.

- *Students compared “noncontroversial” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “noncontroversial.”*

---

nonviolently *(adverb)*

Without violence.

- *The government was overthrown nonviolently, but the dictator was killed.*
- *Using “nonviolently” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

normalises *(verb)*

Become normal or return to its normal state.

- *He did not know how to use "normalises" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "normalises" when talking about this idea.*

---

novelisation *(noun)*

Converting something into the form of a novel.

- *They discussed "novelisation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "novelisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nubbin *(noun)*

A small nub (especially an undeveloped fruit or ear of corn).

- *Understanding "nubbin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nubbin" means with a simple example.*

---

odontology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy and development and diseases of the teeth.

- *He looked up "odontology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odontology" to mean the branch of medicine dealing with the anatomy and....*

---

olmecs *(noun)*

A member of an early Mesoamerican civilization centered around Veracruz that flourished between 1300 and 400 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olmecs."*
- *He looked up "olmecs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

olms *(noun)*

European aquatic salamander with permanent external gills that lives in caves.

- *They discussed "olms" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "olms" to mean european aquatic salamander with permanent external....*

---

onega *(noun)*

Lake in northwestern Russia near the border with Finland; second largest lake in Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "onega" to mean lake in northwestern russia near the border with....*
- *He looked up "onega" because he had never seen it before.*

---

onsager *(noun)*

United States chemist (born in Norway) noted for his work in thermodynamics (1903-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onsager."*
- *Understanding "onsager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osmanthus americanus *(noun)*

Small tree of southern United States having panicles of dull white flowers followed by dark purple fruits.

- *Understanding "osmanthus americanus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "osmanthus americanus" to mean small tree of southern united states having....*

---

outlawry *(noun)*

Illegality as a consequence of unlawful acts; defiance of the law.

- *The article explained what "outlawry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "outlawry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outmost *(adjective)*

Situated at the farthest possible point from a center.

- *The speaker chose "outmost" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "outmost" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overtopped *(verb)*

Look down on.

- *The coach explained when to use “overtopped” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “overtopped” until he saw an example.*

---

overvaluing *(verb)*

Assign too high a value to.

- *She tried to use “overvaluing” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “overvaluing” until he saw an example.*

---

paddlewheel *(noun)*

A large wheel fitted with paddles and driven by an engine in order to propel a boat.

- *They discussed “paddlewheel” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “paddlewheel” because he had never seen it before.*

---

paget’s disease *(noun)*

A disease of bone occurring in the middle aged and elderly; excessive bone destruction sometimes leading to bone pain and fractures and skeletal deformities.

- *The article explained what “paget’s disease” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “paget’s disease” to mean a disease of bone occurring in the middle aged and....*

---

paiutes *(noun)*

The Shoshonean language spoken by the Paiute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paiutes.”*
- *He looked up “paiutes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

palmately-lobed *(adjective)*

Having lobes radiating from a central point.

- *Would you call this situation “palmately-lobed”? Explain why.*
- *A “palmately-lobed” approach may work better in this case.*

---

palmes *(verb)*

Touch, lift, or hold with the hands.

- *Learners should practice how to use “palmes” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “palmes” and when to wait.*

---

panegyrics *(noun)*

A formal expression of praise.

- *The article explained what “panegyrics” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “panegyrics.”*

---

pangloss *(noun)*

An incurable optimist in a satire by Voltaire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pangloss.”*
- *Understanding “pangloss” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paper toweling *(noun)*

Absorbent paper used as toweling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “paper toweling.”*
- *Understanding “paper toweling” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parenterally *(adverb)*

By parenteral means.

- *The drug is intended to be administered parenterally.*
- *Using “parenterally” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

parterres *(noun)*

An ornamental flower garden; beds and paths are arranged to form a pattern.

- *In class, the teacher used “parterres” to mean an ornamental flower garden; beds and paths are....*
- *The article explained what “parterres” means with a simple example.*

passionflower *(noun)*

Any of various chiefly tropical American vines some bearing edible fruit.

- *He looked up "passionflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passionflower."*

passionflower family *(noun)*

Tropical woody tendril-climbing vines.

- *In class, the teacher used "passionflower family" to mean tropical woody tendril-climbing vines.*
- *The article explained what "passionflower family" means with a simple example.*

passionflower vine *(noun)*

Any of various chiefly tropical American vines some bearing edible fruit.

- *Understanding "passionflower vine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passionflower vine."*

penetrators *(noun)*

An intruder who passes into or through (often by overcoming resistance).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penetrators."*
- *The article explained what "penetrators" means with a simple example.*

pentavalent *(adjective)*

Having a valence of five.

- *Students compared "pentavalent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "pentavalent" approach may work better in this case.*

petrous *(adjective)*

(of bone especially the temporal bone) resembling stone in hardness.

- *It is useful to describe something as "petrous" when it is (of bone especially the temporal bone) resembling....*
- *The speaker chose "petrous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

phalangeal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the bones of the fingers or toes.

- *A "phalangeal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "phalangeal"? Explain why.*

phantasmagoric *(adjective)*

Characterized by fantastic imagery and incongruous juxtapositions; –J.C.Powys.

- *A great concourse of phantasmagoric shadows.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "phantasmagoric."*

photoconductive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to photoconductivity.

- *Selenium is a photoconductive substance.*
- *Students compared "photoconductive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

photoconductive cell *(noun)*

A transducer used to detect and measure light and other radiations.

- *Understanding "photoconductive cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "photoconductive cell" means with a simple example.*

phylacteries *(noun)*

(Judaism) either of two small leather cases containing texts from the Hebrew Scriptures (known collectively as tefillin); traditionally worn (on the forehead and the left arm) by Jewish men during morning prayer.

- *The article explained what "phylacteries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phylacteries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pichi *(noun)*

Peruvian shrub with small pink to lavender tubular flowers; leaves yield a tonic and diuretic.

- *The article explained what "pichi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pichi" during the group presentation.*

---

pier luigi nervi *(noun)*

Italian architect who pioneered in the use of reinforced concrete (1891-1979).

- *He looked up "pier luigi nervi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pier luigi nervi" to mean italian architect who pioneered in the use of....*

---

pippins *(noun)*

Any of numerous superior eating apples with yellow or greenish yellow skin flushed with red.

- *The article explained what "pippins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pippins" to mean any of numerous superior eating apples with yellow....*

---

pirouetting *(verb)*

Do a pirouette, usually as part of a dance.

- *The coach explained when to use "pirouetting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "pirouetting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

piute *(noun)*

A member of either of two Shoshonean peoples (northern Paiute and southern Paiute) related to the Aztecs and living in the southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "piute" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "piute" because he had never seen it before.*

---

placekicker *(noun)*

(football) a kicker who makes a place kick for a goal.

- *He looked up "placekicker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "placekicker."*

---

plainchant *(noun)*

A liturgical chant of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *Understanding "plainchant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "plainchant" means with a simple example.*

---

planers *(noun)*

A power tool for smoothing or shaping wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planers."*
- *The article explained what "planers" means with a simple example.*

---

pledgers *(noun)*

Someone who makes or gives a pledge.

- *Understanding "pledgers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pledgers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plumpness *(noun)*

The bodily property of being well rounded.

- *The article explained what "plumpness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plumpness" to mean the bodily property of being well rounded.*

---

popovers *(noun)*

Light hollow muffin made of a puff batter (individual Yorkshire pudding) baked in a deep muffin cup.

- *In class, the teacher used "popovers" to mean light hollow muffin made of a puff batter....*
- *The article explained what "popovers" means with a simple example.*

---

potamogeton americanus *(noun)*

Pondweed with floating leaves; of northern United States and Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potamogeton americanus."*

- *He looked up “potamogeton americanus” because he had never seen it before.*

---

potholed *(adjective)*

Used of paved surfaces having holes or pits.

- *A “potholed” approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “potholed” when it is used of paved surfaces having holes or pits.*

---

preambles *(noun)*

A preliminary introduction to a statute or constitution (usually explaining its purpose).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “preambles.”*
- *He looked up “preambles” because he had never seen it before.*

---

precordial *(adjective)*

In front of the heart; involving the precordium.

- *A “precordial” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “precordial” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

primordia *(noun)*

An organ in its earliest stage of development; the foundation for subsequent development.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “primordia.”*
- *The article explained what “primordia” means with a simple example.*

---

procreated *(verb)*

Have offspring or produce more individuals of a given animal or plant.

- *In everyday English, people use “procreated” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “procreated” until he saw an example.*

---

profanation *(noun)*

Blasphemous behavior; the act of depriving something of its sacred character.

- *The article explained what “profanation” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “profanation” during the group presentation.*

---

prognosticator *(noun)*

Someone who makes predictions of the future (usually on the basis of special knowledge).

- *He looked up “prognosticator” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “prognosticator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prolate *(adjective)*

Having the polar diameter greater than the equatorial diameter.

- *A prolate spheroid is generated by revolving an ellipse about its major axis.*
- *The speaker chose “prolate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

promontories *(noun)*

A natural elevation (especially a rocky one that juts out into the sea).

- *The article explained what “promontories” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “promontories” to mean a natural elevation (especially a rocky one that....*

---

proportioning *(verb)*

Give pleasant proportions to.

- *Learners should practice how to use “proportioning” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “proportioning” when talking about this idea.*

---

puckish *(adjective)*

Naughtily or annoyingly playful.

- *The speaker chose “puckish” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “puckish” when it is naughtily or annoyingly playful.*

---

putties *(noun)*

A dough-like mixture of whiting and boiled linseed oil; used especially to patch woodwork or secure panes of glass.

- *Understanding "putties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "putties" during the group presentation.*

---

pyogenic *(adjective)*

Producing pus.

- *Students compared "pyogenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pyogenic" when it is producing pus.*

---

pyrethrum *(noun)*

Made of dried flower heads of pyrethrum plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrethrum" to mean made of dried flower heads of pyrethrum plants.*
- *They discussed "pyrethrum" during the group presentation.*

---

pyriform lobe *(noun)*

Pear-shaped neural structure on either side of the brain in the rhinencephalon.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyriform lobe" to mean pear-shaped neural structure on either side of the....*
- *They discussed "pyriform lobe" during the group presentation.*

---

quadriplegics *(noun)*

A person who is paralyzed in both arms and both legs.

- *The article explained what "quadriplegics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quadriplegics" to mean a person who is paralyzed in both arms and both legs.*

---

rachet *(noun)*

Mechanical device consisting of a toothed wheel or rack engaged with a pawl that permits it to move in only one direction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rachet."*
- *Understanding "rachet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rachet up *(verb)*

Move by degrees in one direction only.

- *The coach explained when to use "rachet up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rachet up" in real sentences.*

---

radiophonic *(adjective)*

Relating to or by means of radiotelephony.

- *Students compared "radiophonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "radiophonic."*

---

rapacity *(noun)*

Reprehensible acquisitiveness; insatiable desire for wealth (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *The article explained what "rapacity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rapacity" to mean reprehensible acquisitiveness; insatiable desire....*

---

rapers *(noun)*

Someone who forces another to have sexual intercourse.

- *They discussed "rapers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rapers" to mean someone who forces another to have sexual intercourse.*

---

rattail cactus *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated tropical American cactus having slender creeping stems and very large showy crimson flowers that bloom for several days.

- *In class, the teacher used "rattail cactus" to mean commonly cultivated tropical american cactus having....*
- *They discussed "rattail cactus" during the group presentation.*

---

red osier dogwood *(noun)*

Common North American shrub with reddish purple twigs and white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “red osier dogwood” to mean common north american shrub with reddish purple....*
- *Understanding “red osier dogwood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reincarnates *(verb)*

Be born anew in another body after death.

- *Can you use “reincarnates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “reincarnates” until he saw an example.*

---

reincarnating *(verb)*

Be born anew in another body after death.

- *Can you use “reincarnating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “reincarnating” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rends *(verb)*

Tear or be torn violently.

- *Learners should practice how to use “rends” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “rends” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reproducibly *(adverb)*

In a manner that is reproducible.

- *Place “reproducibly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “reproducibly” naturally.*

---

requital *(noun)*

A justly deserved penalty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “requital.”*
- *Understanding “requital” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rets *(verb)*

Place (flax, hemp, or jute) in liquid so as to promote loosening of the fibers from the woody tissue.

- *She tried to use “rets” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “rets” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reviling *(verb)*

Spread negative information about.

- *Learners should practice how to use “reviling” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “reviling” when talking about this idea.*

---

rhizobia *(noun)*

The type genus of Rhizobiaceae; usually occur in the root nodules of legumes; can fix atmospheric oxygen.

- *He looked up “rhizobia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “rhizobia” during the group presentation.*

---

rhombohedral *(adjective)*

Having threefold symmetry.

- *A “rhombohedral” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “rhombohedral” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ribes sativum *(noun)*

Garden currant bearing small white berries.

- *He looked up “ribes sativum” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ribes sativum” to mean garden currant bearing small white berries.*

---

ricinus communis *(noun)*

Large shrub of tropical Africa and Asia having large palmate leaves and spiny capsules containing seeds that are the source of castor oil and ricin; widely naturalized throughout the tropics.

- *He looked up “ricinus communis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ricinus communis” to mean large shrub of tropical africa and asia having....*

rigas *(noun)*

A port city on the Gulf of Riga that is the capital and largest city of Latvia; formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

- *In class, the teacher used "rigas" to mean a port city on the gulf of riga that is the capital....*
- *The article explained what "rigas" means with a simple example.*

rock gunnel *(noun)*

Slippery scaleless food fish of the northern Atlantic coastal waters.

- *Understanding "rock gunnel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rock gunnel" during the group presentation.*

rubbles *(noun)*

The remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubbles."*
- *Understanding "rubbles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rusks *(noun)*

Slice of sweet raised bread baked again until it is brown and hard and crisp.

- *He looked up "rusks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rusks."*

rutty *(adjective)*

Full of ruts.

- *Rutty farm roads.*
- *Would you call this situation "rutty"? Explain why.*

sagitta *(noun)*

A small constellation in the northern hemisphere between Cygnus and Aquila and crossed by the Milky Way.

- *They discussed "sagitta" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sagitta."*

sailmaker *(noun)*

A maker of sails.

- *They discussed "sailmaker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sailmaker" to mean a maker of sails.*

salivated *(verb)*

Be envious, desirous, eager for, or extremely happy about something.

- *We salivated when he described the great meal.*
- *In everyday English, people use "salivated" when talking about this idea.*

salvia divinorum *(noun)*

An herb from Oaxaca that has a powerful hallucinogenic effect; the active ingredient is salvinorin.

- *They discussed "salvia divinorum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "salvia divinorum" because he had never seen it before.*

savageness *(noun)*

The property of being untamed and ferocious.

- *The coastline is littered with testaments to the savageness of the waters.*
- *He looked up "savageness" because he had never seen it before.*

sbas *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government that protects the interests of small businesses and ensures that they receive a fair share of government contracts.

- *They discussed "sbas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sbas" means with a simple example.*

schmalz *(noun)*

(Yiddish) excessive sentimentality in art or music.

- *He looked up "schmalz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "schmalz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scholiast *(noun)*

A scholar who writes explanatory notes on an author (especially an ancient commentator on a classical author).

- *He looked up "scholiast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scholiast."*

---

semiology *(noun)*

(philosophy) a philosophical theory of the functions of signs and symbols.

- *In class, the teacher used "semiology" to mean (philosophy) a philosophical theory of the....*
- *The article explained what "semiology" means with a simple example.*

---

semipermeable *(adjective)*

(of a membrane) selectively permeable.

- *The speaker chose "semipermeable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semipermeable" when it is (of a membrane) selectively permeable.*

---

semipermeable membrane *(noun)*

A membrane (as a cell membrane) that allows some molecules to pass through but not others.

- *He looked up "semipermeable membrane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semipermeable membrane" to mean a membrane (as a cell membrane) that allows some....*

---

sententious *(adjective)*

Concise and full of meaning; ; - Hervey Allen.

- *The peculiarly sardonic and sententious style in which Don Luis composed his epigrams.*
- *Too often the significant episode deteriorates into sententious conversation.*

---

septembers *(noun)*

The month following August and preceding October.

- *Understanding "septembers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "septembers" during the group presentation.*

---

serialism *(noun)*

20th century music that uses a definite order of notes as a thematic basis for a musical composition.

- *The article explained what "serialism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "serialism" to mean 20th century music that uses a definite order of....*

---

shanny *(noun)*

European scaleless blenny.

- *The article explained what "shanny" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shanny."*

---

shrimpy *(adjective)*

(used especially of persons) of inferior size.

- *It is useful to describe something as "shrimpy" when it is (used especially of persons) of inferior size.*
- *Would you call this situation "shrimpy"? Explain why.*

---

sics *(verb)*

Urge to attack someone.

- *The shaman sics sorcerers on the evil spirits.*
- *She tried to use "sics" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sigmoidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the sigmoid flexure in the large intestine.

- *A "sigmoidal" approach may work better in this case.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "sigmoidal" when it is of or relating to the sigmoid flexure in the large....*

---

simulium *(noun)*

Type genus of the Simuliidae: blackflies.

- *The article explained what "simulium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "simulium" during the group presentation.*

---

sinoatrial node *(noun)*

A specialized bit of heart tissue that controls the heartbeat.

- *Understanding "sinoatrial node" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sinoatrial node" during the group presentation.*

---

skylarking *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *Can you use "skylarking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "skylarking" when talking about this idea.*

---

smilers *(noun)*

The human face ('kisser' and 'smiler' and 'mug' are informal terms for 'face' and 'phiz' is British).

- *They discussed "smilers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "smilers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snacker *(noun)*

Someone who eats lightly or eats snacks between meals.

- *They discussed "snacker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snacker" to mean someone who eats lightly or eats snacks between meals.*

---

sociably *(adverb)*

In a sociable manner.

- *Sociably, the new neighbors invited everyone on the block for coffee.*
- *She spoke "sociably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

somnambulism *(noun)*

Walking by a person who is asleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somnambulism."*
- *He looked up "somnambulism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

soundlessly *(adverb)*

Without a sound.

- *He stood up soundlessly and speechlessly and glided across the hallway and through a door.*
- *Using "soundlessly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

speckling *(verb)*

Mark with small spots.

- *Learners should practice how to use "speckling" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "speckling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sphenoid fontanelle *(noun)*

The irregularly shaped area on either side of the cranium where the frontal bone and the anterior tip of the parietal bone and the temporal bone and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone meet; corresponds to the pterion when bones have ossified.

- *He looked up "sphenoid fontanelle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sphenoid fontanelle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spherules *(noun)*

A small sphere.

- *The article explained what "spherules" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spherules."*

spiriting *(verb)*

Infuse with spirit.

- *Can you use “spiriting” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “spiriting” and when to wait.*

spiritualities *(noun)*

Concern with things of the spirit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spiritualities.”*
- *Understanding “spiritualities” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spys *(noun)*

A secret watcher; someone who secretly watches other people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spys.”*
- *He looked up “spys” because he had never seen it before.*

steelyard *(noun)*

A portable balance consisting of a pivoted bar with arms of unequal length.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “steelyard.”*
- *He looked up “steelyard” because he had never seen it before.*

styptic *(noun)*

A drug that causes contraction of body tissues and canals.

- *He looked up “styptic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “styptic” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

styptic weed *(noun)*

Very leafy malodorous tropical weedy shrub whose seeds have been used as an adulterant for coffee; sometimes classified in genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “styptic weed.”*
- *The article explained what “styptic weed” means with a simple example.*

suborn *(verb)*

Incite to commit a crime or an evil deed.

- *He suborned his butler to cover up the murder of his wife.*
- *The President tried to suborn false witnesses.*

suborned *(verb)*

Incite to commit a crime or an evil deed.

- *He suborned his butler to cover up the murder of his wife.*
- *She tried to use “suborned” carefully so everyone would understand.*

subprogram *(noun)*

A set sequence of steps, part of larger computer program.

- *He looked up “subprogram” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “subprogram.”*

subsequences *(noun)*

Something that follows something else.

- *In class, the teacher used “subsequences” to mean something that follows something else.*
- *He looked up “subsequences” because he had never seen it before.*

subsumption *(noun)*

The premise of a syllogism that contains the minor term (which is the subject of the conclusion).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “subsumption.”*
- *He looked up “subsumption” because he had never seen it before.*

swamis *(noun)*

A Hindu religious teacher; used as a title of respect.

- *In class, the teacher used "swamis" to mean a hindu religious teacher; used as a title of respect.*
- *Understanding "swamis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sweatbox *(noun)*

A device that causes tobacco leaves or fruit or hides to sweat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweatbox."*
- *The article explained what "sweatbox" means with a simple example.*

---

synchronism *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at the same time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchronism."*
- *He looked up "synchronism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tableaus *(noun)*

A group of people attractively arranged (as if in a painting).

- *The article explained what "tableaus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tableaus" to mean a group of people attractively arranged (as if in a....*

---

tabun *(noun)*

The first known nerve agent, synthesized by German chemists in 1936; a highly toxic combustible liquid that is soluble in organic solvents and is used as a nerve gas in chemical warfare.

- *He looked up "tabun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tabun."*

---

tegu *(noun)*

A city in southeastern South Korea.

- *They discussed "tegu" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tegu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telecasters *(noun)*

A television broadcaster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telecasters."*
- *He looked up "telecasters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetravalent *(adjective)*

Haveing a valence of four.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tetravalent" when it is haveing a valence of four.*
- *The speaker chose "tetravalent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

thermochemistry *(noun)*

The branch of chemistry that studies the relation between chemical action and the amount of heat absorbed or generated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermochemistry."*
- *They discussed "thermochemistry" during the group presentation.*

---

ticklers *(noun)*

A file of memoranda or notices that remind of things to be done.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ticklers."*
- *He looked up "ticklers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tooths *(noun)*

A means of enforcement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tooths."*
- *He looked up "tooths" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toweling *(noun)*

Any of various fabrics (linen or cotton) used to make towels.

- *The article explained what "toweling" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "toweling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trainman *(noun)*

An employee of a railroad.

- *In class, the teacher used "trainman" to mean an employee of a railroad.*
- *They discussed "trainman" during the group presentation.*

---

traumatizes *(verb)*

Inflict a trauma upon.

- *In everyday English, people use "traumatizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "traumatizes" in real sentences.*

---

treasurys *(noun)*

The funds of a government or institution or individual.

- *Understanding "treasurys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treasurys" to mean the funds of a government or institution or individual.*

---

trigram *(noun)*

A word that is written with three letters in an alphabetic writing system.

- *Understanding "trigram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trigram" means with a simple example.*

---

turnoffs *(noun)*

A side road where you can turn off.

- *They discussed "turnoffs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turnoffs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tyan shan *(noun)*

A major mountain range of central Asia; extends 1,500 miles.

- *Understanding "tyan shan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tyan shan" during the group presentation.*

---

unbalances *(noun)*

A lack of balance or state of disequilibrium.

- *Understanding "unbalances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "unbalances" during the group presentation.*

---

unbuttons *(verb)*

Undo the buttons of.

- *She tried to use "unbuttons" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unbuttons" in real sentences.*

---

uncoiled *(adjective)*

No longer coiled.

- *A "uncoiled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "uncoiled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

underlayment *(noun)*

A pad placed under a carpet.

- *Understanding "underlayment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "underlayment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

underrating *(noun)*

An estimation that is too low; an estimate that is less than the true or actual value.

- *They discussed "underrating" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "underrating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

undersurface *(noun)*

The lower side of anything.

- *The article explained what "undersurface" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undersurface."*

undesirably *(adverb)*

In an undesirable manner.

- *Place "undesirably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "undesirably" in the final chapter.*

undomesticated *(adjective)*

Unaccustomed to home life.

- *After years of marriage he remained essentially undomesticated.*
- *A few undomesticated horses left.*

unfading *(adjective)*

Of an imaginary flower that never fades.

- *Students compared "unfading" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfading"? Explain why.*

unguent *(noun)*

Semisolid preparation (usually containing a medicine) applied externally as a remedy or for soothing an irritation.

- *In class, the teacher used "unguent" to mean semisolid preparation (usually containing a....*
- *The article explained what "unguent" means with a simple example.*

unperformed *(adjective)*

Not performed.

- *The author of numerous unperformed plays.*
- *The speaker chose "unperformed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unrequested *(adjective)*

Not requested.

- *The merchandise was unrequested.*
- *A "unrequested" approach may work better in this case.*

untwisted *(adjective)*

Not twisted; formerly twisted but now straight.

- *The speaker chose "untwisted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "untwisted" when it is not twisted; formerly twisted but now straight.*

vacillates *(verb)*

Move or sway in a rising and falling or wavelike pattern.

- *She tried to use "vacillates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vacillates" and when to wait.*

vaporise *(verb)*

Lose or cause to lose liquid by vaporization leaving a more concentrated residue.

- *In everyday English, people use "vaporise" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "vaporise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

varix *(noun)*

Abnormally enlarged or twisted blood vessel or lymphatic vessel.

- *Understanding "varix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "varix" because he had never seen it before.*

versified *(verb)*

Compose verses or put into verse.

- *He versified the ancient saga.*
- *Can you use "versified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

vestals *(noun)*

A chaste woman.

- *Understanding "vestals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vestals" to mean a chaste woman.*

---

viscid *(adjective)*

Having the sticky properties of an adhesive.

- *It is useful to describe something as "viscid" when it is having the sticky properties of an adhesive.*
- *Students compared "viscid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

viscid mushroom *(noun)*

One of the most important fungi cultivated in Japan.

- *He looked up "viscid mushroom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "viscid mushroom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

volution *(noun)*

A rolling or revolving motion.

- *Understanding "volution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volution."*

---

vulgarian *(noun)*

A vulgar person (especially someone who makes a vulgar display of wealth).

- *The article explained what "vulgarian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vulgarian" to mean a vulgar person (especially someone who makes a....*

---

wahabis *(noun)*

A member of a strictly orthodox Sunni Muslim sect from Saudi Arabia; strives to purify Islamic beliefs and rejects any innovation occurring after the 3rd century of Islam.

- *The article explained what "wahabis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wahabis" during the group presentation.*

---

watchband *(noun)*

A band of cloth or leather or metal links attached to a wristwatch and wrapped around the wrist.

- *He looked up "watchband" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watchband."*

---

weeder *(noun)*

A hand tool for removing weeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "weeder" to mean a hand tool for removing weeds.*
- *The article explained what "weeder" means with a simple example.*

---

welder's mask *(noun)*

A mask that you wear for protection when doing welding.

- *The article explained what "welder's mask" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welder's mask."*

---

westons *(noun)*

United States photographer(1886-1958).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "westons."*
- *The article explained what "westons" means with a simple example.*

---

whaleboat *(noun)*

A long narrow boat designed for quick turning and use in rough seas.

- *The article explained what "whaleboat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whaleboat" to mean a long narrow boat designed for quick turning and....*

wheelwrights *(noun)*

Someone who makes and repairs wooden wheels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheelwrights."*
- *They discussed "wheelwrights" during the group presentation.*

whitethroat *(noun)*

Old World warbler similar to the greater whitethroat but smaller.

- *The article explained what "whitethroat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "whitethroat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

whoredom *(noun)*

Offering sexual intercourse for pay.

- *They discussed "whoredom" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whoredom."*

william schwenk gilbert *(noun)*

A librettist who was a collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan in a famous series of comic operettas (1836-1911).

- *They discussed "william schwenk gilbert" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "william schwenk gilbert" means with a simple example.*

wonderlands *(noun)*

An imaginary realm of marvels or wonders.

- *The article explained what "wonderlands" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wonderlands" during the group presentation.*

xenoliths *(noun)*

(geology) a piece of rock of different origin from the igneous rock in which it is embedded.

- *In class, the teacher used "xenoliths" to mean (geology) a piece of rock of different origin from....*
- *Understanding "xenoliths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yellow-bellied sapsucker *(noun)*

Eastern North American sapsucker having a pale yellow abdomen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow-bellied sapsucker."*
- *He looked up "yellow-bellied sapsucker" because he had never seen it before.*

yesteryears *(noun)*

The time that has elapsed.

- *He looked up "yesteryears" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "yesteryears" during the group presentation.*

accosts *(verb)*

Approach with an offer of sexual favors.

- *She tried to use "accosts" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "accosts" until he saw an example.*

actualities *(noun)*

The state of actually existing objectively.

- *In class, the teacher used "actualities" to mean the state of actually existing objectively.*
- *The article explained what "actualities" means with a simple example.*

adman *(noun)*

Someone whose business is advertising.

- *The article explained what "adman" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "adman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aengus *(noun)*

Celtic god of love and beauty; patron deity of young men and women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aengus."*
- *He looked up "aengus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

airdrome *(noun)*

An airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo.

- *They discussed "airdrome" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "airdrome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alae *(noun)*

A flat wing-shaped process or winglike part of an organism.

- *The alae of the nose.*
- *The alae of a maple seed.*

---

alchemic *(adjective)*

Related to or concerned with alchemy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "alchemic" when it is related to or concerned with alchemy.*
- *Students compared "alchemic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

alfred eisenstaedt *(noun)*

United States photographer (born in Germany) whose unposed documentary photographs created photojournalism (born in 1898).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alfred eisenstaedt."*
- *Understanding "alfred eisenstaedt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alnus rugosa *(noun)*

Common shrub of Canada and northeastern United States having shoots scattered with rust-colored down.

- *In class, the teacher used "alnus rugosa" to mean common shrub of canada and northeastern united....*
- *The article explained what "alnus rugosa" means with a simple example.*

---

american pulsatilla *(noun)*

Short hairy perennial with early spring blue-violet or lilac flowers; North America and Siberia.

- *The article explained what "american pulsatilla" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american pulsatilla."*

---

anabolism *(noun)*

The synthesis in living organisms of more complex substances (e.g., living tissue) from simpler ones together with the storage of energy.

- *Understanding "anabolism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anabolism" to mean the synthesis in living organisms of more complex....*

---

anaglyph *(noun)*

Moving or still pictures in contrasting colors that appear three-dimensional when superimposed.

- *In class, the teacher used "anaglyph" to mean moving or still pictures in contrasting colors that....*
- *He looked up "anaglyph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aneroid *(noun)*

A barometer that measures pressure without using fluids.

- *In class, the teacher used "aneroid" to mean a barometer that measures pressure without using fluids.*
- *They discussed "aneroid" during the group presentation.*

---

aneurysmal *(adjective)*

Relating to or affected by an aneurysm.

- *The speaker chose "aneurysmal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aneurysmal" when it is relating to or affected by an aneurysm.*

---

angelical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to angels.

- *Students compared "angelical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "angelical."*

---

angularity *(noun)*

The property possessed by a shape that has angles.

- *Understanding "angularity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "angularity" means with a simple example.*

---

anodised *(verb)*

Coat a metal with an oxide coat.

- *He did not know how to use "anodised" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "anodised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anthills *(noun)*

A mound of earth made by ants as they dig their nest.

- *They discussed "anthills" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anthills" to mean a mound of earth made by ants as they dig their nest.*

---

antidiuretic *(noun)*

A drug that limits the formation of urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antidiuretic."*
- *He looked up "antidiuretic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antidiuretic drug *(noun)*

A drug that limits the formation of urine.

- *They discussed "antidiuretic drug" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "antidiuretic drug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antidiuretic hormone *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland (trade name Pitressin) and also by nerve endings in the hypothalamus; affects blood pressure by stimulating capillary muscles and reduces urine flow by affecting reabsorption of water by kidney tubules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antidiuretic hormone."*
- *The article explained what "antidiuretic hormone" means with a simple example.*

---

antineutrino *(noun)*

The antiparticle of a neutrino.

- *He looked up "antineutrino" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antineutrino" to mean the antiparticle of a neutrino.*

---

appall *(verb)*

Fill with apprehension or alarm; cause to be unpleasantly surprised.

- *The coach explained when to use "appall" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "appall" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

applauses *(noun)*

A demonstration of approval by clapping the hands together.

- *Understanding "applauses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "applauses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

areopagite *(noun)*

A member of the council of the Areopagus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "areopagite."*
- *The article explained what "areopagite" means with a simple example.*

---

argillaceous *(adjective)*

Resembling or containing clay.

- *Argillaceous rocks.*
- *The speaker chose "argillaceous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

argillaceous rock *(noun)*

A sedimentary rock formed from clay deposits.

- *He looked up "argillaceous rock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argillaceous rock."*

armillary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to bracelets.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "armillary."*
- *Students compared "armillary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

armillary sphere *(noun)*

A celestial globe consisting of metal hoops; used by early astronomers to determine the positions of stars.

- *Understanding "armillary sphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "armillary sphere" during the group presentation.*

ascus *(noun)*

Saclike structure in which ascospores are formed through sexual reproduction of ascomycetes.

- *The article explained what "ascus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ascus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

asiatics *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Asia.

- *The article explained what "asiatics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asiatics" to mean a native or inhabitant of asia.*

aspidistra *(noun)*

Evergreen perennial with large handsome basal leaves; grown primarily as a foliage houseplant.

- *Understanding "aspidistra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aspidistra."*

asterism *(noun)*

(astronomy) a cluster of stars (or a small constellation).

- *Understanding "asterism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "asterism" during the group presentation.*

atomiser *(noun)*

A dispenser that turns a liquid (such as perfume) into a fine mist.

- *He looked up "atomiser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atomiser."*

avionic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to avionics.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "avionic."*
- *Students compared "avionic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

backhander *(noun)*

A backhanded blow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backhander."*
- *The article explained what "backhander" means with a simple example.*

backlashes *(noun)*

An adverse reaction to some political or social occurrence.

- *The article explained what "backlashes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "backlashes" to mean an adverse reaction to some political or social....*

baldr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of light and peace and noted for his beauty and sweet nature; son of Odin and Frigg and husband of Nanna; killed by Hoth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baldr."*
- *The article explained what "baldr" means with a simple example.*

---

baron clive of plassey *(noun)*

British general and statesman whose victory at Plassey in 1757 strengthened British control of India (1725-1774).

- *The article explained what "baron clive of plassey" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baron clive of plassey" to mean british general and statesman whose victory at....*

---

barthelme *(noun)*

United States author of sometimes surrealistic stories (1931-1989).

- *In class, the teacher used "barthelme" to mean united states author of sometimes surrealistic....*
- *They discussed "barthelme" during the group presentation.*

---

bassinets *(noun)*

A perambulator that resembles a bassinet.

- *In class, the teacher used "bassinets" to mean a perambulator that resembles a bassinet.*
- *He looked up "bassinets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beames *(verb)*

Emit light; be bright, as of the sun or a light.

- *In everyday English, people use "beames" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beames" in real sentences.*

---

bewilderingly *(adverb)*

In a bewildering and confusing manner.

- *Her situation was bewilderingly unclear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "bewilderingly" naturally.*

---

blintzes *(noun)*

(Judaism) thin pancake folded around a filling and fried or baked.

- *They discussed "blintzes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "blintzes" means with a simple example.*

---

bollix *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *She tried to use "bollix" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bollix" in real sentences.*

---

bollix up *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *He did not know how to use "bollix up" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bollix up" and when to wait.*

---

bookstall *(noun)*

A shop where books are sold.

- *They discussed "bookstall" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bookstall" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bottlenecked *(verb)*

Slow down or impede by creating an obstruction.

- *His laziness has bottlenecked our efforts to reform the system.*
- *She tried to use "bottlenecked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bracers *(noun)*

A tonic or restorative (especially a drink of liquor).

- *In class, the teacher used "bracers" to mean a tonic or restorative (especially a drink of liquor).*

- *They discussed "bracers" during the group presentation.*

---

brigaded *(verb)*

Form or unite into a brigade.

- *She tried to use "brigaded" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brigaded" when talking about this idea.*

---

bummers *(noun)*

An experience that is irritating or frustrating or disappointing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bummers."*
- *He looked up "bummers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

butches *(noun)*

(slang) offensive term for a lesbian who is noticeably masculine.

- *In class, the teacher used "butches" to mean (slang) offensive term for a lesbian who is....*
- *Understanding "butches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cabala *(noun)*

An esoteric or occult matter resembling the Kabbalah that is traditionally secret.

- *Understanding "cabala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabala."*

---

cadenzas *(noun)*

A brilliant solo passage occurring near the end of a piece of music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadenzas."*
- *Understanding "cadenzas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calomel *(noun)*

A tasteless colorless powder used medicinally as a cathartic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calomel."*
- *He looked up "calomel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cape froward *(noun)*

A cape on the Strait of Magellan in southern Chile; the most southern point on the mainland of South America.

- *He looked up "cape froward" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape froward."*

---

careens *(verb)*

Walk as if unable to control one's movements.

- *He did not know how to use "careens" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "careens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cating *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cating" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "cating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cental *(noun)*

A United States unit of weight equivalent to 100 pounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cental."*
- *Understanding "cental" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

centaurea nigra *(noun)*

A weedy perennial with tough wiry stems and purple flowers; native to Europe but widely naturalized.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centaurea nigra."*
- *He looked up "centaurea nigra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

centroids *(noun)*

The center of mass of an object of uniform density.

- *They discussed "centroids" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "centroids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chaffed *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *In everyday English, people use "chaffed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "chaffed" until he saw an example.*

---

chalons-sur-marne *(noun)*

The battle in which Attila the Hun was defeated by the Romans and Visigoths in 451.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalons-sur-marne."*
- *Understanding "chalons-sur-marne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chantries *(noun)*

A chapel endowed for singing Masses for the soul of the donor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chantries."*
- *Understanding "chantries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chapterhouse *(noun)*

A house used as a residence by a chapter of a fraternity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chapterhouse."*
- *Understanding "chapterhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cheerlead *(verb)*

Act as a cheerleader in a sports event.

- *Can you use "cheerlead" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cheerlead" and when to wait.*

---

chicle *(noun)*

Gum-like substance from the sapodilla.

- *He looked up "chicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chicle" during the group presentation.*

---

chicle gum *(noun)*

Gum-like substance from the sapodilla.

- *They discussed "chicle gum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chicle gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chiffons *(noun)*

A sheer fabric of silk or rayon.

- *Understanding "chiffons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chiffons" means with a simple example.*

---

chlorinating *(verb)*

Treat or combine with chlorine.

- *The coach explained when to use "chlorinating" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chlorinating" in real sentences.*

---

chokey *(noun)*

British slang (dated) for a prison.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chokey."*
- *He looked up "chokey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chophouse *(noun)*

A restaurant that specializes in steaks.

- *Understanding “chophouse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “chophouse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

choughs *(noun)*

A European corvine bird of small or medium size with red legs and glossy black plumage.

- *The article explained what “choughs” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “choughs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chukkas *(noun)*

A shoe that comes up to the ankle and is laced through two or three pairs of eyelets; often made of suede.

- *Understanding “chukkas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chukkas.”*

---

churl *(noun)*

A selfish person who is unwilling to give or spend.

- *Understanding “churl” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “churl” during the group presentation.*

---

classificatory *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving classification:.

- *Classificatory criteria.*
- *Students compared “classificatory” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

clopping *(noun)*

The sound of a horse’s hoofs hitting on a hard surface.

- *Understanding “clopping” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “clopping” to mean the sound of a horse’s hoofs hitting on a hard surface.*

---

codgers *(noun)*

Used affectionately to refer to an eccentric but amusing old man.

- *They discussed “codgers” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “codgers” to mean used affectionately to refer to an eccentric but....*

---

coloniser *(noun)*

Someone who helps to found a colony.

- *Understanding “coloniser” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “coloniser” because he had never seen it before.*

---

comestibles *(noun)*

Any substance that can be used as food.

- *Understanding “comestibles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “comestibles” means with a simple example.*

---

committeewoman *(noun)*

A woman who is a member of a committee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “committeewoman.”*
- *He looked up “committeewoman” because he had never seen it before.*

---

compos mentis *(adjective)*

Of sound mind, memory, and understanding; in law, competent to go to trial.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “compos mentis.”*
- *Students compared “compos mentis” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

comradely *(adjective)*

Heartily friendly and congenial.

- *It is useful to describe something as “comradely” when it is heartily friendly and congenial.*
- *Would you call this situation “comradely”? Explain why.*

comstock mealybug *(noun)*

Asiatic insect introduced accidentally into United States; pest on citrus and apple trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comstock mealybug."*
- *He looked up "comstock mealybug" because he had never seen it before.*

condyles *(noun)*

A round bump on a bone where it forms a joint with another bone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "condyles."*
- *He looked up "condyles" because he had never seen it before.*

conflux *(noun)*

A flowing together.

- *They discussed "conflux" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "conflux" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

consomme *(noun)*

Clear soup usually of beef or veal or chicken.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consomme."*
- *He looked up "consomme" because he had never seen it before.*

copyediting *(verb)*

Edit and correct (written or printed material).

- *Can you use "copyediting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "copyediting" and when to wait.*

corkage *(noun)*

A charge added at a restaurant for every bottle of wine served that was not bought on the premises.

- *In class, the teacher used "corkage" to mean a charge added at a restaurant for every bottle of....*
- *He looked up "corkage" because he had never seen it before.*

cornishman *(noun)*

A man who is a native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

- *In class, the teacher used "cornishman" to mean a man who is a native or inhabitant of cornwall.*
- *The article explained what "cornishman" means with a simple example.*

cotoneaster *(noun)*

Any shrub of the genus Cotoneaster: erect or creeping shrubs having richly colored autumn foliage and many small white to pinkish flowers followed by tiny red or black fruits.

- *The article explained what "cotoneaster" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cotoneaster" to mean any shrub of the genus cotoneaster: erect or....*

cottier *(noun)*

A medieval English villein.

- *In class, the teacher used "cottier" to mean a medieval english villein.*
- *He looked up "cottier" because he had never seen it before.*

countertransference *(noun)*

The psychoanalyst's displacement of emotion onto the patient or more generally the psychoanalyst's emotional involvement in the therapeutic interaction.

- *Understanding "countertransference" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "countertransference" means with a simple example.*

crappies *(noun)*

Small sunfishes of central United States rivers.

- *The article explained what "crappies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crappies" during the group presentation.*

cronyn *(noun)*

Canadian actor who frequently played character parts with his wife Jessica Tandy (1911-2003).

- *They discussed "cronyn" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cronyn" means with a simple example.*

---

croppers *(noun)*

Small farmers and tenants.

- *Understanding "croppers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "croppers" means with a simple example.*

---

cucking stool *(noun)*

An instrument of punishment consisting of a chair in which offenders were ducked in water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cucking stool."*
- *He looked up "cucking stool" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cullis *(noun)*

A gutter in a roof.

- *He looked up "cullis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cullis" to mean a gutter in a roof.*

---

cumulation *(noun)*

A collection of objects laid on top of each other.

- *The article explained what "cumulation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cumulation" to mean a collection of objects laid on top of each other.*

---

cytokinin *(noun)*

Any of a class of plant hormones that promote cell division and delay the senescence of leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "cytokinin" to mean any of a class of plant hormones that promote cell....*
- *The article explained what "cytokinin" means with a simple example.*

---

debiting *(verb)*

Enter as debit.

- *The coach explained when to use "debiting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "debiting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

deferentially *(adverb)*

In a respectfully deferential manner.

- *He listened deferentially.*
- *He always acts so deferentially around his supervisor.*

---

demagnetized *(verb)*

Make nonmagnetic; take away the magnetic properties (of).

- *He did not know how to use "demagnetized" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "demagnetized" when talking about this idea.*

---

demitasse *(noun)*

Small coffee cup; for serving black coffee.

- *They discussed "demitasse" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demitasse."*

---

demodulated *(verb)*

Extract information from a modulated carrier wave.

- *She tried to use "demodulated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "demodulated" in real sentences.*

---

descenders *(noun)*

A lowercase letter that has a part extending below other lowercase letters.

- *In class, the teacher used "descenders" to mean a lowercase letter that has a part extending below....*

- *The article explained what "descenders" means with a simple example.*

---

despoiling *(verb)*

Steal goods; take as spoils.

- *She tried to use "despoiling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "despoiling" in real sentences.*

---

despondently *(adverb)*

With desperation.

- *Using "despondently" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "despondently" in the final chapter.*

---

dhu al-hijjah *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar and the season of the hajj; has one extra day in leap years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dhu al-hijjah."*
- *He looked up "dhu al-hijjah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diastasis *(noun)*

Separation of an epiphysis from the long bone to which it is normally attached without fracture of the bone.

- *They discussed "diastasis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "diastasis" means with a simple example.*

---

disapprobation *(noun)*

An expression of strong disapproval; pronouncing as wrong or morally culpable.

- *The article explained what "disapprobation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "disapprobation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dislodges *(verb)*

Remove or force from a position of dwelling previously occupied.

- *The coach explained when to use "dislodges" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "dislodges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

djinni *(noun)*

(Islam) an invisible spirit mentioned in the Koran and believed by Muslims to inhabit the earth and influence mankind by appearing in the form of humans or animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "djinni" to mean (islam) an invisible spirit mentioned in the koran....*
- *The article explained what "djinni" means with a simple example.*

---

dominical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Sunday as the Lord's Day.

- *Would you call this situation "dominical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "dominical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

donald barthelme *(noun)*

United States author of sometimes surrealistic stories (1931-1989).

- *He looked up "donald barthelme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "donald barthelme" during the group presentation.*

---

droping *(verb)*

Fall or descend to a lower place or level.

- *He did not know how to use "droping" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "droping" when talking about this idea.*

---

eatables *(noun)*

Any substance that can be used as food.

- *They discussed "eatables" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eatables" to mean any substance that can be used as food.*

---

effluvium *(noun)*

A foul-smelling outflow or vapor (especially a gaseous waste).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "effluvium."*
- *They discussed "effluvium" during the group presentation.*

---

eisenstaedt *(noun)*

United States photographer (born in Germany) whose unposed documentary photographs created photojournalism (born in 1898).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eisenstaedt."*
- *The article explained what "eisenstaedt" means with a simple example.*

---

ejectors *(noun)*

A person who ousts or supplants someone else.

- *They discussed "ejectors" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ejectors" to mean a person who ousts or supplants someone else.*

---

electrocutions *(noun)*

Killing by electric shock.

- *They discussed "electrocutions" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrocutions" to mean killing by electric shock.*

---

ellipsoids *(noun)*

A surface whose plane sections are all ellipses or circles.

- *In class, the teacher used "ellipsoids" to mean a surface whose plane sections are all ellipses or....*
- *Understanding "ellipsoids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emptiest *(adjective)*

Holding or containing nothing.

- *A "emptiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "emptiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

enbrel *(noun)*

A genetically engineered anti-TNF compound (trade name Enbrel) consisting of receptors that bind TNF; it is injected twice a week in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

- *Understanding "enbrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "enbrel" during the group presentation.*

---

endotoxins *(noun)*

A toxin that is confined inside the microorganisms and is released only when the microorganisms are broken down or die.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endotoxins."*
- *They discussed "endotoxins" during the group presentation.*

---

ephemerality *(noun)*

The property of lasting for a very short time.

- *They discussed "ephemerality" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ephemerality."*

---

equilibrate *(verb)*

Bring into balance or equilibrium.

- *He did not know how to use "equilibrate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "equilibrate" when talking about this idea.*

---

escutcheons *(noun)*

A shield; especially one displaying a coat of arms.

- *In class, the teacher used "escutcheons" to mean a shield; especially one displaying a coat of arms.*
- *They discussed "escutcheons" during the group presentation.*

---

esoterica *(noun)*

Secrets known only to an initiated minority.

- *They discussed "esoterica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esoterica."*

---

europeanization *(noun)*

Assimilation into European culture.

- *The article explained what "europeanization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "europeanization" to mean assimilation into european culture.*

---

evangelising *(verb)*

Convert to Christianity.

- *The coach explained when to use "evangelising" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "evangelising" until he saw an example.*

---

excavates *(verb)*

Find by digging in the ground.

- *The coach explained when to use "excavates" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "excavates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

exobiology *(noun)*

The branch of biology concerned with the effects of outer space on living organisms and the search for extraterrestrial life.

- *The article explained what "exobiology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exobiology" to mean the branch of biology concerned with the effects of....*

---

expedients *(noun)*

A means to an end; not necessarily a principled or ethical one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expedients."*
- *Understanding "expedients" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

feminisation *(noun)*

The process of becoming feminized; the development of female characteristics (loss of facial hair or breast enlargement) in a male because of hormonal disorders or castration.

- *Understanding "feminisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feminisation."*

---

fibreboard *(noun)*

Wallboard composed of wood chips or shavings bonded together with resin and compressed into rigid sheets.

- *Understanding "fibreboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fibreboard" to mean wallboard composed of wood chips or shavings bonded....*

---

flatheads *(noun)*

Food fish of the Indonesian region of the Pacific; resembles gurnards.

- *He looked up "flatheads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flatheads."*

---

fliess *(noun)*

(theater) the space over the stage (out of view of the audience) used to store scenery (drop curtains).

- *He looked up "fliess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fliess" during the group presentation.*

---

floozies *(noun)*

A prostitute who attracts customers by walking the streets.

- *They discussed "floozies" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "floozies" means with a simple example.*

---

foldaway *(adjective)*

Capable of being folded up and stored.

- *A foldaway bed.*
- *The speaker chose "foldaway" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

foments *(verb)*

Bathe with warm water or medicated lotions.

- *She tried to use "foments" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "foments" and when to wait.*

fore-topmast *(noun)*

The topmast next above the foremast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fore-topmast."*
- *They discussed "fore-topmast" during the group presentation.*

forewoman *(noun)*

A woman who is foreperson of a jury.

- *Understanding "forewoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "forewoman" because he had never seen it before.*

fraternized *(verb)*

Be on friendly terms with someone, as if with a brother, especially with an enemy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fraternized" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fraternized" and when to wait.*

freeholds *(noun)*

An estate held in fee simple or for life.

- *Understanding "freeholds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freeholds."*

freezed *(verb)*

Change from a liquid to a solid when cold.

- *In everyday English, people use "freezed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "freezed" in real sentences.*

fritillaries *(noun)*

Butterfly with brownish wings marked with black and silver.

- *In class, the teacher used "fritillaries" to mean butterfly with brownish wings marked with black and....*
- *Understanding "fritillaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

froward *(adjective)*

Habitually disposed to disobedience and opposition.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "froward."*
- *The speaker chose "froward" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

fugard *(noun)*

South African playwright whose plays feature the racial tensions in South Africa during apartheid (born in 1932).

- *The article explained what "fugard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fugard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fulled *(verb)*

Beat for the purpose of cleaning and thickening.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fulled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fulled" when talking about this idea.*

fulmar petrel *(noun)*

Heavy short-tailed oceanic bird of polar regions.

- *They discussed "fulmar petrel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fulmar petrel" because he had never seen it before.*

fungibility *(noun)*

The quality of being capable of exchange or interchange.

- *Understanding "fungibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fungibility" to mean the quality of being capable of exchange or interchange.*

---

furriers *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is making or repairing fur garments.

- *In class, the teacher used "furriers" to mean someone whose occupation is making or repairing fur....*
- *He looked up "furriers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fustian *(noun)*

A strong cotton and linen fabric with a slight nap.

- *In class, the teacher used "fustian" to mean a strong cotton and linen fabric with a slight nap.*
- *He looked up "fustian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gades *(verb)*

Wander aimlessly in search of pleasure.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gades" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gades" when talking about this idea.*

---

gaslights *(noun)*

Light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaslights" to mean light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas.*
- *The article explained what "gaslights" means with a simple example.*

---

genus aspidistra *(noun)*

Genus of eastern Asiatic herbs; sometimes placed in the family Convallariaceae.

- *He looked up "genus aspidistra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus aspidistra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cotoneaster *(noun)*

Genus of deciduous or evergreen Old World shrubs widely cultivated.

- *They discussed "genus cotoneaster" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cotoneaster."*

---

genus helichrysum *(noun)*

Large genus of mostly African and Australian herbs and shrubs: everlasting flowers; in some classifications includes genus Ozothamnus.

- *They discussed "genus helichrysum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus helichrysum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lacerta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lacertidae.

- *Understanding "genus lacerta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lacerta" to mean type genus of the lacertidae.*

---

genus pulsatilla *(noun)*

Includes a group of plants that in some classifications are included in the genus Anemone: pasqueflowers.

- *They discussed "genus pulsatilla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus pulsatilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

giblet *(noun)*

Edible viscera of a fowl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giblet."*
- *Understanding "giblet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glanders *(noun)*

A destructive and contagious bacterial disease of horses that can be transmitted to humans.

- *Understanding "glanders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what “glanders” means with a simple example.*

---

glibness *(noun)*

A kind of fluent easy superficiality.

- *The glibness of a high-pressure salesman.*
- *The article explained what “glibness” means with a simple example.*

---

glowered *(verb)*

Look at with a fixed gaze.

- *He did not know how to use “glowered” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “glowered” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

glycols *(noun)*

A sweet but poisonous syrupy liquid used as an antifreeze and solvent.

- *The article explained what “glycols” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “glycols” during the group presentation.*

---

gourde *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Haiti.

- *He looked up “gourde” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “gourde” during the group presentation.*

---

graters *(noun)*

Utensil with sharp perforations for shredding foods (as vegetables or cheese).

- *He looked up “graters” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “graters.”*

---

gratifies *(verb)*

Yield (to); give satisfaction to.

- *The coach explained when to use “gratifies” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “gratifies” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

grizzles *(verb)*

Be in a huff; be silent or sullen.

- *She tried to use “grizzles” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “grizzles” in real sentences.*

---

grooviest *(adjective)*

(British informal) very chic.

- *Students compared “grooviest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “grooviest”? Explain why.*

---

groundball *(noun)*

(baseball) a hit that travels along the ground.

- *He looked up “groundball” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “groundball” during the group presentation.*

---

guarnieri *(noun)*

Founder of a family of Italian violin makers (1626?-1698).

- *In class, the teacher used “guarnieri” to mean founder of a family of italian violin makers....*
- *The article explained what “guarnieri” means with a simple example.*

---

habanera *(noun)*

A Cuban dance in duple time.

- *Understanding “habanera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “habanera” means with a simple example.*

---

hadean aeon *(noun)*

The earliest eon in the history of the Earth from the first accretion of planetary material (around 4,600 million years ago) until the date of the oldest known rocks (about 3,800 million years ago); no evidence of life.

- *He looked up "hadean aeon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hadean aeon."*

---

hadean eon *(noun)*

The earliest eon in the history of the Earth from the first accretion of planetary material (around 4,600 million years ago) until the date of the oldest known rocks (about 3,800 million years ago); no evidence of life.

- *The article explained what "hadean eon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hadean eon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haematite *(noun)*

The principal form of iron ore; consists of ferric oxide in crystalline form; occurs in a red earthy form.

- *He looked up "haematite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haematite" during the group presentation.*

---

handless *(adjective)*

Lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands; ; ; ; - Mary H. Vorse.

- *Could scarcely empty a scuttle of ashes, so handless was the poor creature.*
- *Students compared "handless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hankered *(verb)*

Desire strongly or persistently.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hankered" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hankered" when talking about this idea.*

---

hawed *(verb)*

Utter 'haw'.

- *He hemmed and hawed.*
- *He did not know how to use "hawed" until he saw an example.*

---

helichrysum *(noun)*

Large genus of mostly African and Australian herbs and shrubs: everlasting flowers; in some classifications includes genus Ozothamnus.

- *The article explained what "helichrysum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helichrysum."*

---

herefords *(noun)*

Hardy English breed of dairy cattle raised extensively in United States.

- *Understanding "herefords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "herefords" during the group presentation.*

---

herman hollerith *(noun)*

United States inventor who invented a system for recording alphanumeric information on punched cards (1860-1929).

- *In class, the teacher used "herman hollerith" to mean united states inventor who invented a system for....*
- *They discussed "herman hollerith" during the group presentation.*

---

heydays *(noun)*

The period of greatest prosperity or productivity.

- *The article explained what "heydays" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heydays" to mean the period of greatest prosperity or productivity.*

---

hollerith *(noun)*

United States inventor who invented a system for recording alphanumeric information on punched cards (1860-1929).

- *They discussed "hollerith" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hollerith" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hollerith card *(noun)*

A card on which data can be recorded in the form of punched holes.

- *The article explained what "hollerith card" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hollerith card" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homological *(adjective)*

Similar in evolutionary origin but not in function.

- *Would you call this situation "homological"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homological."*

---

hoper *(noun)*

A person who hopes.

- *Only an avid hoper could expect the team to win now.*
- *Understanding "hoper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hornless *(adjective)*

Having no horns.

- *Hornless cattle.*
- *Would you call this situation "hornless"? Explain why.*

---

hourglasses *(noun)*

A sandglass that runs for sixty minutes.

- *In class, the teacher used "hourglasses" to mean a sandglass that runs for sixty minutes.*
- *Understanding "hourglasses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hussites *(noun)*

An adherent of the religious reforms of John Huss.

- *In class, the teacher used "hussites" to mean an adherent of the religious reforms of john huss.*
- *They discussed "hussites" during the group presentation.*

---

icings *(noun)*

The formation of frost or ice on a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icings."*
- *The article explained what "icings" means with a simple example.*

---

iges *(noun)*

One of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; present primarily in the skin and mucous membranes.

- *He looked up "iges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "iges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

illuminant *(noun)*

Something that can serve as a source of light.

- *They discussed "illuminant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "illuminant" means with a simple example.*

---

illyrians *(noun)*

A minor and almost extinct branch of the Indo-European languages; spoken along the Dalmatian coast.

- *They discussed "illyrians" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "illyrians" to mean a minor and almost extinct branch of the....*

---

inexpert *(adjective)*

Lacking professional skill or expertise.

- *Inexpert but conscientious efforts.*
- *The speaker chose "inexpert" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

infinites *(noun)*

The unlimited expanse in which everything is located.

- *The article explained what "infinites" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "infinites" to mean the unlimited expanse in which everything is located.*

---

ingrowth *(noun)*

Something that grows inward.

- *In class, the teacher used "ingrowth" to mean something that grows inward.*
- *He looked up "ingrowth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inhomogeneities *(noun)*

The quality of being inhomogeneous.

- *They discussed "inhomogeneities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "inhomogeneities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inhomogeneity *(noun)*

The quality of being inhomogeneous.

- *The article explained what "inhomogeneity" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inhomogeneity."*

---

interleave *(verb)*

Intersperse alternately, as of protective covers for book illustrations.

- *In everyday English, people use "interleave" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "interleave" in real sentences.*

---

intermittent claudication *(noun)*

Lameness due to pain in leg muscles because the blood supply is inadequate; pain subsides with rest.

- *They discussed "intermittent claudication" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "intermittent claudication" means with a simple example.*

---

inveigle *(verb)*

Influence or urge by gentle urging, caressing, or flattering.

- *He did not know how to use "inveigle" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "inveigle" and when to wait.*

---

inverse cotangent *(noun)*

The inverse function of the cotangent; the angle that has a cotangent equal to a given number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inverse cotangent."*
- *They discussed "inverse cotangent" during the group presentation.*

---

ismailis *(noun)*

An adherent of Ismailism; a member of the Ismaili branch of Shiism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ismailis."*
- *They discussed "ismailis" during the group presentation.*

---

jobbed *(verb)*

Arranged for contracted work to be done by others.

- *As a student I jobbed during the semester breaks.*
- *She tried to use "jobbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

jons jakob berzelius *(noun)*

Swedish chemist who discovered three new elements and determined the atomic weights of many others (1779-1848).

- *Understanding "jons jakob berzelius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jons jakob berzelius."*

---

jumbling *(verb)*

Assemble without order or sense.

- *The coach explained when to use "jumbling" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "jumbling" until he saw an example.*

---

kalis *(noun)*

Wife of Siva and malevolent form of Devi.

- *He looked up "kalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kalis" to mean wife of siva and malevolent form of devi.*

katar *(noun)*

A peninsula extending northward from the Arabian mainland into the Persian Gulf.

- *The article explained what "katar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "katar" to mean a peninsula extending northward from the arabian....*

katar peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsula extending northward from the Arabian mainland into the Persian Gulf.

- *Understanding "katar peninsula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "katar peninsula" means with a simple example.*

kazakstan *(noun)*

A landlocked republic to the south of Russia and to the northeast of the Caspian Sea; the original Turkic-speaking inhabitants were overrun by Mongols in the 13th century; an Asian soviet from 1936 to 1991.

- *Understanding "kazakstan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kazakstan" means with a simple example.*

kazimir malevich *(noun)*

Russian abstract painter (1878-1935).

- *In class, the teacher used "kazimir malevich" to mean russian abstract painter (1878-1935).*
- *He looked up "kazimir malevich" because he had never seen it before.*

khayr ad-din *(noun)*

Barbary pirate (died in 1546).

- *He looked up "khayr ad-din" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "khayr ad-din" to mean barbary pirate (died in 1546).*

kilovolt *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to a thousand volts.

- *Understanding "kilovolt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kilovolt" because he had never seen it before.*

kinking *(verb)*

Form a curl, curve, or kink.

- *In everyday English, people use "kinking" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "kinking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

kinyarwanda *(noun)*

A Bantu language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinyarwanda."*
- *The article explained what "kinyarwanda" means with a simple example.*

lacerta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Lacertidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "lacerta" to mean type genus of the lacertidae.*
- *He looked up "lacerta" because he had never seen it before.*

ladling *(verb)*

Put (a liquid) into a container by means of a ladle.

- *He did not know how to use "ladling" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ladling" and when to wait.*

lahu *(noun)*

A Loloish language.

- *In class, the teacher used “lahu” to mean a loloish language.*
- *The article explained what “lahu” means with a simple example.*

---

larders *(noun)*

A supply of food especially for a household.

- *They discussed “larders” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “larders.”*

---

lasek *(noun)*

A refractive surgery procedure that reshapes the cornea.

- *In class, the teacher used “lasek” to mean a refractive surgery procedure that reshapes the cornea.*
- *They discussed “lasek” during the group presentation.*

---

laudably *(adverb)*

In an admirable manner.

- *He answered “laudably,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using “laudably” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

lensman *(noun)*

Someone who takes photographs professionally.

- *In class, the teacher used “lensman” to mean someone who takes photographs professionally.*
- *Understanding “lensman” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

libelled *(verb)*

Print slanderous statements against.

- *Can you use “libelled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “libelled” until he saw an example.*

---

librettists *(noun)*

Author of words to be set to music in an opera or operetta.

- *The article explained what “librettists” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “librettists” to mean author of words to be set to music in an opera or....*

---

liquidates *(verb)*

Get rid of (someone who may be a threat) by killing.

- *In everyday English, people use “liquidates” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “liquidates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

lobate *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a lobe or lobes.

- *A lobate tongue.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “lobate.”*

---

lobate foot *(noun)*

A bird’s foot having separate toes each with membranous flaps along the sides.

- *They discussed “lobate foot” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lobate foot” to mean a bird’s foot having separate toes each with....*

---

lorikeet *(noun)*

Any of various small lories.

- *They discussed “lorikeet” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lorikeet” to mean any of various small lories.*

---

lulus *(noun)*

A very attractive or seductive looking woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lulus.”*
- *He looked up “lulus” because he had never seen it before.*

macerate *(verb)*

Become soft or separate and disintegrate as a result of excessive soaking.

- *The tissue macerated in the water.*
- *Macerate peaches.*

main-topmast *(noun)*

The topmast next above the mainmast.

- *In class, the teacher used "main-topmast" to mean the topmast next above the mainmast.*
- *He looked up "main-topmast" because he had never seen it before.*

mainer *(noun)*

A native or resident of Maine.

- *In class, the teacher used "mainer" to mean a native or resident of maine.*
- *The article explained what "mainer" means with a simple example.*

maleate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of maleic acid; used as a nontricyclic antidepressant drug for psychomotor activation.

- *The article explained what "maleate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maleate" to mean a salt or ester of maleic acid; used as a....*

malones *(noun)*

English scholar remembered for his chronology of Shakespeare's plays and his editions of Shakespeare and Dryden (1741-1812).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malones."*
- *Understanding "malones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malva sylvestris *(noun)*

Erect or decumbent Old World perennial with axillary clusters of rosy-purple flowers; introduced in United States.

- *The article explained what "malva sylvestris" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malva sylvestris" to mean erect or decumbent old world perennial with....*

maracay *(noun)*

A city in north central Venezuela; cattle center.

- *Understanding "maracay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "maracay" because he had never seen it before.*

marginalising *(verb)*

Relegate to a lower or outer edge, as of specific groups of people.

- *Can you use "marginalising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "marginalising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

marlinspike *(noun)*

A pointed iron hand tool that is used to separate strands of a rope or cable (as in splicing).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marlinspike."*
- *He looked up "marlinspike" because he had never seen it before.*

masss *(noun)*

The property of something that is great in magnitude.

- *They discussed "masss" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "masss" because he had never seen it before.*

meccas *(noun)*

A place that attracts many visitors.

- *Understanding "meccas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meccas" to mean a place that attracts many visitors.*

metalworks *(noun)*

Factory where metal castings are produced.

- *They discussed "metalworks" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "metalworks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

micas *(noun)*

Any of various minerals consisting of hydrous silicates of aluminum or potassium etc. that crystallize in forms that allow perfect cleavage into very thin leaves; used as dielectrics because of their resistance to electricity.

- *The article explained what "micas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "micas" during the group presentation.*

---

mightiness *(noun)*

Physical strength.

- *The article explained what "mightiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mightiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minium *(noun)*

A reddish oxide of lead (Pb3O4) used as a pigment in paints and in glass and ceramics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minium."*
- *He looked up "minium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mispronounces *(verb)*

Pronounce a word incorrectly.

- *She mispronounces many Latinate words.*
- *Can you use "mispronounces" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mlss *(noun)*

A master's degree in library science.

- *The article explained what "mlss" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mlss."*

---

mobilises *(verb)*

Make ready for action or use.

- *Can you use "mobilises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "mobilises" when talking about this idea.*

---

mollycoddle *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *Let's not mollycoddle our students!*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mollycoddle" in real sentences.*

---

molotovs *(noun)*

A city in the European part of Russia.

- *They discussed "molotovs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "molotovs."*

---

monetising *(verb)*

Give legal value to or establish as the legal tender of a country.

- *He did not know how to use "monetising" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "monetising" when talking about this idea.*

---

moodier *(adjective)*

Showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - Bruce Bliven.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "moodier."*
- *Would you call this situation "moodier"? Explain why.*

---

murkiness *(noun)*

An atmosphere in which visibility is reduced because of a cloud of some substance.

- *The article explained what "murkiness" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "murkiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neck sweetbread *(noun)*

Edible thymus gland of an animal.

- *They discussed "neck sweetbread" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "neck sweetbread" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neopolitan *(noun)*

A resident of Naples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neopolitan."*
- *Understanding "neopolitan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nervi *(noun)*

Italian architect who pioneered in the use of reinforced concrete (1891-1979).

- *Understanding "nervi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nervi" means with a simple example.*

---

nightsticks *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightsticks."*
- *He looked up "nightsticks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitre *(noun)*

(KNO3) used especially as a fertilizer and explosive.

- *In class, the teacher used "nitre" to mean (kno3) used especially as a fertilizer and explosive.*
- *The article explained what "nitre" means with a simple example.*

---

nobleness *(noun)*

The quality of elevation of mind and exaltation of character or ideals or conduct.

- *The article explained what "nobleness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nobleness" to mean the quality of elevation of mind and exaltation of....*

---

non compos mentis *(adjective)*

Not of sound mind, memory, or understanding; in law, not competent to go to trial.

- *Students compared "non compos mentis" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "non compos mentis."*

---

nonclassical *(adjective)*

Not classical.

- *Would you call this situation "nonclassical"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "nonclassical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonmetals *(noun)*

A chemical element lacking typical metallic properties.

- *They discussed "nonmetals" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nonmetals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonsingular matrix *(noun)*

A square matrix whose determinant is not zero.

- *The article explained what "nonsingular matrix" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nonsingular matrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonspecific urethritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the urethra of unknown cause.

- *He looked up "nonspecific urethritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonspecific urethritis."*

---

numerate *(verb)*

Determine the number or amount of.

- *Can you use "numerate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "numerate" and when to wait.*

---

nutation *(noun)*

Uncontrolled nodding.

- *In class, the teacher used "nutation" to mean uncontrolled nodding.*
- *He looked up "nutation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nutriment *(noun)*

A source of materials to nourish the body.

- *Understanding "nutriment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nutriment" means with a simple example.*

---

o'connors *(noun)*

United States writer (1925-1964).

- *Understanding "o'connors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "o'connors" to mean united states writer (1925-1964).*

---

oakum *(noun)*

Loose hemp or jute fiber obtained by unravelling old ropes; when impregnated with tar it was used to caulk seams and pack joints in wooden ships.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oakum."*
- *Understanding "oakum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obtuseness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking a sharp edge or point.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obtuseness."*
- *They discussed "obtuseness" during the group presentation.*

---

octagons *(noun)*

An eight-sided polygon.

- *He looked up "octagons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "octagons" to mean an eight-sided polygon.*

---

ophthalmoscope *(noun)*

Medical instrument for examining the retina of the eye.

- *He looked up "ophthalmoscope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ophthalmoscope."*

---

optimisations *(noun)*

The act of rendering optimal.

- *They discussed "optimisations" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "optimisations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outdoorsmen *(noun)*

A person who spends time outdoors (e.g., hunting or fishing).

- *The article explained what "outdoorsmen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "outdoorsmen" during the group presentation.*

---

outwits *(verb)*

Beat through cleverness and wit.

- *Can you use "outwits" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "outwits" until he saw an example.*

---

overactivity *(noun)*

Excessive activity.

- *Overactivity of the sebaceous glands causes the skin to become oily.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overactivity."*

---

overcautious *(adjective)*

Unnecessarily cautious.

- *Sometimes it doesn't pay to be overcautious in business.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overcautious."*

---

overshoes *(noun)*

Footwear that protects your shoes from water or snow or cold.

- *In class, the teacher used "overshoes" to mean footwear that protects your shoes from water or....*
- *Understanding "overshoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overspread *(verb)*

Spread across or over.

- *In everyday English, people use "overspread" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "overspread" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oxalates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of oxalic acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxalates."*
- *He looked up "oxalates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxidations *(noun)*

The process of oxidizing; the addition of oxygen to a compound with a loss of electrons; always occurs accompanied by reduction.

- *He looked up "oxidations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxidations."*

---

paranoids *(noun)*

A person afflicted with paranoia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paranoids."*
- *Understanding "paranoids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pasteurisation *(noun)*

Partial sterilization of foods at a temperature that destroys harmful microorganisms without major changes in the chemistry of the food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pasteurisation."*
- *Understanding "pasteurisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pasteurize *(verb)*

Heat food in order to kill harmful microorganisms.

- *Pasteurize milk.*
- *She tried to use "pasteurize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

patchiness *(noun)*

Unevenness in quality or performance.

- *In class, the teacher used "patchiness" to mean unevenness in quality or performance.*
- *The article explained what "patchiness" means with a simple example.*

---

pelargoniums *(noun)*

Geraniums native chiefly to South Africa; widely cultivated.

- *In class, the teacher used "pelargoniums" to mean geraniums native chiefly to south africa; widely....*
- *He looked up "pelargoniums" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pentangle *(noun)*

A star with 5 points; formed by 5 straight lines between the vertices of a pentagon and enclosing another pentagon.

- *He looked up "pentangle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pentangle."*

phencyclidine hydrochloride *(noun)*

A drug used as an anesthetic by veterinarians; illicitly taken (originally in the form of powder or 'dust') for its effects as a hallucinogen.

- *The article explained what "phencyclidine hydrochloride" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phencyclidine hydrochloride" to mean a drug used as an anesthetic by veterinarians;....*

piccolos *(noun)*

A small flute; pitched an octave above the standard flute.

- *Understanding "piccolos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piccolos" to mean a small flute; pitched an octave above the standard....*

pilsener *(noun)*

A pale lager with strong flavor of hops; first brewed in the Bohemian town of Pilsen.

- *Understanding "pilsener" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pilsener."*

pinchas zukerman *(noun)*

Israeli violinist (born in 1948).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinchas zukerman."*
- *Understanding "pinchas zukerman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plantlets *(noun)*

A young plant or a small plant.

- *They discussed "plantlets" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plantlets" to mean a young plant or a small plant.*

platte river penstemon *(noun)*

Erect plant with blue-violet flowers in rings near tips of stems; Idaho to Utah and Wyoming.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platte river penstemon."*
- *Understanding "platte river penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plughole *(noun)*

A hole into which a plug fits (especially a hole where water drains away).

- *In class, the teacher used "plughole" to mean a hole into which a plug fits (especially a hole....*
- *The article explained what "plughole" means with a simple example.*

pongs *(noun)*

An unpleasant smell.

- *They discussed "pongs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pongs" because he had never seen it before.*

poods *(noun)*

A Russian unit of weight equal to approximately 36 pounds.

- *The article explained what "poods" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poods" to mean a russian unit of weight equal to approximately 36....*

porte-cochere *(noun)*

A carriage entrance passing through a building to an enclosed courtyard.

- *Understanding "porte-cochere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "porte-cochere" means with a simple example.*

precursory *(adjective)*

Warning of future misfortune.

- *Would you call this situation "precursory"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "precursory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

predetermination *(noun)*

A mental determination or resolve in advance; an antecedent intention to do something.

- *He entered the argument with a predetermination to prove me wrong.*
- *In class, the teacher used "predetermination" to mean a mental determination or resolve in advance; an....*

---

premie *(noun)*

An infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.

- *In class, the teacher used "premie" to mean an infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.*
- *He looked up "premie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

primula veris *(noun)*

Early spring flower common in British isles having fragrant yellow or sometimes purple flowers.

- *The article explained what "primula veris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primula veris."*

---

princelings *(noun)*

A petty or insignificant prince who rules some unimportant principality.

- *In class, the teacher used "princelings" to mean a petty or insignificant prince who rules some....*
- *He looked up "princelings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prudery *(noun)*

Excessive or affected modesty.

- *They discussed "prudery" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prudery."*

---

psychometry *(noun)*

Any branch of psychology concerned with psychological measurements.

- *They discussed "psychometry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psychometry" to mean any branch of psychology concerned with....*

---

pterygium *(noun)*

Either of two thickened triangular layers of conjunctiva extending from the nasal edge of the eye to the cornea; it arises from irritation of the pinguecula.

- *Understanding "pterygium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pterygium" means with a simple example.*

---

pullets *(noun)*

Flesh of a medium-sized young chicken suitable for frying.

- *The article explained what "pullets" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pullets."*

---

pulsatilla *(noun)*

Includes a group of plants that in some classifications are included in the genus Anemone: pasqueflowers.

- *The article explained what "pulsatilla" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pulsatilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pyriform area *(noun)*

Pear-shaped neural structure on either side of the brain in the rhinencephalon.

- *The article explained what "pyriform area" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyriform area" to mean pear-shaped neural structure on either side of the....*

---

quarterstaff *(noun)*

A long stout staff used as a weapon.

- *Understanding "quarterstaff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quarterstaff" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quoit *(noun)*

Game equipment consisting of a ring of iron or circle of rope used in playing the game of quoits.

- *He looked up "quoit" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “quoit” to mean game equipment consisting of a ring of iron or....*

railwayman *(noun)*

An employee of a railroad.

- *The article explained what “railwayman” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “railwayman.”*

rainbow lorikeet *(noun)*

A kind of lorikeet.

- *They discussed “rainbow lorikeet” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rainbow lorikeet.”*

rattail *(noun)*

Deep-sea fish with a large head and body and long tapering tail.

- *The article explained what “rattail” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rattail” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rattail fish *(noun)*

Deep-sea fish with a large head and body and long tapering tail.

- *They discussed “rattail fish” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rattail fish” because he had never seen it before.*

redpoll *(noun)*

Small siskin-like finch with a red crown.

- *He looked up “redpoll” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “redpoll” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

refurnished *(verb)*

Furnish with new or different furniture.

- *We refurnished the living room.*
- *Can you use “refurnished” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

regularised *(verb)*

Bring into conformity with rules or principles or usage; impose regulations.

- *He did not know how to use “regularised” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “regularised” when talking about this idea.*

repaints *(verb)*

Paint again.

- *Learners should practice how to use “repaints” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “repaints” carefully so everyone would understand.*

reseda odorata *(noun)*

Mediterranean woody annual widely cultivated for its dense terminal spikelike clusters greenish or yellowish white flowers having an intense spicy fragrance.

- *Understanding “reseda odorata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reseda odorata.”*

resid *(noun)*

Oil products that remain after petroleum has been distilled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “resid.”*
- *He looked up “resid” because he had never seen it before.*

resignedly *(adverb)*

With resignation and acceptance; in a resigned manner.

- *Resignedly, I telegraphed back that it was all right with me if he insisted.*
- *Place “resignedly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

resolvent *(noun)*

A liquid substance capable of dissolving other substances.

- *He looked up "resolvent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "resolvent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

retrenchments *(noun)*

The reduction of expenditures in order to become financially stable.

- *In class, the teacher used "retrenchments" to mean the reduction of expenditures in order to become....*
- *Understanding "retrenchments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

revenging *(verb)*

Take revenge for a perceived wrong.

- *He did not know how to use "revenging" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "revenging" when talking about this idea.*

---

reverentially *(adverb)*

With reverence; in a reverent manner.

- *Place "reverentially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "reverentially," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

rhizomatous *(adjective)*

Producing or possessing or resembling rhizomes.

- *The speaker chose "rhizomatous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rhizomatous" when it is producing or possessing or resembling rhizomes.*

---

ritualists *(noun)*

An advocate of strict observance of ritualistic forms.

- *He looked up "ritualists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ritualists."*

---

rotters *(noun)*

A person who is deemed to be despicable or contemptible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rotters."*
- *The article explained what "rotters" means with a simple example.*

---

roue *(noun)*

A dissolute man in fashionable society.

- *They discussed "roue" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roue" to mean a dissolute man in fashionable society.*

---

roumania *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Europe with a short coastline on the Black Sea.

- *Understanding "roumania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roumania" to mean a republic in southeastern europe with a short....*

---

rudolf bultmann *(noun)*

A Lutheran theologian in Germany (1884-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rudolf bultmann."*
- *They discussed "rudolf bultmann" during the group presentation.*

---

rudolf karl bultmann *(noun)*

A Lutheran theologian in Germany (1884-1976).

- *The article explained what "rudolf karl bultmann" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rudolf karl bultmann."*

---

rutherford birchard hayes *(noun)*

19th President of the United States; his administration removed federal troops from the South and so ended the Reconstruction Period (1822-1893).

- *In class, the teacher used "rutherford birchard hayes" to mean 19th president of the united states; his....*
- *The article explained what "rutherford birchard hayes" means with a simple example.*

---

saury *(noun)*

Slender long-beaked fish of temperate Atlantic waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "saury" to mean slender long-beaked fish of temperate atlantic waters.*
- *The article explained what "saury" means with a simple example.*

---

schoolyards *(noun)*

The yard associated with a school.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolyards."*
- *He looked up "schoolyards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scintillating scotoma *(noun)*

A localized area of diminished vision edged by shimmering colored lights; in many people it indicates the onset of migraine.

- *The article explained what "scintillating scotoma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scintillating scotoma."*

---

scofflaw *(noun)*

One who habitually ignores the law and does not answer court summonses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scofflaw."*
- *He looked up "scofflaw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

semiofficial *(adjective)*

Having some official authority or sanction.

- *A "semiofficial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "semiofficial."*

---

semisolid *(adjective)*

Partly solid; having a rigidity and viscosity intermediate between a solid and a liquid.

- *A semisolid mixture.*
- *The speaker chose "semisolid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sermonizing *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *He did not know how to use "sermonizing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sermonizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

sexualise *(verb)*

Make sexual, endow with sex, attribute sex to.

- *Can you use "sexualise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sexualise" until he saw an example.*

---

shallowing *(verb)*

Make shallow.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shallowing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "shallowing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sheered *(verb)*

Turn sharply; change direction abruptly.

- *She sheered her car around the obstacle.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sheered" and when to wait.*

---

shoed *(adjective)*

Wearing footgear.

- *The speaker chose "shoed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "shoed" when it is wearing footgear.*

sibilants *(noun)*

A consonant characterized by a hissing sound (like s or sh).

- *The article explained what "sibilants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sibilants" to mean a consonant characterized by a hissing sound (like....*

sidecars *(noun)*

A cocktail made of orange liqueur with lemon juice and brandy.

- *In class, the teacher used "sidecars" to mean a cocktail made of orange liqueur with lemon juice....*
- *The article explained what "sidecars" means with a simple example.*

sidesaddle *(noun)*

A saddle for a woman; rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.

- *He looked up "sidesaddle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sidesaddle" to mean a saddle for a woman; rider sits with both feet on....*

significations *(noun)*

The message that is intended or expressed or signified.

- *He looked up "significations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "significations."*

singalongs *(noun)*

Informal group singing of popular songs.

- *The article explained what "singalongs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "singalongs."*

singes *(verb)*

Make a whining, ringing, or whistling sound.

- *Can you use "singes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "singes" until he saw an example.*

skinflint *(noun)*

A selfish person who is unwilling to give or spend.

- *In class, the teacher used "skinflint" to mean a selfish person who is unwilling to give or spend.*
- *They discussed "skinflint" during the group presentation.*

smoothen *(verb)*

Make smooth or smoother, as if by rubbing.

- *Can you use "smoothen" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "smoothen" when talking about this idea.*

sod's law *(noun)*

Humorous axiom stating that anything that can go wrong will go wrong.

- *Understanding "sod's law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sod's law."*

soteriological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to soteriology.

- *Students compared "soteriological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "soteriological"? Explain why.*

sparging *(verb)*

Agitate by introducing air or compressed gas.

- *Can you use "sparging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sparging" until he saw an example.*

spectrographs *(noun)*

A spectroscope by which spectra can be photographed.

- *The article explained what "spectrographs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spectrographs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spelter *(noun)*

Impure zinc containing about three percent lead and other impurities (especially in the form of ingots).

- *They discussed "spelter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spelter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinocerebellar disorder *(noun)*

Any of several congenital disorders marked by degeneration of the cerebellum and spinal cord resulting in spasticity and ataxia.

- *Understanding "spinocerebellar disorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinocerebellar disorder."*

---

squirters *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a toy pistol that squirts water.

- *Understanding "squirters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squirters" to mean plaything consisting of a toy pistol that squirts water.*

---

standpipes *(noun)*

A vertical pipe.

- *The article explained what "standpipes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "standpipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

state of katar *(noun)*

An Arab country on the peninsula of Qatar; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1971; the economy is dominated by oil.

- *The article explained what "state of katar" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "state of katar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

statehouses *(noun)*

A government building in which a state legislature meets.

- *Understanding "statehouses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "statehouses" means with a simple example.*

---

sties *(noun)*

An infection of the sebaceous gland of the eyelid.

- *In class, the teacher used "sties" to mean an infection of the sebaceous gland of the eyelid.*
- *He looked up "sties" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stomach sweetbread *(noun)*

Edible pancreas of an animal.

- *The article explained what "stomach sweetbread" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stomach sweetbread" during the group presentation.*

---

stonings *(noun)*

The act of pelting with stones; punishment inflicted by throwing stones at the victim (even unto death).

- *The article explained what "stonings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stonings" during the group presentation.*

---

streptomyces griseus *(noun)*

Source of the antibiotic streptomycin.

- *Understanding "streptomyces griseus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "streptomyces griseus" during the group presentation.*

---

striation *(noun)*

A stripe or stripes of contrasting color.

- *They discussed "striation" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "striation."*

---

stumper *(noun)*

A particularly difficult or baffling question or problem.

- *He looked up "stumper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stumper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

subjoined *(verb)*

Add to the end.

- *In everyday English, people use "subjoined" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "subjoined" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sweetbread *(noun)*

Edible glands of an animal.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweetbread" to mean edible glands of an animal.*
- *He looked up "sweetbread" because he had never seen it before.*

---

symbolization *(noun)*

The practice of investing things with symbolic meaning.

- *In class, the teacher used "symbolization" to mean the practice of investing things with symbolic meaning.*
- *They discussed "symbolization" during the group presentation.*

---

synchronicities *(noun)*

The relation that exists when things occur at the same time.

- *He looked up "synchronicities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synchronicities."*

---

tabuk *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Saudi Arabia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tabuk."*
- *He looked up "tabuk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tastiness *(noun)*

Pleasant palatability.

- *In class, the teacher used "tastiness" to mean pleasant palatability.*
- *Understanding "tastiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tentacular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling tentacles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tentacular."*
- *Students compared "tentacular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

teratomas *(noun)*

A tumor consisting of a mixture of tissues not normally found at that site.

- *He looked up "teratomas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "teratomas" during the group presentation.*

---

theretofore *(adverb)*

Up to that time.

- *They had not done any work theretofore.*
- *Using "theretofore" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

thespis *(noun)*

Greek poet who is said to have originated Greek tragedy (sixth century BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "thespis" to mean greek poet who is said to have originated greek....*
- *They discussed "thespis" during the group presentation.*

---

threader *(noun)*

A blunt needle for threading ribbon through loops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "threader."*
- *The article explained what "threader" means with a simple example.*

---

thriftiness *(noun)*

Frugality in the expenditure of money or resources.

- *The article explained what "thriftiness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "thriftiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

throat sweetbread *(noun)*

Edible thymus gland of an animal.

- *In class, the teacher used "throat sweetbread" to mean edible thymus gland of an animal.*
- *He looked up "throat sweetbread" because he had never seen it before.*

---

timecard *(noun)*

A card recording an employee's starting and quitting times each work day.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timecard."*
- *Understanding "timecard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tisane *(noun)*

Infusion of e.g. dried or fresh flowers or leaves.

- *Understanding "tisane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tisane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tollhouse *(noun)*

A booth at a tollgate where the toll collector collects tolls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tollhouse."*
- *Understanding "tollhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

topmast *(noun)*

The mast next above a lower mast and topmost in a fore-and-aft rig.

- *Understanding "topmast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topmast."*

---

towhee *(noun)*

Any of numerous long-tailed American finches.

- *He looked up "towhee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "towhee" to mean any of numerous long-tailed american finches.*

---

tramcars *(noun)*

A four-wheeled wagon that runs on tracks in a mine.

- *The article explained what "tramcars" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tramcars" to mean a four-wheeled wagon that runs on tracks in a mine.*

---

transaminases *(noun)*

A class of transferases that catalyze transamination (that transfer an amino group from an amino acid to another compound).

- *The article explained what "transaminases" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transaminases" to mean a class of transferases that catalyze....*

---

trembler *(noun)*

One who quakes and trembles with (or as with) fear.

- *The article explained what "trembler" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trembler" to mean one who quakes and trembles with (or as with) fear.*

---

triangulum *(noun)*

A small northern constellation near Perseus between Andromeda and Aries.

- *He looked up "triangulum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "triangulum" during the group presentation.*

---

tricorne *(noun)*

Cocked hat with the brim turned up to form three points.

- *In class, the teacher used "tricorne" to mean cocked hat with the brim turned up to form three points.*
- *Understanding "tricorne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trimers *(noun)*

A polymer (or a molecule of a polymer) consisting of three identical monomers.

- *In class, the teacher used "trimers" to mean a polymer (or a molecule of a polymer) consisting....*
- *The article explained what "trimers" means with a simple example.*

---

trundles *(noun)*

A low bed to be slid under a higher bed.

- *They discussed "trundles" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trundles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tumescence *(noun)*

Tumidity resulting from the presence of blood or other fluid in the tissues.

- *In class, the teacher used "tumescence" to mean tumidity resulting from the presence of blood or....*
- *They discussed "tumescence" during the group presentation.*

---

twirlers *(noun)*

(baseball) the person who does the pitching.

- *He looked up "twirlers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twirlers" to mean (baseball) the person who does the pitching.*

---

typescripts *(noun)*

Typewritten matter especially a typewritten copy of a manuscript.

- *Understanding "typescripts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typescripts."*

---

unbarred *(adjective)*

Not firmly fastened or secured.

- *An unbarred door.*
- *A "unbarred" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncross *(verb)*

Change from a crossed to an uncrossed position.

- *She uncrossed her legs.*
- *Can you use "uncross" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

undulates *(verb)*

Increase and decrease in volume or pitch, as if in waves.

- *In everyday English, people use "undulates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "undulates" in real sentences.*

---

unembarrassed *(adjective)*

Not embarrassed; - Jerome Stone.

- *An unembarrassed greeting as if nothing untoward had happened.*
- *Would you call this situation "unembarrassed"? Explain why.*

---

unenclosed *(adjective)*

Not closed in our surrounded or included.

- *An unenclosed porch.*
- *Unenclosed common land.*

unformatted capacity *(noun)*

(computer science) the total number of bytes on a disk including the space that will be required to format it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unformatted capacity."*
- *Understanding "unformatted capacity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unpersuaded *(adjective)*

Not converted.

- *Would you call this situation "unpersuaded"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unpersuaded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unpicking *(verb)*

Become or cause to become undone by separating the fibers or threads of.

- *She tried to use "unpicking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unpicking" when talking about this idea.*

unsay *(verb)*

Take back what one has said.

- *She tried to use "unsay" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unsay" in real sentences.*

unsought *(adjective)*

Not desired.

- *A "unsought" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unsought" when it is not desired.*

unthinkably *(adverb)*

To an unimaginable extent.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unthinkably" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "unthinkably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

untrodden *(adjective)*

Lacking pathways.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untrodden."*
- *A "untrodden" approach may work better in this case.*

unworthily *(adverb)*

In an unworthy manner.

- *Using "unworthily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unworthily" in the final chapter.*

varied lorikeet *(noun)*

Lorikeet with a colorful coat.

- *In class, the teacher used "varied lorikeet" to mean lorikeet with a colorful coat.*
- *Understanding "varied lorikeet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ventriloquist's dummy *(noun)*

A wooden dummy into which a ventriloquist projects the voice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ventriloquist's dummy."*
- *Understanding "ventriloquist's dummy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vermiform *(adjective)*

Resembling a worm; long and thin and cylindrical.

- *A "vermiform" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vermiform" when it is resembling a worm; long and thin and cylindrical.*

vermiform appendix *(noun)*

A vestigial process that extends from the lower end of the cecum and that resembles a small pouch.

- *In class, the teacher used "vermiform appendix" to mean a vestigial process that extends from the lower end....*
- *He looked up "vermiform appendix" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vermiform process *(noun)*

A vestigial process that extends from the lower end of the cecum and that resembles a small pouch.

- *In class, the teacher used "vermiform process" to mean a vestigial process that extends from the lower end....*
- *He looked up "vermiform process" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vesica *(noun)*

A distensible membranous sac (usually containing liquid or gas).

- *They discussed "vesica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vesica" means with a simple example.*

---

viziers *(noun)*

A high official in a Muslim government (especially in the Ottoman Empire).

- *In class, the teacher used "viziers" to mean a high official in a muslim government (especially....*
- *Understanding "viziers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

volatilities *(noun)*

The trait of being unpredictably irresolute.

- *The article explained what "volatilities" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "volatilities" during the group presentation.*

---

wackier *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *Students compared "wackier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wackier" when it is informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.*

---

wajda *(noun)*

Polish filmmaker (born in 1929).

- *The article explained what "wajda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wajda" to mean polish filmmaker (born in 1929).*

---

warrantee *(noun)*

A customer to whom a warrant or guarantee is given.

- *The article explained what "warrantee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "warrantee" to mean a customer to whom a warrant or guarantee is given.*

---

weeing *(verb)*

Eliminate urine.

- *In everyday English, people use "weeing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "weeing" in real sentences.*

---

welted thistle *(noun)*

European biennial introduced in North America having flower heads in crowded clusters at ends of branches.

- *Understanding "welted thistle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "welted thistle" during the group presentation.*

---

whitebark pine *(noun)*

Small pine of western North America; having smooth grey-white bark and soft brittle wood; similar to limber pine.

- *They discussed "whitebark pine" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "whitebark pine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wilsonian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suggestive of Woodrow Wilson.

- *Would you call this situation "wilsonian"? Explain why.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "wilsonian" when it is of or relating to or suggestive of woodrow wilson.*

---

winterize *(verb)*

Prepare for winter.

- *Winterize cars.*
- *Winterize your houses.*

---

zooids *(noun)*

One of the distinct individuals forming a colonial animal such as a bryozoan or hydrozoan.

- *He looked up "zooids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "zooids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actuates *(verb)*

Put in motion or move to act.

- *Learners should practice how to use "actuates" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "actuates" until he saw an example.*

---

adobes *(noun)*

The clay from which adobe bricks are made.

- *He looked up "adobes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adobes" to mean the clay from which adobe bricks are made.*

---

agaricus campestris *(noun)*

Common edible mushroom found naturally in moist open soil; the cultivated mushroom of commerce.

- *In class, the teacher used "agaricus campestris" to mean common edible mushroom found naturally in moist....*
- *He looked up "agaricus campestris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aggrandize *(verb)*

Add details to.

- *She tried to use "aggrandize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "aggrandize" until he saw an example.*

---

algerian centime *(noun)*

100 centimes equal 1 dinar in Algeria.

- *In class, the teacher used "algerian centime" to mean 100 centimes equal 1 dinar in algeria.*
- *They discussed "algerian centime" during the group presentation.*

---

allays *(verb)*

Lessen the intensity of or calm.

- *The coach explained when to use "allays" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "allays" until he saw an example.*

---

allopatric *(adjective)*

(of biological species or speciation) occurring in areas isolated geographically from one another.

- *A "allopatric" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "allopatric"? Explain why.*

---

alterative *(adjective)*

Tending to cure or restore to health.

- *A "alterative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "alterative" when it is tending to cure or restore to health.*

---

anastomosing *(verb)*

Cause to join or open into each other by anastomosis.

- *In everyday English, people use "anastomosing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "anastomosing" in real sentences.*

---

andre maurois *(noun)*

French writer best known for his biographies (1885-1967).

- *Understanding "andre maurois" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "andre maurois" during the group presentation.*

---

anonym *(noun)*

A fictitious name used when the person performs a particular social role.

- *He looked up "anonym" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anonym."*

---

antianxiety agent *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *They discussed "antianxiety agent" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "antianxiety agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antianxiety drug *(noun)*

A tranquilizer used to relieve anxiety and reduce tension and irritability.

- *Understanding "antianxiety drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "antianxiety drug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antibacterials *(noun)*

Any drug that destroys bacteria or inhibits their growth.

- *Understanding "antibacterials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "antibacterials" means with a simple example.*

---

antiparticles *(noun)*

A particle that has the same mass as another particle but has opposite values for its other properties; interaction of a particle and its antiparticle results in annihilation and the production of radiant energy.

- *The article explained what "antiparticles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antiparticles" during the group presentation.*

---

antitheses *(noun)*

The juxtaposition of contrasting words or ideas to give a feeling of balance.

- *In class, the teacher used "antitheses" to mean the juxtaposition of contrasting words or ideas to....*
- *Understanding "antitheses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antoine laurent de jussieu *(noun)*

French botanist who categorized plants into families and developed a system of plant classification (1748-1836).

- *In class, the teacher used "antoine laurent de jussieu" to mean french botanist who categorized plants into....*
- *The article explained what "antoine laurent de jussieu" means with a simple example.*

---

aplasia *(noun)*

Failure of some tissue or organ to develop.

- *They discussed "aplasia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aplasia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

appalls *(verb)*

Fill with apprehension or alarm; cause to be unpleasantly surprised.

- *He did not know how to use "appalls" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "appalls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

arachnida *(noun)*

A large class of arthropods including spiders and ticks and scorpions and daddy longlegs; have four pairs of walking legs and no wings.

- *They discussed "arachnida" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arachnida" to mean a large class of arthropods including spiders and....*

---

arc cotangent *(noun)*

The inverse function of the cotangent; the angle that has a cotangent equal to a given number.

- *The article explained what "arc cotangent" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "arc cotangent" during the group presentation.*

---

arcas *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Arcidae: ark shells and blood clams.

- *In class, the teacher used "arcas" to mean type genus of the family arcidae: ark shells and....*
- *He looked up "arcas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

armholes *(noun)*

A hole through which you put your arm and where a sleeve can be attached.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armholes."*
- *They discussed "armholes" during the group presentation.*

---

armillaria ponderosa *(noun)*

A large white mushroom that develops brown stains as it ages; gills are white; odor is spicy and aromatic; collected commercially for oriental cooking the Pacific Northwest.

- *They discussed "armillaria ponderosa" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "armillaria ponderosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ascenders *(noun)*

A lowercase letter that has a part extending above other lowercase letters.

- *He looked up "ascenders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ascenders" to mean a lowercase letter that has a part extending above....*

---

attender *(noun)*

A person who is present and participates in a meeting.

- *He was a regular attender at department meetings.*
- *The article explained what "attender" means with a simple example.*

---

auguries *(noun)*

An event that is experienced as indicating important things to come.

- *They discussed "auguries" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auguries."*

---

aum shinrikyo *(noun)*

A terrorist organization whose goal is to take over Japan and then the world; based on a religion founded in 1987 that combines elements of Buddhism with Christianity.

- *In 1995 Aum members released deadly sarin gas on a Tokyo subway train.*
- *The article explained what "aum shinrikyo" means with a simple example.*

---

autoloader *(noun)*

A firearm that reloads itself.

- *He looked up "autoloader" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autoloader" to mean a firearm that reloads itself.*

---

axil *(noun)*

The upper angle between an axis and an offshoot such as a branch or leafstalk.

- *He looked up "axil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "axil."*

---

baldhead *(noun)*

A person whose head is bald.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baldhead."*
- *He looked up "baldhead" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ballyhooed *(verb)*

Advertize noisily or blatantly.

- *In everyday English, people use "ballyhooed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ballyhooed" in real sentences.*

barbarously *(adverb)*

In a barbarous manner.

- *They were barbarously murdered.*
- *She spoke "barbarously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

barnstormer *(noun)*

An actor who travels around the country presenting plays.

- *They discussed "barnstormer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barnstormer."*

battle of plassey *(noun)*

The victory in 1757 by the British under Clive over Siraj-ud-daula that established British supremacy over Bengal.

- *Understanding "battle of plassey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "battle of plassey" during the group presentation.*

bedsides *(noun)*

Space by the side of a bed (especially the bed of a sick or dying person).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedsides."*
- *He looked up "bedsides" because he had never seen it before.*

benzoquinone *(noun)*

Any of a class of aromatic yellow compounds including several that are biologically important as coenzymes or acceptors or vitamins; used in making dyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benzoquinone."*
- *They discussed "benzoquinone" during the group presentation.*

bethink *(verb)*

Consider or ponder something carefully.

- *In everyday English, people use "bethink" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bethink" in real sentences.*

beurre noisette *(noun)*

Clarified butter browned slowly and seasoned with vinegar or lemon juice and capers.

- *He looked up "beurre noisette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beurre noisette" to mean clarified butter browned slowly and seasoned with....*

bigeye scad *(noun)*

Of Atlantic coastal waters; commonly used for bait.

- *He looked up "bigeye scad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bigeye scad" to mean of atlantic coastal waters; commonly used for bait.*

blastocysts *(noun)*

The blastula of a placental mammal in which some differentiation of cells has occurred.

- *They discussed "blastocysts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blastocysts" because he had never seen it before.*

bleated *(verb)*

Cry plaintively.

- *Can you use "bleated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bleated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bleriot *(noun)*

French aviator who in 1909 made the first flight across the English Channel (1872-1936).

- *The article explained what "bleriot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bleriot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blini *(noun)*

Russian pancake of buckwheat flour and yeast; usually served with caviar and sour cream.

- *He looked up “blini” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “blini” during the group presentation.*

---

blowflies *(noun)*

Large usually hairy metallic blue or green fly; lays eggs in carrion or dung or wounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blowflies.”*
- *The article explained what “blowflies” means with a simple example.*

---

boondoggles *(noun)*

Work of little or no value done merely to look busy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boondoggles.”*
- *Understanding “boondoggles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bountifully *(adverb)*

In a bountiful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “bountifully” naturally.*
- *Place “bountifully” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

brittle maidenhair fern *(noun)*

Tropical American fern with broad pinnae; widely cultivated.

- *They discussed “brittle maidenhair fern” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “brittle maidenhair fern” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bultmann *(noun)*

A Lutheran theologian in Germany (1884-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bultmann.”*
- *He looked up “bultmann” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cabotage *(noun)*

The exclusive right of a country to control the air traffic within its borders.

- *In class, the teacher used “cabotage” to mean the exclusive right of a country to control the air....*
- *He looked up “cabotage” because he had never seen it before.*

---

calibrates *(verb)*

Make fine adjustments or divide into marked intervals for optimal measuring.

- *Learners should practice how to use “calibrates” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “calibrates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

camelina *(noun)*

Annual and biennial herbs of Mediterranean to central Asia.

- *He looked up “camelina” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “camelina” during the group presentation.*

---

cannulation *(noun)*

The insertion of a cannula or tube into a hollow body organ.

- *He looked up “cannulation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cannulation.”*

---

capsids *(noun)*

The outer covering of protein surrounding the nucleic acid of a virus.

- *They discussed “capsids” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “capsids” to mean the outer covering of protein surrounding the....*

---

carbamates *(noun)*

A salt (or ester) of carbamic acid.

- *They discussed “carbamates” during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "carbamates" to mean a salt (or ester) of carbamic acid.*

---

caricaturists *(noun)*

Someone who parodies in an exaggerated manner.

- *They discussed "caricaturists" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caricaturists."*

---

carious *(adjective)*

(of teeth) affected with cavities or decay.

- *Would you call this situation "carious"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "carious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

castrates *(noun)*

A man who has been castrated and is incapable of reproduction.

- *He looked up "castrates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castrates."*

---

catechins *(noun)*

A tannic acid that is extracted from black catechu as a white crystalline substance.

- *He looked up "catechins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "catechins" during the group presentation.*

---

cercospora *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi that are leaf parasites with long slender spores.

- *They discussed "cercospora" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cercospora" to mean form genus of imperfect fungi that are leaf....*

---

chicest *(adjective)*

Elegant and stylish.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chicest."*
- *A "chicest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chironomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chironomidae.

- *The article explained what "chironomus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chironomus" during the group presentation.*

---

choreographs *(verb)*

Plan and oversee the development and details of.

- *Can you use "choreographs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "choreographs" and when to wait.*

---

citta del vaticano *(noun)*

The capital of the State of the Vatican City.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citta del vaticano."*
- *They discussed "citta del vaticano" during the group presentation.*

---

class arachnida *(noun)*

A large class of arthropods including spiders and ticks and scorpions and daddy longlegs; have four pairs of walking legs and no wings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "class arachnida."*
- *They discussed "class arachnida" during the group presentation.*

---

claudication *(noun)*

Disability of walking due to crippling of the legs or feet.

- *He looked up "claudication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "claudication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clearway *(noun)*

A road on which you are not allowed to stop (unless you have a breakdown).

- *He looked up "clearway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clearway" during the group presentation.*

clickety-click *(noun)*

A fast and rhythmic click-clack.

- *The article explained what "clickety-click" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clickety-click" to mean a fast and rhythmic click-clack.*

clumber spaniel *(noun)*

A thickset spaniel with longish silky hair.

- *Understanding "clumber spaniel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clumber spaniel."*

cnidaria *(noun)*

Hydras; polyps; jellyfishes; sea anemones; corals.

- *They discussed "cnidaria" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cnidaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coccus *(noun)*

Any spherical or nearly spherical bacteria.

- *He looked up "coccus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coccus."*

colocasia *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial tuberous herbs of tropical Asia: taro.

- *In class, the teacher used "colocasia" to mean small genus of perennial tuberous herbs of tropical....*
- *He looked up "colocasia" because he had never seen it before.*

colones *(noun)*

A port city at the Caribbean entrance to the Panama Canal.

- *They discussed "colones" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "colones" means with a simple example.*

conterminous *(adjective)*

Connecting without a break; within a common boundary.

- *The 48 conterminous states.*
- *The side of Germany conterminous with France.*

controverted *(verb)*

Prove to be false or incorrect.

- *In everyday English, people use "controverted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "controverted" in real sentences.*

copulas *(noun)*

An equating verb (such as 'be' or 'become') that links the subject with the complement of a sentence.

- *The article explained what "copulas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "copulas" to mean an equating verb (such as 'be' or 'become') that....*

corseted *(verb)*

Dress with a corset.

- *He did not know how to use "corseted" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "corseted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

cortinas *(noun)*

A cobwebby partial veil consisting of silky fibrils.

- *The article explained what "cortinas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortinas."*

---

cotangent *(noun)*

Ratio of the adjacent to the opposite side of a right-angled triangle.

- *The article explained what "cotangent" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cotangent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cozen *(verb)*

Be false to; be dishonest with.

- *He cozened the money out of the old man.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cozen" when talking about this idea.*

---

crohn *(noun)*

United States physician who specialized in diseases of the intestines; he was the first to describe regional ileitis which is now known as Crohn's disease (1884-1983).

- *He looked up "crohn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crohn."*

---

ctenophores *(noun)*

Biradially symmetrical hermaphroditic solitary marine animals resembling jellyfishes having for locomotion eight rows of cilia arranged like teeth in a comb.

- *In class, the teacher used "ctenophores" to mean biradially symmetrical hermaphroditic solitary....*
- *The article explained what "ctenophores" means with a simple example.*

---

cucumis melo *(noun)*

Any of several varieties of vine whose fruit has a netted rind and edible flesh and a musky smell.

- *He looked up "cucumis melo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cucumis melo" to mean any of several varieties of vine whose fruit has a....*

---

cultism *(noun)*

Religious zeal; the willingness to serve God.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cultism."*
- *They discussed "cultism" during the group presentation.*

---

cxx *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred ten.

- *The speaker chose "cxx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cxx" when it is being ten more than one hundred ten.*

---

dactylic *(adjective)*

Of or consisting of dactyls.

- *Dactylic meter.*
- *A "dactylic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

deadens *(verb)*

Make vague or obscure or make (an image) less visible.

- *The coach explained when to use "deadens" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "deadens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deaf-muteness *(noun)*

Congenital deafness that results in inability to speak.

- *The article explained what "deaf-muteness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deaf-muteness" to mean congenital deafness that results in inability to speak.*

---

deathbeds *(noun)*

The bed on which a person dies.

- *Understanding "deathbeds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "deathbeds" during the group presentation.*

deceivingly *(adverb)*

In a misleading way.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "deceivingly" naturally.*
- *She spoke "deceivingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

deifying *(verb)*

Consider as a god or godlike.

- *Can you use "deifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "deifying" when talking about this idea.*

dematerialized *(verb)*

Become immaterial; disappear.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dematerialized" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dematerialized" when talking about this idea.*

densitometry *(noun)*

Measuring the optical density of a substance by shining light on it and measuring its transmission.

- *They discussed "densitometry" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "densitometry."*

deoxyribose *(noun)*

A sugar that is a constituent of nucleic acids.

- *The article explained what "deoxyribose" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deoxyribose."*

depolarize *(verb)*

Eliminate the polarization of.

- *In everyday English, people use "depolarize" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "depolarize" in real sentences.*

dewars *(noun)*

Vacuum flask that holds liquid air or helium for scientific experiments.

- *He looked up "dewars" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dewars" during the group presentation.*

dhak *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing a profusion of intense vermilion velvet-textured blooms and yielding a yellow dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "dhak" to mean east indian tree bearing a profusion of intense....*
- *They discussed "dhak" during the group presentation.*

disaccharides *(noun)*

Any of a variety of carbohydrates that yield two monosaccharide molecules on complete hydrolysis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disaccharides."*
- *Understanding "disaccharides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disgruntlement *(noun)*

A feeling of sulky discontent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disgruntlement."*
- *He looked up "disgruntlement" because he had never seen it before.*

disingenuousness *(noun)*

The quality of being disingenuous and lacking candor.

- *He looked up "disingenuousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disingenuousness."*

diverticula *(noun)*

A herniation through the muscular wall of a tubular organ (especially the colon).

- *He looked up "diverticula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diverticula."*

---

doublers *(noun)*

An electronic device that doubles the voltage or the frequency of an input signal.

- *In class, the teacher used "doublers" to mean an electronic device that doubles the voltage or....*
- *The article explained what "doublers" means with a simple example.*

---

downmarket *(adjective)*

Designed for low-income consumers.

- *Students compared "downmarket" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "downmarket"? Explain why.*

---

drms *(noun)*

The organization in the Defense Logistics Agency that inventories and evaluates and sells reusable United States government surplus.

- *In class, the teacher used "drms" to mean the organization in the defense logistics agency....*
- *They discussed "drms" during the group presentation.*

---

druggists *(noun)*

A health professional trained in the art of preparing and dispensing drugs.

- *He looked up "druggists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "druggists."*

---

dumbfounding *(adjective)*

Bewildering or striking dumb with wonder.

- *Students compared "dumbfounding" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dumbfounding" when it is bewildering or striking dumb with wonder.*

---

dysgenesis *(noun)*

Infertility between hybrids.

- *In class, the teacher used "dysgenesis" to mean infertility between hybrids.*
- *The article explained what "dysgenesis" means with a simple example.*

---

edwardians *(noun)*

Someone belonging to (or as if belonging to) the era of Edward VII.

- *Understanding "edwardians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "edwardians" means with a simple example.*

---

efficacies *(noun)*

Capacity or power to produce a desired effect.

- *In class, the teacher used "efficacies" to mean capacity or power to produce a desired effect.*
- *The article explained what "efficacies" means with a simple example.*

---

elephas maximus *(noun)*

Asian elephant having smaller ears and tusks primarily in the male.

- *In class, the teacher used "elephas maximus" to mean asian elephant having smaller ears and tusks....*
- *He looked up "elephas maximus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

embolisms *(noun)*

An insertion into a calendar.

- *They discussed "embolisms" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "embolisms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emersion *(noun)*

(astronomy) the reappearance of a celestial body after an eclipse.

- *Understanding "emersion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “emersion.”*

---

euphorbiaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Geraniales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “euphorbiaceae.”*
- *The article explained what “euphorbiaceae” means with a simple example.*

---

evilest *(adjective)*

Having or exerting a malignant influence.

- *Would you call this situation “evilest”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “evilest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

exceedance *(noun)*

(geology) the probability that an earthquake will generate a level of ground motion that exceeds a specified reference level during a given exposure time.

- *The concept of exceedance can be applied to any type of environmental risk modeling.*
- *The article explained what “exceedance” means with a simple example.*

---

excoriates *(verb)*

Tear or wear off the skin or make sore by abrading.

- *He did not know how to use “excoriates” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “excoriates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

familiarising *(adjective)*

Serving to make familiar.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “familiarising.”*
- *Students compared “familiarising” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

family euphorbiaceae *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Geraniales.

- *The article explained what “family euphorbiaceae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “family euphorbiaceae” to mean a family of plants of order geraniales.*

---

farley maidenhair fern *(noun)*

Named for a country house in Barbados where it was discovered.

- *He looked up “farley maidenhair fern” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “farley maidenhair fern” during the group presentation.*

---

fattens *(verb)*

Make fat or plump.

- *Can you use “fattens” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “fattens” when talking about this idea.*

---

feldspars *(noun)*

Any of a group of hard crystalline minerals that consist of aluminum silicates of potassium or sodium or calcium or barium.

- *He looked up “feldspars” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “feldspars” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

feudatories *(noun)*

A person holding a fief; a person who owes allegiance and service to a feudal lord.

- *The article explained what “feudatories” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “feudatories” to mean a person holding a fief; a person who owes....*

---

finishings *(noun)*

A decorative texture or appearance of a surface (or the substance that gives it that appearance).

- *In class, the teacher used “finishings” to mean a decorative texture or appearance of a surface (or....*
- *The article explained what “finishings” means with a simple example.*

---

finnan haddock *(noun)*

Haddock usually baked but sometimes broiled with lots of butter.

- *He looked up "finnan haddock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "finnan haddock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fissure of sylvius *(noun)*

The deepest and most prominent of the cortical fissures; separates the frontal lobes and temporal lobes in both hemispheres.

- *The article explained what "fissure of sylvius" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fissure of sylvius" during the group presentation.*

fitments *(noun)*

Any of the items furnishing or equipping a room (especially built-in furniture).

- *She liked the kitchen fitments.*
- *He looked up "fitments" because he had never seen it before.*

five-fingered maidenhair fern *(noun)*

Hardy palmately branched North American fern with divergent recurved branches borne on lustrous dark reddish stipes.

- *Understanding "five-fingered maidenhair fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "five-fingered maidenhair fern" to mean hardy palmately branched north american fern with....*

flabbergasting *(verb)*

Overcome with amazement.

- *In everyday English, people use "flabbergasting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "flabbergasting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

flans *(noun)*

Open pastry filled with fruit or custard.

- *He looked up "flans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flans" to mean open pastry filled with fruit or custard.*

flyfishing *(verb)*

Fish with flies as lures.

- *Can you use "flyfishing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "flyfishing" and when to wait.*

flyswatter *(noun)*

An implement with a flat part (of mesh or plastic) and a long handle; used to kill insects.

- *They discussed "flyswatter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flyswatter."*

foully *(adverb)*

In a wicked and shameful manner.

- *Two policemen were foully murdered.*
- *This internationally known writer was foully condemned by the Muslim fundamentalists.*

fraternally *(adverb)*

In a brotherly manner.

- *He answered "fraternally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "fraternally" in the final chapter.*

frederic auguste bartholdi *(noun)*

French sculptor best known for creating the Statue of Liberty now in New York harbor.

- *The article explained what "frederic auguste bartholdi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frederic auguste bartholdi" to mean french sculptor best known for creating the statue....*

frottage *(noun)*

Masturbation by rubbing against another person (as in a crowd).

- *Understanding "frottage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frottage" to mean masturbation by rubbing against another person (as....*

---

fungicidal *(adjective)*

Capable of destroying fungi.

- *Would you call this situation "fungicidal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fungicidal."*

---

funniness *(noun)*

A comic incident or series of incidents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funniness."*
- *He looked up "funniness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

garbageman *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *The article explained what "garbageman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garbageman" to mean someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.*

---

genus camelina *(noun)*

Annual and biennial herbs of Mediterranean to central Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus camelina" to mean annual and biennial herbs of mediterranean to....*
- *The article explained what "genus camelina" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cercospora *(noun)*

Form genus of imperfect fungi that are leaf parasites with long slender spores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cercospora."*
- *Understanding "genus cercospora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chironomus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chironomidae.

- *They discussed "genus chironomus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus chironomus" to mean type genus of the chironomidae.*

---

genus coccus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Coccidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus coccus" to mean type genus of the coccidae.*
- *They discussed "genus coccus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus colocasia *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial tuberous herbs of tropical Asia: taro.

- *Understanding "genus colocasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus colocasia" to mean small genus of perennial tuberous herbs of tropical....*

---

genus gossypium *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs and small trees: cotton.

- *Understanding "genus gossypium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gossypium."*

---

geosphere *(noun)*

The solid part of the earth consisting of the crust and outer mantle.

- *Understanding "geosphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "geosphere" during the group presentation.*

---

germanism *(noun)*

A custom that is peculiar to Germany or its citizens.

- *The article explained what "germanism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "germanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gestated *(verb)*

Be pregnant with.

- *In everyday English, people use "gestated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gestated" in real sentences.*

glads *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Gladiolus native chiefly to tropical and South Africa having sword-shaped leaves and one-sided spikes of brightly colored funnel-shaped flowers; widely cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glads."*
- *He looked up "glads" because he had never seen it before.*

glimmered *(verb)*

Shine brightly, like a star or a light.

- *She tried to use "glimmered" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "glimmered" in real sentences.*

gnus *(noun)*

Large African antelope having a head with horns like an ox and a long tufted tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gnus."*
- *He looked up "gnus" because he had never seen it before.*

gossypium *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs and small trees: cotton.

- *In class, the teacher used "gossypium" to mean herbs and shrubs and small trees: cotton.*
- *They discussed "gossypium" during the group presentation.*

greybeard *(noun)*

A stoneware drinking jug with a long neck; decorated with a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine (17th century).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greybeard."*
- *They discussed "greybeard" during the group presentation.*

grus americana *(noun)*

Rare North American crane having black-and-white plumage and a trumpeting call.

- *In class, the teacher used "grus americana" to mean rare north american crane having black-and-white....*
- *Understanding "grus americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

guianas *(noun)*

A geographical region of northeastern South America including Guyana and Surinam.

- *In class, the teacher used "guianas" to mean a geographical region of northeastern south america....*
- *The article explained what "guianas" means with a simple example.*

guyed *(verb)*

Steady or support with a guy wire or cable.

- *The Italians guyed the Tower of Pisa to prevent it from collapsing.*
- *She tried to use "guyed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

hadrosaurs *(noun)*

Any of numerous large bipedal ornithischian dinosaurs having a horny duck-like bill and webbed feet; may have been partly aquatic.

- *He looked up "hadrosaurs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hadrosaurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haitian centime *(noun)*

100 centimes equal 1 gourde in Haiti.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haitian centime."*
- *The article explained what "haitian centime" means with a simple example.*

hamate *(noun)*

The wrist bone in line with the 4th and 5th fingers.

- *In class, the teacher used "hamate" to mean the wrist bone in line with the 4th and 5th fingers.*
- *The article explained what "hamate" means with a simple example.*

---

hamate bone *(noun)*

The wrist bone in line with the 4th and 5th fingers.

- *Understanding "hamate bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamate bone."*

---

hapsburgs *(noun)*

A royal German family that provided rulers for several European states and wore the crown of the Holy Roman Empire from 1440 to 1806.

- *The article explained what "hapsburgs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hapsburgs" during the group presentation.*

---

hemophiliacs *(noun)*

Someone who has hemophilia and is subject to uncontrollable bleeding.

- *He looked up "hemophiliacs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemophiliacs."*

---

hinayana *(noun)*

A major school of Buddhism teaching personal salvation through one's own efforts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hinayana."*
- *Understanding "hinayana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hinayana buddhism *(noun)*

An offensive name for the early conservative Theravada Buddhism; it died out in India but survived in Sri Lanka and was taken from there to other regions of southwestern Asia.

- *They discussed "hinayana buddhism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hinayana buddhism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hoboes *(noun)*

A disreputable vagrant.

- *He looked up "hoboes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoboes."*

---

hoity-toity *(adjective)*

Affectedly genteel.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hoity-toity."*
- *Would you call this situation "hoity-toity"? Explain why.*

---

hoodwinking *(verb)*

Conceal one's true motives from especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end.

- *In everyday English, people use "hoodwinking" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "hoodwinking" until he saw an example.*

---

hospitably *(adverb)*

In a hospitable manner.

- *She was received hospitably by her new family.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "hospitably" naturally.*

---

hydrolysate *(noun)*

A product of hydrolysis.

- *Understanding "hydrolysate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hydrolysate" means with a simple example.*

---

hydroxyproline *(noun)*

A crystalline amino acid obtained from gelatin or collagen.

- *He looked up "hydroxyproline" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “hydroxyproline” to mean a crystalline amino acid obtained from gelatin or....*

---

hygeia *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the goddess of health; daughter of Aesculapius and sister of Panacea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hygeia.”*
- *Understanding “hygeia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperventilates *(verb)*

Produce hyperventilation in.

- *Can you use “hyperventilates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “hyperventilates” until he saw an example.*

---

iles marquises *(noun)*

A group of volcanic islands in the south central Pacific; part of French Polynesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “iles marquises.”*
- *The article explained what “iles marquises” means with a simple example.*

---

inabilities *(noun)*

Lack of ability (especially mental ability) to do something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “inabilities.”*
- *He looked up “inabilities” because he had never seen it before.*

---

incomprehensibility *(noun)*

The quality of being incomprehensible.

- *The article explained what “incomprehensibility” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “incomprehensibility” to mean the quality of being incomprehensible.*

---

infirmaries *(noun)*

A health facility where patients receive treatment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “infirmaries.”*
- *The article explained what “infirmaries” means with a simple example.*

---

initialisation *(noun)*

(computer science) the format of sectors on the surface of a hard disk drive so that the operating system can access them and setting a starting position.

- *They discussed “initialisation” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “initialisation” means with a simple example.*

---

insensate *(adjective)*

Devoid of feeling and consciousness and animation.

- *Insentient (or insensate) stone.*
- *Students compared “insensate” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

jagannatha *(noun)*

An avatar of Vishnu.

- *They discussed “jagannatha” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “jagannatha” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jangles *(verb)*

Make a sound typical of metallic objects.

- *She tried to use “jangles” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “jangles” in real sentences.*

---

jansenists *(noun)*

An advocate of Jansenism.

- *He looked up “jansenists” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jansenists.”*

---

jerboa *(noun)*

Mouselike jumping rodent.

- *The article explained what "jerboa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jerboa."*

---

jerboa kangaroo *(noun)*

Brush-tailed rat kangaroo.

- *The article explained what "jerboa kangaroo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jerboa kangaroo" to mean brush-tailed rat kangaroo.*

---

jerboa rat *(noun)*

Large Australian rat with hind legs adapted for leaping.

- *Understanding "jerboa rat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jerboa rat."*

---

john orley allen tate *(noun)*

United States poet and critic (1899-1979).

- *Understanding "john orley allen tate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john orley allen tate."*

---

johnnys *(noun)*

'Johnny' was applied as a nickname for Confederate soldiers by the Federal soldiers in the American Civil War; 'greyback' derived from their grey Confederate uniforms.

- *The article explained what "johnnys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johnnys."*

---

juglans californica *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree with somewhat aromatic compound leaves and edible nuts.

- *The article explained what "juglans californica" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "juglans californica" during the group presentation.*

---

justness *(noun)*

Conformity with some esthetic standard of correctness or propriety.

- *It was performed with justness and beauty.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "justness."*

---

kanchenjunga *(noun)*

A mountain the Himalayas on the border between Nepal and Tibet (28,208 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kanchenjunga."*
- *Understanding "kanchenjunga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kangaroo jerboa *(noun)*

Brush-tailed rat kangaroo.

- *The article explained what "kangaroo jerboa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kangaroo jerboa" to mean brush-tailed rat kangaroo.*

---

katydids *(noun)*

Large green long-horned grasshopper of North America; males produce shrill sounds by rubbing together special organs on the forewings.

- *The article explained what "katydids" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "katydids" to mean large green long-horned grasshopper of north....*

---

kinswoman *(noun)*

A female relative.

- *They discussed "kinswoman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kinswoman" to mean a female relative.*

---

knapping *(verb)*

Break a small piece off from.

- *The coach explained when to use "knapping" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "knapping" until he saw an example.*

---

knowingness *(noun)*

Shrewdness demonstrated by knowledge.

- *Their intelligence and general knowingness was impressive.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knowingness" to mean shrewdness demonstrated by knowledge.*

---

kopje *(noun)*

A small hill rising up from the African veld.

- *The article explained what "kopje" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kopje."*

---

landlubbers *(noun)*

An inexperienced sailor; a sailor on the first voyage.

- *Understanding "landlubbers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landlubbers."*

---

lavs *(noun)*

A room or building equipped with one or more toilets.

- *In class, the teacher used "lavs" to mean a room or building equipped with one or more toilets.*
- *They discussed "lavs" during the group presentation.*

---

leathered *(adjective)*

Resembling or made to resemble leather; tough but pliable.

- *It is useful to describe something as "leathered" when it is resembling or made to resemble leather; tough but....*
- *Students compared "leathered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

leftish *(adjective)*

Tending toward the political left.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leftish."*
- *Would you call this situation "leftish"? Explain why.*

---

lionhearted *(adjective)*

Extraordinarily courageous.

- *The speaker chose "lionhearted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lionhearted."*

---

louis bleriot *(noun)*

French aviator who in 1909 made the first flight across the English Channel (1872-1936).

- *The article explained what "louis bleriot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "louis bleriot" to mean french aviator who in 1909 made the first flight....*

---

loyang *(noun)*

A city in east central China; the capital of ancient China during several dynasties.

- *Understanding "loyang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loyang" to mean a city in east central china; the capital of....*

---

lucius annaeus seneca *(noun)*

Roman statesman and philosopher who was an advisor to Nero; his nine extant tragedies are modeled on Greek tragedies (circa 4 BC - 65 AD).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lucius annaeus seneca."*
- *He looked up "lucius annaeus seneca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maidu *(noun)*

A member of a North American Indian people living east of the Sacramento river in California.

- *In class, the teacher used "maidu" to mean a member of a north american indian people living....*
- *They discussed "maidu" during the group presentation.*

makalu *(noun)*

A mountain in the Himalayas in Nepal (27,790 feet high).

- *They discussed "makalu" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "makalu" means with a simple example.*

malanga *(noun)*

Tropical American aroid having edible tubers that are cooked and eaten like yams or potatoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malanga."*
- *Understanding "malanga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maliks *(noun)*

The leader of a town or community in some parts of Asia Minor and the Indian subcontinent.

- *Maliks rule the hinterland of Afghanistan under the protection of warlords.*
- *They discussed "maliks" during the group presentation.*

mantelpieces *(noun)*

Shelf that projects from wall above fireplace.

- *Understanding "mantelpieces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mantelpieces" because he had never seen it before.*

mantlepiece *(noun)*

Shelf that projects from wall above fireplace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mantlepiece."*
- *They discussed "mantlepiece" during the group presentation.*

margarines *(noun)*

A spread made chiefly from vegetable oils and used as a substitute for butter.

- *The article explained what "margarines" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "margarines" during the group presentation.*

marguerite radclyffe hall *(noun)*

English writer whose novel about a lesbian relationship was banned in Britain for many years (1883-1943).

- *In class, the teacher used "marguerite radclyffe hall" to mean english writer whose novel about a lesbian....*
- *He looked up "marguerite radclyffe hall" because he had never seen it before.*

maurois *(noun)*

French writer best known for his biographies (1885-1967).

- *In class, the teacher used "maurois" to mean french writer best known for his biographies....*
- *They discussed "maurois" during the group presentation.*

mauves *(noun)*

A moderate purple.

- *The article explained what "mauves" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mauves."*

measureless *(adjective)*

Without limits in extent or size or quantity.

- *A "measureless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "measureless" when it is without limits in extent or size or quantity.*

mentha arvensis *(noun)*

European mint naturalized in United States.

- *Understanding "mentha arvensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mentha arvensis" because he had never seen it before.*

metacentric *(adjective)*

Having two equal arms because of the median position of the centromere.

- *A metacentric chromosome.*
- *The speaker chose “metacentric” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

metacentric chromosome *(noun)*

A chromosome having two equal arms because the centromere is in median position.

- *The article explained what “metacentric chromosome” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “metacentric chromosome” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

metalloid *(adjective)*

Of or being a nonmetallic element that has some of the properties of metal.

- *Arsenic is a metalloid element.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “metalloid.”*

---

metallurgic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to metallurgy.

- *Metallurgical engineer.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “metallurgic.”*

---

miamis *(noun)*

A member of the extinct Algonquian people formerly living in northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

- *He looked up “miamis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “miamis.”*

---

mirabilis jalapa *(noun)*

Common garden plant of North America having fragrant red or purple or yellow or white flowers that open in late afternoon.

- *The article explained what “mirabilis jalapa” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “mirabilis jalapa” during the group presentation.*

---

moisturizes *(verb)*

Make (more) humid.

- *Learners should practice how to use “moisturizes” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “moisturizes” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

molise *(noun)*

A region of south central Italy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “molise.”*
- *They discussed “molise” during the group presentation.*

---

molluscum *(noun)*

Any skin disease characterized by soft pulpy nodules.

- *The article explained what “molluscum” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “molluscum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monocot *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows by deposits on its inside.

- *They discussed “monocot” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “monocot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monocot family *(noun)*

Family of flowering plants having a single cotyledon (embryonic leaf) in the seed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monocot family.”*
- *Understanding “monocot family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monocot genus *(noun)*

Genus of flowering plants having a single cotyledon (embryonic leaf) in the seed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “monocot genus.”*

- *He looked up "monocot genus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mons veneris *(noun)*

A mound of fatty tissue covering the pubic area in women.

- *They discussed "mons veneris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mons veneris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moodily *(adverb)*

In a moody manner.

- *In the bar, a youngish, sharp-eyed man was staring moodily into a gin and tonic.*
- *Using "moodily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

moralized *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *Can you use "moralized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "moralized" when talking about this idea.*

---

moratoriums *(noun)*

A legally authorized postponement before some obligation must be discharged.

- *In class, the teacher used "moratoriums" to mean a legally authorized postponement before some....*
- *They discussed "moratoriums" during the group presentation.*

---

morula *(noun)*

A solid mass of blastomeres that forms when the zygote splits; develops into the blastula.

- *Understanding "morula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morula."*

---

motts *(noun)*

United States feminist and suffragist (1793-1880).

- *The article explained what "motts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motts."*

---

mount kanchenjunga *(noun)*

A mountain the Himalayas on the border between Nepal and Tibet (28,208 feet high).

- *Understanding "mount kanchenjunga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount kanchenjunga."*

---

mousseline de sole *(noun)*

A gauze-like fabric of silk or rayon.

- *He looked up "mousseline de sole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mousseline de sole" to mean a gauze-like fabric of silk or rayon.*

---

mucilaginous *(adjective)*

Having the sticky properties of an adhesive.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mucilaginous" when it is having the sticky properties of an adhesive.*
- *The speaker chose "mucilaginous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

multilaterally *(adverb)*

In a multilateral manner;so as to affect many parties or governments.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "multilaterally" naturally.*
- *Place "multilaterally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

muscular tonus *(noun)*

Normal tonicity of the muscles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscular tonus."*
- *The article explained what "muscular tonus" means with a simple example.*

---

muteness *(noun)*

The condition of being unable or unwilling to speak.

- *Her muteness was a consequence of her deafness.*
- *Understanding "muteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nacimiento *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Argentina (21,302 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nacimiento."*
- *He looked up "nacimiento" because he had never seen it before.*

naiads *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a nymph of lakes and springs and rivers and fountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "naiads" to mean (greek mythology) a nymph of lakes and springs and....*
- *The article explained what "naiads" means with a simple example.*

nicker *(noun)*

The characteristic sounds made by a horse.

- *In class, the teacher used "nicker" to mean the characteristic sounds made by a horse.*
- *The article explained what "nicker" means with a simple example.*

nicker nut *(noun)*

Hard shiny grey seed of a bonduc tree; used for making e.g. jewelry.

- *The article explained what "nicker nut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nicker nut" to mean hard shiny grey seed of a bonduc tree; used for....*

nicker seed *(noun)*

Hard shiny grey seed of a bonduc tree; used for making e.g. jewelry.

- *They discussed "nicker seed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nicker seed" means with a simple example.*

noblewomen *(noun)*

A woman of the peerage in Britain.

- *He looked up "noblewomen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noblewomen."*

noddle *(noun)*

An informal British expression for head or mind.

- *Use your noddle.*
- *In class, the teacher used "noddle" to mean an informal british expression for head or mind.*

nonmetal *(noun)*

A chemical element lacking typical metallic properties.

- *He looked up "nonmetal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nonmetal" to mean a chemical element lacking typical metallic properties.*

octant *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring angles to a celestial body; similar to a sextant but with 45 degree calibration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octant."*
- *They discussed "octant" during the group presentation.*

oligodendrocyte *(noun)*

A cell of the oligodendroglia.

- *The article explained what "oligodendrocyte" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oligodendrocyte" to mean a cell of the oligodendroglia.*

openside plane *(noun)*

A woodworking plane designed to cut rabbets.

- *They discussed "openside plane" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "openside plane" means with a simple example.*

---

orangish *(adjective)*

Of the color between red and yellow; similar to the color of a ripe orange.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "orangish."*
- *A "orangish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

orangish-red *(adjective)*

Of red tinged with orange.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "orangish-red."*
- *A "orangish-red" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ossuaries *(noun)*

Any receptacle for the burial of human bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "ossuaries" to mean any receptacle for the burial of human bones.*
- *Understanding "ossuaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outmanoeuvre *(verb)*

Defeat by more skillful maneuvering.

- *She tried to use "outmanoeuvre" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "outmanoeuvre" until he saw an example.*

---

outranking *(verb)*

Take precedence or surpass others in rank.

- *The coach explained when to use "outranking" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "outranking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overcomer *(noun)*

Someone who overcomes and establishes ascendancy and control by force or persuasion.

- *In class, the teacher used "overcomer" to mean someone who overcomes and establishes ascendancy....*
- *They discussed "overcomer" during the group presentation.*

---

overemotional *(adjective)*

Excessively or abnormally emotional.

- *Would you call this situation "overemotional"? Explain why.*
- *A "overemotional" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overfull *(adjective)*

Exceeding demand.

- *The speaker chose "overfull" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "overfull" when it is exceeding demand.*

---

oxygenates *(verb)*

Impregnate, combine, or supply with oxygen.

- *In everyday English, people use "oxygenates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "oxygenates" until he saw an example.*

---

palaeoecology *(noun)*

The branch of ecology that studies ancient ecology.

- *In class, the teacher used "palaeoecology" to mean the branch of ecology that studies ancient ecology.*
- *Understanding "palaeoecology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paleography *(noun)*

The study of ancient forms of writing (and the deciphering of them).

- *He looked up "paleography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleography."*

paraffins *(noun)*

A series of non-aromatic saturated hydrocarbons with the general formula CnH(2n+2).

- *In class, the teacher used "paraffins" to mean a series of non-aromatic saturated hydrocarbons....*
- *The article explained what "paraffins" means with a simple example.*

parousia *(noun)*

(Christian theology) the reappearance of Jesus as judge for the Last Judgment.

- *He looked up "parousia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parousia."*

passe-partout *(noun)*

A mounting for a picture using gummed tape.

- *In class, the teacher used "passe-partout" to mean a mounting for a picture using gummed tape.*
- *They discussed "passe-partout" during the group presentation.*

peckerwood *(noun)*

Bird with strong claws and a stiff tail adapted for climbing and a hard chisel-like bill for boring into wood for insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peckerwood."*
- *He looked up "peckerwood" because he had never seen it before.*

pectins *(noun)*

Any of various water-soluble colloidal carbohydrates that occur in ripe fruit and vegetables; used in making fruit jellies and jams.

- *Understanding "pectins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pectins" means with a simple example.*

pelota *(noun)*

A Basque or Spanish game played in a court with a ball and a wickerwork racket.

- *The article explained what "pelota" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pelota" during the group presentation.*

pencilling *(verb)*

Write, draw, or trace with a pencil.

- *He did not know how to use "pencilling" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pencilling" and when to wait.*

periodontist *(noun)*

A dentist specializing in diseases of the gums and other structure surrounding the teeth.

- *Understanding "periodontist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periodontist."*

perplexities *(noun)*

Trouble or confusion resulting from complexity.

- *Understanding "perplexities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perplexities" to mean trouble or confusion resulting from complexity.*

pharmacogenetics *(noun)*

The branch of genetics that studies the genetically determined variations in responses to drugs in humans or laboratory organisms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pharmacogenetics."*
- *He looked up "pharmacogenetics" because he had never seen it before.*

phenelzine *(noun)*

Monoamine oxidase inhibitor (trade name Nardil) used to treat clinical depression.

- *In class, the teacher used "phenelzine" to mean monoamine oxidase inhibitor (trade name nardil)....*
- *The article explained what "phenelzine" means with a simple example.*

pias *(noun)*

Perennial herb of East Indies to Polynesia and Australia; cultivated for its large edible root yielding Otaheite arrowroot starch.

- *The article explained what "pias" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pias" to mean perennial herb of east indies to polynesia and....*

---

pinfold *(noun)*

A pen where stray animals are confined.

- *He looked up "pinfold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinfold."*

---

pinus mugo *(noun)*

Low shrubby pine of central Europe with short bright green needles in bunches of two.

- *They discussed "pinus mugo" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pinus mugo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pirogue *(noun)*

A canoe made by hollowing out and shaping a large log.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pirogue."*
- *He looked up "pirogue" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pitchblende *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of uranium oxide and trace amounts of radium and thorium and polonium and lead and helium; uraninite in massive form is called pitchblende which is the chief uranium ore.

- *Understanding "pitchblende" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pitchblende" because he had never seen it before.*

---

planarian *(noun)*

Free-swimming mostly freshwater flatworms; popular in laboratory studies for the ability to regenerate lost parts.

- *Understanding "planarian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "planarian" to mean free-swimming mostly freshwater flatworms; popular....*

---

planetesimals *(noun)*

One of many small solid celestial bodies thought to have existed at an early stage in the development of the solar system.

- *Understanding "planetesimals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "planetesimals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plassey *(noun)*

The victory in 1757 by the British under Clive over Siraj-ud-daula that established British supremacy over Bengal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plassey."*
- *They discussed "plassey" during the group presentation.*

---

pleadingly *(adverb)*

In a beseeching manner.

- *Using "pleadingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pleadingly" in the final chapter.*

---

plodder *(noun)*

Someone who walks in a laborious heavy-footed manner.

- *Understanding "plodder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plodder."*

---

porifera *(noun)*

Coextensive with the subkingdom Parazoa: sponges.

- *He looked up "porifera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "porifera" during the group presentation.*

---

porkers *(noun)*

A pig fattened to provide meat.

- *In class, the teacher used "porkers" to mean a pig fattened to provide meat.*

- *The article explained what “porkers” means with a simple example.*

---

postes *(verb)*

Affix in a public place or for public notice.

- *The coach explained when to use “postes” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “postes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prate *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *Learners should practice how to use “prate” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “prate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

preoccupying *(verb)*

Engage or engross the interest or attention of beforehand or occupy urgently or obsessively.

- *She tried to use “preoccupying” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “preoccupying” and when to wait.*

---

priesthoods *(noun)*

The body of ordained religious practitioners.

- *He looked up “priesthoods” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “priesthoods” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

primas *(noun)*

Used primarily as eating apples.

- *He looked up “primas” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “primas” to mean used primarily as eating apples.*

---

proteinaceous *(adjective)*

Relating to or of the nature of protein.

- *A “proteinaceous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “proteinaceous.”*

---

puddled *(verb)*

Wade or dabble in a puddle.

- *The ducks and geese puddled in the backyard.*
- *Puddled mire.*

---

purling *(verb)*

Edge or border with gold or silver embroidery.

- *The water was purling.*
- *Can you use “purling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

quislings *(noun)*

Someone who collaborates with an enemy occupying force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quislings.”*
- *Understanding “quislings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rankers *(noun)*

An enlisted soldier who serves in the ranks of the armed forces.

- *Understanding “rankers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “rankers” means with a simple example.*

---

red-breasted sapsucker *(noun)*

Western North American sapsucker.

- *The article explained what “red-breasted sapsucker” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “red-breasted sapsucker” to mean western north american sapsucker.*

---

redwood penstemon *(noun)*

Low branching dark green shrub with bunches of brick-red flowers at ends of branches; coastal ranges and foothills of northern California.

- *The article explained what "redwood penstemon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "redwood penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rejig *(verb)*

Re-equip a factory or plant.

- *Can you use "rejig" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "rejig" until he saw an example.*

---

relined *(verb)*

Provide with a new lining.

- *The old fur coat must be relined.*
- *Can you use "relined" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

repositions *(noun)*

Depositing in a warehouse.

- *The article explained what "repositions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "repositions" during the group presentation.*

---

rivalrous *(adjective)*

Eager to surpass others.

- *The speaker chose "rivalrous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rivalrous" when it is eager to surpass others.*

---

romansh *(noun)*

The Rhaeto-Romance language spoken in southeastern Switzerland; it is an official language of Switzerland.

- *He looked up "romansh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "romansh."*

---

romes *(noun)*

The leadership of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *He looked up "romes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "romes."*

---

romish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Romanism.

- *Students compared "romish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "romish."*

---

ropy *(adjective)*

Of or resembling rope (or ropes) in being long and strong.

- *Would you call this situation "ropy"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "ropy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rosa canina *(noun)*

Prickly wild rose with delicate pink or white scentless flowers; native to Europe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosa canina."*
- *The article explained what "rosa canina" means with a simple example.*

---

salad nicoise *(noun)*

Typically containing tomatoes and anchovies and garnished with black olives and capers.

- *They discussed "salad nicoise" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "salad nicoise" means with a simple example.*

---

samnite *(noun)*

An Oscan-speaking member of an ancient people of Campania who clashed repeatedly with the early Romans.

- *The article explained what "samnite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "samnite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sanson-flamsteed projection *(noun)*

An equal-area map projection showing parallels and the equator as straight lines and other meridians as curved; used to map tropical latitudes.

- *The article explained what "sanson-flamsteed projection" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sanson-flamsteed projection" to mean an equal-area map projection showing parallels and....*

---

sardinians *(noun)*

The Italian dialect spoken in Sardinia; sometimes considered a separate language with many loan words from Spanish.

- *In class, the teacher used "sardinians" to mean the italian dialect spoken in sardinia; sometimes....*
- *They discussed "sardinians" during the group presentation.*

---

satirises *(verb)*

Ridicule with satire.

- *He did not know how to use "satirises" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "satirises" in real sentences.*

---

scented penstemon *(noun)*

Fragrant puffed-up white to reddish-pink flowers in long narrow clusters on erect stems; Arizona to New Mexico and Utah.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scented penstemon."*
- *They discussed "scented penstemon" during the group presentation.*

---

sceptically *(adverb)*

With scepticism; in a sceptical manner.

- *He looked at her sceptically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sceptically" in the final chapter.*

---

scnt *(noun)*

Moving a cell nucleus and its genetic material from one cell to another.

- *Understanding "scnt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scnt" to mean moving a cell nucleus and its genetic material from....*

---

scoffers *(noun)*

Someone who eats food rapidly and greedily.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scoffers."*
- *They discussed "scoffers" during the group presentation.*

---

seborrheic keratosis *(noun)*

A skin condition characterized by circumscribed wartlike lesions that can be itchy and covered with a greasy crust.

- *They discussed "seborrheic keratosis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "seborrheic keratosis" means with a simple example.*

---

serge koussevitzky *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Russia) who was noted for performing the works of contemporary composers (1874-1951).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serge koussevitzky."*
- *Understanding "serge koussevitzky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sicks *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Can you use "sicks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "sicks" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sir seretse khama *(noun)*

Botswanan statesman who was the first president of Botswana (1921-1980).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir seretse khama."*
- *He looked up "sir seretse khama" because he had never seen it before.*

skitters *(verb)*

To move about or proceed hurriedly.

- *Can you use “skitters” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “skitters” until he saw an example.*

skying *(verb)*

Throw or toss with a light motion.

- *Can you use “skying” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “skying” carefully so everyone would understand.*

slaughterer *(noun)*

A person who slaughters or dresses meat for market.

- *Understanding “slaughterer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “slaughterer” to mean a person who slaughters or dresses meat for market.*

smelts *(noun)*

Small cold-water silvery fish; migrate between salt and fresh water.

- *He looked up “smelts” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “smelts” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

smocking *(noun)*

Embroidery consisting of ornamental needlework on a garment that is made by gathering the cloth tightly in stitches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “smocking.”*
- *They discussed “smocking” during the group presentation.*

snorer *(noun)*

Someone who snores while sleeping.

- *They discussed “snorer” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “snorer” means with a simple example.*

snowbanks *(noun)*

A mound or heap of snow.

- *He looked up “snowbanks” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “snowbanks” to mean a mound or heap of snow.*

sonograms *(noun)*

An image of a structure that is produced by ultrasonography (reflections of high-frequency sound waves); used to observe fetal growth or to study bodily organs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sonograms.”*
- *He looked up “sonograms” because he had never seen it before.*

soulfulness *(noun)*

Deep feeling or emotion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soulfulness.”*
- *They discussed “soulfulness” during the group presentation.*

soursop *(noun)*

Large spiny tropical fruit with tart pulp related to custard apples.

- *The article explained what “soursop” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “soursop” during the group presentation.*

soursop tree *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing large succulent slightly acid fruit.

- *They discussed “soursop tree” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soursop tree.”*

soutine *(noun)*

French expressionist painter (born in Lithuania) (1893-1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soutine."*
- *He looked up "soutine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spareribs *(noun)*

Cut of pork from the rib section with most of the meat trimmed off.

- *They discussed "spareribs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spareribs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

speakes *(verb)*

Exchange thoughts; talk with.

- *The coach explained when to use "speakes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "speakes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

splodge *(noun)*

An irregularly shaped spot.

- *In class, the teacher used "splodge" to mean an irregularly shaped spot.*
- *Understanding "splodge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

staysail *(noun)*

A fore-and-aft sail set on a stay (as between two masts).

- *He looked up "staysail" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "staysail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stickles *(verb)*

Dispute or argue stubbornly (especially minor points).

- *She tried to use "stickles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "stickles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

stockholms *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Sweden; located in southern Sweden on the Baltic.

- *The article explained what "stockholms" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stockholms" during the group presentation.*

---

stonewashed *(verb)*

Wash with stones to achieve a worn appearance.

- *Can you use "stonewashed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "stonewashed" until he saw an example.*

---

succulence *(noun)*

A juicy appetizingness.

- *He looked up "succulence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "succulence" during the group presentation.*

---

sulfonylureas *(noun)*

Antidiabetic consisting of any of several drugs that reduce the level of glucose in the blood; used to treat diabetes mellitus.

- *Understanding "sulfonylureas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfonylureas."*

---

summered *(verb)*

Spend the summer.

- *We summered in Kashmir.*
- *She tried to use "summered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tangram *(noun)*

A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square divided into seven pieces that must be arranged to match particular designs.

- *Understanding "tangram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tangram."*

---

tappets *(noun)*

A lever that is moved in order to tap something else.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tappets."*
- *They discussed "tappets" during the group presentation.*

---

tautly *(adverb)*

In a taut manner.

- *The rope was tautly stretched.*
- *Using "tautly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

taxonomist *(noun)*

A biologist who specializes in the classification of organisms into groups on the basis of their structure and origin and behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "taxonomist" to mean a biologist who specializes in the classification....*
- *Understanding "taxonomist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teashop *(noun)*

A restaurant where tea and light meals are available.

- *In class, the teacher used "teashop" to mean a restaurant where tea and light meals are available.*
- *The article explained what "teashop" means with a simple example.*

---

telegraphist *(noun)*

Someone who transmits messages by telegraph.

- *Understanding "telegraphist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "telegraphist" during the group presentation.*

---

teleprompters *(noun)*

A prompter for television performers.

- *Understanding "teleprompters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teleprompters" to mean a prompter for television performers.*

---

throughputs *(noun)*

Output relative to input; the amount passing through a system from input to output (especially of a computer program over a period of time).

- *They discussed "throughputs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throughputs."*

---

thymol *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline solid used in perfume or preserving biological specimens or in embalming or medically as a fungicide or antiseptic.

- *The article explained what "thymol" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thymol" to mean a colorless crystalline solid used in perfume or....*

---

tierce *(noun)*

One of three equal parts of a divisible whole.

- *In class, the teacher used "tierce" to mean one of three equal parts of a divisible whole.*
- *The article explained what "tierce" means with a simple example.*

---

todds *(noun)*

Fictional character in a play by George Pitt; a barber who murdered his customers.

- *Understanding "todds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "todds" during the group presentation.*

---

tonus *(noun)*

The elastic tension of living muscles, arteries, etc. that facilitate response to stimuli.

- *They discussed "tonus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tonus."*

---

topgallant *(noun)*

A sail set on a yard of a topgallant mast.

- *He looked up "topgallant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topgallant."*

---

topgallant mast *(noun)*

A mast fixed to the head of a topmast on a square-rigged vessel.

- *They discussed "topgallant mast" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "topgallant mast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

topgallant sail *(noun)*

A sail set on a yard of a topgallant mast.

- *They discussed "topgallant sail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "topgallant sail" means with a simple example.*

---

transgenes *(noun)*

An exogenous gene introduced into the genome of another organism.

- *Understanding "transgenes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "transgenes" during the group presentation.*

---

translucence *(noun)*

The quality of allowing light to pass diffusely.

- *The article explained what "translucence" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "translucence."*

---

triggerman *(noun)*

A professional killer who uses a gun.

- *He looked up "triggerman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triggerman" to mean a professional killer who uses a gun.*

---

truncates *(verb)*

Approximate by ignoring all terms beyond a chosen one.

- *Can you use "truncates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "truncates" and when to wait.*

---

tuscans *(noun)*

A dialect of Italian spoken in Tuscany (especially Florence).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tuscans."*
- *They discussed "tuscans" during the group presentation.*

---

tusked *(adjective)*

Having tusks.

- *Would you call this situation "tusked"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tusked."*

---

typesetters *(noun)*

One who sets written material into type.

- *He looked up "typesetters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typesetters."*

---

typical jerboa *(noun)*

Small nocturnal jumping rodent with long hind legs; of arid parts of Asia and northern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typical jerboa."*
- *The article explained what "typical jerboa" means with a simple example.*

---

tyrannize *(verb)*

Rule or exercise power over (somebody) in a cruel and autocratic manner.

- *Her husband and mother-in-law tyrannize her.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tyrannize" in real sentences.*

---

ulmus pumila *(noun)*

Fast-growing shrubby Asian tree naturalized in United States for shelter or ornament.

- *He looked up "ulmus pumila" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ulmus pumila" during the group presentation.*

---

unchallengeable *(adjective)*

Not open to challenge.

- *Unchallengeable facts.*
- *A position of unchallengeable supremacy.*

---

undrawn *(adjective)*

Not represented in a drawing.

- *A "undrawn" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "undrawn"? Explain why.*

---

unhelpfully *(adverb)*

In an unhelpful manner.

- *He stood by unhelpfully while the house burned down.*
- *She spoke "unhelpfully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unhuman *(adjective)*

Divested of human qualities or attributes.

- *Would you call this situation "unhuman"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unhuman" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unidimensional *(adjective)*

Relating to a single dimension or aspect; having no depth or scope; - Mary Sheehan.

- *A prose statement of fact is unidimensional, its value being measured wholly in terms of its truth.*
- *The speaker chose "unidimensional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unionisation *(noun)*

Act of forming labor unions.

- *He looked up "unionisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unionisation" to mean act of forming labor unions.*

---

unpackaged *(adjective)*

Not packaged or put into packets.

- *Unpackaged nuts.*
- *A "unpackaged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unparliamentary *(adjective)*

So rude and abusive as to be unsuitable for parliament.

- *Would you call this situation "unparliamentary"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unparliamentary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unroofed *(adjective)*

Having no roof.

- *An unroofed shed.*
- *Would you call this situation "unroofed"? Explain why.*

---

uproots *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *The coach explained when to use "uproots" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "uproots" until he saw an example.*

uvular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or associated with the uvula.

- *The uvular r.*
- *A "uvular" approach may work better in this case.*

vaduz *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Liechtenstein.

- *Understanding "vaduz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vaduz" because he had never seen it before.*

veronica peregrina *(noun)*

North American annual with small white flowers widely naturalized as a weed in South America and Europe.

- *Understanding "veronica peregrina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "veronica peregrina" because he had never seen it before.*

vibraphonist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the vibraphone.

- *The article explained what "vibraphonist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vibraphonist" during the group presentation.*

viola canina *(noun)*

Old World leafy-stemmed blue-flowered violet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viola canina."*
- *They discussed "viola canina" during the group presentation.*

visitant *(noun)*

Someone who visits.

- *In class, the teacher used "visitant" to mean someone who visits.*
- *He looked up "visitant" because he had never seen it before.*

vituperation *(noun)*

Abusive or venomous language used to express blame or censure or bitter deep-seated ill will.

- *Understanding "vituperation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vituperation" during the group presentation.*

vulpes velox *(noun)*

Small grey fox of the plains of western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vulpes velox."*
- *Understanding "vulpes velox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

warehouseman *(noun)*

A workman who manages or works in a warehouse.

- *They discussed "warehouseman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "warehouseman" means with a simple example.*

welted *(verb)*

Beat severely with a whip or rod.

- *In everyday English, people use "welted" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "welted" until he saw an example.*

welterweights *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 148 pounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "welterweights" to mean an amateur boxer who weighs no more than 148 pounds.*
- *He looked up "welterweights" because he had never seen it before.*

whiffing *(verb)*

Smoke and exhale strongly.

- *The coach explained when to use "whiffing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "whiffing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

williamses *(noun)*

United States country singer and songwriter (1923-1953).

- *Understanding "williamses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "williamses" during the group presentation.*

---

workrooms *(noun)*

Room where work is done.

- *The article explained what "workrooms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workrooms" to mean room where work is done.*

---

yarmulkes *(noun)*

A skullcap worn by religious Jews (especially at prayer).

- *They discussed "yarmulkes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yarmulkes."*

---

yorkshires *(noun)*

A former large county in northern England; in 1974 it was divided into three smaller counties.

- *The article explained what "yorkshires" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yorkshires."*

---

zigs *(noun)*

An angular shape characterized by sharp turns in alternating directions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zigs."*
- *He looked up "zigs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aars *(noun)*

A river in north central Switzerland that runs northeast into the Rhine.

- *The article explained what "aars" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abstainers *(noun)*

A person who refrains from drinking intoxicating beverages.

- *In class, the teacher used "abstainers" to mean a person who refrains from drinking intoxicating....*
- *They discussed "abstainers" during the group presentation.*

---

admited *(verb)*

Declare to be true or admit the existence or reality or truth of.

- *She tried to use "admited" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "admited" when talking about this idea.*

---

aggress *(verb)*

Take the initiative and go on the offensive.

- *The coach explained when to use "aggress" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "aggress" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

alexander woollcott *(noun)*

United States drama critic and journalist (1887-1943).

- *They discussed "alexander woollcott" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alexander woollcott."*

---

amedeo avogadro *(noun)*

Italian physicist noted for his work on gases; proposed what has come to be called Avogadro's law (1776-1856).

- *Understanding "amedeo avogadro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "amedeo avogadro" during the group presentation.*

---

american maidenhair fern *(noun)*

Hardy palmately branched North American fern with divergent recurved branches borne on lustrous dark reddish stipes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american maidenhair fern."*
- *He looked up "american maidenhair fern" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amygdalin *(noun)*

A bitter cyanogenic glucoside extracted from the seeds of apricots and plums and bitter almonds.

- *Understanding "amygdalin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amygdalin" to mean a bitter cyanogenic glucoside extracted from the....*

---

annular scotoma *(noun)*

A circular scotoma surrounding the center of the field of vision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annular scotoma."*
- *He looked up "annular scotoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anted *(verb)*

Place one's stake.

- *She tried to use "anted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "anted" and when to wait.*

---

anthropocentrism *(noun)*

An inclination to evaluate reality exclusively in terms of human values.

- *He looked up "anthropocentrism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "anthropocentrism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

antialiasing *(noun)*

(computer graphics) a technique that is used to smooth jagged distortions in curves and diagonal lines so they appear smoother.

- *Understanding "antialiasing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "antialiasing" means with a simple example.*

---

antivenin *(noun)*

An antitoxin that counteracts the effects of venom from the bite of a snake or insect or other animal.

- *In class, the teacher used "antivenin" to mean an antitoxin that counteracts the effects of venom....*
- *He looked up "antivenin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apatosaurus *(noun)*

Huge quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur common in North America in the late Jurassic.

- *Understanding "apatosaurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "apatosaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

apomorphine *(noun)*

A morphine derivative that is not as strong as morphine; used as an emetic and in small doses as a sedative.

- *He looked up "apomorphine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "apomorphine" during the group presentation.*

---

apses *(noun)*

A domed or vaulted recess or projection on a building especially the east end of a church; usually contains the altar.

- *In class, the teacher used "apses" to mean a domed or vaulted recess or projection on a....*
- *Understanding "apses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

armorers *(noun)*

A worker skilled in making armor or arms.

- *They discussed "armorers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "armorers" means with a simple example.*

---

asa dulcis *(noun)*

Gum resin used especially in treating skin irritation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asa dulcis."*
- *He looked up "asa dulcis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asplenium *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *Understanding "asplenium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "asplenium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

augured *(verb)*

Predict from an omen.

- *He did not know how to use "augured" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "augured" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

autocatalytic *(adjective)*

Relating to or proceeding by autocatalysis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autocatalytic."*
- *A "autocatalytic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

babus *(noun)*

Used as a Hindi courtesy title; equivalent to English 'Mr'.

- *The article explained what "babus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "babus" during the group presentation.*

---

backscattered *(verb)*

Scatter (radiation) by the atoms of the medium through which it passes.

- *The coach explained when to use "backscattered" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "backscattered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

baneful *(adjective)*

Deadly or sinister.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "baneful."*
- *Students compared "baneful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

baptising *(verb)*

Administer baptism to.

- *Can you use "baptising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "baptising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bastardization *(noun)*

Declaring or rendering bastard.

- *The annulment of their marriage resulted in the bastardization of their children.*
- *The article explained what "bastardization" means with a simple example.*

---

bellhops *(noun)*

Someone employed as an errand boy and luggage carrier around hotels.

- *They discussed "bellhops" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bellhops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bermuda maidenhair fern *(noun)*

Delicate endemic Bermudian fern with creeping rootstock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bermuda maidenhair fern."*
- *They discussed "bermuda maidenhair fern" during the group presentation.*

---

betroth *(verb)*

Give to in marriage.

- *The coach explained when to use "betroth" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "betroth" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bifacial *(adjective)*

Having two faces or fronts.

- *The Roman Janus is bifacial.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bifacial."*

---

bighorns *(noun)*

A river that flows from central Wyoming to the Yellowstone River in southern Montana.

- *Understanding "bighorns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bighorns" to mean a river that flows from central wyoming to the....*

---

blackcaps *(noun)*

Small brownish-grey warbler with a black crown.

- *Understanding "blackcaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "blackcaps" during the group presentation.*

---

blacktip shark *(noun)*

Widely distributed shallow-water shark with fins seemingly dipped in ink.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blacktip shark."*
- *Understanding "blacktip shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blitt *(noun)*

A bachelor's degree in literature.

- *The article explained what "blitt" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blitt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

borates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of boric acid.

- *Understanding "borates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "borates" during the group presentation.*

---

borrelia burgdorferi *(noun)*

Cause of Lyme disease; transmitted primarily by ticks of genus Ixodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "borrelia burgdorferi."*
- *They discussed "borrelia burgdorferi" during the group presentation.*

---

bosomed *(adjective)*

Having a bosom as specified or having something likened to a bosom; usually used in compounds.

- *Full-bosomed women.*
- *The green-bosomed earth.*

---

bragi *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of poetry and music; son of Odin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bragi."*
- *The article explained what "bragi" means with a simple example.*

---

brauns *(noun)*

The German mistress of Adolf Hitler (1910-1945).

- *The article explained what "brauns" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brauns" to mean the german mistress of adolf hitler (1910-1945).*

---

braveness *(noun)*

A quality of spirit that enables you to face danger or pain without showing fear.

- *The article explained what "braveness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "braveness" to mean a quality of spirit that enables you to face danger....*

brevetted *(verb)*

Promote somebody by brevet, in the military.

- *He did not know how to use "brevetted" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brevetted" when talking about this idea.*

brittle maidenhair *(noun)*

Tropical American fern with broad pinnae; widely cultivated.

- *Understanding "brittle maidenhair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brittle maidenhair" during the group presentation.*

brontes *(noun)*

English novelist; one of three Bronte sisters (1818-1848).

- *The article explained what "brontes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brontes" during the group presentation.*

bumptious *(adjective)*

Offensively self-assertive.

- *Students compared "bumptious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bumptious."*

bustards *(noun)*

Large heavy-bodied chiefly terrestrial game bird capable of powerful swift flight; classified with wading birds but frequents grassy steppes.

- *Understanding "bustards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bustards" during the group presentation.*

calculative *(adjective)*

Used of persons.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "calculative."*
- *Students compared "calculative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

calvins *(noun)*

United States chemist noted for discovering the series of chemical reactions in photosynthesis (1911-).

- *Understanding "calvins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "calvins" during the group presentation.*

canthus *(noun)*

Either of the corners of the eye where the upper and lower eyelids meet.

- *Understanding "canthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "canthus" means with a simple example.*

cascade penstemon *(noun)*

Whorls of deep blue to dark purple flowers at tips of erect leafy stems; moist places from British Columbia to Oregon.

- *The article explained what "cascade penstemon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cascade penstemon" during the group presentation.*

casebooks *(noun)*

A book in which detailed written records of a case are kept and which are a source of information for subsequent work.

- *In class, the teacher used "casebooks" to mean a book in which detailed written records of a case....*
- *The article explained what "casebooks" means with a simple example.*

cashiering *(verb)*

Discard or do away with.

- *In everyday English, people use "cashiering" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "cashiering" carefully so everyone would understand.*

catalepsy *(noun)*

A trancelike state with loss of voluntary motion and failure to react to stimuli.

- *In class, the teacher used "catalepsy" to mean a trancelike state with loss of voluntary motion....*
- *The article explained what "catalepsy" means with a simple example.*

---

caustics *(noun)*

Any chemical substance that burns or destroys living tissue.

- *They discussed "caustics" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caustics" to mean any chemical substance that burns or destroys....*

---

cdnas *(noun)*

Single-stranded DNA that is complementary to messenger RNA or DNA that has been synthesized from messenger RNA by reverse transcriptase.

- *They discussed "cdnas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cdnas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

centime *(noun)*

A coin worth one-hundredth of the value of the basic unit.

- *The article explained what "centime" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centime" to mean a coin worth one-hundredth of the value of the....*

---

charles edouard jeanneret *(noun)*

French architect (born in Switzerland) (1887-1965).

- *Understanding "charles edouard jeanneret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "charles edouard jeanneret" means with a simple example.*

---

chenopodium rubrum *(noun)*

Common Eurasian weed; naturalized in United States.

- *Understanding "chenopodium rubrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chenopodium rubrum" to mean common eurasian weed; naturalized in united states.*

---

chondrosarcoma *(noun)*

A malignant neoplasm of cartilage cells.

- *The article explained what "chondrosarcoma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chondrosarcoma" to mean a malignant neoplasm of cartilage cells.*

---

ciardi *(noun)*

United States poet and critic (1916-1986).

- *Understanding "ciardi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ciardi" to mean united states poet and critic (1916-1986).*

---

ciliata *(noun)*

Class of protozoa having cilia or hairlike appendages on part or all of the surface during some part of the life cycle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ciliata."*
- *The article explained what "ciliata" means with a simple example.*

---

circumscribes *(verb)*

To draw a geometric figure around another figure so that the two are in contact but do not intersect.

- *The coach explained when to use "circumscribes" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "circumscribes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

citrus mealybug *(noun)*

Feeds on a wide variety of cultivated plants but especially destructive to citrus.

- *He looked up "citrus mealybug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citrus mealybug" to mean feeds on a wide variety of cultivated plants but....*

---

class ciliata *(noun)*

Class of protozoa having cilia or hairlike appendages on part or all of the surface during some part of the life cycle.

- *The article explained what "class ciliata" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "class ciliata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cliff penstemon *(noun)*

One of the West's most beautiful wildflowers; large brilliant pink or rose flowers in many racemes above thick mats of stems and leaves; ledges and cliffs from Washington to California.

- *The article explained what "cliff penstemon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cliff penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

climbing maidenhair fern *(noun)*

Tropical fern widespread in Old World; naturalized in Jamaica and Florida.

- *In class, the teacher used "climbing maidenhair fern" to mean tropical fern widespread in old world; naturalized....*
- *Understanding "climbing maidenhair fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

Rhetoric & Literary Style

obfuscate *(verb)*

To deliberately make something unclear or difficult to understand, especially to confuse or deceive.

- *The report was written to obfuscate the company's true financial position.*
- *Politicians sometimes use technical jargon to obfuscate rather than to inform.*

---

laconic *(adjective)*

Using very few words; brief and to the point, sometimes to the extent of seeming unfriendly.

- *His laconic reply — "Fine." — ended the conversation immediately.*
- *The detective was famous for her laconic style: she never wasted a single word.*

---

grandiloquent *(adjective)*

Using long, complicated, or pompous words and expressions in order to sound important or impressive.

- *The mayor's grandiloquent speech was full of promises but empty of specifics.*
- *He mocked the grandiloquent language of the wine reviews.*

---

euphemism *(noun)*

A mild or indirect word used in place of one that is considered too harsh or blunt.

- *"Passed away" is a common euphemism for "died."*
- *Corporate euphemisms often hide unpleasant truths.*

---

hyperbole *(noun)*

Deliberate exaggeration used for emphasis or effect, not meant to be taken literally.

- *Saying "I've told you a million times" is hyperbole.*
- *The advertisement relied on hyperbole to sell the product.*

---

understatement *(noun)*

The presentation of something as less important or serious than it really is.

- *Calling the storm "a bit of rain" was a classic understatement.*
- *British humor often depends on understatement.*

---

allusion *(noun)*

An indirect reference to a person, event, or work of literature that the reader is expected to recognize.

- *The poem is full of biblical allusions.*
- *Her speech contained an allusion to Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

---

apostrophe *(noun)*

A figure of speech in which a speaker addresses an absent person, abstract idea, or object directly.

- *"O Death, where is thy sting?" is an example of apostrophe.*
- *The soliloquy uses apostrophe to address the night.*

---

anaphora *(noun)*

The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses for rhetorical effect.

- *Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I have a dream" speech is famous for its anaphora.*
- *Anaphora gives the poem a powerful rhythmic drive.*

circumlocution *(noun)*

The use of many words when fewer would do, often to be vague or evasive.

- *His answer was pure circumlocution — he never said yes or no.*
- *Legal documents sometimes suffer from unnecessary circumlocution.*

invective *(noun)*

Harsh, abusive language used to attack or denounce someone.

- *The debate descended into personal invective.*
- *Her editorial was filled with political invective.*

perspicuous *(adjective)*

Clearly expressed and easy to understand; lucid.

- *The judge praised the lawyer's perspicuous summary of the facts.*
- *Good scientific writing should be perspicuous, not obscure.*

synecdoche *(noun)*

A figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole, or the whole for a part.

- *"All hands on deck" uses synecdoche, with hands standing for sailors.*
- *Calling a car "wheels" is everyday synecdoche.*

clobbers *(verb)*

Beat thoroughly and conclusively in a competition or fight.

- *The coach explained when to use "clobbers" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "clobbers" carefully so everyone would understand.*

clubhead *(noun)*

(golf) the head of the club which strikes the ball.

- *Understanding "clubhead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clubhead" because he had never seen it before.*

coarsest *(adjective)*

Of textures that are rough to the touch or substances consisting of relatively large particles.

- *Students compared "coarsest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coarsest."*

cogency *(noun)*

The quality of being valid and rigorous.

- *In class, the teacher used "cogency" to mean the quality of being valid and rigorous.*
- *The article explained what "cogency" means with a simple example.*

commutators *(noun)*

Switch for reversing the direction of an electric current.

- *Understanding "commutators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "commutators" because he had never seen it before.*

compunctions *(noun)*

A feeling of deep regret (usually for some misdeed).

- *In class, the teacher used "compunctions" to mean a feeling of deep regret (usually for some misdeed).*
- *The article explained what "compunctions" means with a simple example.*

conjecturing *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *Can you use "conjecturing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "conjecturing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

constructivists *(noun)*

An artist of the school of constructivism.

- *The article explained what "constructivists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "constructivists" to mean an artist of the school of constructivism.*

---

coprolites *(noun)*

Fossil excrement; petrified dung.

- *In class, the teacher used "coprolites" to mean fossil excrement; petrified dung.*
- *He looked up "coprolites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coquetry *(noun)*

Playful behavior intended to arouse sexual interest.

- *He looked up "coquetry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coquetry" to mean playful behavior intended to arouse sexual interest.*

---

coreligionists *(noun)*

Someone having the same religion as another person.

- *In class, the teacher used "coreligionists" to mean someone having the same religion as another person.*
- *They discussed "coreligionists" during the group presentation.*

---

cosily *(adverb)*

In a cozy manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "cosily" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "cosily" naturally.*

---

countenances *(noun)*

The appearance conveyed by a person's face.

- *Understanding "countenances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "countenances."*

---

countrysides *(noun)*

Rural regions.

- *He looked up "countrysides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "countrysides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crossbill *(noun)*

Finch with a bill whose tips cross when closed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crossbill."*
- *He looked up "crossbill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cucumis *(noun)*

Cucumbers; muskmelons.

- *They discussed "cucumis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cucumis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cymes *(noun)*

More or less flat-topped cluster of flowers in which the central or terminal flower opens first.

- *They discussed "cymes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cymes" means with a simple example.*

---

cytherea *(noun)*

Goddess of love and beauty and daughter of Zeus in ancient mythology; identified with Roman Venus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytherea."*
- *He looked up "cytherea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cytidine *(noun)*

A nucleoside component of DNA; composed of cytosine and deoxyribose.

- *They discussed "cytidine" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “cytidine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dados *(noun)*

The section of a pedestal between the base and the surbase.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dados.”*
- *He looked up “dados” because he had never seen it before.*

---

danaus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Danaidae: monarch butterflies.

- *In class, the teacher used “danaus” to mean type genus of the danaidae: monarch butterflies.*
- *The article explained what “danaus” means with a simple example.*

---

daybook *(noun)*

An accounting journal as a physical object.

- *He bought a new daybook.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daybook.”*

---

deadest *(adjective)*

No longer having or seeming to have or expecting to have life.

- *Students compared “deadest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “deadest.”*

---

deboned *(adjective)*

Having had the bones removed.

- *A boned (or deboned) fish.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “deboned.”*

---

decentralise *(verb)*

Make less central.

- *Can you use “decentralise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “decentralise” when talking about this idea.*

---

deciphers *(verb)*

Read with difficulty.

- *In everyday English, people use “deciphers” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “deciphers” in real sentences.*

---

defloration *(noun)*

An act that despoils the innocence or beauty of something.

- *They discussed “defloration” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “defloration” means with a simple example.*

---

delawares *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Delaware.

- *He looked up “delawares” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “delawares” to mean the algonquian language spoken by the delaware.*

---

deluges *(noun)*

The rising of a body of water and its overflowing onto normally dry land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deluges.”*
- *He looked up “deluges” because he had never seen it before.*

---

demagogy *(noun)*

Impassioned appeals to the prejudices and emotions of the populace.

- *They discussed “demagogy” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “demagogy” means with a simple example.*

---

depopulating *(verb)*

Reduce in population.

- *She tried to use "depopulating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "depopulating" until he saw an example.*

---

deputise *(verb)*

Appoint as a substitute.

- *In everyday English, people use "deputise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "deputise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

derangements *(noun)*

The act of disturbing the mind or body.

- *They discussed "derangements" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "derangements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dermatomyositis *(noun)*

Myositis characterized by weakness of limb and neck muscles and much muscle pain and swelling accompanied by skin rash affecting cheeks and eyelids and neck and chest and limbs; progression and severity vary among individuals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dermatomyositis."*
- *He looked up "dermatomyositis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

descaling *(verb)*

Remove the scales from.

- *She tried to use "descaling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "descaling" when talking about this idea.*

---

desegregating *(verb)*

Open (a place) to members of all races and ethnic groups.

- *Can you use "desegregating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "desegregating" until he saw an example.*

---

dethronement *(noun)*

The act of deposing someone; removing a powerful person from a position or office.

- *The article explained what "dethronement" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dethronement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

detoxes *(noun)*

The hospital ward or clinic in which patients are detoxified.

- *Understanding "detoxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "detoxes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diagonalization *(noun)*

Changing a square matrix to diagonal form (with all non-zero elements on the principal diagonal).

- *The diagonalization of a normal matrix by a unitary transformation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diagonalization."*

---

dishonouring *(verb)*

Force (someone) to have sex against their will.

- *In everyday English, people use "dishonouring" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "dishonouring" until he saw an example.*

---

disputants *(noun)*

A person who disputes; who is good at or enjoys controversy.

- *They discussed "disputants" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disputants" to mean a person who disputes; who is good at or enjoys....*

---

disquieted *(adjective)*

Afflicted with or marked by anxious uneasiness or trouble or grief.

- *Spent many disquieted moments.*
- *A "disquieted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dockage *(noun)*

A fee charged for a vessel to use a dock.

- *He looked up "dockage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dockage."*

---

draba verna *(noun)*

Annual weed of Europe and North America having a rosette of basal leaves and tiny flowers followed by oblong seed capsules.

- *He looked up "draba verna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "draba verna."*

---

dravidians *(noun)*

A large family of languages spoken in south and central India and Sri Lanka.

- *They discussed "dravidians" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dravidians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drearily *(adverb)*

In a cheerless manner.

- *She spoke "drearily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "drearily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

durazzo *(noun)*

Port city in western Albania on the Adriatic.

- *The article explained what "durazzo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "durazzo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elavil *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant drug (trade name Elavil) with serious side effects; interacts with many other medications.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elavil."*
- *The article explained what "elavil" means with a simple example.*

---

elephas *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Elephantidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "elephas" to mean type genus of the family elephantidae.*
- *They discussed "elephas" during the group presentation.*

---

epilepsies *(noun)*

A disorder of the central nervous system characterized by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epilepsies."*
- *He looked up "epilepsies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epitomizing *(verb)*

Embody the essential characteristics of or be a typical example of.

- *He did not know how to use "epitomizing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "epitomizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ergometer *(noun)*

Measuring instrument designed to measure power.

- *He looked up "ergometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ergometer."*

---

etanercept *(noun)*

A genetically engineered anti-TNF compound (trade name Enbrel) consisting of receptors that bind TNF; it is injected twice a week in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

- *They discussed "etanercept" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "etanercept" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

etchers *(noun)*

Someone who etches.

- *In class, the teacher used "etchers" to mean someone who etches.*
- *Understanding "etchers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

evaporites *(noun)*

The sediment that is left after the evaporation of seawater.

- *He looked up "evaporites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evaporites."*

exfoliates *(verb)*

Grow by producing or unfolding leaves.

- *She tried to use "exfoliates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "exfoliates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

exosphere *(noun)*

The outermost atmospheric layer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exosphere."*
- *They discussed "exosphere" during the group presentation.*

expatriated *(verb)*

Move away from one's native country and adopt a new residence abroad.

- *In everyday English, people use "expatriated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "expatriated" in real sentences.*

exploitations *(noun)*

An act that exploits or victimizes someone (treats them unfairly).

- *They discussed "exploitations" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "exploitations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exudation *(noun)*

A substance that oozes out from plant pores.

- *They discussed "exudation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "exudation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

factious *(adjective)*

Dissenting (especially dissenting with the majority opinion).

- *Students compared "factious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "factious" when it is dissenting (especially dissenting with the majority....*

falafels *(noun)*

Small croquette of mashed chick peas or fava beans seasoned with sesame seeds.

- *Understanding "falafels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "falafels" to mean small croquette of mashed chick peas or fava beans....*

falco subbuteo *(noun)*

Small Old World falcon formerly trained and flown at small birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "falco subbuteo" to mean small old world falcon formerly trained and flown....*
- *He looked up "falco subbuteo" because he had never seen it before.*

farley maidenhair *(noun)*

Named for a country house in Barbados where it was discovered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farley maidenhair."*
- *The article explained what "farley maidenhair" means with a simple example.*

feminize *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *This hairdo feminizes the man.*
- *Feminized language.*

---

ferreted *(verb)*

Search and discover through persistent investigation.

- *She ferreted out the truth.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ferreted" when talking about this idea.*

---

fibroma *(noun)*

Nonmalignant tumor of connective tissue.

- *He looked up "fibroma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fibroma" during the group presentation.*

---

fibulae *(noun)*

The outer and thinner of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

- *Understanding "fibulae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "fibulae" means with a simple example.*

---

figurations *(noun)*

Representing figuratively as by emblem or allegory.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "figurations."*
- *He looked up "figurations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foolscap *(noun)*

A size of paper used especially in Britain.

- *The article explained what "foolscap" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "foolscap" during the group presentation.*

---

footrests *(noun)*

A low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated person.

- *They discussed "footrests" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "footrests" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foresail *(noun)*

The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foresail."*
- *He looked up "foresail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

franz lehar *(noun)*

Hungarian composer of light operas (1870-1948).

- *The article explained what "franz lehar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "franz lehar" to mean hungarian composer of light operas (1870-1948).*

---

freesias *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Freesia valued for their one-sided clusters of usually fragrant yellow or white or pink tubular flowers.

- *He looked up "freesias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freesias."*

---

full-bosomed *(adjective)*

(of a woman's body) having a large bosom and pleasing curves.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "full-bosomed."*
- *Students compared "full-bosomed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gabble *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *He did not know how to use "gabble" until he saw an example.*

- *In everyday English, people use "gabble" when talking about this idea.*

---

gafsa *(noun)*

A city in west central Tunisia.

- *He looked up "gafsa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gafsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gambians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Gambia.

- *In class, the teacher used "gambians" to mean a native or inhabitant of gambia.*
- *The article explained what "gambians" means with a simple example.*

---

gametophytes *(noun)*

The gamete-bearing individual or phase in the life cycle of a plant having alternation of generations.

- *He looked up "gametophytes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gametophytes" during the group presentation.*

---

gene sarazen *(noun)*

United States golfer who was first to win all four major golf tournaments (1902-1999).

- *The article explained what "gene sarazen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gene sarazen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus apatosaurus *(noun)*

Large quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaurs with very long neck and tail; late Jurassic.

- *He looked up "genus apatosaurus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus apatosaurus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus asplenium *(noun)*

In some classification systems placed in family Polypodiaceae.

- *He looked up "genus asplenium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus asplenium" to mean in some classification systems placed in family....*

---

genus cucumis *(noun)*

Cucumbers; muskmelons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cucumis."*
- *They discussed "genus cucumis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus danaus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Danaidae: monarch butterflies.

- *Understanding "genus danaus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus danaus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus elephas *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Elephantidae.

- *Understanding "genus elephas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus elephas."*

---

genus grus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gruidae: typical cranes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus grus."*
- *The article explained what "genus grus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus lolium *(noun)*

Darnel; ryegrass.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lolium" to mean darnel; ryegrass.*
- *The article explained what "genus lolium" means with a simple example.*

---

genus mammut *(noun)*

Extinct type genus of the Mammutidae: mastodons.

- *They discussed "genus mammut" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus mammut" means with a simple example.*

---

genus penstemon *(noun)*

Large genus of subshrubs or herbs having showy blue or purple or red or yellow or white flowers; mostly western North America.

- *The article explained what "genus penstemon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus tradescantia *(noun)*

Spiderworts.

- *The article explained what "genus tradescantia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus tradescantia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus turdus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Turdidae.

- *The article explained what "genus turdus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus turdus."*

---

gerunds *(noun)*

A noun formed from a verb (such as the '-ing' form of an English verb when used as a noun).

- *He looked up "gerunds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gerunds."*

---

gier *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the stomach and intestines.

- *The speaker chose "gier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "gier"? Explain why.*

---

gloominess *(noun)*

An atmosphere of depression and melancholy.

- *Understanding "gloominess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gloominess" means with a simple example.*

---

golden-beard penstemon *(noun)*

Plant of southwestern United States having long open clusters of scarlet flowers with yellow hairs on lower lip.

- *The article explained what "golden-beard penstemon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "golden-beard penstemon" during the group presentation.*

---

goosebump *(noun)*

Reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to cold or emotional stress or skin irritation.

- *They discussed "goosebump" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "goosebump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grandads *(noun)*

The father of your father or mother.

- *Understanding "grandads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandads."*

---

greenes *(noun)*

English novelist and Catholic (1904-1991).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greenes."*
- *He looked up "greenes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

groupes *(verb)*

Arrange into a group or groups.

- *He did not know how to use “groupes” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “groupes” in real sentences.*

---

grus *(noun)*

A small constellation in the southern hemisphere near Phoenix.

- *They discussed “grus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “grus.”*

---

hepatomegaly *(noun)*

Abnormal enlargement of the liver.

- *Understanding “hepatomegaly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hepatomegaly” to mean abnormal enlargement of the liver.*

---

hosannas *(noun)*

A cry of praise or adoration (to God).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hosannas.”*
- *They discussed “hosannas” during the group presentation.*

---

hot-rock penstemon *(noun)*

Stems in clumps with cream-colored flowers; found from Washington to Wyoming and southward to California and Utah.

- *In class, the teacher used “hot-rock penstemon” to mean stems in clumps with cream-colored flowers; found....*
- *The article explained what “hot-rock penstemon” means with a simple example.*

---

huntsman’s cup *(noun)*

Perennial bog herb having dark red flowers and decumbent broadly winged pitchers forming a rosette; of northeastern North America and naturalized in Europe especially Ireland.

- *In class, the teacher used “huntsman’s cup” to mean perennial bog herb having dark red flowers and....*
- *He looked up “huntsman’s cup” because he had never seen it before.*

---

huntsman’s cups *(noun)*

Perennial bog herb having dark red flowers and decumbent broadly winged pitchers forming a rosette; of northeastern North America and naturalized in Europe especially Ireland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “huntsman’s cups.”*
- *The article explained what “huntsman’s cups” means with a simple example.*

---

huntsman’s horn *(noun)*

Pitcher plant of southeastern United States having erect yellow trumpet-shaped pitchers with wide mouths and erect lids.

- *The article explained what “huntsman’s horn” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “huntsman’s horn” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

huntsman’s horns *(noun)*

Pitcher plant of southeastern United States having erect yellow trumpet-shaped pitchers with wide mouths and erect lids.

- *He looked up “huntsman’s horns” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “huntsman’s horns.”*

---

hupa *(noun)*

The Athapaskan language spoken by the Hupa.

- *He looked up “hupa” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hupa.”*

---

hyades *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) 7 daughters of Atlas and half-sisters of the Pleiades; they nurtured the infant Dionysus and Zeus placed them among the stars as a reward.

- *Understanding “hyades” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “hyades” means with a simple example.*

---

hydras *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) monster with nine heads; when struck off each head was replaced by two new ones.

- *The article explained what “hydras” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hydras” to mean (greek mythology) monster with nine heads; when....*

hypocalcemia *(noun)*

Abnormally low level of calcium in the blood; associated with hypoparathyroidism or kidney malfunction or vitamin D deficiency.

- *The article explained what "hypocalcemia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hypocalcemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypoglycaemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to hypoglycemia.

- *Students compared "hypoglycaemic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypoglycaemic."*

hypoglycaemic agent *(noun)*

Any of various agents that decrease the level of glucose in the blood and are used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

- *They discussed "hypoglycaemic agent" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypoglycaemic agent."*

hyson *(noun)*

A Chinese green tea with twisted leaves.

- *The article explained what "hyson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyson" to mean a chinese green tea with twisted leaves.*

idealise *(verb)*

Consider or render as ideal.

- *The coach explained when to use "idealise" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "idealise" in real sentences.*

immodestly *(adverb)*

Without modesty; in an immodest manner.

- *The book was entitled, immodestly, 'All about Wisdom'.*
- *Using "immodestly" can make your explanation more exact.*

immunogen *(noun)*

Any substance or organism that provokes an immune response (produces immunity) when introduced into the body.

- *The article explained what "immunogen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "immunogen" during the group presentation.*

impelling *(adjective)*

Markedly effective as if by emotional pressure.

- *Impelling skill as a teller of tales.*
- *An impelling personality.*

imperiling *(verb)*

Pose a threat to; present a danger to.

- *The coach explained when to use "imperiling" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "imperiling" in real sentences.*

impulsion *(noun)*

The act of applying force suddenly.

- *Understanding "impulsion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "impulsion" during the group presentation.*

incisively *(adverb)*

In an incisive manner.

- *He was incisively critical.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "incisively" naturally.*

incorrupt *(adjective)*

Free of corruption or immorality.

- *A policeman who was incorrupt and incorruptible.*
- *Would you call this situation "incorrupt"? Explain why.*

---

inculcation *(noun)*

Teaching or impressing upon the mind by frequent instruction or repetition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inculcation."*
- *The article explained what "inculcation" means with a simple example.*

---

indestructibility *(noun)*

The strength to resist destruction.

- *The article explained what "indestructibility" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indestructibility" to mean the strength to resist destruction.*

---

infantilism *(noun)*

An abnormal condition in which an older child or adult retains infantile characteristics.

- *In class, the teacher used "infantilism" to mean an abnormal condition in which an older child or....*
- *He looked up "infantilism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inventorying *(noun)*

Making an itemized list of merchandise or supplies on hand.

- *He looked up "inventorying" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inventorying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invidia *(noun)*

Spite and resentment at seeing the success of another (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *Understanding "invidia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "invidia" to mean spite and resentment at seeing the success of....*

---

inwardness *(noun)*

The quality or state of being inward or internal.

- *The inwardness of the body's organs.*
- *The sensitiveness of James's characters, their seeming inwardness.*

---

ionizes *(verb)*

Become converted into ions.

- *Can you use "ionizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "ionizes" until he saw an example.*

---

ironmongers *(noun)*

A store selling hardware.

- *The article explained what "ironmongers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ironmongers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jazzing *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *In everyday English, people use "jazzing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "jazzing" until he saw an example.*

---

jeremiad *(noun)*

A long and mournful complaint.

- *A jeremiad against any form of government.*
- *They discussed "jeremiad" during the group presentation.*

---

john anthony ciardi *(noun)*

United States poet and critic (1916-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "john anthony ciardi" to mean united states poet and critic (1916-1986).*

- *The article explained what "john anthony ciardi" means with a simple example.*

---

john ciardi *(noun)*

United States poet and critic (1916-1986).

- *The article explained what "john ciardi" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "john ciardi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jokesters *(noun)*

A person who enjoys telling or playing jokes.

- *Understanding "jokesters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jokesters."*

---

jussieu *(noun)*

French botanist who categorized plants into families and developed a system of plant classification (1748-1836).

- *Understanding "jussieu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jussieu."*

---

kales *(noun)*

A hardy cabbage with coarse curly leaves that do not form a head.

- *In class, the teacher used "kales" to mean a hardy cabbage with coarse curly leaves that do....*
- *They discussed "kales" during the group presentation.*

---

katabatic *(adjective)*

Of an air current or wind; moving downward or down a slope because of cooling especially at night.

- *Would you call this situation "katabatic"? Explain why.*
- *A "katabatic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

katabatic wind *(noun)*

A wind caused by the downward motion of cold air.

- *In class, the teacher used "katabatic wind" to mean a wind caused by the downward motion of cold air.*
- *They discussed "katabatic wind" during the group presentation.*

---

kitbag *(noun)*

A knapsack (usually for a soldier).

- *Understanding "kitbag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kitbag."*

---

klemens metternich *(noun)*

Austrian statesman (1773-1859).

- *He looked up "klemens metternich" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klemens metternich."*

---

konoe *(noun)*

Japanese statesman who set Japan's expansionist policies and formed an alliance with Germany and Italy (1891-1945).

- *In class, the teacher used "konoe" to mean japanese statesman who set japan's expansionist....*
- *Understanding "konoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

koussevitzky *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Russia) who was noted for performing the works of contemporary composers (1874-1951).

- *They discussed "koussevitzky" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "koussevitzky" means with a simple example.*

---

lavenders *(noun)*

Any of various Old World aromatic shrubs or subshrubs with usually mauve or blue flowers; widely cultivated.

- *He looked up "lavenders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lavenders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lehar *(noun)*

Hungarian composer of light operas (1870-1948).

- *Understanding "lehar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lehar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leukocytosis *(noun)*

An abnormal increase in the number of white blood cells in the blood as a result of infection (as in leukemia).

- *In class, the teacher used "leukocytosis" to mean an abnormal increase in the number of white blood....*
- *The article explained what "leukocytosis" means with a simple example.*

---

levelers *(noun)*

A radical who advocates the abolition of social distinctions.

- *Understanding "levelers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levelers."*

---

lhasa apso *(noun)*

A breed of terrier having a long heavy coat raised in Tibet as watchdogs.

- *He looked up "lhasa apso" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lhasa apso."*

---

limites *(verb)*

Decide upon or fix definitely.

- *In everyday English, people use "limites" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "limites" in real sentences.*

---

lolium *(noun)*

Darnel; ryegrass.

- *He looked up "lolium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lolium."*

---

louis jacques mande daguerre *(noun)*

French inventor of the first practical photographic process, the daguerreotype (1789-1851).

- *He looked up "louis jacques mande daguerre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "louis jacques mande daguerre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louis the wideawake *(noun)*

King of France whose military victories consolidated his reign (1081-1137).

- *The article explained what "louis the wideawake" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis the wideawake."*

---

lozier *(noun)*

United States physician who in 1863 founded a medical school for women (1813-1888).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lozier."*
- *Understanding "lozier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lyes *(noun)*

A strong solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyes."*
- *He looked up "lyes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maidenhair fern *(noun)*

Any of various small to large terrestrial ferns of the genus Adiantum having delicate palmately branched fronds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maidenhair fern."*
- *Understanding "maidenhair fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malarky *(noun)*

Empty rhetoric or insincere or exaggerated talk.

- *The article explained what "malarky" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "malarky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mammut *(noun)*

Extinct type genus of the Mammutidae: mastodons.

- *The article explained what "mammut" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mammut."*

---

mantid *(noun)*

Predacious long-bodied large-eyed insect of warm regions; rests with forelimbs raised as in prayer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mantid."*
- *The article explained what "mantid" means with a simple example.*

---

mashi *(noun)*

A Bantu language.

- *Understanding "mashi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mashi" to mean a bantu language.*

---

masser *(adjective)*

Formed of separate units gathered into a mass or whole.

- *The speaker chose "masser" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "masser" when it is formed of separate units gathered into a mass or whole.*

---

mealworm *(noun)*

The larva of beetles of the family Tenebrionidae.

- *He looked up "mealworm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mealworm."*

---

mealybug *(noun)*

Scalelike plant-eating insect coated with a powdery waxy secretion; destructive especially of fruit trees.

- *Understanding "mealybug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mealybug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megalomaniacs *(noun)*

A pathological egotist.

- *They discussed "megalomaniacs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "megalomaniacs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meno mosso *(noun)*

Played at reduced speed; less rapid.

- *He looked up "meno mosso" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "meno mosso" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mergansers *(noun)*

Large crested fish-eating diving duck having a slender hooked bill with serrated edges.

- *They discussed "mergansers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mergansers."*

---

messuage *(noun)*

(law) a dwelling house and its adjacent buildings and the adjacent land used by the household.

- *In class, the teacher used "messuage" to mean (law) a dwelling house and its adjacent buildings....*
- *They discussed "messuage" during the group presentation.*

---

microsomes *(noun)*

A tiny granule in the cytoplasm that is where protein synthesis takes place under the direction of mRNA.

- *The article explained what "microsomes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microsomes" to mean a tiny granule in the cytoplasm that is where....*

miliary fever *(noun)*

Epidemic in the 15th and 16th centuries and characterized by profuse sweating and high mortality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miliary fever."*
- *The article explained what "miliary fever" means with a simple example.*

miliary tuberculosis *(noun)*

Acute tuberculosis characterized by the appearance of tiny tubercles on one or more organs of the body (presumably resulting from tubercle bacilli being spread in the bloodstream).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miliary tuberculosis."*
- *The article explained what "miliary tuberculosis" means with a simple example.*

mimosa pudica *(noun)*

Prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical America, and Australia; heavily armed with recurved thorns and having sensitive soft grey-green leaflets that fold and droop at night or when touched or cooled.

- *In class, the teacher used "mimosa pudica" to mean prostrate or semi-erect subshrub of tropical....*
- *They discussed "mimosa pudica" during the group presentation.*

minah *(noun)*

Tropical Asian starlings.

- *The article explained what "minah" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "minah" during the group presentation.*

mirthful *(adjective)*

Full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; - Wordsworth.

- *A mirthful laugh.*
- *A mirthful experience.*

mischance *(noun)*

An unpredictable outcome that is unfortunate.

- *The article explained what "mischance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mischance" to mean an unpredictable outcome that is unfortunate.*

mohandas karamchand gandhi *(noun)*

Political and spiritual leader during India's struggle with Great Britain for home rule; an advocate of passive resistance (1869-1948).

- *He looked up "mohandas karamchand gandhi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mohandas karamchand gandhi."*

monic polynomial *(noun)*

A polynomial in one variable.

- *Understanding "monic polynomial" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "monic polynomial" means with a simple example.*

monopolising *(verb)*

Have or exploit a monopoly of.

- *She tried to use "monopolising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "monopolising" in real sentences.*

mordecai richler *(noun)*

Canadian novelist (born in 1931).

- *They discussed "mordecai richler" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mordecai richler" to mean canadian novelist (born in 1931).*

mouthwashes *(noun)*

A medicated solution used for gargling and rinsing the mouth.

- *Understanding "mouthwashes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mouthwashes" means with a simple example.*

muchness *(noun)*

Greatness of quantity or measure or extent.

- *In class, the teacher used "muchness" to mean greatness of quantity or measure or extent.*
- *Understanding "muchness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

muenchen *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Bavaria in southwestern Germany.

- *They discussed "muenchen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "muenchen" because he had never seen it before.*

muslins *(noun)*

Plain-woven cotton fabric.

- *They discussed "muslins" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muslins."*

nagari *(noun)*

A syllabic script used in writing Sanskrit and Hindi.

- *Understanding "nagari" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nagari."*

nagari script *(noun)*

A syllabic script used in writing Sanskrit and Hindi.

- *They discussed "nagari script" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nagari script."*

narrow-leaf penstemon *(noun)*

Plant having small narrow leaves and blue-violet flowers in long open clusters; Utah and Colorado to New Mexico and Arizona.

- *They discussed "narrow-leaf penstemon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "narrow-leaf penstemon" means with a simple example.*

nasal canthus *(noun)*

The inner corner of the eye.

- *The article explained what "nasal canthus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nasal canthus."*

nebs *(noun)*

A long projecting or anterior elongation of an animal's head; especially the nose.

- *He looked up "nebs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nebs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nectars *(noun)*

A sweet liquid secretion that is attractive to pollinators.

- *Understanding "nectars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nectars" during the group presentation.*

neurotically *(adverb)*

In a neurotic manner.

- *They are finely, not to say neurotically adjusted.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "neurotically" in the final chapter.*

ninas *(noun)*

The Babylonian goddess of the watery deep and daughter of Ea.

- *The article explained what "ninas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ninas."*

noninfectious *(adjective)*

Not infectious.

- *Would you call this situation "noninfectious"? Explain why.*
- *A "noninfectious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

octogenarians *(noun)*

Someone whose age is in the eighties.

- *The article explained what "octogenarians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "octogenarians" to mean someone whose age is in the eighties.*

---

opalescence *(noun)*

The visual property of something having a milky brightness and a play of colors from the surface.

- *Understanding "opalescence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "opalescence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outspread *(adjective)*

Fully extended in width.

- *Outspread wings.*
- *A "outspread" approach may work better in this case.*

---

overnighter *(noun)*

A small traveling bag to carry clothing and accessories for staying overnight.

- *The article explained what "overnighter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overnighter."*

---

overrating *(noun)*

A calculation that results in an estimate that is too high.

- *The article explained what "overrating" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overrating" to mean a calculation that results in an estimate that is....*

---

pacifies *(verb)*

Fight violence and try to establish peace in (a location).

- *She tried to use "pacifies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "pacifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

palestra *(noun)*

A public place in ancient Greece or Rome devoted to the training of wrestlers and other athletes.

- *Understanding "palestra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palestra" to mean a public place in ancient greece or rome devoted to....*

---

pamphleteers *(noun)*

A writer of pamphlets (usually taking a partisan stand on public issues).

- *In class, the teacher used "pamphleteers" to mean a writer of pamphlets (usually taking a partisan....*
- *Understanding "pamphleteers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parry's pinyon *(noun)*

Five-needled pinon of southern California and northern Baja California having (sometimes three-needled or four-needled showing hybridization from Pinus californiarum).

- *The article explained what "parry's pinyon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "parry's pinyon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penstemon *(noun)*

Large genus of subshrubs or herbs having showy blue or purple or red or yellow or white flowers; mostly western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstemon."*
- *He looked up "penstemon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perchloric acid *(noun)*

A powerful oxidizing agent; forms perchlorates.

- *In class, the teacher used "perchloric acid" to mean a powerful oxidizing agent; forms perchlorates.*
- *Understanding "perchloric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

periapsis *(noun)*

(astronomy) the point in an orbit closest to the body being orbited.

- *He looked up "periapsis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "periapsis" during the group presentation.*

phrasings *(noun)*

The manner in which something is expressed in words; - G.S.Patton.

- *The article explained what "phrasings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "phrasings" during the group presentation.*

phthisis *(noun)*

Involving the lungs with progressive wasting of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "phthisis" to mean involving the lungs with progressive wasting of the....*
- *The article explained what "phthisis" means with a simple example.*

pincushion hakea *(noun)*

Tall straggling shrub with large globose crimson-yellow flowers; western Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "pincushion hakea" to mean tall straggling shrub with large globose....*
- *The article explained what "pincushion hakea" means with a simple example.*

plantago psyllium *(noun)*

Plantain of Mediterranean regions whose seeds swell and become gelatinous when moist and are used as a mild laxative.

- *They discussed "plantago psyllium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plantago psyllium" because he had never seen it before.*

point of periapsis *(noun)*

(astronomy) the point in an orbit closest to the body being orbited.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "point of periapsis."*
- *The article explained what "point of periapsis" means with a simple example.*

populus nigra italica *(noun)*

Distinguished by its columnar fastigiate shape and erect branches.

- *In class, the teacher used "populus nigra italica" to mean distinguished by its columnar fastigiate shape and....*
- *He looked up "populus nigra italica" because he had never seen it before.*

praxiteles *(noun)*

Ancient Greek sculptor (circa 370-330 BC).

- *The article explained what "praxiteles" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "praxiteles" to mean ancient greek sculptor (circa 370-330 bc).*

praya *(noun)*

Colonial siphonophore of up to 130 ft long.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "praya."*
- *Understanding "praya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

praying mantid *(noun)*

The common mantis.

- *The article explained what "praying mantid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "praying mantid" to mean the common mantis.*

preadolescent *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or designed for children between the ages of 9 and 12.

- *A "preadolescent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "preadolescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

programma *(noun)*

An edict that has been publicly posted.

- *In class, the teacher used "programma" to mean an edict that has been publicly posted.*
- *The article explained what "programma" means with a simple example.*

---

propitiate *(verb)*

Make peace with.

- *In everyday English, people use "propitiate" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "propitiate" in real sentences.*

---

proscribes *(verb)*

Command against.

- *The coach explained when to use "proscribes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "proscribes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

proses *(noun)*

Ordinary writing as distinguished from verse.

- *Understanding "proses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "proses" means with a simple example.*

---

proustian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Marcel Proust.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "proustian."*
- *The speaker chose "proustian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pyrimidines *(noun)*

A heterocyclic organic compound with a penetrating odor.

- *The article explained what "pyrimidines" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyrimidines."*

---

quadroon *(noun)*

An offspring of a mulatto and a white parent; a person who is one-quarter black.

- *The article explained what "quadroon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quadroon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quietism *(noun)*

A form of religious mysticism requiring withdrawal from all human effort and passive contemplation of God.

- *They discussed "quietism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quietism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quondam *(adjective)*

Belonging to some prior time.

- *Her quondam lover.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "quondam."*

---

radclyffe hall *(noun)*

English writer whose novel about a lesbian relationship was banned in Britain for many years (1883-1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radclyffe hall."*
- *He looked up "radclyffe hall" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radiocommunication *(noun)*

Medium for communication.

- *They discussed "radiocommunication" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "radiocommunication" means with a simple example.*

---

raja batis *(noun)*

Common European skate used as food.

- *They discussed "raja batis" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "raja batis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rajahs *(noun)*

A prince or king in India.

- *The article explained what "rajahs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rajahs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ramipril *(noun)*

An ACE inhibitor (trade name Altace) used to treat high blood pressure or in some patients who have had a heart attack.

- *In class, the teacher used "ramipril" to mean an ace inhibitor (trade name altace) used to treat....*
- *The article explained what "ramipril" means with a simple example.*

---

rasped *(verb)*

Utter in a grating voice.

- *In everyday English, people use "rasped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rasped" in real sentences.*

---

remicade *(noun)*

A monoclonal antibody (trade name Remicade) used to treat Crohn's disease and rheumatoid arthritis; administered by infusion; use and dosage must be determined by a physician.

- *He looked up "remicade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "remicade" during the group presentation.*

---

remunerate *(verb)*

Make payment to; compensate.

- *My efforts were not remunerated.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "remunerate" in real sentences.*

---

rentiers *(noun)*

Someone whose income is from property rents or bond interest and other investments.

- *In class, the teacher used "rentiers" to mean someone whose income is from property rents or bond....*
- *The article explained what "rentiers" means with a simple example.*

---

reran *(verb)*

Rerun a performance of a play, for example.

- *She tried to use "reran" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "reran" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reseat *(verb)*

Provide with new seats.

- *Reseat Carnegie Hall.*
- *Reseat the old broken chair.*

---

rewires *(verb)*

Provide with new wiring.

- *Can you use "rewires" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "rewires" until he saw an example.*

---

rexes *(noun)*

A male sovereign; ruler of a kingdom.

- *They discussed "rexes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rexes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhodonite *(noun)*

A pink or red mineral consisting of crystalline manganese silicate; used as an ornamental stone.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhodonite" to mean a pink or red mineral consisting of crystalline....*
- *He looked up "rhodonite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rileys *(noun)*

United States poet (1849-1916).

- *He looked up "rileys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rileys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ringneck snake *(noun)*

Any of numerous small nonvenomous North American snakes with a yellow or orange ring around the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ringneck snake."*
- *Understanding "ringneck snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ripostes *(noun)*

A quick reply to a question or remark (especially a witty or critical one).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ripostes."*
- *They discussed "ripostes" during the group presentation.*

---

rised *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *Can you use "rised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "rised" and when to wait.*

---

rock penstemon *(noun)*

One of the West's most beautiful wildflowers; large brilliant pink or rose flowers in many racemes above thick mats of stems and leaves; ledges and cliffs from Washington to California.

- *Understanding "rock penstemon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rock penstemon" means with a simple example.*

---

rotes *(verb)*

Become physically weaker.

- *He did not know how to use "rotes" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "rotes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sapsucker *(noun)*

Small American woodpecker that feeds on sap from e.g. apple and maple trees.

- *They discussed "sapsucker" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sapsucker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sarazen *(noun)*

United States golfer who was first to win all four major golf tournaments (1902-1999).

- *In class, the teacher used "sarazen" to mean united states golfer who was first to win all four....*
- *The article explained what "sarazen" means with a simple example.*

---

sashaying *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *Can you use "sashaying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "sashaying" when talking about this idea.*

---

sassing *(noun)*

An impudent or insolent rejoinder.

- *He looked up "sassing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sassing."*

---

saturations *(noun)*

The process of totally saturating something with a substance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saturations."*
- *He looked up "saturations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scalloping *(verb)*

Decorate an edge with scallops.

- *Learners should practice how to use “scalloping” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “scalloping” until he saw an example.*

---

seasonals *(noun)*

A worker who finds employment only in certain seasons.

- *The article explained what “seasonals” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “seasonals” to mean a worker who finds employment only in certain seasons.*

---

seatings *(noun)*

An area that includes places where several people can sit.

- *He looked up “seatings” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “seatings” to mean an area that includes places where several people....*

---

seminiferous tubule *(noun)*

Any of the numerous long convoluted tubules in the testis which are the sites where spermatozoa mature.

- *Understanding “seminiferous tubule” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “seminiferous tubule” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sfax *(noun)*

The second largest city in Tunisia; located in eastern Tunisia near a phosphate region.

- *Understanding “sfax” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “sfax” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sharkskin *(noun)*

A smooth crisp fabric.

- *Understanding “sharkskin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “sharkskin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shenanigan *(noun)*

The use of tricks to deceive someone (usually to extract money from them).

- *Understanding “shenanigan” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “shenanigan” during the group presentation.*

---

shoos *(verb)*

Drive away by crying ‘shoo!’.

- *The coach explained when to use “shoos” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “shoos” until he saw an example.*

---

shrewish *(adjective)*

Continually complaining or faultfinding.

- *A shrewish wife.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “shrewish.”*

---

sicking *(verb)*

Urge to attack someone.

- *Learners should practice how to use “sicking” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “sicking” when talking about this idea.*

---

sidles *(verb)*

Move unobtrusively or furtively.

- *She tried to use “sidles” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “sidles” and when to wait.*

---

simnel *(noun)*

A fruitcake (sometimes covered with almond paste) eaten at mid-Lent or Easter or Christmas.

- *In class, the teacher used “simnel” to mean a fruitcake (sometimes covered with almond paste)....*
- *They discussed “simnel” during the group presentation.*

simoleons *(noun)*

Informal terms for money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simoleons."*
- *He looked up "simoleons" because he had never seen it before.*

sinusoids *(noun)*

Tiny endothelium-lined passages for blood in the tissue of an organ.

- *The article explained what "sinusoids" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sinusoids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sleekly *(adverb)*

In a sleek glossy manner.

- *The wet road was shining sleekly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sleekly" in the final chapter.*

sleepwalked *(verb)*

Walk in one's sleep.

- *He did not know how to use "sleepwalked" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "sleepwalked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

slenderness *(noun)*

The quality of being slight or inadequate.

- *He knew the slenderness of my wallet.*
- *The slenderness of the chances that anything would be done.*

sliming *(verb)*

Cover or stain with slime.

- *He did not know how to use "sliming" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sliming" when talking about this idea.*

slingback *(noun)*

A shoe that has a strap that wraps around the heel.

- *In class, the teacher used "slingback" to mean a shoe that has a strap that wraps around the heel.*
- *He looked up "slingback" because he had never seen it before.*

slipcovers *(noun)*

A removable fitted cloth covering for upholstered furniture.

- *In class, the teacher used "slipcovers" to mean a removable fitted cloth covering for upholstered....*
- *They discussed "slipcovers" during the group presentation.*

smidgeon *(noun)*

A tiny or scarcely detectable amount.

- *Understanding "smidgeon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "smidgeon" because he had never seen it before.*

snakeheads *(noun)*

Showy perennial of marshlands of eastern and central North America having waxy lanceolate leaves and flower with lower part creamy white and upper parts pale pink to deep purple.

- *The article explained what "snakeheads" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snakeheads."*

snuffbox fern *(noun)*

Fern of northeastern North America.

- *Understanding "snuffbox fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "snuffbox fern" because he had never seen it before.*

snuffer *(noun)*

A cone-shaped implement with a handle; for extinguishing candles.

- *They discussed "snuffer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "snuffer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solidi *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (/) used to separate related items of information.

- *Understanding "solidi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "solidi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

somersaulted *(verb)*

Do a somersault.

- *She tried to use "somersaulted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "somersaulted" and when to wait.*

---

sorrier *(adjective)*

Feeling or expressing regret or sorrow or a sense of loss over something done or undone.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sorrier" when it is feeling or expressing regret or sorrow or a sense....*
- *The speaker chose "sorrier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spermaceti *(noun)*

A white waxy substance from oil of the sperm whale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spermaceti."*
- *They discussed "spermaceti" during the group presentation.*

---

sporks *(noun)*

Trademark for a plastic eating utensil that has both tines and a bowl like a spoon.

- *Understanding "sporks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sporks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sportingly *(adverb)*

So as to be sporting; in a sporting manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "sportingly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "sportingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

springboards *(noun)*

A beginning from which an enterprise is launched.

- *He looked up "springboards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "springboards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stabbers *(noun)*

Someone who stabs another person.

- *Understanding "stabbers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stabbers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

steles *(noun)*

An ancient upright stone slab bearing markings.

- *Understanding "steles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steles."*

---

stenographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or employing stenography.

- *The speaker chose "stenographic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stenographic."*

---

sternness *(noun)*

The quality (as of scenery) being grim and gloomy and forbidding.

- *The sternness of his surroundings made him uncomfortable.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sternness."*

---

streakers *(noun)*

Someone who takes off all their clothes and runs naked through a public place.

- *Understanding "streakers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "streakers" to mean someone who takes off all their clothes and runs....*

---

streusel *(noun)*

A crumbly topping for a pastry.

- *They discussed "streusel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "streusel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stridor *(noun)*

A whistling sound when breathing (usually heard on inspiration); indicates obstruction of the trachea or larynx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stridor."*
- *He looked up "stridor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subjugates *(verb)*

Put down by force or intimidation.

- *He did not know how to use "subjugates" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "subjugates" when talking about this idea.*

---

superpositions *(noun)*

The placement of one thing on top of another.

- *They discussed "superpositions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superpositions."*

---

syndications *(noun)*

Selling (an article or cartoon) for publication in many magazines or newspapers at the same time.

- *Understanding "syndications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "syndications" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tabbies *(noun)*

A cat with a grey or tawny coat mottled with black.

- *He looked up "tabbies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tabbies."*

---

tabes dorsalis *(noun)*

Syphilis of the spinal cord characterized by degeneration of sensory neurons and stabbing pains in the trunk and legs and unsteady gait and incontinence and impotence.

- *Understanding "tabes dorsalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tabes dorsalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tabora *(noun)*

A city in western Tanzania.

- *The article explained what "tabora" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tabora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tacker *(noun)*

A hand-held machine for driving staples home.

- *He looked up "tacker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tacker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tautologies *(noun)*

(logic) a statement that is necessarily true.

- *In class, the teacher used "tautologies" to mean (logic) a statement that is necessarily true.*
- *Understanding "tautologies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teacakes *(noun)*

Flat semisweet cookie or biscuit usually served with tea.

- *They discussed "teacakes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teacakes" to mean flat semisweet cookie or biscuit usually served....*

---

telefilm *(noun)*

A movie that is made to be shown on television.

- *He looked up "telefilm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telefilm."*

---

temporal canthus *(noun)*

The outer corner of the eye.

- *Understanding "temporal canthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "temporal canthus" means with a simple example.*

---

temporalis *(noun)*

Muscle extending from the temporal fossa to the coronoid process of the mandible; acts to raise the mandible and close the jaws.

- *Understanding "temporalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "temporalis" means with a simple example.*

---

temporalis muscle *(noun)*

Muscle extending from the temporal fossa to the coronoid process of the mandible; acts to raise the mandible and close the jaws.

- *They discussed "temporalis muscle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporalis muscle."*

---

thalamocortical *(adjective)*

Relating to or connecting the cortex and thalamus.

- *The thalamocortical system.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thalamocortical."*

---

theobroma cacao *(noun)*

Tropical American tree producing cacao beans.

- *Understanding "theobroma cacao" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theobroma cacao."*

---

thready *(adjective)*

Forming viscous or glutinous threads.

- *The speaker chose "thready" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "thready"? Explain why.*

---

thumbscrews *(noun)*

Instrument of torture that crushes the thumb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thumbscrews."*
- *The article explained what "thumbscrews" means with a simple example.*

---

thymosin *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the thymus; stimulates immunological activity of lymphoid tissue.

- *The article explained what "thymosin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thymosin" to mean hormone secreted by the thymus; stimulates....*

---

tobacco hornworm *(noun)*

Large green white-striped hawkmoth larva that feeds on tobacco and related plants; similar to tomato hornworm.

- *They discussed "tobacco hornworm" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tobacco hornworm" means with a simple example.*

---

tomato hornworm *(noun)*

Large green white-striped hawkmoth larva that feeds on tomato and potato plants; similar to tobacco hornworm.

- *In class, the teacher used "tomato hornworm" to mean large green white-striped hawkmoth larva that feeds....*
- *The article explained what "tomato hornworm" means with a simple example.*

---

topcoats *(noun)*

A heavy coat worn over clothes in winter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "topcoats."*
- *The article explained what "topcoats" means with a simple example.*

---

topsides *(noun)*

(usually plural) weather deck; the part of a ship's hull that is above the waterline.

- *They discussed "topsides" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "topsides" means with a simple example.*

---

tradescantia *(noun)*

Spiderworts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tradescantia."*
- *The article explained what "tradescantia" means with a simple example.*

---

transferral *(noun)*

The act of moving something from one location to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "transferral" to mean the act of moving something from one location to....*
- *They discussed "transferral" during the group presentation.*

---

trapezoids *(noun)*

The wrist bone between the trapezium and the capitate bones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trapezoids."*
- *He looked up "trapezoids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trepanning *(verb)*

Cut a hole with a trepan, as in surgery.

- *The coach explained when to use "trepanning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "trepanning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

triangulations *(noun)*

A trigonometric method of determining the position of a fixed point from the angles to it from two fixed points a known distance apart; useful in navigation.

- *In class, the teacher used "triangulations" to mean a trigonometric method of determining the position....*
- *The article explained what "triangulations" means with a simple example.*

---

trotskyites *(noun)*

Radicals who support Trotsky's theory that socialism must be established throughout the world by continuing revolution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trotskyites."*
- *The article explained what "trotskyites" means with a simple example.*

---

turdus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Turdidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turdus."*
- *They discussed "turdus" during the group presentation.*

---

tuskers *(noun)*

Any mammal with prominent tusks (especially an elephant or wild boar).

- *They discussed "tuskers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tuskers" means with a simple example.*

---

typifying *(verb)*

Express indirectly by an image, form, or model; be a symbol.

- *He did not know how to use "typifying" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "typifying" when talking about this idea.*

tyto alba *(noun)*

Mottled buff and white owl often inhabiting barns and other structures; important in rodent control.

- *Understanding "tyto alba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tyto alba."*

uncropped *(adjective)*

Not used for growing crops.

- *Uncropped soil.*
- *Students compared "uncropped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

undersize *(adjective)*

Smaller than normal for its kind.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undersize."*
- *Students compared "undersize" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unessential *(adjective)*

Not basic or fundamental.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unessential."*
- *Students compared "unessential" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unexcelled *(adjective)*

Not capable of being improved on.

- *The speaker chose "unexcelled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unexcelled" approach may work better in this case.*

unexcited *(adjective)*

Not excited.

- *Made an unexcited appraisal of the situation.*
- *The speaker chose "unexcited" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unfitted *(verb)*

Make unfit or unsuitable.

- *In everyday English, people use "unfitted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "unfitted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

unitized *(verb)*

Separate or classify into units.

- *The hospital was unitized for efficiency.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unitized" in real sentences.*

unlettered *(adjective)*

Uneducated in general; lacking knowledge or sophistication.

- *Exhibiting contempt for his unlettered companions.*
- *Special tutorials to assist the unlettered sector of society.*

unpremeditated *(adjective)*

Not prepared or planned in advance.

- *Asked an unpremeditated question.*
- *A "unpremeditated" approach may work better in this case.*

unrolls *(verb)*

Unroll, unfold, or spread out or be unrolled, unfolded, or spread out from a furled state.

- *In everyday English, people use "unrolls" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "unrolls" carefully so everyone would understand.*

unsatisfactorily *(adverb)*

In an unsatisfactory manner.

- *He performed unsatisfactorily as a manager.*
- *She spoke "unsatisfactorily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

unutterably *(adverb)*

To an inexpressible degree.

- *Using "unutterably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unutterably" in the final chapter.*

---

upholders *(noun)*

Someone who upholds or maintains.

- *Firm upholders of tradition.*
- *He looked up "upholders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valedictorians *(noun)*

The student with the best grades who usually delivers the valedictory address at commencement.

- *Understanding "valedictorians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valedictorians."*

---

vannevar bush *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who designed an early analogue computer and who led the scientific program of the United States during World War II (1890-1974).

- *They discussed "vannevar bush" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vannevar bush" because he had never seen it before.*

---

velas *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere between Carina and Pyxis.

- *They discussed "velas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "velas."*

---

vinery *(noun)*

A farm of grapevines where wine grapes are produced.

- *The article explained what "vinery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vinery" to mean a farm of grapevines where wine grapes are produced.*

---

vises *(noun)*

A holding device attached to a workbench; has two jaws to hold workpiece firmly in place.

- *Understanding "vises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vises" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vitalized *(verb)*

Make more lively or vigorous.

- *The treatment at the spa vitalized the old man.*
- *The eggs are vitalized.*

---

vitrectomy *(noun)*

A surgical procedure that removes the vitreous humor and replace it with saline solution.

- *In class, the teacher used "vitrectomy" to mean a surgical procedure that removes the vitreous....*
- *Understanding "vitrectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

voluptuousness *(noun)*

The quality of being attractive and exciting (especially sexually exciting).

- *They discussed "voluptuousness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "voluptuousness" to mean the quality of being attractive and exciting....*

---

wallahs *(noun)*

Usually in combination: person in charge of or employed at a particular thing.

- *He looked up "wallahs" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wallahs.”*

washstand *(noun)*

A bathroom sink that is permanently installed and connected to a water supply and drainpipe; where you can wash your hands and face.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “washstand.”*
- *He looked up “washstand” because he had never seen it before.*

wesleyans *(noun)*

A follower of Wesleyanism.

- *The article explained what “wesleyans” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wesleyans.”*

woodlouse *(noun)*

Any of various small terrestrial isopods having a flat elliptical segmented body; found in damp habitats.

- *The article explained what “woodlouse” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “woodlouse” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

woollcott *(noun)*

United States drama critic and journalist (1887-1943).

- *The article explained what “woollcott” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “woollcott” to mean united states drama critic and journalist (1887-1943).*

worriers *(noun)*

Thinks about unfortunate things that might happen.

- *They discussed “worriers” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “worriers” to mean thinks about unfortunate things that might happen.*

xenotransplantation *(noun)*

A surgical procedure in which tissue or whole organs are transfered from one species to another species.

- *In class, the teacher used “xenotransplantation” to mean a surgical procedure in which tissue or whole....*
- *The article explained what “xenotransplantation” means with a simple example.*

yellower *(adjective)*

Of the color intermediate between green and orange in the color spectrum; of something resembling the color of an egg yolk.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “yellower.”*
- *Students compared “yellower” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

yodels *(verb)*

Sing by changing register; sing by yodeling.

- *She tried to use “yodels” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “yodels” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

abased *(verb)*

Cause to feel shame; hurt the pride of.

- *She tried to use “abased” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “abased” when talking about this idea.*

abaxial *(adjective)*

Facing away from the axis of an organ or organism.

- *The abaxial surface of a leaf is the underside or side facing away from the stem.*
- *Would you call this situation “abaxial”? Explain why.*

abscissa *(noun)*

The value of a coordinate on the horizontal axis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abscissa.”*
- *Understanding “abscissa” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

accrete *(verb)*

Grow together (of plants and organs).

- *The story accreted emotion.*
- *Can you use "accrete" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

adjudge *(verb)*

Declare to be.

- *The coach explained when to use "adjudge" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "adjudge" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

admonishments *(noun)*

A firm rebuke.

- *He looked up "admonishments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "admonishments" to mean a firm rebuke.*

---

adventured *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *Learners should practice how to use "adventured" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "adventured" when talking about this idea.*

---

aimlessness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking any definite purpose.

- *The article explained what "aimlessness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aimlessness" to mean the quality of lacking any definite purpose.*

---

airiness *(noun)*

The property of something weightless and insubstantial.

- *He looked up "airiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airiness" to mean the property of something weightless and insubstantial.*

---

akaba *(noun)*

Jordan's port; located in southwestern Jordan on the Gulf of Aqaba.

- *He looked up "akaba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "akaba" during the group presentation.*

---

alertly *(adverb)*

In mentally perceptive and responsive way.

- *She got through the day alertly, despite being on drugs.*
- *Using "alertly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

allergists *(noun)*

A physician skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of allergies.

- *Understanding "allergists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "allergists" during the group presentation.*

---

allocators *(noun)*

A person with authority to allot or deal out or apportion.

- *Understanding "allocators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allocators."*

---

allured *(verb)*

Dispose or incline or entice to.

- *Can you use "allured" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "allured" and when to wait.*

---

amnion *(noun)*

Thin innermost membranous sac enclosing the developing embryo of higher vertebrates (reptiles, birds and mammals).

- *In class, the teacher used "amnion" to mean thin innermost membranous sac enclosing the....*
- *He looked up "amnion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

animists *(noun)*

One who accepts the doctrine of animism.

- *Understanding "animists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "animists" during the group presentation.*

---

anorectal *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the anus and rectum considered together.

- *A "anorectal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anorectal" when it is pertaining to the anus and rectum considered together.*

---

antinomy *(noun)*

A contradiction between two statements that seem equally reasonable.

- *The article explained what "antinomy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antinomy" to mean a contradiction between two statements that seem....*

---

aper *(noun)*

Someone who copies the words or behavior of another.

- *He looked up "aper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apiaries *(noun)*

A shed containing a number of beehives.

- *In class, the teacher used "apiaries" to mean a shed containing a number of beehives.*
- *The article explained what "apiaries" means with a simple example.*

---

appeasers *(noun)*

Someone who tries to bring peace by acceding to demands; –Winston Churchill.

- *He looked up "appeasers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "appeasers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argives *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the city of Argos.

- *The article explained what "argives" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "argives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arhat *(noun)*

A Buddhist who has attained nirvana.

- *In class, the teacher used "arhat" to mean a buddhist who has attained nirvana.*
- *They discussed "arhat" during the group presentation.*

---

armhole *(noun)*

A hole through which you put your arm and where a sleeve can be attached.

- *In class, the teacher used "armhole" to mean a hole through which you put your arm and where a....*
- *The article explained what "armhole" means with a simple example.*

---

armourers *(noun)*

A worker skilled in making armor or arms.

- *Understanding "armourers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "armourers" during the group presentation.*

---

assaultive *(adjective)*

Disposed to attack.

- *The speaker chose "assaultive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "assaultive" when it is disposed to attack.*

atomizing *(verb)*

Break up into small particles.

- *Learners should practice how to use "atomizing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "atomizing" until he saw an example.*

atones *(verb)*

Turn away from sin or do penitence.

- *She tried to use "atones" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "atones" in real sentences.*

atriplex mexicana *(noun)*

Eurasian aromatic oak-leaved goosefoot with many yellow-green flowers; naturalized North America.

- *The article explained what "atriplex mexicana" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "atriplex mexicana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

attritional *(adjective)*

Relating to or caused by attrition.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "attritional."*
- *Students compared "attritional" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

audiometry *(noun)*

The measurement of hearing.

- *They discussed "audiometry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "audiometry" because he had never seen it before.*

augustines *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) one of the great Fathers of the early Christian church; after a dramatic conversion to Christianity he became bishop of Hippo Regius in North Africa; St. Augustine emphasized man's need for grace (354-430).

- *He looked up "augustines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "augustines" during the group presentation.*

awaked *(verb)*

Stop sleeping.

- *In everyday English, people use "awaked" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "awaked" in real sentences.*

backrooms *(noun)*

The meeting place of a group of leaders who make their decisions via private negotiations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backrooms."*
- *Understanding "backrooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bakeshop *(noun)*

A workplace where baked goods (breads and cakes and pastries) are produced or sold.

- *They discussed "bakeshop" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bakeshop" means with a simple example.*

balkanized *(verb)*

Divide a territory into small, hostile states.

- *Can you use "balkanized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "balkanized" and when to wait.*

bandsmen *(noun)*

A player in a band (especially a military band).

- *In class, the teacher used "bandsmen" to mean a player in a band (especially a military band).*
- *Understanding "bandsmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baptistry *(noun)*

Bowl for baptismal water.

- *He looked up "baptistry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "baptistry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barbados maidenhair *(noun)*

Named for a country house in Barbados where it was discovered.

- *Understanding "barbados maidenhair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "barbados maidenhair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bassoonist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the bassoon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bassoonist."*
- *He looked up "bassoonist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

batis *(noun)*

Small genus of plants constituting the family Batidaceae: low straggling dioecious shrubs.

- *The article explained what "batis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "batis" to mean small genus of plants constituting the family....*

---

battle of solferino *(noun)*

An indecisive battle in 1859 between the French and Sardinians under Napoleon III and the Austrians under Francis Joseph I.

- *In class, the teacher used "battle of solferino" to mean an indecisive battle in 1859 between the french and....*
- *Understanding "battle of solferino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beachcombers *(noun)*

A vagrant living on a beach.

- *He looked up "beachcombers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "beachcombers" during the group presentation.*

---

bedazzling *(verb)*

To cause someone to lose clear vision, especially from intense light.

- *The coach explained when to use "bedazzling" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "bedazzling" until he saw an example.*

---

befuddling *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "befuddling" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "befuddling" when talking about this idea.*

---

beggared *(verb)*

Be beyond the resources of.

- *Can you use "beggared" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "beggared" when talking about this idea.*

---

beignet *(noun)*

A deep-fried, yeast-raised doughnut dusted with confectioners' sugar.

- *Understanding "beignet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "beignet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bermuda maidenhair *(noun)*

Delicate endemic Bermudian fern with creeping rootstock.

- *He looked up "bermuda maidenhair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bermuda maidenhair."*

---

berrys *(noun)*

A small fruit having any of various structures, e.g., simple (grape or blueberry) or aggregate (blackberry or raspberry).

- *The article explained what "berrys" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "berrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bifid *(adjective)*

Divided into two lobes.

- *A bifid petal.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bifid" when it is divided into two lobes.*

---

bingos *(noun)*

A game in which numbered balls are drawn at random and players cover the corresponding numbers on their cards.

- *In class, the teacher used "bingos" to mean a game in which numbered balls are drawn at random....*
- *He looked up "bingos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blandest *(adjective)*

Lacking stimulating characteristics; uninteresting.

- *A "blandest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "blandest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bloodroot *(noun)*

Perennial woodland native of North America having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and white flower in early spring and having acrid emetic properties; rootstock used as a stimulant and expectorant.

- *Understanding "bloodroot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bloodroot" to mean perennial woodland native of north america having a....*

---

boastfully *(adverb)*

In a boastful manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "boastfully" naturally.*
- *Place "boastfully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

boleros *(noun)*

A Spanish dance in triple time accompanied by guitar and castanets.

- *Understanding "boleros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "boleros" means with a simple example.*

---

bombardiers *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer in the British artillery.

- *He looked up "bombardiers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bombardiers" to mean a noncommissioned officer in the british artillery.*

---

boones *(noun)*

An American pioneer and guide and explorer (1734-1820).

- *He looked up "boones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boones" during the group presentation.*

---

booted armillaria *(noun)*

Fungus with a brown cap and white gills and a membranous ring halfway up the stalk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booted armillaria."*
- *He looked up "booted armillaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bottomlands *(noun)*

Low-lying alluvial land near a river.

- *The article explained what "bottomlands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bottomlands" to mean low-lying alluvial land near a river.*

---

bounden *(adjective)*

Morally obligatory.

- *My bounden duty.*
- *The speaker chose "bounden" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

brahmanism *(noun)*

The religious and social system of orthodox Hinduism.

- *Understanding "brahmanism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brahmanism" means with a simple example.*

brassica oleracea botrytis *(noun)*

A plant having a large edible head of crowded white flower buds.

- *In class, the teacher used "brassica oleracea botrytis" to mean a plant having a large edible head of crowded white....*
- *They discussed "brassica oleracea botrytis" during the group presentation.*

breakfasted *(verb)*

Eat an early morning meal.

- *She tried to use "breakfasted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "breakfasted" when talking about this idea.*

brown lacewing *(noun)*

Small dark-colored lacewing fly.

- *He looked up "brown lacewing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "brown lacewing" during the group presentation.*

bulkiness *(noun)*

An unwieldy largeness.

- *He looked up "bulkiness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bulkiness" during the group presentation.*

bungler *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bungler."*
- *Understanding "bungler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cabalistic *(adjective)*

Having a secret or hidden meaning; ; ; - John Gunther.

- *Cabalistic symbols engraved in stone.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cabalistic."*

cager *(noun)*

An athlete who plays basketball.

- *He looked up "cager" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caloosahatchee *(noun)*

A river in southern Florida that flows westerly to the Gulf of Mexico; forms the western end of the Cross-Florida Waterway.

- *Understanding "caloosahatchee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caloosahatchee" to mean a river in southern florida that flows westerly to....*

caloosahatchee canal *(noun)*

A canal that connects Lake Okeechobee with the Caloosahatchee River in southern Florida to form part of the Cross-Florida Waterway.

- *They discussed "caloosahatchee canal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caloosahatchee canal" to mean a canal that connects lake okeechobee with the....*

caloosahatchee river *(noun)*

A river in southern Florida that flows westerly to the Gulf of Mexico; forms the western end of the Cross-Florida Waterway.

- *He looked up "caloosahatchee river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caloosahatchee river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caramelise *(verb)*

Be converted into caramel.

- *She tried to use "caramelise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "caramelise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

careered *(verb)*

Move headlong at high speed.

- *The cars careered down the road.*
- *The mob careered through the streets.*

---

carica papaya *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree having huge deeply palmately cleft leaves and large oblong yellow fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carica papaya."*
- *They discussed "carica papaya" during the group presentation.*

---

carpus *(noun)*

A joint between the distal end of the radius and the proximal row of carpal bones.

- *In class, the teacher used "carpus" to mean a joint between the distal end of the radius and....*
- *The article explained what "carpus" means with a simple example.*

---

carrere *(noun)*

United States architect who with his partner Thomas Hastings designed many important public buildings (1858-1911).

- *Understanding "carrere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carrere" to mean united states architect who with his partner thomas....*

---

catalpa speciosa *(noun)*

Catalpa tree of central United States.

- *They discussed "catalpa speciosa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catalpa speciosa" to mean catalpa tree of central united states.*

---

cecropia *(noun)*

North American silkworm moth; larvae feed on the leaves of forest trees.

- *He looked up "cecropia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cecropia."*

---

cecropia moth *(noun)*

North American silkworm moth; larvae feed on the leaves of forest trees.

- *Understanding "cecropia moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cecropia moth" to mean north american silkworm moth; larvae feed on the....*

---

chardonnays *(noun)*

Dry white table wine resembling Chablis but made from Chardonnay grapes.

- *Understanding "chardonnays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chardonnays" means with a simple example.*

---

chlorotic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or suffering from chlorosis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chlorotic."*
- *The speaker chose "chlorotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chordates *(noun)*

Any animal of the phylum Chordata having a notochord or spinal column.

- *The article explained what "chordates" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chordates."*

---

chromatogram *(noun)*

The recording (column or paper strip) on which the constituents of a mixture are adsorbed in chromatography.

- *In class, the teacher used "chromatogram" to mean the recording (column or paper strip) on which the....*

- *The article explained what "chromatogram" means with a simple example.*

---

claystone *(noun)*

Fine-grained rock consisting of compacted clay particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "claystone" to mean fine-grained rock consisting of compacted clay....*
- *They discussed "claystone" during the group presentation.*

---

climbing maidenhair *(noun)*

Tropical fern widespread in Old World; naturalized in Jamaica and Florida.

- *The article explained what "climbing maidenhair" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "climbing maidenhair" to mean tropical fern widespread in old world; naturalized....*

---

clinks *(noun)*

A correctional institution used to detain persons who are in the lawful custody of the government (either accused persons awaiting trial or convicted persons serving a sentence).

- *Understanding "clinks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clinks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clockworks *(noun)*

Any mechanism of geared wheels that is driven by a coiled spring; resembles the works of a mechanical clock.

- *He looked up "clockworks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clockworks."*

---

clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin *(noun)*

A bacterial toxin produced by clostridium perfringens; causes intense abdominal cramps and diarrhea that begins 8-22 hours after consumption of foods containing large numbers of these bacteria.

- *Understanding "clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin."*

---

clumber *(noun)*

A thickset spaniel with longish silky hair.

- *Understanding "clumber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clumber."*

---

clx *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred fifty.

- *The speaker chose "clx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "clx."*

---

coati-mundi *(noun)*

Omnivorous mammal of Central America and South America.

- *He looked up "coati-mundi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coati-mundi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

collembola *(noun)*

Minute wingless arthropods: springtails.

- *In class, the teacher used "collembola" to mean minute wingless arthropods: springtails.*
- *Understanding "collembola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common maidenhair *(noun)*

Delicate maidenhair fern with slender shining black leaf stalks; cosmopolitan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common maidenhair."*
- *He looked up "common maidenhair" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common osier *(noun)*

Willow with long flexible twigs used in basketry.

- *The article explained what "common osier" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common osier."*

---

compartmental *(adjective)*

Divided up into compartments or categories.

- *Most sciences have become woefully compartmentalized.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "compartmental."*

---

compositae *(noun)*

Plants with heads composed of many florets: aster; daisy; dandelion; goldenrod; marigold; lettuces; ragweed; sunflower; thistle; zinnia.

- *Understanding "compositae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compositae."*

---

congruences *(noun)*

The quality of agreeing; being suitable and appropriate.

- *He looked up "congruences" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congruences."*

---

conjoining *(verb)*

Make contact or come together.

- *She tried to use "conjoining" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "conjoining" in real sentences.*

---

consigns *(verb)*

Give over to another for care or safekeeping.

- *The coach explained when to use "consigns" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "consigns" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

consolatory *(adjective)*

Affording comfort or solace.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "consolatory."*
- *Students compared "consolatory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

conversos *(noun)*

(medieval Spain and Portugal) a Jew or Moor who professed to convert to Christianity in order to avoid persecution or expulsion.

- *He looked up "conversos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "conversos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corries *(noun)*

A steep-walled semicircular basin in a mountain; may contain a lake.

- *The article explained what "corries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corries" to mean a steep-walled semicircular basin in a mountain;....*

---

corrugation *(noun)*

The act of shaping into parallel ridges and grooves.

- *The article explained what "corrugation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corrugation."*

---

corylus americana *(noun)*

Nut-bearing shrub of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "corylus americana" to mean nut-bearing shrub of eastern north america.*
- *The article explained what "corylus americana" means with a simple example.*

---

couturiers *(noun)*

Someone who designs clothing.

- *They discussed "couturiers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "couturiers."*

---

covenanting *(verb)*

Enter into a covenant or formal agreement.

- *The coach explained when to use “covenanting” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “covenanting” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cowbirds *(noun)*

North American blackbird that follows cattle and lays eggs in other birds’ nests.

- *The article explained what “cowbirds” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cowbirds” to mean north american blackbird that follows cattle and....*

---

crabbed *(adjective)*

Annoyed and irritable.

- *A “crabbed” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “crabbed”? Explain why.*

---

cubing *(verb)*

Raise to the third power.

- *She tried to use “cubing” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “cubing” until he saw an example.*

---

cupressus *(noun)*

Type genus of Cupressaceae.

- *The article explained what “cupressus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “cupressus” during the group presentation.*

---

curatorship *(noun)*

The position of curator.

- *He looked up “curatorship” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “curatorship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

curcuma longa *(noun)*

Widely cultivated tropical plant of India having yellow flowers and a large aromatic deep yellow rhizome; source of a condiment and a yellow dye.

- *They discussed “curcuma longa” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “curcuma longa” to mean widely cultivated tropical plant of india having....*

---

cycad *(noun)*

Any tropical gymnosperm of the order Cycadales; having unbranched stems with a crown of fernlike leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used “cycad” to mean any tropical gymnosperm of the order cycadales;....*
- *The article explained what “cycad” means with a simple example.*

---

cycad family *(noun)*

Ancient palmlike plants closely related to ferns in that fertilization is by means of spermatozoids.

- *Understanding “cycad family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cycad family” to mean ancient palmlike plants closely related to ferns in....*

---

cyperus longus *(noun)*

European sedge having rough-edged leaves and spikelets of reddish flowers and aromatic roots.

- *They discussed “cyperus longus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cyperus longus” means with a simple example.*

---

declassifying *(verb)*

Lift the restriction on and make available again.

- *Can you use “declassifying” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “declassifying” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dehumanised *(adjective)*

Divested of human qualities or attributes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “dehumanised.”*
- *A “dehumanised” approach may work better in this case.*

delphian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Delphi or to the oracles of Apollo at Delphi.

- *The speaker chose "delphian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "delphian."*

demised *(verb)*

Transfer by a lease or by a will.

- *He did not know how to use "demised" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "demised" and when to wait.*

democratising *(verb)*

Introduce democratic reforms; of nations.

- *He did not know how to use "democratising" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "democratising" when talking about this idea.*

depilatory *(noun)*

A cosmetic for temporary removal of undesired hair.

- *They discussed "depilatory" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "depilatory" means with a simple example.*

depravation *(noun)*

Moral perversion; impairment of virtue and moral principles.

- *They discussed "depravation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "depravation" because he had never seen it before.*

desalinate *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *Desalinate water.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "desalinate" in real sentences.*

desisted *(verb)*

Choose not to consume.

- *Can you use "desisted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "desisted" and when to wait.*

devastations *(noun)*

The feeling of being confounded or overwhelmed.

- *They discussed "devastations" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "devastations" because he had never seen it before.*

devilled *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *Devilled eggs.*
- *Can you use "devilled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

diamantes *(noun)*

Fabric covered with glittering ornaments such as sequins or rhinestones.

- *Understanding "diamantes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diamantes" to mean fabric covered with glittering ornaments such as....*

diatomite *(noun)*

A light soil consisting of siliceous diatom remains and often used as a filtering material.

- *In class, the teacher used "diatomite" to mean a light soil consisting of siliceous diatom remains....*
- *Understanding "diatomite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

differentiations *(noun)*

A discrimination between things as different and distinct.

- *In class, the teacher used "differentiations" to mean a discrimination between things as different and....*
- *Understanding "differentiations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dissolutions *(noun)*

The process of going into solution.

- *Understanding "dissolutions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dissolutions" means with a simple example.*

---

distillations *(noun)*

The process of purifying a liquid by boiling it and condensing its vapors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distillations."*
- *Understanding "distillations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dollhouses *(noun)*

A small model of a house used as a toy by children.

- *He looked up "dollhouses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dollhouses."*

---

dribs *(noun)*

A small indefinite quantity (especially of a liquid); ; ; ; –Kipling.

- *He looked up "dribs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dribs" to mean a small indefinite quantity (especially of a....*

---

egomaniacs *(noun)*

An abnormally egotistical person.

- *The article explained what "egomaniacs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egomaniacs."*

---

eiderdown *(noun)*

A soft quilt usually filled with the down of the eider.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eiderdown."*
- *Understanding "eiderdown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emporiums *(noun)*

A large retail store organized into departments offering a variety of merchandise; commonly part of a retail chain.

- *The article explained what "emporiums" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "emporiums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

endurable *(adjective)*

Capable of being borne though unpleasant.

- *Students compared "endurable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "endurable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

enthrone *(verb)*

Put a monarch on the throne.

- *The Queen was enthroned more than 50 years ago.*
- *In everyday English, people use "enthrone" when talking about this idea.*

---

entires *(noun)*

Uncastrated adult male horse.

- *In class, the teacher used "entires" to mean uncastrated adult male horse.*
- *He looked up "entires" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epicycles *(noun)*

A circle that rolls around (inside or outside) another circle; generates an epicycloid or hypocycloid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epicycles."*

- *Understanding "epicycles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erotics *(noun)*

An erotic person.

- *They discussed "erotics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "erotics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erythropoiesis *(noun)*

The process of producing red blood cells by the stem cells in the bone marrow.

- *The article explained what "erythropoiesis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "erythropoiesis" during the group presentation.*

---

etas *(noun)*

A terrorist organization organized in 1959 by student activists who were dissatisfied with the moderate nationalism of the traditional Basque party; want to create an independent homeland in Spain's western Pyrenees.

- *The article explained what "etas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "etas" to mean a terrorist organization organized in 1959 by....*

---

eupatorium *(noun)*

Large genus of chiefly tropical herbs having heads of white or purplish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eupatorium."*
- *They discussed "eupatorium" during the group presentation.*

---

evangelise *(verb)*

Convert to Christianity.

- *In everyday English, people use "evangelise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "evangelise" in real sentences.*

---

eversion *(noun)*

The position of being turned outward.

- *The eversion of the foot.*
- *They discussed "eversion" during the group presentation.*

---

explicating *(verb)*

Elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses.

- *Learners should practice how to use "explicating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "explicating" when talking about this idea.*

---

factuality *(noun)*

The quality of being actual or based on fact.

- *The realm of factuality must be distinguished from the realm of imagination.*
- *He looked up "factuality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family compositae *(noun)*

Plants with heads composed of many florets: aster; daisy; dandelion; goldenrod; marigold; lettuces; ragweed; sunflower; thistle; zinnia.

- *He looked up "family compositae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family compositae."*

---

fantasias *(noun)*

A musical composition of a free form usually incorporating several familiar themes.

- *In class, the teacher used "fantasias" to mean a musical composition of a free form usually....*
- *The article explained what "fantasias" means with a simple example.*

---

fauvism *(noun)*

An art movement launched in 1905 whose work was characterized by bright and nonnatural colors and simple forms; influenced the expressionists.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fauvism."*
- *He looked up "fauvism" because he had never seen it before.*

feinted *(verb)*

Deceive by a mock action.

- *The midfielder feinted to shoot.*
- *In everyday English, people use "feinted" when talking about this idea.*

feticide *(noun)*

The act of destroying a fetus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feticide."*
- *They discussed "feticide" during the group presentation.*

finnan *(noun)*

Haddock usually baked but sometimes broiled with lots of butter.

- *He looked up "finnan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "finnan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finno-ugric *(noun)*

A family of Uralic languages indigenous to Scandinavia and Hungary and Russia and western Siberia (prior to the Slavic expansion into those regions).

- *They discussed "finno-ugric" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "finno-ugric" because he had never seen it before.*

finno-ugric-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in a Finno-Ugric language.

- *It is useful to describe something as "finno-ugric-speaking" when it is able to communicate in a finno-ugric language.*
- *The speaker chose "finno-ugric-speaking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

flagons *(noun)*

A large metal or pottery vessel with a handle and spout; used to hold alcoholic beverages (usually wine).

- *Understanding "flagons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flagons."*

flashings *(noun)*

A short vivid experience.

- *The flashings of pain were a warning.*
- *They discussed "flashings" during the group presentation.*

flirtatiously *(adverb)*

In a flirtatious manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "flirtatiously" naturally.*
- *Place "flirtatiously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

flukey *(adjective)*

Subject to accident or chance or change.

- *Would you call this situation "flukey"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flukey."*

flunks *(noun)*

Failure to reach a minimum required performance.

- *He got two flunks on his report.*
- *They discussed "flunks" during the group presentation.*

fogies *(noun)*

Someone whose style is out of fashion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fogies."*
- *The article explained what "fogies" means with a simple example.*

footmarks *(noun)*

A mark of a foot or shoe on a surface.

- *He looked up "footmarks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "footmarks" to mean a mark of a foot or shoe on a surface.*

---

fops *(noun)*

A man who is much concerned with his dress and appearance.

- *Understanding "fops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fops" to mean a man who is much concerned with his dress and....*

---

forebodings *(noun)*

A feeling of evil to come.

- *In class, the teacher used "forebodings" to mean a feeling of evil to come.*
- *Understanding "forebodings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

formalisation *(noun)*

The act of making formal (as by stating formal rules governing classes of expressions).

- *Understanding "formalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "formalisation" to mean the act of making formal (as by stating formal....*

---

formalistic *(adjective)*

Concerned with or characterized by rigorous adherence to recognized forms (especially in religion or art).

- *A "formalistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "formalistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fragaria *(noun)*

Strawberries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fragaria."*
- *They discussed "fragaria" during the group presentation.*

---

freebooters *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

- *Understanding "freebooters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "freebooters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

friar's-cowl *(noun)*

Tuberous perennial having a cowl-shaped maroon or violet-black spathe; Mediterranean; Canaries; Azores.

- *He looked up "friar's-cowl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "friar's-cowl."*

---

fringed loosestrife *(noun)*

Of North America.

- *He looked up "fringed loosestrife" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fringed loosestrife" during the group presentation.*

---

gainsay *(verb)*

Take exception to.

- *The coach explained when to use "gainsay" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "gainsay" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gargled *(verb)*

Rinse one's mouth and throat with mouthwash.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gargled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gargled" when talking about this idea.*

---

geniality *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and approachable (easy to talk to).

- *In class, the teacher used "geniality" to mean a disposition to be friendly and approachable (easy....*

- *The article explained what "geniality" means with a simple example.*

---

genus batis *(noun)*

Small genus of plants constituting the family Batidaceae: low straggling dioecious shrubs.

- *They discussed "genus batis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus batis."*

---

genus cecropia *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical American trees that yield a bast fiber used for cordage and bark used in tanning; milky juice yields caoutchouc.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cecropia" to mean large genus of tropical american trees that yield a....*
- *The article explained what "genus cecropia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus cupressus *(noun)*

Type genus of Cupressaceae.

- *They discussed "genus cupressus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cupressus" to mean type genus of cupressaceae.*

---

genus eupatorium *(noun)*

Large genus of chiefly tropical herbs having heads of white or purplish flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus eupatorium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eupatorium."*

---

genus fragaria *(noun)*

Strawberries.

- *The article explained what "genus fragaria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus fragaria."*

---

genus gypsophila *(noun)*

Mediterranean herbs having small white or pink flowers.

- *He looked up "genus gypsophila" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus gypsophila" during the group presentation.*

---

genus smilax *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in Smilacaceae.

- *Understanding "genus smilax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus smilax" during the group presentation.*

---

genus teredo *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Teredinidae.

- *The article explained what "genus teredo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus teredo" to mean type genus of the family teredinidae.*

---

genus trichomonas *(noun)*

Flagellates parasitic in alimentary or genitourinary tracts of vertebrates and invertebrates including humans.

- *They discussed "genus trichomonas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus trichomonas."*

---

genus tyto *(noun)*

Type and only genus of the family Tytonidae.

- *He looked up "genus tyto" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus tyto" to mean type and only genus of the family tytonidae.*

---

glassblower *(noun)*

Someone skilled in blowing bottles from molten glass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glassblower."*
- *They discussed "glassblower" during the group presentation.*

---

glaswegians *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Glasgow.

- *The article explained what "glaswegians" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "glaswegians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

globalising *(verb)*

Make world-wide in scope or application.

- *He did not know how to use "globalising" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "globalising" in real sentences.*

---

glorying *(verb)*

Rejoice proudly.

- *He did not know how to use "glorying" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "glorying" when talking about this idea.*

---

godchildren *(noun)*

An infant who is sponsored by an adult (the godparent) at baptism.

- *The article explained what "godchildren" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "godchildren" during the group presentation.*

---

golden maidenhair *(noun)*

Mat-forming lithophytic or terrestrial fern with creeping rootstocks and large pinnatifid fronds found throughout North America and Europe and Africa and east Asia.

- *The article explained what "golden maidenhair" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden maidenhair."*

---

googol *(noun)*

A cardinal number represented as 1 followed by 100 zeros (ten raised to the power of a hundred).

- *They discussed "googol" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "googol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gpos *(noun)*

An agency of the legislative branch that provides printing and binding services for Congress and the departments and establishments of the federal government.

- *The article explained what "gpos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gpos" to mean an agency of the legislative branch that provides....*

---

granulate *(verb)*

Form granulating tissue.

- *Wounds and ulcers can granulate.*
- *In everyday English, people use "granulate" when talking about this idea.*

---

gratifications *(noun)*

The act or an instance of satisfying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gratifications."*
- *He looked up "gratifications" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great-leaved macrophylla *(noun)*

Large deciduous shrub or tree of southeastern United States having huge leaves in dense false whorls and large creamy flowers tinged purple toward the base.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great-leaved macrophylla."*
- *He looked up "great-leaved macrophylla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grecians *(noun)*

A native or resident of Greece.

- *He looked up "grecians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grecians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

green lacewing *(noun)*

Pale green unpleasant-smelling lacewing fly having carnivorous larvae.

- *They discussed "green lacewing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green lacewing" to mean pale green unpleasant-smelling lacewing fly having....*

---

groundfish *(noun)*

Fish that live on the sea bottom (particularly the commercially important gadoid fish like cod and haddock, or flatfish like flounder).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groundfish."*
- *Understanding "groundfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gruss *(noun)*

A small constellation in the southern hemisphere near Phoenix.

- *In class, the teacher used "gruss" to mean a small constellation in the southern hemisphere....*
- *The article explained what "gruss" means with a simple example.*

---

gulf of akaba *(noun)*

A northeastern arm of the Red Sea; between the Sinai Peninsula (Egypt) and Saudi Arabia.

- *The article explained what "gulf of akaba" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gulf of akaba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gypsophila *(noun)*

Mediterranean herbs having small white or pink flowers.

- *Understanding "gypsophila" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gypsophila" means with a simple example.*

---

habituate *(verb)*

Take or consume (regularly or habitually).

- *She became habituated to the background music.*
- *In everyday English, people use "habituate" when talking about this idea.*

---

hadean *(noun)*

The earliest eon in the history of the Earth from the first accretion of planetary material (around 4,600 million years ago) until the date of the oldest known rocks (about 3,800 million years ago); no evidence of life.

- *The article explained what "hadean" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hadean" to mean the earliest eon in the history of the earth from....*

---

hadean time *(noun)*

The earliest eon in the history of the Earth from the first accretion of planetary material (around 4,600 million years ago) until the date of the oldest known rocks (about 3,800 million years ago); no evidence of life.

- *He looked up "hadean time" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hadean time" to mean the earliest eon in the history of the earth from....*

---

haematopoietic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the formation of blood or blood cells.

- *Would you call this situation "haematopoietic"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "haematopoietic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hallowes *(verb)*

Render holy by means of religious rites.

- *He did not know how to use "hallowes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hallowes" in real sentences.*

---

haloes *(noun)*

A circle of light around the sun or moon.

- *In class, the teacher used "haloes" to mean a circle of light around the sun or moon.*
- *The article explained what "haloes" means with a simple example.*

---

harmfulness *(noun)*

The quality of being noxious.

- *He looked up "harmfulness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "harmfulness" to mean the quality of being noxious.*

---

haymaking *(noun)*

Taking full advantage of an opportunity while it lasts.

- *They discussed "haymaking" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haymaking" to mean taking full advantage of an opportunity while it lasts.*

---

hazels *(noun)*

The fine-grained wood of a hazelnut tree (genus Corylus) and the hazel tree (Australian genus Pomaderris).

- *They discussed "hazels" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hazels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hazes *(noun)*

Confusion characterized by lack of clarity.

- *They discussed "hazes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hazes."*

---

headsman *(noun)*

An executioner who beheads the condemned person.

- *They discussed "headsman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "headsman" to mean an executioner who beheads the condemned person.*

---

hearten *(verb)*

Give encouragement to.

- *He did not know how to use "hearten" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hearten" in real sentences.*

---

hefted *(verb)*

Test the weight of something by lifting it.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hefted" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hefted" when talking about this idea.*

---

hegelians *(noun)*

A follower of the thought of Hegel.

- *Understanding "hegelians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hegelians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hexameters *(noun)*

A verse line having six metrical feet.

- *He looked up "hexameters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexameters."*

---

hindgut *(noun)*

The caudal part of the alimentary canal in vertebrate embryos.

- *They discussed "hindgut" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hindgut" means with a simple example.*

---

hippopotamuses *(noun)*

Massive thick-skinned herbivorous animal living in or around rivers of tropical Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hippopotamuses."*
- *The article explained what "hippopotamuses" means with a simple example.*

---

hoary alyssum *(noun)*

Tall European annual with downy grey-green foliage and dense heads of small white flowers followed by hairy pods; naturalized in North America; sometimes a troublesome weed.

- *They discussed "hoary alyssum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hoary alyssum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holmium *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; occurs together with yttrium; forms highly magnetic compounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holmium."*
- *He looked up "holmium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homogenisation *(noun)*

The act of making something homogeneous or uniform in composition.

- *Understanding "homogenisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "homogenisation" means with a simple example.*

---

hoofer *(noun)*

A professional dancer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoofer."*
- *He looked up "hoofer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

housetop *(noun)*

The roof of a house.

- *Shout it from the housetops.*
- *They discussed "housetop" during the group presentation.*

---

humouring *(verb)*

Put into a good mood.

- *Learners should practice how to use "humouring" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "humouring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hydropathic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to hydropathy or its administration.

- *Hydropathic treatments.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hydropathic."*

---

hypertrophied *(adjective)*

(of an organ or body part) excessively enlarged as a result of increased size in the constituent cells.

- *Hypertrophied myocardial fibers.*
- *A "hypertrophied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hypnotising *(verb)*

Induce hypnosis in.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hypnotising" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hypnotising" and when to wait.*

---

hypos *(noun)*

A compound used as a fixing agent in photographic developing.

- *They discussed "hypos" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypos" to mean a compound used as a fixing agent in photographic....*

---

hypovolemia *(noun)*

A blood disorder consisting of a decrease in the volume of circulating blood.

- *The article explained what "hypovolemia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypovolemia."*

---

ilex decidua *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of southeastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what "ilex decidua" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ilex decidua" during the group presentation.*

---

immortalise *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *She tried to use “immortalise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “immortalise” in real sentences.*

---

immured *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *He did not know how to use “immured” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “immured” when talking about this idea.*

---

imperially *(adverb)*

In an imperial manner.

- *Imperially decreed.*
- *He answered “imperially,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

impressiveness *(noun)*

Splendid or imposing in size or appearance.

- *In class, the teacher used “impressiveness” to mean splendid or imposing in size or appearance.*
- *The article explained what “impressiveness” means with a simple example.*

---

indexical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or serving as an index.

- *The speaker chose “indexical” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “indexical” approach may work better in this case.*

---

insatiably *(adverb)*

In an insatiable manner; with persistence but without satisfaction.

- *He clawed insatiably at the traditional precepts.*
- *She was insatiably hungry.*

---

intercoms *(noun)*

A communication system linking different rooms within a building or ship etc.

- *Understanding “intercoms” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “intercoms” to mean a communication system linking different rooms....*

---

intermarrying *(verb)*

Marry within the same ethnic, social, or family group.

- *In everyday English, people use “intermarrying” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “intermarrying” in real sentences.*

---

intersperses *(verb)*

Place at intervals in or among.

- *He did not know how to use “intersperses” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “intersperses” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

intraventricular *(adjective)*

Within the system of ventricles in the brain.

- *Intraventricular pressure.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “intraventricular.”*

---

ipomoea purpurea *(noun)*

Pantropical annual climbing herb with funnel-shaped blue, purple, pink or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “ipomoea purpurea” to mean pantropical annual climbing herb with funnel-shaped....*
- *He looked up “ipomoea purpurea” because he had never seen it before.*

---

isosorbide *(noun)*

Drug (trade name Isordil) used to treat angina pectoris and congestive heart failure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “isosorbide.”*
- *He looked up “isosorbide” because he had never seen it before.*

jawbones *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.

- *They discussed "jawbones" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jawbones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jawless vertebrate *(noun)*

Eel-shaped vertebrate without jaws or paired appendages including the cyclostomes and some extinct forms.

- *The article explained what "jawless vertebrate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jawless vertebrate" to mean eel-shaped vertebrate without jaws or paired....*

jaywalkers *(noun)*

A reckless pedestrian who crosses a street illegally.

- *They discussed "jaywalkers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jaywalkers" means with a simple example.*

jems *(noun)*

A terrorist organization founded in 2000; a militant Islamic group active in Kashmir and closely aligned with al-Rashid Trust; seeks to secure release of imprisoned fellow militants by kidnappings.

- *They discussed "jems" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jems" because he had never seen it before.*

jensens *(noun)*

Modernistic Danish writer (1873-1950).

- *Understanding "jensens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jensens" means with a simple example.*

jewelries *(noun)*

An adornment (as a bracelet or ring or necklace) made of precious metals and set with gems (or imitation gems).

- *He looked up "jewelries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewelries."*

kauri copal *(noun)*

Resin of the kauri trees of New Zealand; found usually as a fossil; also collected for making varnishes and linoleum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kauri copal."*
- *They discussed "kauri copal" during the group presentation.*

kepi *(noun)*

A cap with a flat circular top and a visor.

- *They discussed "kepi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kepi" means with a simple example.*

keratosis nigricans *(noun)*

A skin disease characterized by dark wartlike patches in the body folds; can be benign or malignant.

- *The article explained what "keratosis nigricans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "keratosis nigricans" to mean a skin disease characterized by dark wartlike....*

kneelers *(noun)*

A board (sometimes cushioned) for someone to kneel on.

- *They discussed "kneelers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kneelers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lacewing *(noun)*

Any of two families of insects with gauzy wings (Chrysopidae and Hemerobiidae); larvae feed on insect pests such as aphids.

- *Understanding "lacewing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lacewing" during the group presentation.*

lacewing fly *(noun)*

Any of two families of insects with gauzy wings (Chrysopidae and Hemerobiidae); larvae feed on insect pests such as aphids.

- *They discussed "lacewing fly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lacewing fly" means with a simple example.*

---

ladyfingers *(noun)*

Small finger-shaped sponge cake.

- *In class, the teacher used "ladyfingers" to mean small finger-shaped sponge cake.*
- *The article explained what "ladyfingers" means with a simple example.*

---

lagniappe *(noun)*

A small gift (especially one given by a merchant to a customer who makes a purchase).

- *The article explained what "lagniappe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lagniappe" during the group presentation.*

---

laminator *(noun)*

A person who makes laminates (especially plastic laminates).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laminator."*
- *The article explained what "laminator" means with a simple example.*

---

legatee *(noun)*

Someone to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legatee."*
- *The article explained what "legatee" means with a simple example.*

---

legitimating *(verb)*

Make (an illegitimate child) legitimate; declare the legitimacy of (someone).

- *Learners should practice how to use "legitimating" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "legitimating" until he saw an example.*

---

lifehacks *(verb)*

Make one's day-to-day activities more efficient.

- *She tried to use "lifehacks" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lifehacks" when talking about this idea.*

---

lime disease spirochete *(noun)*

Cause of Lyme disease; transmitted primarily by ticks of genus Ixodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lime disease spirochete."*
- *They discussed "lime disease spirochete" during the group presentation.*

---

lithologies *(noun)*

The branch of geology that studies rocks: their origin and formation and mineral composition and classification.

- *They discussed "lithologies" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lithologies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loquat *(noun)*

Yellow olive-sized semitropical fruit with a large free stone and relatively little flesh; used for jellies.

- *Understanding "loquat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "loquat" during the group presentation.*

---

loquat tree *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of warm regions having fuzzy yellow olive-sized fruit with a large free stone; native to China and Japan.

- *He looked up "loquat tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "loquat tree" during the group presentation.*

---

luciferin *(noun)*

Pigment occurring in luminescent organisms (as fireflies); emits heatless light when undergoing oxidation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luciferin."*

- *Understanding "luciferin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luggages *(noun)*

Cases used to carry belongings when traveling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luggages."*
- *The article explained what "luggages" means with a simple example.*

---

lupines *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lupinus; bearing erect spikes of usually purplish-blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lupines" to mean any plant of the genus lupinus; bearing erect....*
- *They discussed "lupines" during the group presentation.*

---

lyssavirus *(noun)*

A neurotropic non-arbovirus of the family Rhabdoviridae that causes rabies.

- *The article explained what "lyssavirus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lyssavirus" during the group presentation.*

---

maidenhair *(noun)*

Any of various small to large terrestrial ferns of the genus Adiantum having delicate palmately branched fronds.

- *He looked up "maidenhair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maidenhair" to mean any of various small to large terrestrial ferns of....*

---

maidenhair berry *(noun)*

Slow-growing procumbent evergreen shrublet of northern North America and Japan having white flowers and numerous white fleshy rough and hairy seeds.

- *Understanding "maidenhair berry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "maidenhair berry" during the group presentation.*

---

maidenhair tree *(noun)*

Deciduous dioecious Chinese tree having fan-shaped leaves and fleshy yellow seeds; exists almost exclusively in cultivation especially as an ornamental street tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "maidenhair tree" to mean deciduous dioecious chinese tree having fan-shaped....*
- *The article explained what "maidenhair tree" means with a simple example.*

---

manikins *(noun)*

A woman who wears clothes to display fashions.

- *In class, the teacher used "manikins" to mean a woman who wears clothes to display fashions.*
- *They discussed "manikins" during the group presentation.*

---

maravilla *(noun)*

Leafy wildflower having fragrant slender white or pale pink trumpet-shaped flowers; southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "maravilla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maravilla" to mean leafy wildflower having fragrant slender white or....*

---

matzoh *(noun)*

Brittle flat bread eaten at Passover.

- *They discussed "matzoh" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matzoh."*

---

matzoh ball *(noun)*

A Jewish dumpling made of matzo meal; usually served in soup.

- *He looked up "matzoh ball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matzoh ball" to mean a jewish dumpling made of matzo meal; usually....*

---

matzoh meal *(noun)*

Meal made from ground matzos.

- *Understanding "matzoh meal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matzoh meal."*

---

meningoencephalitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord and their meninges.

- *In class, the teacher used "meningoencephalitis" to mean inflammation of the brain and spinal cord and their....*
- *He looked up "meningoencephalitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metalled *(verb)*

Cover with metal.

- *Learners should practice how to use "metalled" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "metalled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mildewed *(verb)*

Become moldy; spoil due to humidity.

- *In everyday English, people use "mildewed" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "mildewed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

moaner *(noun)*

A person given to excessive complaints and crying and whining.

- *In class, the teacher used "moaner" to mean a person given to excessive complaints and crying....*
- *He looked up "moaner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moneyless *(adjective)*

Not based on the possession of money.

- *A moneyless economy.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "moneyless."*

---

monocots *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows by deposits on its inside.

- *In class, the teacher used "monocots" to mean a monocotyledonous flowering plant; the stem grows....*
- *He looked up "monocots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monophysite *(noun)*

An adherent of Monophysitism.

- *The article explained what "monophysite" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "monophysite" during the group presentation.*

---

monotremes *(noun)*

The most primitive mammals comprising the only extant members of the subclass Prototheria.

- *They discussed "monotremes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "monotremes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mortmain *(noun)*

The oppressive influence of past events or decisions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mortmain."*
- *Understanding "mortmain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

multiflora *(noun)*

Vigorously growing rose having clusters of numerous small flowers; used for hedges and as grafting stock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multiflora."*
- *The article explained what "multiflora" means with a simple example.*

---

multiflora rose *(noun)*

Vigorously growing rose having clusters of numerous small flowers; used for hedges and as grafting stock.

- *In class, the teacher used "multiflora rose" to mean vigorously growing rose having clusters of numerous....*
- *Understanding "multiflora rose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

namby-pamby *(noun)*

An insipid weakling who is foolishly sentimental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "namby-pamby."*
- *The article explained what "namby-pamby" means with a simple example.*

---

napus *(noun)*

Chevrotain somewhat larger than the kanchil; found in India and Malaya.

- *They discussed "napus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "napus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nawabs *(noun)*

A governor in India during the Mogul empire.

- *In class, the teacher used "nawabs" to mean a governor in india during the mogul empire.*
- *The article explained what "nawabs" means with a simple example.*

---

nolle pros *(verb)*

Drop prosecution of by entering a nolle prosequi in the court records.

- *They nolle prossed the charge.*
- *She tried to use "nolle pros" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

noncurrent *(adjective)*

Not current or belonging to the present time.

- *Students compared "noncurrent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "noncurrent" when it is not current or belonging to the present time.*

---

nonstructural *(adjective)*

Not structural.

- *Students compared "nonstructural" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonstructural"? Explain why.*

---

novelizations *(noun)*

Converting something into the form of a novel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "novelizations."*
- *They discussed "novelizations" during the group presentation.*

---

nystatin *(noun)*

An antifungal and antibiotic (trade names Mycostatin and Nystan) discovered in New York State; derived from soil fungi actinomycetes.

- *Understanding "nystatin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nystatin" to mean an antifungal and antibiotic (trade names....*

---

oblations *(noun)*

The act of contributing to the funds of a church or charity.

- *Oblations for aid to the poor.*
- *They discussed "oblations" during the group presentation.*

---

opaqueness *(noun)*

The quality of being opaque to a degree; the degree to which something reduces the passage of light.

- *In class, the teacher used "opaqueness" to mean the quality of being opaque to a degree; the degree....*
- *He looked up "opaqueness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orangeman *(noun)*

A member of a society founded in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism and the British sovereign.

- *He looked up "orangeman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orangeman" to mean a member of a society founded in ireland in 1795 to....*

---

order collembola *(noun)*

Minute wingless arthropods: springtails.

- *Understanding "order collembola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "order collembola" during the group presentation.*

osier *(noun)*

Any of various willows having pliable twigs used in basketry and furniture.

- *In class, the teacher used "osier" to mean any of various willows having pliable twigs used in....*
- *The article explained what "osier" means with a simple example.*

ostracod *(noun)*

Tiny marine and freshwater crustaceans with a shrimp-like body enclosed in a bivalve shell.

- *They discussed "ostracod" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ostracod" to mean tiny marine and freshwater crustaceans with a....*

otoe *(noun)*

A dialect of the Chiwere language spoken by the Oto.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otoe."*
- *They discussed "otoe" during the group presentation.*

overproduce *(verb)*

Produce in excess; produce more than needed or wanted.

- *The country overproduces cars.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overproduce" and when to wait.*

oviducts *(noun)*

Either of a pair of tubes conducting the egg from the ovary to the uterus.

- *They discussed "oviducts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oviducts" because he had never seen it before.*

oxcart *(noun)*

A cart that is drawn by an ox.

- *The article explained what "oxcart" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxcart."*

oxidases *(noun)*

Any of the enzymes that catalyze biological oxidation.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxidases" to mean any of the enzymes that catalyze biological oxidation.*
- *The article explained what "oxidases" means with a simple example.*

pachyderms *(noun)*

Any of various nonruminant hoofed mammals having very thick skin: elephant; rhinoceros; hippopotamus.

- *He looked up "pachyderms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pachyderms" to mean any of various nonruminant hoofed mammals having....*

palmately *(adverb)*

In a palmate manner.

- *Palmately cleft.*
- *Using "palmately" can make your explanation more exact.*

pantaloon *(noun)*

A buffoon in modern pantomimes; the butt of jokes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pantaloon" to mean a buffoon in modern pantomimes; the butt of jokes.*
- *He looked up "pantaloon" because he had never seen it before.*

parainfluenza virus *(noun)*

A virus that causes upper respiratory infection (including the common cold and bronchiolitis); most often in children.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parainfluenza virus."*
- *He looked up "parainfluenza virus" because he had never seen it before.*

parentless *(adjective)*

Having no parent or parents or not cared for by parent surrogates.

- *The speaker chose "parentless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "parentless" when it is having no parent or parents or not cared for by....*

---

phthalic acid *(noun)*

A colorless acid used to make dyes and perfumes.

- *In class, the teacher used "phthalic acid" to mean a colorless acid used to make dyes and perfumes.*
- *They discussed "phthalic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

phytochemistry *(noun)*

The branch of organic chemistry dealing with the chemistry of plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "phytochemistry" to mean the branch of organic chemistry dealing with the....*
- *They discussed "phytochemistry" during the group presentation.*

---

piggybacks *(verb)*

Bring into alignment with.

- *The coach explained when to use "piggybacks" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "piggybacks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

piriform lobe *(noun)*

Pear-shaped neural structure on either side of the brain in the rhinencephalon.

- *Understanding "piriform lobe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "piriform lobe" during the group presentation.*

---

planthopper *(noun)*

Related to the leafhoppers and spittlebugs but rarely damages cultivated plants.

- *The article explained what "planthopper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planthopper."*

---

platinums *(noun)*

A heavy precious metallic element; grey-white and resistant to corroding; occurs in some nickel and copper ores and is also found native in some deposits.

- *They discussed "platinums" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platinums."*

---

plenums *(noun)*

A meeting of a legislative body at which all members are present.

- *He looked up "plenums" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plenums" to mean a meeting of a legislative body at which all....*

---

poaches *(verb)*

Cook in a simmering liquid.

- *Can you use "poaches" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "poaches" until he saw an example.*

---

pollutions *(noun)*

The act of contaminating or polluting; including (either intentionally or accidentally) unwanted substances or factors.

- *The article explained what "pollutions" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pollutions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

popinjay *(noun)*

A vain and talkative person (chatters like a parrot).

- *He looked up "popinjay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "popinjay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

precisions *(noun)*

The quality of being reproducible in amount or performance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precisions."*

- *The article explained what “precisions” means with a simple example.*

---

prefiguring *(verb)*

Imagine or consider beforehand.

- *The coach explained when to use “prefiguring” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “prefiguring” until he saw an example.*

---

presumptuously *(adverb)*

In a presumptuous manner.

- *He presumptuously overstepped the doctor’s orders.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “presumptuously” naturally.*

---

procaine hydrochloride *(noun)*

Procaine administered as a hydrochloride (trade name Novocain).

- *They discussed “procaine hydrochloride” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “procaine hydrochloride” to mean procaine administered as a hydrochloride (trade....*

---

pronk *(verb)*

Jump straight up.

- *Kangaroos pronk.*
- *She tried to use “pronk” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

psycholinguistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the psychology of language.

- *A “psycholinguistic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “psycholinguistic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

purgatorial *(adjective)*

Of or resembling purgatory.

- *Purgatorial fires.*
- *Purgatorial rites.*

---

purple osier *(noun)*

Eurasian osier having reddish or purple twigs and bark rich in tannin.

- *In class, the teacher used “purple osier” to mean eurasian osier having reddish or purple twigs and....*
- *He looked up “purple osier” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pyles *(noun)*

United States writer and illustrator of children’s books (1853-1911).

- *They discussed “pyles” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “pyles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pyx *(noun)*

A chest in which coins from the mint are held to await assay.

- *They discussed “pyx” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pyx” to mean a chest in which coins from the mint are held to....*

---

pyx chest *(noun)*

A chest in which coins from the mint are held to await assay.

- *Understanding “pyx chest” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pyx chest” to mean a chest in which coins from the mint are held to....*

---

quercus texana *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree having the trunk branched almost from the base with spreading branches; Texas and southern Oklahoma.

- *The article explained what “quercus texana” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “quercus texana” to mean small deciduous tree having the trunk branched....*

---

quintals *(noun)*

A United States unit of weight equivalent to 100 pounds.

- *They discussed "quintals" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quintals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

qum *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Iran; a place of pilgrimage for Shiite Muslims.

- *The article explained what "qum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "qum" to mean a city in northwestern iran; a place of pilgrimage....*

---

quoits *(noun)*

A game in which iron rings (or open iron rings) are thrown at a stake in the ground in the hope of encircling it.

- *They discussed "quoits" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "quoits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

racier *(adjective)*

Marked by richness and fullness of flavor.

- *It is useful to describe something as "racier" when it is marked by richness and fullness of flavor.*
- *Would you call this situation "racier"? Explain why.*

---

radiopharmaceutical *(noun)*

Pharmaceutical consisting of a radioactive compound used in radiation therapy.

- *He looked up "radiopharmaceutical" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radiopharmaceutical" to mean pharmaceutical consisting of a radioactive compound....*

---

rallys *(noun)*

The feat of mustering strength for a renewed effort.

- *The article explained what "rallys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rallys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rasing *(verb)*

Tear down so as to make flat with the ground.

- *She tried to use "rasing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rasing" and when to wait.*

---

ratter *(noun)*

A disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause or religion or political party or friend etc.

- *He looked up "ratter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratter."*

---

reanimates *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *In everyday English, people use "reanimates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "reanimates" until he saw an example.*

---

rebinding *(verb)*

Provide with a new binding.

- *The coach explained when to use "rebinding" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "rebinding" until he saw an example.*

---

rebroadcasting *(verb)*

Broadcast again, as of a film.

- *The coach explained when to use "rebroadcasting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "rebroadcasting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

recapitulating *(verb)*

Repeat an earlier theme of a composition.

- *Learners should practice how to use “recapitulating” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “recapitulating” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rectifies *(verb)*

Bring, lead, or force to abandon a wrong or evil course of life, conduct, and adopt a right one.

- *The coach explained when to use “rectifies” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “rectifies” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

red osier *(noun)*

Eurasian osier having reddish or purple twigs and bark rich in tannin.

- *They discussed “red osier” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “red osier” to mean eurasian osier having reddish or purple twigs and....*

---

redistributions *(noun)*

Distributing again.

- *He looked up “redistributions” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “redistributions” to mean distributing again.*

---

reefed *(verb)*

Lower and bring partially inboard.

- *Can you use “reefed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “reefed” until he saw an example.*

---

reforested *(verb)*

Forest anew.

- *After the fire, they reforested the mountain.*
- *Can you use “reforested” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

refutable *(adjective)*

Able to be refuted.

- *It is useful to describe something as “refutable” when it is able to be refuted.*
- *The speaker chose “refutable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

relining *(verb)*

Provide with a new lining.

- *The coach explained when to use “relining” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “relining” until he saw an example.*

---

repotted *(verb)*

Put in a new, usually larger, pot.

- *The plant had grown and had to be repotted.*
- *Can you use “repotted” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reproachful *(adjective)*

Expressing reproof or reproach especially as a corrective.

- *The speaker chose “reproachful” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “reproachful” when it is expressing reproof or reproach especially as a....*

---

rons *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *In class, the teacher used “rons” to mean a chadic language spoken in northern nigeria.*
- *Understanding “rons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rosa multiflora *(noun)*

Vigorously growing rose having clusters of numerous small flowers; used for hedges and as grafting stock.

- *Understanding “rosa multiflora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rosa multiflora.”*

rubberneck *(noun)*

A tourist who is visiting sights of interest.

- *The article explained what "rubberneck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubberneck" to mean a tourist who is visiting sights of interest.*

rubdown *(noun)*

The act of rubbing down, usually for relaxation or medicinal purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubdown."*
- *They discussed "rubdown" during the group presentation.*

sabayon *(noun)*

Light foamy custard-like dessert served hot or chilled.

- *They discussed "sabayon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabayon."*

saintliness *(noun)*

The quality of resembling a saint.

- *The article explained what "saintliness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saintliness."*

salai *(noun)*

East Indian tree yielding a resin used medicinally and burned as incense.

- *In class, the teacher used "salai" to mean east indian tree yielding a resin used medicinally....*
- *He looked up "salai" because he had never seen it before.*

salian *(noun)*

A member of the tribe of Franks who settled in the Netherlands in the 4th century AD.

- *Understanding "salian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "salian" during the group presentation.*

salian frank *(noun)*

A member of the tribe of Franks who settled in the Netherlands in the 4th century AD.

- *In class, the teacher used "salian frank" to mean a member of the tribe of franks who settled in the....*
- *The article explained what "salian frank" means with a simple example.*

sambucus canadensis *(noun)*

Common elder of central and eastern North America bearing purple-black berries; fruit used in wines and jellies.

- *He looked up "sambucus canadensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sambucus canadensis."*

sanctums *(noun)*

A place of inviolable privacy.

- *Understanding "sanctums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sanctums" means with a simple example.*

sedately *(adverb)*

In a sedate manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "sedately" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sedately" in the final chapter.*

senecas *(noun)*

The Iroquoian language spoken by the Seneca.

- *In class, the teacher used "senecas" to mean the iroquoian language spoken by the seneca.*
- *They discussed "senecas" during the group presentation.*

sensitizer *(noun)*

(chemistry) a substance other than a catalyst that facilitates the start of a catalytic reaction.

- *In class, the teacher used "sensitizer" to mean (chemistry) a substance other than a catalyst that....*
- *The article explained what "sensitizer" means with a simple example.*

---

shamefaced *(adjective)*

Showing a sense of guilt; ; - Eric Linklater.

- *The hangdog and shamefaced air of the retreating enemy.*
- *Cheerfully bearing reproaches but shamefaced at praise.*

---

shammy *(noun)*

A soft suede leather formerly from the skin of the chamois antelope but now from sheepskin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shammy."*
- *He looked up "shammy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shammy leather *(noun)*

A soft suede leather formerly from the skin of the chamois antelope but now from sheepskin.

- *In class, the teacher used "shammy leather" to mean a soft suede leather formerly from the skin of the....*
- *They discussed "shammy leather" during the group presentation.*

---

shudra *(noun)*

A member of the lowest or worker Hindu caste.

- *They discussed "shudra" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shudra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sir alexander robertus todd *(noun)*

Scottish chemist noted for his research into the structure of nucleic acids (born in 1907).

- *The article explained what "sir alexander robertus todd" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir alexander robertus todd" to mean scottish chemist noted for his research into the....*

---

slangs *(noun)*

A characteristic language of a particular group (as among thieves).

- *In class, the teacher used "slangs" to mean a characteristic language of a particular group (as....*
- *They discussed "slangs" during the group presentation.*

---

smilax *(noun)*

Fragile twining plant of South Africa with bright green flattened stems and glossy foliage popular as a floral decoration.

- *In class, the teacher used "smilax" to mean fragile twining plant of south africa with bright....*
- *The article explained what "smilax" means with a simple example.*

---

snarly *(adjective)*

Tangled in knots or snarls.

- *A "snarly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "snarly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

snuffbox *(noun)*

A small ornamental box for carrying snuff in your pocket.

- *They discussed "snuffbox" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "snuffbox" means with a simple example.*

---

solferino *(noun)*

A pink dye that was discovered in 1859, the year a battle was fought at Solferino.

- *They discussed "solferino" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "solferino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

somen *(noun)*

A nerve agent easily absorbed into the body; a lethal cholinesterase inhibitor that is highly toxic when inhaled.

- *In class, the teacher used "somen" to mean a nerve agent easily absorbed into the body; a....*

- *The article explained what "somen" means with a simple example.*

southern maidenhair *(noun)*

Delicate maidenhair fern with slender shining black leaf stalks; cosmopolitan.

- *In class, the teacher used "southern maidenhair" to mean delicate maidenhair fern with slender shining black....*
- *He looked up "southern maidenhair" because he had never seen it before.*

spirochete *(noun)*

Parasitic or free-living bacteria; many pathogenic to humans and other animals.

- *He looked up "spirochete" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirochete."*

stagnancy *(noun)*

A state of inactivity (in business or art etc).

- *Understanding "stagnancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stagnancy" means with a simple example.*

steepening *(verb)*

Make steeper.

- *Learners should practice how to use "steepening" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "steepening" when talking about this idea.*

stickball *(noun)*

A form of baseball played in the streets with a rubber ball and broomstick handle.

- *They discussed "stickball" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stickball" to mean a form of baseball played in the streets with a....*

stickball game *(noun)*

A form of baseball played in the streets with a rubber ball and broomstick handle.

- *The article explained what "stickball game" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stickball game" during the group presentation.*

stigmatic *(noun)*

A person whose body is marked by religious stigmata (such as marks resembling the wounds of the crucified Christ).

- *They discussed "stigmatic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stigmatic" means with a simple example.*

stogies *(noun)*

A cheap cigar.

- *He looked up "stogies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stogies" during the group presentation.*

stopwatches *(noun)*

A timepiece that can be started or stopped for exact timing (as of a race).

- *They discussed "stopwatches" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stopwatches" means with a simple example.*

strivings *(noun)*

An effortful attempt to attain a goal.

- *They discussed "strivings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "strivings" because he had never seen it before.*

styloid process *(noun)*

Extends from the base of the temporal bone.

- *The article explained what "styloid process" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "styloid process" during the group presentation.*

sublimates *(verb)*

Change or cause to change directly from a solid into a vapor without first melting.

- *Can you use "sublimates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "sublimates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

supernal *(adjective)*

Of heaven or the spirit.

- *The supernal happiness of a quiet death.*
- *Students compared "supernal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

suppuration *(noun)*

A fluid product of inflammation.

- *Understanding "suppuration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suppuration."*

---

swaged *(verb)*

Walk as if unable to control one's movements.

- *He did not know how to use "swaged" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "swaged" when talking about this idea.*

---

sweatsuit *(noun)*

Garment consisting of sweat pants and a sweatshirt.

- *They discussed "sweatsuit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sweatsuit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tameness *(noun)*

The attribute of having been domesticated.

- *In class, the teacher used "tameness" to mean the attribute of having been domesticated.*
- *The article explained what "tameness" means with a simple example.*

---

tantalized *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *The coach explained when to use "tantalized" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tantalized" in real sentences.*

---

teredo *(noun)*

Typical shipworm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teredo."*
- *He looked up "teredo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

terminable *(adjective)*

Capable of being terminated after a designated time.

- *Terminable employees.*
- *A terminable annuity.*

---

terminable interest *(noun)*

An interest in property that terminates under specific conditions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terminable interest."*
- *They discussed "terminable interest" during the group presentation.*

---

thesauri *(noun)*

A book containing a classified list of synonyms.

- *They discussed "thesauri" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thesauri."*

---

thrombophlebitis *(noun)*

Phlebitis in conjunction with the formation of a blood clot (thrombus).

- *They discussed “thrombophlebitis” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “thrombophlebitis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tibs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 gibibytes or 2^40 (1,099,511,627,776) bytes.

- *Understanding “tibs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “tibs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tilth *(noun)*

The state of aggregation of soil and its condition for supporting plant growth.

- *The article explained what “tilth” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tilth” to mean the state of aggregation of soil and its condition....*

---

titanosaur *(noun)*

Amphibious quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur with a long thin neck and whiplike tail; of the Cretaceous mostly in the southern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used “titanosaur” to mean amphibious quadrupedal herbivorous dinosaur with a....*
- *They discussed “titanosaur” during the group presentation.*

---

tolles *(verb)*

Charge a fee for using.

- *He did not know how to use “tolles” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “tolles” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

transcribers *(noun)*

A person who translates written messages from one language to another.

- *Understanding “transcribers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “transcribers” means with a simple example.*

---

transferases *(noun)*

Any of various enzymes that move a chemical group from one compound to another compound.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “transferases.”*
- *The article explained what “transferases” means with a simple example.*

---

transliterate *(verb)*

Rewrite in a different script.

- *The Sanskrit text had to be transliterated.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “transliterate” in real sentences.*

---

traumatise *(verb)*

Inflict a trauma upon.

- *Can you use “traumatise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “traumatise” when talking about this idea.*

---

tremulously *(adverb)*

In a tremulous manner.

- *The leaves rustled tremulously in the wind.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “tremulously” naturally.*

---

trounces *(verb)*

Come out better in a competition, race, or conflict.

- *Can you use “trounces” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “trounces” and when to wait.*

---

tugela *(noun)*

A major waterfall in southern Africa; has more than one leap.

- *In class, the teacher used “tugela” to mean a major waterfall in southern africa; has more than....*
- *He looked up “tugela” because he had never seen it before.*

tugela falls *(noun)*

A major waterfall in southern Africa; has more than one leap.

- *He looked up "tugela falls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tugela falls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tyche *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the goddess of fortune; identified with Roman Fortuna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tyche."*
- *Understanding "tyche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tyto *(noun)*

Type and only genus of the family Tytonidae.

- *Understanding "tyto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tyto" because he had never seen it before.*

uncleanliness *(noun)*

Lack of cleanly habits.

- *He looked up "uncleanliness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "uncleanliness" during the group presentation.*

uncorking *(verb)*

Draw the cork from (bottles).

- *The coach explained when to use "uncorking" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "uncorking" until he saw an example.*

unfeigned *(adjective)*

Not pretended; sincerely felt or expressed.

- *Her interest in people was unfeigned.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unfeigned."*

unnameable *(adjective)*

Too sacred to be uttered.

- *Students compared "unnameable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unnameable."*

vaccinators *(noun)*

A medical practitioner who inoculates people against diseases.

- *They discussed "vaccinators" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vaccinators" because he had never seen it before.*

valsartan *(noun)*

An angiotensin II inhibitor that is used to treat high blood pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "valsartan" to mean an angiotensin ii inhibitor that is used to treat....*
- *He looked up "valsartan" because he had never seen it before.*

velvet osier *(noun)*

Willow with long flexible twigs used in basketry.

- *He looked up "velvet osier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "velvet osier."*

venus maidenhair *(noun)*

Delicate maidenhair fern with slender shining black leaf stalks; cosmopolitan.

- *The article explained what "venus maidenhair" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "venus maidenhair" during the group presentation.*

virga *(noun)*

Light wispy precipitation that evaporates before it reaches the ground (especially when the lower air is low in humidity).

- *The article explained what "virga" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virga."*

---

vitrine *(noun)*

A glass container used to store and display items in a shop or museum or home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vitrine."*
- *They discussed "vitrine" during the group presentation.*

---

wallpapering *(verb)*

Cover with wallpaper.

- *She tried to use "wallpapering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "wallpapering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

weensy *(adjective)*

(used informally) very small.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "weensy."*
- *The speaker chose "weensy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wetbacks *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Mexican descent.

- *In class, the teacher used "wetbacks" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of....*
- *He looked up "wetbacks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whinnying *(verb)*

Make a characteristic sound, of a horse.

- *In everyday English, people use "whinnying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "whinnying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wickers *(noun)*

Work made of interlaced slender branches (especially willow branches).

- *He looked up "wickers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wickers."*

---

wigwams *(noun)*

A Native American lodge frequently having an oval shape and covered with bark or hides.

- *They discussed "wigwams" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wigwams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wingspans *(noun)*

Linear distance between the extremities of an airfoil.

- *Understanding "wingspans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wingspans."*

---

wishbones *(noun)*

The furcula of a domestic fowl.

- *In class, the teacher used "wishbones" to mean the furcula of a domestic fowl.*
- *They discussed "wishbones" during the group presentation.*

---

worktable *(noun)*

A table designed for a particular task.

- *They discussed "worktable" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "worktable" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wyatts *(noun)*

English poet who introduced the sonnet form to English literature (1503-1542).

- *In class, the teacher used "wyatts" to mean english poet who introduced the sonnet form to....*

- *The article explained what "wyatts" means with a simple example.*

---

xeroxed *(verb)*

Reproduce by xerography.

- *He did not know how to use "xeroxed" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "xeroxed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

zinzendorf *(noun)*

German theologian (1700-1760).

- *They discussed "zinzendorf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "zinzendorf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

absented *(verb)*

Go away or leave.

- *He absented himself.*
- *The coach explained when to use "absented" and when to wait.*

---

accentual *(adjective)*

(of verse) having a metric system based on stress rather than syllables or quantity.

- *Accentual poetry is based on the number of stresses in a line.*
- *Accentual rhythm.*

---

accentual system *(noun)*

The system of accentuation used in a particular language.

- *The article explained what "accentual system" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "accentual system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acyl anhydrides *(noun)*

Organic compounds that react with water to form an acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "acyl anhydrides" to mean organic compounds that react with water to form an acid.*
- *The article explained what "acyl anhydrides" means with a simple example.*

---

adenoviruses *(noun)*

Any of a group of viruses including those that in humans cause upper respiratory infections or infectious pinkeye.

- *Understanding "adenoviruses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "adenoviruses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adjunction *(noun)*

An act of joining or adjoining things.

- *The article explained what "adjunction" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adjunction" to mean an act of joining or adjoining things.*

---

adulterating *(adjective)*

Making impure or corrupt by adding extraneous materials.

- *The adulterating effect of extraneous materials.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "adulterating" when it is making impure or corrupt by adding extraneous materials.*

---

agapanthus africanus *(noun)*

African plant with bright green evergreen leaves and umbels of many usually deep violet-blue flowers.

- *He looked up "agapanthus africanus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "agapanthus africanus" during the group presentation.*

---

amanita muscaria *(noun)*

Poisonous (but rarely fatal) woodland fungus having a scarlet cap with white warts and white gills.

- *Understanding "amanita muscaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amanita muscaria."*

---

ameliorates *(verb)*

To make better.

- *The coach explained when to use "ameliorates" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "ameliorates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ammos *(noun)*

Projectiles to be fired from a gun.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ammos."*
- *Understanding "ammos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anaphoric pronoun *(noun)*

A pronoun that refers to an antecedent.

- *Understanding "anaphoric pronoun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaphoric pronoun."*

ancestress *(noun)*

A woman ancestor.

- *The article explained what "ancestress" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ancestress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anole *(noun)*

Small arboreal tropical American insectivorous lizards with the ability to change skin color.

- *They discussed "anole" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

anticyclonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the atmosphere around a high pressure center.

- *Would you call this situation "anticyclonic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anticyclonic" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of the....*

anting *(verb)*

Place one's stake.

- *He did not know how to use "anting" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "anting" and when to wait.*

arkansan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Arkansas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arkansan."*
- *The article explained what "arkansan" means with a simple example.*

armillaria *(noun)*

Genus of edible mushrooms having white spores an annulus and blue juice; some are edible; some cause root rot.

- *He looked up "armillaria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "armillaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

asclepias albicans *(noun)*

Tall herb with leafless white waxy stems and whitish starlike flowers; southwestern United States.

- *He looked up "asclepias albicans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asclepias albicans."*

aspheric *(adjective)*

Varying slightly from a perfectly spherical shape.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aspheric."*
- *The speaker chose "aspheric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

asymptotes *(noun)*

A straight line that is the limiting value of a curve; can be considered as tangent at infinity.

- *The article explained what "asymptotes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "asymptotes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

atheroma *(noun)*

A fatty deposit in the intima (inner lining) of an artery; can obstruct blood flow.

- *The article explained what "atheroma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atheroma" to mean a fatty deposit in the intima (inner lining) of an....*

---

atomize *(verb)*

Break up into small particles.

- *The fine powder had been atomized by air.*
- *Atomize perfume.*

---

autobahns *(noun)*

An expressway in a German-speaking country.

- *They discussed "autobahns" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "autobahns" means with a simple example.*

---

bandbox *(noun)*

A light cylindrical box for holding light articles of attire (especially hats).

- *Understanding "bandbox" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bandbox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bandying *(verb)*

Toss or strike a ball back and forth.

- *The coach explained when to use "bandying" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bandying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

barbette *(noun)*

(formerly) a mound of earth inside a fort from which heavy gun can be fired over the parapet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbette."*
- *Understanding "barbette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barbette carriage *(noun)*

A gun carriage elevated so that the gun can be fired over the parapet.

- *They discussed "barbette carriage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barbette carriage" to mean a gun carriage elevated so that the gun can be....*

---

bartholdi *(noun)*

French sculptor best known for creating the Statue of Liberty now in New York harbor.

- *They discussed "bartholdi" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bartholdi" to mean french sculptor best known for creating the statue....*

---

basidia *(noun)*

A small club-shaped structure typically bearing four basidiospores at the ends of minute projections; unique to basidiomycetes.

- *The article explained what "basidia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basidia."*

---

bastardised *(adjective)*

Deriving from more than one source or style.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bastardised" when it is deriving from more than one source or style.*
- *A "bastardised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

beachheads *(noun)*

An initial accomplishment that opens the way for further developments.

- *Understanding "beachheads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beachheads."*

beiges *(noun)*

A very light brown.

- *They discussed "beiges" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beiges" to mean a very light brown.*

benedicts *(noun)*

A newly married man (especially one who has long been a bachelor).

- *The article explained what "benedicts" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "benedicts" during the group presentation.*

bipedalism *(noun)*

The bodily attribute of being bipedal; having two feet.

- *Bipedalism made the human form of birth possible.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bipedalism" to mean the bodily attribute of being bipedal; having two feet.*

blacktail *(noun)*

Mule deer of western Rocky Mountains.

- *They discussed "blacktail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "blacktail" means with a simple example.*

blacktail deer *(noun)*

Mule deer of western Rocky Mountains.

- *The article explained what "blacktail deer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "blacktail deer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blacktail prairie dog *(noun)*

Tail is black tipped.

- *The article explained what "blacktail prairie dog" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blacktail prairie dog" to mean tail is black tipped.*

boundedness *(noun)*

The quality of being finite.

- *Understanding "boundedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "boundedness" means with a simple example.*

bowlegged *(adjective)*

Have legs that curve outward at the knees.

- *Would you call this situation "bowlegged"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bowlegged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

brainstorms *(noun)*

The clear (and often sudden) understanding of a complex situation.

- *He looked up "brainstorms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brainstorms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brashly *(adverb)*

In a brash cheeky manner.

- *Brashly, she asked for a rebate.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "brashly" naturally.*

brobdingnagian *(adjective)*

Unusually great in size or amount or degree or especially extent or scope; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; - W.R.Inge.

- *The speaker chose "brobdingnagian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "brobdingnagian" when it is unusually great in size or amount or degree or....*

brownings *(noun)*

Cooking to a brown crispiness over a fire or on a grill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brownings."*
- *He looked up "brownings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brutalization *(noun)*

The activity of treating someone savagely or viciously.

- *In class, the teacher used "brutalization" to mean the activity of treating someone savagely or viciously.*
- *The article explained what "brutalization" means with a simple example.*

---

bumbles *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *She tried to use "bumbles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bumbles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

burlesques *(noun)*

A composition that imitates or misrepresents somebody's style, usually in a humorous way.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burlesques."*
- *They discussed "burlesques" during the group presentation.*

---

capacitances *(noun)*

An electrical phenomenon whereby an electric charge is stored.

- *They discussed "capacitances" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "capacitances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carya *(noun)*

Genus of large deciduous nut-bearing trees; United States and China.

- *In class, the teacher used "carya" to mean genus of large deciduous nut-bearing trees; united....*
- *They discussed "carya" during the group presentation.*

---

cascara buckthorn *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of the Pacific coast of the United States; yields cascara sagrada.

- *He looked up "cascara buckthorn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cascara buckthorn" during the group presentation.*

---

centaurea americana *(noun)*

Annual of southwestern United States cultivated for its purple flower heads and its bracts that resemble small baskets.

- *They discussed "centaurea americana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centaurea americana" to mean annual of southwestern united states cultivated for....*

---

central scotoma *(noun)*

A scotoma that involves the fixation point.

- *They discussed "central scotoma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "central scotoma" means with a simple example.*

---

chalons *(noun)*

The battle in which Attila the Hun was defeated by the Romans and Visigoths in 451.

- *In class, the teacher used "chalons" to mean the battle in which attila the hun was defeated by....*
- *The article explained what "chalons" means with a simple example.*

---

chelicerae *(noun)*

Either of the first pair of fang-like appendages near the mouth of an arachnid; often modified for grasping and piercing.

- *The article explained what "chelicerae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chelicerae" to mean either of the first pair of fang-like appendages....*

---

chequing *(verb)*

Withdraw money by writing a check.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chequing" in real sentences.*

- *The coach explained when to use “chequing” and when to wait.*

---

chequing account *(noun)*

A bank account against which the depositor can draw checks that are payable on demand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chequing account.”*
- *He looked up “chequing account” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chigger *(noun)*

Small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows under the skin of the host including humans.

- *The article explained what “chigger” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “chigger” to mean small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows....*

---

chigger flower *(noun)*

Erect perennial of eastern and southern United States having showy orange flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “chigger flower” to mean erect perennial of eastern and southern united....*
- *The article explained what “chigger flower” means with a simple example.*

---

chilean rimu *(noun)*

About the hardiest Podocarpaceae species; prostrate spreading shrub similar to mountain rimu; mountains of southern Chile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chilean rimu.”*
- *Understanding “chilean rimu” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chinless *(adjective)*

Having a receding chin.

- *A “chinless” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “chinless”? Explain why.*

---

cinchona pubescens *(noun)*

Small tree of Ecuador and Peru having very large glossy leaves and large panicles of fragrant pink flowers; cultivated for its medicinal bark.

- *They discussed “cinchona pubescens” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cinchona pubescens” means with a simple example.*

---

clarinettist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the clarinet.

- *In class, the teacher used “clarinettist” to mean a musician who plays the clarinet.*
- *He looked up “clarinettist” because he had never seen it before.*

---

clast *(noun)*

(geology) a constituent fragment of a clastic rock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clast.”*
- *He looked up “clast” because he had never seen it before.*

---

clearheaded *(adjective)*

Not mentally confused; able to think clearly and act intelligently.

- *It is useful to describe something as “clearheaded” when it is not mentally confused; able to think clearly and....*
- *Students compared “clearheaded” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cleated *(verb)*

Secure on a cleat.

- *She tried to use “cleated” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “cleated” until he saw an example.*

---

clevis *(noun)*

A coupler shaped like the letter U with holes through each end so a bolt or pin can pass through the holes to complete the coupling; used to attach a drawbar to a plow or wagon or trailer etc.

- *He looked up “clevis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “clevis” during the group presentation.*

---

cloudberry *(noun)*

Creeping raspberry of north temperate regions with yellow or orange berries.

- *The article explained what "cloudberry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cloudberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cloze *(adjective)*

Based on or being a test of reading skill using the cloze procedure.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cloze."*
- *Would you call this situation "cloze"? Explain why.*

---

cloze procedure *(noun)*

A test for diagnosing reading ability; words are deleted from a prose passage and the reader is required to fill in the blanks.

- *In class, the teacher used "cloze procedure" to mean a test for diagnosing reading ability; words are....*
- *He looked up "cloze procedure" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cloze test *(noun)*

A test for diagnosing reading ability; words are deleted from a prose passage and the reader is required to fill in the blanks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cloze test."*
- *Understanding "cloze test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

codswallop *(noun)*

Nonsensical talk or writing.

- *In class, the teacher used "codswallop" to mean nonsensical talk or writing.*
- *Understanding "codswallop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commingle *(verb)*

Mix together different elements.

- *His book commingles sarcasm and sadness.*
- *Can you use "commingle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

confluences *(noun)*

A place where things merge or flow together (especially rivers).

- *The article explained what "confluences" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "confluences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

congregates *(verb)*

Come together, usually for a purpose.

- *Learners should practice how to use "congregates" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "congregates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

conjoin *(verb)*

Make contact or come together.

- *She tried to use "conjoin" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "conjoin" until he saw an example.*

---

conservancies *(noun)*

The official conservation of trees and soil and rivers etc.

- *The article explained what "conservancies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conservancies" during the group presentation.*

---

consubstantial *(adjective)*

Regarded as the same in substance or essence (as of the three persons of the Trinity).

- *Would you call this situation "consubstantial"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "consubstantial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

coquet *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *In everyday English, people use "coquet" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "coquet" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cordia *(noun)*

Tropical deciduous or evergreen trees or shrubs of the family Boraginaceae.

- *Understanding "cordia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cordia."*

---

corylus *(noun)*

Deciduous monoecious nut-bearing shrubs of small trees: hazel; sometimes placed in the subfamily or family Corylaceae.

- *They discussed "corylus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "corylus" means with a simple example.*

---

countersink *(noun)*

A bit for enlarging the upper part of a hole.

- *They discussed "countersink" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "countersink" means with a simple example.*

---

countersink bit *(noun)*

A bit for enlarging the upper part of a hole.

- *Understanding "countersink bit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "countersink bit."*

---

crenulate *(adjective)*

Having a margin with small rounded teeth.

- *A crenulate leaf.*
- *The speaker chose "crenulate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cubists *(noun)*

An artist who adheres to the principles of cubism.

- *The article explained what "cubists" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cubists" during the group presentation.*

---

cupful *(noun)*

The quantity a cup will hold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cupful."*
- *He looked up "cupful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

danas *(noun)*

Celtic goddess who was the mother of the Tuatha De Danann; identified with the Welsh Don.

- *The article explained what "danas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "danas" to mean celtic goddess who was the mother of the tuatha de....*

---

daubs *(verb)*

Cover (a surface) by smearing (a substance) over it.

- *He did not know how to use "daubs" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "daubs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

david siqueiros *(noun)*

Mexican painter of murals depicting protest and revolution (1896-1974).

- *In class, the teacher used "david siqueiros" to mean mexican painter of murals depicting protest and....*
- *They discussed "david siqueiros" during the group presentation.*

---

delousing *(verb)*

Free of lice.

- *The coach explained when to use "delousing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "delousing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

demotes *(verb)*

Assign to a lower position; reduce in rank.

- *In everyday English, people use "demotes" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "demotes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

demurrer *(noun)*

A defendant's answer or plea denying the truth of the charges against him.

- *In class, the teacher used "demurrer" to mean a defendant's answer or plea denying the truth of....*
- *Understanding "demurrer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deodorizing *(verb)*

Eliminate the odor from.

- *Learners should practice how to use "deodorizing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "deodorizing" and when to wait.*

derris *(noun)*

Any of various usually woody vines of the genus Derris of tropical Asia whose roots yield the insecticide rotenone; several are sources of native fish and arrow poisons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "derris."*
- *They discussed "derris" during the group presentation.*

derris root *(noun)*

Woody vine having bright green leaves and racemes of rose-tinted white flowers; the swollen roots contain rotenone.

- *They discussed "derris root" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "derris root" to mean woody vine having bright green leaves and racemes....*

dills *(noun)*

Aromatic threadlike foliage of the dill plant used as seasoning.

- *Understanding "dills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dills."*

diopters *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of the refractive power of a lens which is equal to the reciprocal of the focal length measured in meters; used by oculists.

- *He looked up "diopters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "diopters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

disfigures *(verb)*

Mar or spoil the appearance of.

- *In everyday English, people use "disfigures" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "disfigures" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

doggedness *(noun)*

Persistent determination.

- *The article explained what "doggedness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doggedness" to mean persistent determination.*

drawstrings *(noun)*

A tie consisting of a cord that goes through a seam around an opening.

- *Understanding "drawstrings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drawstrings" means with a simple example.*

dustup *(noun)*

An angry dispute.

- *They discussed "dustup" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dustup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

edgard lawrence doctorow *(noun)*

United States novelist (born in 1931).

- *The article explained what "edgard lawrence doctorow" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edgard lawrence doctorow" to mean united states novelist (born in 1931).*

---

edgeways *(adverb)*

With the edge forward or on, by, or toward the edge.

- *He sawed the board edgeways.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "edgeways" in the final chapter.*

---

edified *(adjective)*

Instructed and encouraged in moral, intellectual, and spiritual improvement.

- *It is useful to describe something as "edified" when it is instructed and encouraged in moral, intellectual,....*
- *The speaker chose "edified" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

efface *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by rubbing or erasing.

- *Efface the memory of the time in the camps.*
- *Efface oneself.*

---

eggar *(noun)*

Moth having nonfunctional mouthparts as adults; larvae feed on tree foliage and spin egg-shaped cocoons.

- *Understanding "eggar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eggar" means with a simple example.*

---

elides *(verb)*

Leave or strike out.

- *Learners should practice how to use "elides" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "elides" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

emended *(adjective)*

Improved or corrected by critical editing.

- *The emended text.*
- *Would you call this situation "emended"? Explain why.*

---

empathetically *(adverb)*

In a sympathetic manner.

- *He answered "empathetically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "empathetically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

endplate *(noun)*

The flattened end of a motor neuron that transmits neural impulses to a muscle.

- *They discussed "endplate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "endplate" means with a simple example.*

---

ennobles *(verb)*

Confer dignity or honor upon.

- *She tried to use "ennobles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ennobles" and when to wait.*

---

entangles *(verb)*

Twist together or entwine into a confusing mass.

- *Can you use "entangles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "entangles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

entourages *(noun)*

The group following and attending to some important person.

- *They discussed "entourages" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "entourages" means with a simple example.*

---

equivocating *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *He did not know how to use "equivocating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "equivocating" when talking about this idea.*

---

escarole *(noun)*

Variety of endive having leaves with irregular frilled edges.

- *In class, the teacher used "escarole" to mean variety of endive having leaves with irregular....*
- *The article explained what "escarole" means with a simple example.*

---

etiologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical study of causation.

- *Etiological agent.*
- *A "etiologic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

eugenio pacelli *(noun)*

Pope who maintained neutrality during World War II and was later criticized for not aiding the Jews who were persecuted by Hitler (1876-1958).

- *He looked up "eugenio pacelli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eugenio pacelli."*

---

evasively *(adverb)*

With evasion; in an evasive manner.

- *Her husband seemed to know many of the people who were named, but he replied evasively when asked who they were.*
- *He answered "evasively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

eveningwear *(noun)*

Attire to wear on formal occasions in the evening.

- *The article explained what "eveningwear" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eveningwear" to mean attire to wear on formal occasions in the evening.*

---

excommunications *(noun)*

The act of banishing a member of a church from the communion of believers and the privileges of the church; cutting a person off from a religious society.

- *In class, the teacher used "excommunications" to mean the act of banishing a member of a church from the....*
- *The article explained what "excommunications" means with a simple example.*

---

falcate *(adjective)*

Curved like a sickle.

- *A falcate leaf.*
- *Falcate claws.*

---

family orchidaceae *(noun)*

Enormous cosmopolitan family of perennial terrestrial or epiphytic plants with fleshy tubers or rootstocks and unusual flowers.

- *Understanding "family orchidaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "family orchidaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

federalize *(verb)*

Enter into a league for a common purpose.

- *Can you use "federalize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "federalize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fictitiously *(adverb)*

In a fictional manner (created by the imagination).

- *He answered "fictitiously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "fictitiously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

fiddlehead fern *(noun)*

New World fern having woolly cinnamon-colored spore-bearing fronds in early spring later surrounded by green fronds; the early uncurling fronds are edible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fiddlehead fern."*
- *The article explained what "fiddlehead fern" means with a simple example.*

---

finical *(adjective)*

Exacting especially about details.

- *It is useful to describe something as "finical" when it is exacting especially about details.*
- *The speaker chose "finical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fizzed *(verb)*

Become bubbly or frothy or foaming.

- *The coach explained when to use "fizzed" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fizzed" in real sentences.*

---

flagyl *(noun)*

Antiprotozoal medication (trade name Flagyl) used to treat trichomoniasis and giardiasis.

- *The article explained what "flagyl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flagyl" to mean antiprotozoal medication (trade name flagyl) used....*

---

flavourless *(adjective)*

Lacking taste or flavor or tang.

- *It is useful to describe something as "flavourless" when it is lacking taste or flavor or tang.*
- *The speaker chose "flavourless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

framboise *(noun)*

The common European raspberry; fruit red or orange.

- *He looked up "framboise" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "framboise" to mean the common european raspberry; fruit red or orange.*

---

fraudulence *(noun)*

A fraudulent or duplicitous representation.

- *Understanding "fraudulence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraudulence."*

---

gabriels *(noun)*

(Bible) the archangel who was the messenger of God.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gabriels."*
- *Understanding "gabriels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galled *(adjective)*

Painful from having the skin abraded.

- *A "galled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "galled"? Explain why.*

---

garnishments *(noun)*

A court order to an employer to withhold all or part of an employee's wages and to send the money to the court or to the person who won a lawsuit against the employee.

- *The article explained what "garnishments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garnishments" to mean a court order to an employer to withhold all or....*

---

genus armillaria *(noun)*

Genus of edible mushrooms having white spores an annulus and blue juice; some are edible; some cause root rot.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus armillaria" to mean genus of edible mushrooms having white spores an....*
- *He looked up "genus armillaria" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus carya *(noun)*

Genus of large deciduous nut-bearing trees; United States and China.

- *Understanding "genus carya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus carya."*

---

genus cordia *(noun)*

Tropical deciduous or evergreen trees or shrubs of the family Boraginaceae.

- *He looked up "genus cordia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus cordia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus corylus *(noun)*

Deciduous monoecious nut-bearing shrubs of small trees: hazel; sometimes placed in the subfamily or family Corylaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus corylus."*
- *He looked up "genus corylus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus derris *(noun)*

Genus of Old World tropical shrubs and woody vines.

- *The article explained what "genus derris" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus derris."*

---

genus oenothera *(noun)*

Chiefly North American herbs with usually nocturnal flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus oenothera."*
- *He looked up "genus oenothera" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus parus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Paridae.

- *They discussed "genus parus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus parus" to mean type genus of the family paridae.*

---

genus plumbago *(noun)*

Shrubs and herbs and woody vines of warm regions: leadwort.

- *They discussed "genus plumbago" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus plumbago" to mean shrubs and herbs and woody vines of warm regions:....*

---

genus serratia *(noun)*

A genus of motile peritrichous bacteria that contain small Gram-negative rod.

- *The article explained what "genus serratia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus serratia."*

---

genus theobroma *(noun)*

Cacao plants.

- *The article explained what "genus theobroma" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus theobroma" to mean cacao plants.*

---

giovanni cimabue *(noun)*

Painter of the Florentine school; anticipated the move from Byzantine to naturalistic art (1240-1302).

- *The article explained what "giovanni cimabue" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giovanni cimabue."*

---

gips *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *In everyday English, people use "gips" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "gips" until he saw an example.*

---

girdling *(verb)*

Cut a girdle around so as to kill by interrupting the circulation of water and nutrients.

- *She tried to use "girdling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "girdling" when talking about this idea.*

glottal plosive *(noun)*

A stop consonant articulated by releasing pressure at the glottis; as in the sudden onset of a vowel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glottal plosive."*
- *Understanding "glottal plosive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gondwanaland *(noun)*

A hypothetical continent that (according to plate tectonic theory) broke up later into India and Australia and Africa and South America and Antarctica.

- *Understanding "gondwanaland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gondwanaland" during the group presentation.*

graphemes *(noun)*

A written symbol that is used to represent speech.

- *Understanding "graphemes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graphemes."*

grisaille *(noun)*

Chiaroscuro painting or stained glass etc., in shades of grey imitating the effect of relief.

- *Understanding "grisaille" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grisaille."*

halyards *(noun)*

A rope for raising or lowering a sail or flag.

- *He looked up "halyards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "halyards" during the group presentation.*

handovers *(noun)*

Act of relinquishing property or authority etc.

- *He looked up "handovers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handovers."*

hans zinsser *(noun)*

United States bacteriologist who helped develop immunization against typhus fever (1878-1940).

- *He looked up "hans zinsser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hans zinsser."*

heterozygote *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism having two different alleles of a particular gene and so giving rise to varying offspring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterozygote."*
- *Understanding "heterozygote" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

highschools *(noun)*

A public secondary school usually including grades 9 through 12.

- *The article explained what "highschools" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "highschools" to mean a public secondary school usually including grades....*

hollywoods *(noun)*

A flashy vulgar tone or atmosphere believed to be characteristic of the American film industry.

- *He looked up "hollywoods" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hollywoods."*

horseheads *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *In class, the teacher used "horseheads" to mean any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat....*
- *He looked up "horseheads" because he had never seen it before.*

humbugs *(noun)*

Communication (written or spoken) intended to deceive.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humbugs."*
- *He looked up "humbugs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

humourist *(noun)*

Someone who acts speaks or writes in an amusing way.

- *In class, the teacher used "humourist" to mean someone who acts speaks or writes in an amusing way.*
- *They discussed "humourist" during the group presentation.*

---

hunkers *(verb)*

Sit on one's heels.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hunkers" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "hunkers" until he saw an example.*

---

husbandmen *(noun)*

A person who operates a farm.

- *They discussed "husbandmen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "husbandmen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrocolloid *(noun)*

A substance that forms a gel with water.

- *Understanding "hydrocolloid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hydrocolloid" during the group presentation.*

---

hydroxymethyl *(noun)*

A methyl with hydroxide replacing the hydrogen atoms.

- *He looked up "hydroxymethyl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydroxymethyl."*

---

hypoglossal *(noun)*

Supplies intrinsic muscles of the tongue and other tongue muscles.

- *They discussed "hypoglossal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hypoglossal" means with a simple example.*

---

hypoglossal nerve *(noun)*

Supplies intrinsic muscles of the tongue and other tongue muscles.

- *They discussed "hypoglossal nerve" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hypoglossal nerve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

incenses *(noun)*

The pleasing scent produced when incense is burned.

- *He looked up "incenses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "incenses" during the group presentation.*

---

inconsiderately *(adverb)*

Without consideration; in an inconsiderate manner.

- *Inconsiderately, he asked to be invited for dinner.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "inconsiderately" in the final chapter.*

---

industrialising *(verb)*

Organize (the production of something) into an industry.

- *He did not know how to use "industrialising" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "industrialising" when talking about this idea.*

---

infinitesimals *(noun)*

(mathematics) a variable that has zero as its limit.

- *The article explained what "infinitesimals" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "infinitesimals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

infinitude *(noun)*

The quality of being infinite; without bound or limit.

- *The article explained what "infinitude" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infinitude" to mean the quality of being infinite; without bound or limit.*

---

infrasonic *(adjective)*

Having frequencies below those of audible sound.

- *It is useful to describe something as "infrasonic" when it is having frequencies below those of audible sound.*
- *A "infrasonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

insensibility *(noun)*

Devoid of passion or feeling; hardheartedness.

- *He looked up "insensibility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "insensibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

instils *(verb)*

Enter drop by drop.

- *Learners should practice how to use "instils" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "instils" when talking about this idea.*

---

intensional *(adjective)*

Used of the set of attributes that distinguish the referents of a given word.

- *It is useful to describe something as "intensional" when it is used of the set of attributes that distinguish the....*
- *A "intensional" approach may work better in this case.*

---

intercommunication *(noun)*

Mutual communication; communication with each other.

- *They intercepted intercommunication between enemy ships.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intercommunication" to mean mutual communication; communication with each other.*

---

intercommunication system *(noun)*

A communication system linking different rooms within a building or ship etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercommunication system."*
- *He looked up "intercommunication system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intoxicates *(verb)*

Fill with high spirits; fill with optimism.

- *Can you use "intoxicates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "intoxicates" and when to wait.*

---

intractability *(noun)*

The trait of being hard to influence or control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intractability."*
- *The article explained what "intractability" means with a simple example.*

---

intuitionism *(noun)*

(philosophy) the doctrine that knowledge is acquired primarily by intuition.

- *He looked up "intuitionism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "intuitionism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invectives *(noun)*

Abusive or venomous language used to express blame or censure or bitter deep-seated ill will.

- *Understanding "invectives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "invectives" means with a simple example.*

---

iodides *(noun)*

A salt or ester of hydriodic acid.

- *They discussed "iodides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "iodides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jacques etienne montgolfier *(noun)*

French inventor who (with his brother Josef Michel Montgolfier) pioneered hot-air ballooning (1745-1799).

- *He looked up "jacques etienne montgolfier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jacques etienne montgolfier" during the group presentation.*

jaywalker *(noun)*

A reckless pedestrian who crosses a street illegally.

- *He looked up "jaywalker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jaywalker."*

jigged *(verb)*

Dance a quick dance with leaping and kicking motions.

- *Learners should practice how to use "jigged" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "jigged" until he saw an example.*

kindliness *(noun)*

Friendliness evidence by a kindly and helpful disposition.

- *Understanding "kindliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kindliness."*

knothole *(noun)*

A hole in a board where a knot came out.

- *He looked up "knothole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knothole."*

labium *(noun)*

A liplike structure that bounds a bodily orifice (especially any of the four labiate folds of a woman's vulva).

- *He looked up "labium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "labium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lactuca sativa *(noun)*

Annual or perennial garden plant having succulent leaves used in salads; widely grown.

- *The article explained what "lactuca sativa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lactuca sativa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

laterality *(noun)*

The property of using one hand more than the other.

- *The article explained what "laterality" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "laterality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leathernecks *(noun)*

A member of the United States Marine Corps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leathernecks."*
- *He looked up "leathernecks" because he had never seen it before.*

lewdly *(adverb)*

In a lewd and obscene manner.

- *Using "lewdly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "lewdly" naturally.*

lexemes *(noun)*

A minimal unit (as a word or stem) in the lexicon of a language; 'go' and 'went' and 'gone' and 'going' are all members of the English lexeme 'go'.

- *They discussed "lexemes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lexemes" means with a simple example.*

---

libretti *(noun)*

The words of an opera or musical play.

- *They discussed "libretti" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "libretti" to mean the words of an opera or musical play.*

---

ligating *(verb)*

Bind with a bandage or ligature.

- *Can you use "ligating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "ligating" when talking about this idea.*

---

lilliputians *(noun)*

A very small person (resembling a Lilliputian).

- *He looked up "lilliputians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lilliputians" during the group presentation.*

---

liveness *(noun)*

The property of being animated; having animal life as distinguished from plant life.

- *The article explained what "liveness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "liveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loutish *(adjective)*

Ill-mannered and coarse and contemptible in behavior or appearance.

- *The loutish manners of a bully.*
- *Would you call this situation "loutish"? Explain why.*

---

lubing *(verb)*

Apply a lubricant to.

- *He did not know how to use "lubing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lubing" and when to wait.*

---

madia elegans *(noun)*

California annual having red-brown spots near the base of its yellow flower rays.

- *The article explained what "madia elegans" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "madia elegans" during the group presentation.*

---

maenad *(noun)*

An unnaturally frenzied or distraught woman.

- *Understanding "maenad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "maenad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maenads *(noun)*

An unnaturally frenzied or distraught woman.

- *The article explained what "maenads" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maenads" to mean an unnaturally frenzied or distraught woman.*

---

maims *(verb)*

Injure or wound seriously and leave permanent disfiguration or mutilation.

- *Can you use "maims" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "maims" and when to wait.*

---

manhunts *(noun)*

An organized search (by police) for a person (charged with a crime).

- *Understanding "manhunts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manhunts" means with a simple example.*

manifestoes *(noun)*

A public declaration of intentions (as issued by a political party or government).

- *In class, the teacher used "manifestoes" to mean a public declaration of intentions (as issued by a....*
- *He looked up "manifestoes" because he had never seen it before.*

margaret munnerlyn mitchell *(noun)*

United States writer noted for her novel about the South during the American Civil War (1900-1949).

- *They discussed "margaret munnerlyn mitchell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "margaret munnerlyn mitchell" means with a simple example.*

masjids *(noun)*

(Islam) a Muslim place of worship.

- *The article explained what "masjids" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masjids."*

masterless *(adjective)*

Having no lord or master.

- *Harsh punishments for sturdy vagabonds and masterless men.*
- *A "masterless" approach may work better in this case.*

materialising *(verb)*

Come into being; become reality.

- *He did not know how to use "materialising" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "materialising" when talking about this idea.*

meditatively *(adverb)*

In a meditative manner.

- *Round and round, while meditatively, as a cow chewing the cud, he let his eyes rest on the flat water ahead of him.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "meditatively" naturally.*

melees *(noun)*

A noisy riotous fight.

- *They discussed "melees" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "melees" means with a simple example.*

melphalan *(noun)*

Antineoplastic drug (trade name Alkeran) used to treat multiple myeloma and some other malignancies.

- *He looked up "melphalan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "melphalan" during the group presentation.*

memorability *(noun)*

The quality of being worth remembering.

- *Continuous change results in lack of memorability.*
- *True memorability of phrase.*

metazoans *(noun)*

Any animal of the subkingdom Metazoa; all animals except protozoans and sponges.

- *In class, the teacher used "metazoans" to mean any animal of the subkingdom metazoa; all animals....*
- *They discussed "metazoans" during the group presentation.*

millionairess *(noun)*

A woman millionaire.

- *They discussed "millionairess" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "millionairess" to mean a woman millionaire.*

minsters *(noun)*

Any of certain cathedrals and large churches; originally connected to a monastery.

- *The article explained what "minsters" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "minsters" during the group presentation.*

---

missioner *(noun)*

Someone sent on a mission–especially a religious or charitable mission to a foreign country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "missioner."*
- *He looked up "missioner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mitomycin *(noun)*

A complex of antibiotic substances obtained from a streptomyces bacterium; one form (trade name Mutamycin) shows promise as an anticancer drug.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mitomycin."*
- *He looked up "mitomycin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

molech *(noun)*

God of the Canaanites and Phoenicians to whom parents sacrificed their children.

- *Understanding "molech" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "molech" during the group presentation.*

---

mortons *(noun)*

United States jazz musician who moved from ragtime to New Orleans jazz (1885-1941).

- *In class, the teacher used "mortons" to mean united states jazz musician who moved from ragtime....*
- *The article explained what "mortons" means with a simple example.*

---

moshav *(noun)*

A cooperative Israeli village or settlement comprised of small farms.

- *In class, the teacher used "moshav" to mean a cooperative israeli village or settlement....*
- *The article explained what "moshav" means with a simple example.*

---

moults *(verb)*

Cast off hair, skin, horn, or feathers.

- *The coach explained when to use "moults" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "moults" until he saw an example.*

---

mountain nyala *(noun)*

Shaggy antelope of mountains of Ethiopia.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain nyala" to mean shaggy antelope of mountains of ethiopia.*
- *Understanding "mountain nyala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mudguard *(noun)*

A curved piece above the wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle to protect the rider from water or mud thrown up by the wheels.

- *They discussed "mudguard" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mudguard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mugo pine *(noun)*

Low shrubby pine of central Europe with short bright green needles in bunches of two.

- *In class, the teacher used "mugo pine" to mean low shrubby pine of central europe with short....*
- *Understanding "mugo pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mulattos *(noun)*

An offspring of a black and a white parent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mulattos."*
- *They discussed "mulattos" during the group presentation.*

---

muscleman *(noun)*

A bully employed as a thug or bodyguard.

- *The drug lord had his muscleman to protect him.*

- *They discussed "muscleman" during the group presentation.*

---

neoclassic *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a revival of an earlier classical style.

- *Students compared "neoclassic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neoclassic."*

---

nerved *(verb)*

Get ready for something difficult or unpleasant.

- *She tried to use "nerved" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nerved" and when to wait.*

---

neutralises *(verb)*

Make ineffective by counterbalancing the effect of.

- *He did not know how to use "neutralises" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "neutralises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

newmans *(noun)*

English prelate and theologian who (with John Keble and Edward Pusey) founded the Oxford movement; Newman later turned to Roman Catholicism and became a cardinal (1801-1890).

- *They discussed "newmans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "newmans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ninjitsu *(noun)*

The traditional Japanese method of espionage; involves stealthy movements and the use of camouflage.

- *Understanding "ninjitsu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ninjitsu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

norrish *(noun)*

English chemist (1897-1978).

- *They discussed "norrish" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "norrish" to mean english chemist (1897-1978).*

---

numen *(noun)*

A spirit believed to inhabit an object or preside over a place (especially in ancient Roman religion).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numen."*
- *The article explained what "numen" means with a simple example.*

---

nyala *(noun)*

Spiral-horned South African antelope with a fringe of white hairs along back and neck.

- *They discussed "nyala" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nyala" to mean spiral-horned south african antelope with a fringe....*

---

oaten *(adjective)*

Of or related to or derived from oats.

- *Oaten bread.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oaten."*

---

obscurantist *(noun)*

A person who is deliberately vague.

- *They discussed "obscurantist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "obscurantist" to mean a person who is deliberately vague.*

---

ocellus *(noun)*

An eyelike marking (as on the wings of some butterflies); usually a spot of color inside a ring of another color.

- *The article explained what "ocellus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ocellus" to mean an eyelike marking (as on the wings of some....*

---

oenothera *(noun)*

Chiefly North American herbs with usually nocturnal flowers.

- *They discussed "oenothera" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oenothera" means with a simple example.*

---

oldish *(adjective)*

Somewhat elderly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oldish."*
- *Students compared "oldish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

omanis *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Oman.

- *They discussed "omanis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "omanis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orchidaceae *(noun)*

Enormous cosmopolitan family of perennial terrestrial or epiphytic plants with fleshy tubers or rootstocks and unusual flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "orchidaceae" to mean enormous cosmopolitan family of perennial....*
- *They discussed "orchidaceae" during the group presentation.*

---

osmotically *(adverb)*

By means of osmosis.

- *He answered "osmotically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "osmotically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

otology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the ear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otology."*
- *Understanding "otology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outstayed *(verb)*

Surpass in staying power.

- *They outstayed their competitors.*
- *The coach explained when to use "outstayed" and when to wait.*

---

overextending *(verb)*

Strain excessively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overextending" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "overextending" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oystercatchers *(noun)*

Black-and-white shorebird with stout legs and bill; feed on oysters etc.

- *They discussed "oystercatchers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oystercatchers" to mean black-and-white shorebird with stout legs and bill;....*

---

palliatives *(noun)*

Remedy that alleviates pain without curing.

- *In class, the teacher used "palliatives" to mean remedy that alleviates pain without curing.*
- *He looked up "palliatives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paramountcy *(noun)*

The state of being paramount; the highest rank or authority.

- *The article explained what "paramountcy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paramountcy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parer *(noun)*

A small sharp knife used in paring fruits or vegetables.

- *He looked up "parer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parer."*

---

parsees *(noun)*

A member of a monotheistic sect of Zoroastrian origin; descended from the Persians; now found in western India.

- *They discussed "parsees" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "parsees" means with a simple example.*

---

parus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Paridae.

- *The article explained what "parus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parus" during the group presentation.*

---

pasturing *(verb)*

Feed as in a meadow or pasture.

- *He did not know how to use "pasturing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "pasturing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

peepshow *(noun)*

A short pornographic film shown in a small coin-operated booth.

- *They discussed "peepshow" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "peepshow" means with a simple example.*

---

personalising *(verb)*

Make personal or more personal.

- *She tried to use "personalising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "personalising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

phencyclidine *(noun)*

A drug used as an anesthetic by veterinarians; illicitly taken (originally in the form of powder or 'dust') for its effects as a hallucinogen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phencyclidine."*
- *He looked up "phencyclidine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phylum arthropoda *(noun)*

Jointed-foot invertebrates: arachnids; crustaceans; insects; millipedes; centipedes.

- *The article explained what "phylum arthropoda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylum arthropoda" to mean jointed-foot invertebrates: arachnids; crustaceans;....*

---

pickax *(noun)*

A heavy iron tool with a wooden handle and a curved head that is pointed on both ends.

- *He looked up "pickax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pickax."*

---

pigeonholes *(verb)*

Treat or classify according to a mental stereotype.

- *He did not know how to use "pigeonholes" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pigeonholes" and when to wait.*

---

pigeonholing *(noun)*

A system for classifying things into groups.

- *They discussed "pigeonholing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pigeonholing" to mean a system for classifying things into groups.*

---

pigheaded *(adjective)*

Obstinate and stupid.

- *A "pigheaded" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pigheaded" when it is obstinate and stupid.*

piperazine *(noun)*

Vermifuge used to treat infestations by roundworms or pinworms.

- *They discussed "piperazine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piperazine."*

piriform area *(noun)*

Pear-shaped neural structure on either side of the brain in the rhinencephalon.

- *They discussed "piriform area" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piriform area" to mean pear-shaped neural structure on either side of the....*

ploughshare *(noun)*

A sharp steel wedge that cuts loose the top layer of soil.

- *He looked up "ploughshare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ploughshare" during the group presentation.*

plumbago *(noun)*

Any plumbaginaceous plant of the genus Plumbago.

- *The article explained what "plumbago" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plumbago" during the group presentation.*

pochard *(noun)*

Heavy-bodied Old World diving duck having a grey-and-black body and reddish head.

- *They discussed "pochard" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pochard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pointillist *(noun)*

A painter who uses the technique of pointillism.

- *They discussed "pointillist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pointillist" because he had never seen it before.*

posteriors *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *He looked up "posteriors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "posteriors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

praseodymium *(noun)*

A soft yellowish-white trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; can be recovered from bastnasite or monazite by an ion-exchange process.

- *The article explained what "praseodymium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "praseodymium" to mean a soft yellowish-white trivalent metallic element....*

prestidigitation *(noun)*

Manual dexterity in the execution of tricks.

- *The article explained what "prestidigitation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prestidigitation" to mean manual dexterity in the execution of tricks.*

primp *(verb)*

Dress or groom with elaborate care.

- *Learners should practice how to use "primp" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "primp" and when to wait.*

projectionists *(noun)*

The person who operates the projector in a movie house.

- *In class, the teacher used "projectionists" to mean the person who operates the projector in a movie house.*
- *The article explained what "projectionists" means with a simple example.*

propitiated *(verb)*

Make peace with.

- *Can you use “propitiated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “propitiated” until he saw an example.*

---

propound *(verb)*

Put forward, as of an idea.

- *He did not know how to use “propound” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “propound” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

protoplasts *(noun)*

A biological unit consisting of a nucleus and the body of cytoplasm with which it interacts.

- *The article explained what “protoplasts” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “protoplasts.”*

---

prudishness *(noun)*

Excessive or affected modesty.

- *Understanding “prudishness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “prudishness” means with a simple example.*

---

pugilism *(noun)*

Fighting with the fists.

- *He looked up “pugilism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pugilism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulseless *(adjective)*

Appearing dead; not breathing or having no perceptible pulse.

- *Pulseless and dead.*
- *Would you call this situation “pulseless”? Explain why.*

---

pulseless disease *(noun)*

Disorder characterized by the absence of a pulse in both arms and in the carotid arteries.

- *In class, the teacher used “pulseless disease” to mean disorder characterized by the absence of a pulse in....*
- *They discussed “pulseless disease” during the group presentation.*

---

punnet *(noun)*

A small light basket used as a measure for fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used “punnet” to mean a small light basket used as a measure for fruits.*
- *The article explained what “punnet” means with a simple example.*

---

quires *(noun)*

A quantity of paper; 24 or 25 sheets.

- *They discussed “quires” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “quires” means with a simple example.*

---

qurans *(noun)*

The sacred writings of Islam revealed by God to the prophet Muhammad during his life at Mecca and Medina.

- *In class, the teacher used “qurans” to mean the sacred writings of islam revealed by god to the....*
- *The article explained what “qurans” means with a simple example.*

---

radioing *(verb)*

Transmit messages via radio waves.

- *He did not know how to use “radioing” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “radioing” when talking about this idea.*

---

raffish *(adjective)*

Marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.

- *A cocktail party given by some...raffish bachelors.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "raffish."*

---

recants *(verb)*

Formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief, usually under pressure.

- *She tried to use "recants" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "recants" until he saw an example.*

---

reentrant polygon *(noun)*

A polygon with one or more reentrant angles.

- *They discussed "reentrant polygon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reentrant polygon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reflation *(noun)*

Inflation of currency after a period of deflation; restore the system to a previous state.

- *He looked up "reflation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reflation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reify *(verb)*

Consider an abstract concept to be real.

- *In everyday English, people use "reify" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "reify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

remise *(noun)*

A small building for housing coaches and carriages and other vehicles.

- *The article explained what "remise" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "remise" during the group presentation.*

---

resentfully *(adverb)*

With resentment; in a resentful manner.

- *The best doctors would stay resentfully out of the national service, refusing to become the minions of a Minister.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "resentfully" naturally.*

---

reves *(verb)*

Increase the number of rotations per minute.

- *In everyday English, people use "reves" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reves" in real sentences.*

---

revetment *(noun)*

A facing (usually masonry) that supports an embankment.

- *Understanding "revetment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revetment."*

---

rheumatologists *(noun)*

A physician specializing in rheumatic diseases.

- *He looked up "rheumatologists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rheumatologists" to mean a physician specializing in rheumatic diseases.*

---

romanticizes *(verb)*

Interpret romantically.

- *She tried to use "romanticizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "romanticizes" and when to wait.*

---

rotaries *(noun)*

A road junction at which traffic streams circularly around a central island.

- *The article explained what "rotaries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rotaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruminative *(adjective)*

Deeply or seriously thoughtful.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ruminative" when it is deeply or seriously thoughtful.*
- *Students compared "ruminative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

salomons *(noun)*

American financier and American Revolutionary War patriot who helped fund the army during the American Revolution (1740?-1785).

- *In class, the teacher used "salomons" to mean american financier and american revolutionary war....*
- *The article explained what "salomons" means with a simple example.*

---

saltbox *(noun)*

A type of house built in New England; has two stories in front and one behind.

- *The article explained what "saltbox" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "saltbox" during the group presentation.*

---

sambucus nigra *(noun)*

A common shrub with black fruit or a small tree of Europe and Asia; fruit used for wines and jellies.

- *In class, the teacher used "sambucus nigra" to mean a common shrub with black fruit or a small tree of....*
- *They discussed "sambucus nigra" during the group presentation.*

---

samen *(noun)*

Large ornamental tropical American tree with bipinnate leaves and globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens and seed pods that are eaten by cattle.

- *He looked up "samen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "samen" to mean large ornamental tropical american tree with....*

---

scallywags *(noun)*

A white Southerner who supported Reconstruction policies after the American Civil War (usually for self-interest).

- *Understanding "scallywags" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scallywags" during the group presentation.*

---

scarey *(adjective)*

Provoking fear terror.

- *A "scarey" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "scarey"? Explain why.*

---

scarper *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *She tried to use "scarper" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "scarper" until he saw an example.*

---

scotchman *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

- *In class, the teacher used "scotchman" to mean a native or inhabitant of scotland.*
- *Understanding "scotchman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scotoma *(noun)*

An isolated area of diminished vision within the visual field.

- *Understanding "scotoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scotoma" means with a simple example.*

---

scrunches *(verb)*

Make wrinkles or creases on a smooth surface; make a pressed, folded or wrinkled line in.

- *She tried to use "scrunches" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scrunches" and when to wait.*

---

secedes *(verb)*

Withdraw from an organization or communion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "secedes" in real sentences.*

- *The coach explained when to use "secedes" and when to wait.*

---

semipro *(noun)*

An athlete who plays for pay on a part-time basis.

- *They discussed "semipro" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "semipro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

semiprofessional *(noun)*

An athlete who plays for pay on a part-time basis.

- *The article explained what "semiprofessional" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semiprofessional" to mean an athlete who plays for pay on a part-time basis.*

---

sensuously *(adverb)*

With aesthetic gratification or delight.

- *Sensuously delighting in the wine and food.*
- *She spoke "sensuously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

serape *(noun)*

A long brightly colored shawl; worn mainly by Mexican men.

- *He looked up "serape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serape."*

---

serratia *(noun)*

A genus of motile peritrichous bacteria that contain small Gram-negative rod.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serratia."*
- *They discussed "serratia" during the group presentation.*

---

sesotho *(noun)*

The dialect of Sotho spoken by the Basotho; an official language of Lesotho.

- *They discussed "sesotho" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sesotho" to mean the dialect of sotho spoken by the basotho; an....*

---

shoehorning *(verb)*

Fit for a specific purpose even when not well suited.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shoehorning" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "shoehorning" until he saw an example.*

---

shutterbug *(noun)*

A photography enthusiast.

- *The article explained what "shutterbug" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shutterbug" to mean a photography enthusiast.*

---

sightseer *(noun)*

A tourist who is visiting sights of interest.

- *Understanding "sightseer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sightseer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silene latifolia *(noun)*

Bluish-green herb having sticky stems and clusters of large evening-opening white flowers with much-inflated calyx; sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silene latifolia."*
- *Understanding "silene latifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

siqueiros *(noun)*

Mexican painter of murals depicting protest and revolution (1896-1974).

- *In class, the teacher used "siqueiros" to mean mexican painter of murals depicting protest and....*
- *The article explained what "siqueiros" means with a simple example.*

---

sixteenths *(noun)*

Position 16 in a countable series of things.

- *They discussed "sixteenths" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sixteenths" to mean position 16 in a countable series of things.*

---

skag *(noun)*

Street names for heroin.

- *Understanding "skag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "skag" during the group presentation.*

---

skeat *(noun)*

English philologist (1835-1912).

- *Understanding "skeat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skeat."*

---

sleaziest *(adjective)*

Of cloth; thin and loosely woven.

- *Would you call this situation "sleaziest"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sleaziest" when it is of cloth; thin and loosely woven.*

---

slimness *(noun)*

The property of an attractively thin person.

- *Understanding "slimness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "slimness" means with a simple example.*

---

snakelike *(adjective)*

Resembling a serpent in form.

- *The speaker chose "snakelike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "snakelike" when it is resembling a serpent in form.*

---

sniffled *(verb)*

Cry or whine with snuffling.

- *In everyday English, people use "sniffled" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "sniffled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

soffits *(noun)*

The underside of a part of a building (such as an arch or overhang or beam etc.).

- *He looked up "soffits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "soffits" during the group presentation.*

---

solaria *(noun)*

A room enclosed largely with glass and affording exposure to the sun.

- *The article explained what "solaria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solaria."*

---

solarization *(noun)*

Exposure to the rays of the sun.

- *The article explained what "solarization" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solarization" to mean exposure to the rays of the sun.*

---

sorest *(adjective)*

Roused to anger; - Mark Twain.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sorest" when it is roused to anger; - mark twain.*
- *Students compared "sorest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

spadix *(noun)*

The fleshy axis of a spike often surrounded by a spathe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spadix.”*
- *They discussed “spadix” during the group presentation.*

---

spiv *(noun)*

A person without employment who makes money by various dubious schemes; goes about smartly dressed and having a good time.

- *In class, the teacher used “spiv” to mean a person without employment who makes money by....*
- *Understanding “spiv” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spuriously *(adverb)*

In a false and spurious manner.

- *The lawyer argued spuriously that his client knew nothing of the burglary.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “spuriously” naturally.*

---

squarer *(adjective)*

Having four equal sides and four right angles or forming a right angle.

- *The speaker chose “squarer” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “squarer” when it is having four equal sides and four right angles or....*

---

stargaze *(verb)*

Have a daydream; indulge in a fantasy.

- *Can you use “stargaze” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “stargaze” and when to wait.*

---

starkest *(adjective)*

Devoid of any qualifications or disguise or adornment.

- *A “starkest” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “starkest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

steeplechaser *(noun)*

A horse trained to run in steeplechases.

- *He looked up “steeplechaser” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “steeplechaser” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stuffings *(noun)*

A mixture of seasoned ingredients used to stuff meats and vegetables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stuffings.”*
- *He looked up “stuffings” because he had never seen it before.*

---

styli *(noun)*

A pointed tool for writing or drawing or engraving.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “styli.”*
- *He looked up “styli” because he had never seen it before.*

---

subdeacon *(noun)*

A clergyman an order below deacon; one of the Holy Orders in the unreformed western Christian church and the eastern Catholic Churches but now suppressed in the Roman Catholic Church.

- *In class, the teacher used “subdeacon” to mean a clergyman an order below deacon; one of the holy....*
- *They discussed “subdeacon” during the group presentation.*

---

sulfated *(verb)*

Convert into a sulfate.

- *The coach explained when to use “sulfated” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “sulfated” until he saw an example.*

---

suntanned *(adjective)*

(of skin) having a tan color from exposure to the sun.

- *Students compared “suntanned” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “suntanned” approach may work better in this case.*

swamplands *(noun)*

Low land that is seasonally flooded; has more woody plants than a marsh and better drainage than a bog.

- *Understanding "swamplands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "swamplands" during the group presentation.*

sweetish *(adjective)*

Somewhat sweet.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sweetish" when it is somewhat sweet.*
- *The speaker chose "sweetish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

tarried *(verb)*

Leave slowly and hesitantly.

- *In everyday English, people use "tarried" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "tarried" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tasselled *(adjective)*

Fringed or adorned with tassels.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tasselled."*
- *Would you call this situation "tasselled"? Explain why.*

tenseness *(noun)*

The physical condition of being stretched or strained.

- *He could feel the tenseness of her body.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tenseness" to mean the physical condition of being stretched or strained.*

tetrode *(noun)*

A thermionic tube having four electrodes.

- *The article explained what "tetrode" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tetrode" to mean a thermionic tube having four electrodes.*

theobroma *(noun)*

Cacao plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theobroma."*
- *Understanding "theobroma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

threnody *(noun)*

A song or hymn of mourning composed or performed as a memorial to a dead person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "threnody."*
- *The article explained what "threnody" means with a simple example.*

tinkled *(verb)*

Make or emit a high sound.

- *In everyday English, people use "tinkled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "tinkled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

toltecs *(noun)*

A member of the Nahuatl speaking people of central and southern Mexico.

- *He looked up "toltecs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "toltecs" during the group presentation.*

tonsured *(adjective)*

Having a bald spot either shaved or natural.

- *Tonsured monks.*
- *Would you call this situation "tonsured"? Explain why.*

topes *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *In everyday English, people use "topes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "topes" until he saw an example.*

---

torys *(noun)*

An American who favored the British side during the American Revolution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torys."*
- *The article explained what "torys" means with a simple example.*

---

toyshop *(noun)*

Shop where toys are sold.

- *He looked up "toyshop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toyshop."*

---

transitively *(adverb)*

In a transitive manner.

- *You can use the verb 'eat' transitively or intransitively.*
- *He answered "transitively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

transportations *(noun)*

The act of expelling a person from their native land.

- *The article explained what "transportations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transportations" to mean the act of expelling a person from their native land.*

---

trinitarians *(noun)*

Adherent of Trinitarianism.

- *Understanding "trinitarians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trinitarians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

triptychs *(noun)*

Art consisting of a painting or carving (especially an altarpiece) on three panels (usually hinged together).

- *In class, the teacher used "triptychs" to mean art consisting of a painting or carving (especially....*
- *He looked up "triptychs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trued *(verb)*

Make level, square, balanced, or concentric.

- *She tried to use "trued" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "trued" when talking about this idea.*

---

twelvemonth *(noun)*

A period of time containing 365 (or 366) days.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twelvemonth."*
- *He looked up "twelvemonth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

umbo *(noun)*

A slight rounded elevation where the malleus attaches to the eardrum.

- *The article explained what "umbo" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "umbo" during the group presentation.*

---

unarmoured *(adjective)*

Used of animals; without protective covering.

- *Students compared "unarmoured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unarmoured."*

---

unauthentic *(adjective)*

Intended to deceive.

- *Students compared "unauthentic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "unauthentic" when it is intended to deceive.*

---

unavailing *(adjective)*

Producing no result or effect.

- *An unavailing attempt.*
- *Would you call this situation "unavailing"? Explain why.*

---

unbolted *(adjective)*

Not firmly fastened or secured.

- *The speaker chose "unbolted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unbolted" when it is not firmly fastened or secured.*

---

unburdening *(verb)*

Take the burden off; remove the burden from.

- *In everyday English, people use "unburdening" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "unburdening" until he saw an example.*

---

unclogging *(verb)*

Become or cause to become unobstructed.

- *Can you use "unclogging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "unclogging" until he saw an example.*

---

undergirds *(verb)*

Make secure underneath.

- *He did not know how to use "undergirds" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "undergirds" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

undernourishment *(noun)*

Not having enough food to develop or function normally.

- *Understanding "undernourishment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "undernourishment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

undisputedly *(adverb)*

In an unarguable and undisputed manner.

- *She spoke "undisputedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "undisputedly" in the final chapter.*

---

unedifying *(adjective)*

Not edifying.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unedifying" when it is not edifying.*
- *The speaker chose "unedifying" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unhealthiest *(adjective)*

Not in or exhibiting good health in body or mind.

- *Students compared "unhealthiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unhealthiest"? Explain why.*

---

unimportance *(noun)*

The state of being humble and unimportant.

- *They discussed "unimportance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unimportance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

univalent *(adjective)*

Used of a chromosome that is not paired or united with its homologous chromosome during synapsis.

- *A univalent chromosome.*
- *Students compared "univalent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

universalized *(verb)*

Make universal.

- *In everyday English, people use "universalized" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "universalized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unnavigable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being navigated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unnavigable" when it is incapable of being navigated.*
- *The speaker chose "unnavigable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

variola vaccinia *(noun)*

A local infection induced in humans by inoculation with the virus causing cowpox in order to confer resistance to smallpox; normally lasts three weeks and leaves a pitted scar.

- *He looked up "variola vaccinia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "variola vaccinia" to mean a local infection induced in humans by inoculation....*

---

vicinal *(adjective)*

Belonging to or limited to a vicinity.

- *Students compared "vicinal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vicinal" when it is belonging to or limited to a vicinity.*

---

viewfinders *(noun)*

Optical device that helps a user to find the target of interest.

- *Understanding "viewfinders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viewfinders" to mean optical device that helps a user to find the target....*

---

vigors *(noun)*

An imaginative lively style (especially style of writing).

- *In class, the teacher used "vigors" to mean an imaginative lively style (especially style of....*
- *The article explained what "vigors" means with a simple example.*

---

vitalize *(verb)*

Make more lively or vigorous.

- *The treatment at the spa vitalized the old man.*
- *The eggs are vitalized.*

---

vladimir ilyich ulyanov *(noun)*

Russian founder of the Bolsheviks and leader of the Russian Revolution and first head of the USSR (1870-1924).

- *He looked up "vladimir ilyich ulyanov" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vladimir ilyich ulyanov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

volutes *(noun)*

A structure consisting of something wound in a continuous series of loops.

- *In class, the teacher used "volutes" to mean a structure consisting of something wound in a....*
- *The article explained what "volutes" means with a simple example.*

---

wacs *(noun)*

An army corps that was organized in World War II but is no longer a separate branch of the United States Army.

- *He looked up "wacs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wacs."*

---

walter william skeat *(noun)*

English philologist (1835-1912).

- *Understanding "walter william skeat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walter william skeat."*

---

wellsprings *(noun)*

The source of water for a well.

- *He looked up "wellsprings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wellsprings."*

---

windsock *(noun)*

A truncated cloth cone mounted on a mast; used (e.g., at airports) to show the direction of the wind.

- *Understanding "windsock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windsock."*

---

workaholism *(noun)*

Compulsiveness about working.

- *In class, the teacher used "workaholism" to mean compulsiveness about working.*
- *Understanding "workaholism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wronger *(adjective)*

Contrary to conscience or morality or law.

- *Students compared "wronger" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wronger" when it is contrary to conscience or morality or law.*

---

wtv *(noun)*

A tumor virus transmitted by leafhoppers.

- *They discussed "wtv" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wtv" to mean a tumor virus transmitted by leafhoppers.*

---

xvs *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of fourteen and one.

- *They discussed "xvs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xvs" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of fourteen and one.*

---

yellowhammer *(noun)*

European bunting the male being bright yellow.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellowhammer" to mean european bunting the male being bright yellow.*
- *He looked up "yellowhammer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yenisei *(noun)*

The Uralic language spoken by the Yeniseian.

- *Understanding "yenisei" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yenisei" means with a simple example.*

---

yenisei river *(noun)*

A Russian river in Siberia; rises in mountains near the Mongolian border and flows generally northward into the Kara Sea.

- *He looked up "yenisei river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yenisei river" to mean a russian river in siberia; rises in mountains near....*

---

yummiest *(adjective)*

Extremely pleasing to the sense of taste.

- *A "yummiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "yummiest" when it is extremely pleasing to the sense of taste.*

---

zinsser *(noun)*

United States bacteriologist who helped develop immunization against typhus fever (1878-1940).

- *Understanding "zinsser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "zinsser" during the group presentation.*

---

abase *(verb)*

Cause to feel shame; hurt the pride of.

- *The coach explained when to use "abase" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "abase" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

abetment *(noun)*

The verbal act of urging on.

- *Understanding "abetment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "abetment" means with a simple example.*

abscission *(noun)*

The act of cutting something off.

- *Understanding "abscission" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abscission" to mean the act of cutting something off.*

accedes *(verb)*

To agree or express agreement.

- *The coach explained when to use "accedes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "accedes" in real sentences.*

acidulated *(verb)*

Make sour or more sour.

- *She tried to use "acidulated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "acidulated" in real sentences.*

adenomyosis *(noun)*

The presence of endometrium elsewhere than in the lining of the uterus; causes premenstrual pain and dysmenorrhea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenomyosis."*
- *He looked up "adenomyosis" because he had never seen it before.*

adventurousness *(noun)*

The trait of being adventurous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adventurousness."*
- *The article explained what "adventurousness" means with a simple example.*

aegir *(noun)*

A high wave (often dangerous) caused by tidal flow (as by colliding tidal currents or in a narrow estuary).

- *He looked up "aegir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aegir."*

agone *(adjective)*

Gone by; or in the past.

- *'agone' is an archaic word for 'ago'.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "agone" when it is gone by; or in the past.*

agriculturalist *(noun)*

Someone concerned with the science or art or business of cultivating the soil.

- *They discussed "agriculturalist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "agriculturalist" because he had never seen it before.*

alizarin carmine *(noun)*

Any of various acid dyes; used for dyeing wool scarlet red.

- *They discussed "alizarin carmine" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alizarin carmine" means with a simple example.*

amytal *(noun)*

The sodium salt of amobarbital that is used as a barbiturate; used as a sedative and a hypnotic.

- *In class, the teacher used "amytal" to mean the sodium salt of amobarbital that is used as a....*
- *They discussed "amytal" during the group presentation.*

anaphoric *(adjective)*

Relating to anaphora.

- *Anaphoric reference.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anaphoric."*

---

anaphoric relation *(noun)*

The relation between an anaphor and its antecedent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaphoric relation."*
- *He looked up "anaphoric relation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

annona *(noun)*

Type genus of the Annonaceae; tropical American trees or shrubs.

- *They discussed "annona" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "annona" means with a simple example.*

---

annotator *(noun)*

A commentator who writes notes to a text.

- *He looked up "annotator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "annotator" to mean a commentator who writes notes to a text.*

---

antisera *(noun)*

Blood serum containing antibodies against specific antigens; provides immunity to a disease.

- *The article explained what "antisera" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "antisera" during the group presentation.*

---

anura *(noun)*

Frogs, toads, tree toads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anura."*
- *He looked up "anura" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apparatchik *(noun)*

A humorous but derogatory term for an official of a large organization (especially a political organization).

- *Democratic apparatchiks.*
- *Understanding "apparatchik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arcsec *(noun)*

The inverse function of the secant; the angle that has a secant equal to a given number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arcsec."*
- *He looked up "arcsec" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arietta *(noun)*

A short aria.

- *Understanding "arietta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arietta."*

---

arity *(noun)*

The number of arguments that a function can take.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arity."*
- *He looked up "arity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascaris *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ascaridae: roundworms with a three-lipped mouth.

- *He looked up "ascaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ascaris" to mean type genus of the family ascaridae: roundworms with....*

---

ascertainable *(adjective)*

Capable of being ascertained or found out.

- *Ascertainable facts.*
- *Would you call this situation "ascertainable"? Explain why.*

astrometry *(noun)*

The branch of astronomy that deals with the measurement of the position and motion of celestial bodies.

- *He looked up "astrometry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "astrometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

atropos *(noun)*

The Greek goddess of fate who cuts the thread of life.

- *Understanding "atropos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atropos."*

autoclaved *(verb)*

Subject to the action of an autoclave.

- *She tried to use "autoclaved" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "autoclaved" and when to wait.*

babinski reflex *(noun)*

Extension upward of the toes when the sole of the foot is stroked firmly on the outer side from the heel to the front; normal in infants under the age of two years but a sign of brain or spinal cord injury in older persons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babinski reflex."*
- *He looked up "babinski reflex" because he had never seen it before.*

backscattering *(verb)*

Scatter (radiation) by the atoms of the medium through which it passes.

- *Can you use "backscattering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "backscattering" when talking about this idea.*

baic *(noun)*

The Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the Dali region of Yunnan.

- *The article explained what "baic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baic" to mean the tibeto-burman language spoken in the dali....*

balarama *(noun)*

Elder brother of Krishna; an incarnation of Vishnu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balarama."*
- *The article explained what "balarama" means with a simple example.*

basenji *(noun)*

Small smooth-haired breed of African origin having a tightly curled tail and the inability to bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "basenji" to mean small smooth-haired breed of african origin having....*
- *He looked up "basenji" because he had never seen it before.*

bashfully *(adverb)*

In a shy or timid or bashful manner.

- *Place "bashfully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "bashfully" naturally.*

bema *(noun)*

Area around the altar of a church for the clergy and choir; often enclosed by a lattice or railing.

- *The article explained what "bema" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bema" during the group presentation.*

bioassays *(noun)*

Appraisal of the biological activity of a substance by testing its effect on an organism and comparing the result with some agreed standard.

- *Understanding "bioassays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bioassays" because he had never seen it before.*

black cohosh *(noun)*

North American bugbane found from Maine and Ontario to Wisconsin and south to Georgia.

- *The article explained what "black cohosh" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "black cohosh" during the group presentation.*

---

blighter *(noun)*

A persistently annoying person.

- *The article explained what "blighter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blighter" to mean a persistently annoying person.*

---

blighters *(noun)*

A persistently annoying person.

- *He looked up "blighters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "blighters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blubbing *(verb)*

Cry or whine with snuffling.

- *In everyday English, people use "blubbing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "blubbing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

blue cohosh *(noun)*

Tall herb of eastern North America and Asia having blue berrylike fruit and a thick knotty rootstock formerly used medicinally.

- *Understanding "blue cohosh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue cohosh" to mean tall herb of eastern north america and asia having....*

---

bobsledding *(noun)*

Riding on a bobsled.

- *The article explained what "bobsledding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bobsledding" to mean riding on a bobsled.*

---

boletus *(noun)*

Type genus of Boletaceae; genus of soft early-decaying pore fungi; some poisonous and some edible.

- *He looked up "boletus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boletus" during the group presentation.*

---

bolide *(noun)*

An especially luminous meteor (sometimes exploding).

- *They discussed "bolide" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bolide" to mean an especially luminous meteor (sometimes exploding).*

---

bonce *(noun)*

Informal terms for a human head.

- *The article explained what "bonce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bonce" to mean informal terms for a human head.*

---

booklovers *(noun)*

Someone who loves (and usually collects) books.

- *Understanding "booklovers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "booklovers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boswells *(noun)*

A devoted admirer and recorder of another's words and deeds.

- *They discussed "boswells" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "boswells" means with a simple example.*

---

botas *(noun)*

A wine bottle made of leather.

- *The article explained what "botas" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “botas.”*

---

bourns *(noun)*

An archaic term for a goal or destination.

- *They discussed “bourns” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bourns” means with a simple example.*

---

broadness *(noun)*

The property of being wide; having great width.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “broadness.”*
- *Understanding “broadness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bronchioles *(noun)*

Any of the smallest bronchial ducts; ending in alveoli.

- *In class, the teacher used “bronchioles” to mean any of the smallest bronchial ducts; ending in alveoli.*
- *The article explained what “bronchioles” means with a simple example.*

---

bronchopneumonia *(noun)*

Pneumonia characterized by acute inflammation of the walls of the bronchioles.

- *The article explained what “bronchopneumonia” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bronchopneumonia” to mean pneumonia characterized by acute inflammation of....*

---

buffoonish *(adjective)*

Like a clown.

- *A buffoonish walk.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “buffoonish.”*

---

bulgy *(adjective)*

Curving outward.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bulgy.”*
- *The speaker chose “bulgy” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bulrushes *(noun)*

Tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in Eurasia, Australia, New Zealand, and common in North America.

- *They discussed “bulrushes” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bulrushes.”*

---

burgs *(noun)*

Colloquial American term for a town.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “burgs.”*
- *The article explained what “burgs” means with a simple example.*

---

bushwhacker *(noun)*

A disparaging term for an unsophisticated person.

- *They discussed “bushwhacker” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bushwhacker” means with a simple example.*

---

californium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element; discovered by bombarding curium with alpha particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “californium.”*
- *The article explained what “californium” means with a simple example.*

---

camisoles *(noun)*

A short sleeveless undergarment for women.

- *In class, the teacher used “camisoles” to mean a short sleeveless undergarment for women.*
- *Understanding “camisoles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

candlewood *(noun)*

Any of several resinous trees or shrubs often burned for light.

- *In class, the teacher used "candlewood" to mean any of several resinous trees or shrubs often....*
- *The article explained what "candlewood" means with a simple example.*

---

cannulas *(noun)*

A small flexible tube inserted into a body cavity for draining off fluid or introducing medication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cannulas."*
- *He looked up "cannulas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cantors *(noun)*

The official of a synagogue who conducts the liturgical part of the service and sings or chants the prayers intended to be performed as solos.

- *In class, the teacher used "cantors" to mean the official of a synagogue who conducts the....*
- *He looked up "cantors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

canvasback *(noun)*

North American wild duck valued for sport and food.

- *They discussed "canvasback" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "canvasback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canvasback duck *(noun)*

North American wild duck valued for sport and food.

- *He looked up "canvasback duck" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canvasback duck" to mean north american wild duck valued for sport and food.*

---

carica *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caricaceae; tropical American trees: papayas.

- *They discussed "carica" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "carica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carlina vulgaris *(noun)*

Eurasian thistle growing in sand dunes and dry chalky soils.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carlina vulgaris."*
- *They discussed "carlina vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

---

casuistry *(noun)*

Argumentation that is specious or excessively subtle and intended to be misleading.

- *The article explained what "casuistry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casuistry" to mean argumentation that is specious or excessively....*

---

cayuse *(noun)*

A small native range horse.

- *Understanding "cayuse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cayuse" to mean a small native range horse.*

---

centaurea *(noun)*

Knapweed; star thistle.

- *He looked up "centaurea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centaurea" to mean knapweed; star thistle.*

---

cervus sika *(noun)*

Small deer of Japan with slightly forked antlers.

- *He looked up "cervus sika" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cervus sika."*

---

chalcis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chalcididae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalcis."*
- *The article explained what "chalcis" means with a simple example.*

---

chalcis fly *(noun)*

A variety of chalcid fly.

- *He looked up "chalcis fly" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalcis fly."*

---

chambermaids *(noun)*

A maid who is employed to clean and care for bedrooms (now primarily in hotels).

- *In class, the teacher used "chambermaids" to mean a maid who is employed to clean and care for....*
- *They discussed "chambermaids" during the group presentation.*

---

chastely *(adverb)*

In a chaste and virtuous manner.

- *She lived chastely.*
- *Using "chastely" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

chlamydomonas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chlamydomonadaceae; solitary doubly-flagellated plant-like algae common in fresh water and damp soil; multiply freely; often a pest around filtration plants.

- *They discussed "chlamydomonas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chlamydomonas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chloroformed *(verb)*

Anesthetize with chloroform.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chloroformed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chloroformed" when talking about this idea.*

---

cimabue *(noun)*

Painter of the Florentine school; anticipated the move from Byzantine to naturalistic art (1240-1302).

- *In class, the teacher used "cimabue" to mean painter of the florentine school; anticipated the....*
- *The article explained what "cimabue" means with a simple example.*

---

clacks *(noun)*

A sharp abrupt noise as if two objects hit together; may be repeated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clacks."*
- *He looked up "clacks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clangs *(noun)*

A loud resonant repeating noise.

- *Understanding "clangs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "clangs" during the group presentation.*

---

clanked *(verb)*

Make a clank.

- *The train clanked through the village.*
- *She tried to use "clanked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

clausal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or functioning as a clause.

- *Clausal structure.*
- *The speaker chose "clausal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clypeus *(noun)*

A shield-like plate on the front of an insect's head.

- *They discussed "clypeus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clypeus" to mean a shield-like plate on the front of an insect's head.*

cognisance *(noun)*

Having knowledge of.

- *In class, the teacher used "cognisance" to mean having knowledge of.*
- *Understanding "cognisance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cogwheel *(noun)*

A toothed wheel that engages another toothed mechanism in order to change the speed or direction of transmitted motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "cogwheel" to mean a toothed wheel that engages another toothed....*
- *The article explained what "cogwheel" means with a simple example.*

cohosh *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Actaea having acrid poisonous berries.

- *Understanding "cohosh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cohosh" because he had never seen it before.*

collaring *(verb)*

Furnish with a collar.

- *Can you use "collaring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "collaring" and when to wait.*

collimators *(noun)*

A small telescope attached to a large telescope to use in setting the line of the larger one.

- *They discussed "collimators" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "collimators" to mean a small telescope attached to a large telescope to....*

combinatory *(adjective)*

Marked by or relating to or resulting from combination.

- *The speaker chose "combinatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "combinatory" when it is marked by or relating to or resulting from combination.*

compartmentalised *(adjective)*

Divided up into compartments or categories.

- *Would you call this situation "compartmentalised"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "compartmentalised" when it is divided up into compartments or categories.*

completer *(adjective)*

Having every necessary or normal part or component or step.

- *A "completer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "completer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

comprehensions *(noun)*

An ability to understand the meaning or importance of something (or the knowledge acquired as a result).

- *They discussed "comprehensions" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "comprehensions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

confederacies *(noun)*

The southern states that seceded from the United States in 1861.

- *They discussed "confederacies" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "confederacies" means with a simple example.*

congregationalism *(noun)*

System of beliefs and church government of a Protestant denomination in which each member church is self-governing.

- *Understanding "congregationalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "congregationalism" because he had never seen it before.*

contagions *(noun)*

The communication of an attitude or emotional state among a number of people.

- *The article explained what "contagions" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contagions."*

---

contorts *(verb)*

Twist and press out of shape.

- *The coach explained when to use "contorts" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "contorts" in real sentences.*

---

cosmetologists *(noun)*

An expert in the use of cosmetics.

- *They discussed "cosmetologists" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cosmetologists" means with a simple example.*

---

cosmography *(noun)*

A representation of the earth or the heavens.

- *The cosmography of Ptolemy.*
- *Understanding "cosmography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

costes *(verb)*

Require to lose, suffer, or sacrifice.

- *In everyday English, people use "costes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "costes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

counteraction *(noun)*

Action intended to nullify the effects of some previous action.

- *Understanding "counteraction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counteraction."*

---

counterbalances *(verb)*

Oppose and mitigate the effects of by contrary actions.

- *In everyday English, people use "counterbalances" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "counterbalances" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cowlings *(noun)*

Protective covering consisting of a metal part that covers the engine.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowlings" to mean protective covering consisting of a metal part that....*
- *Understanding "cowlings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crossbeam *(noun)*

A horizontal beam that extends across something.

- *They discussed "crossbeam" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crossbeam."*

---

cubital *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the elbow.

- *Would you call this situation "cubital"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cubital" when it is of or relating to the elbow.*

---

cubital joint *(noun)*

Hinge joint between the forearm and upper arm and the corresponding joint in the forelimb of a quadruped.

- *In class, the teacher used "cubital joint" to mean hinge joint between the forearm and upper arm and....*
- *Understanding "cubital joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cubital nerve *(noun)*

A nerve running along the inner side of the arm and passing near the elbow; supplies intrinsic muscles of the hand and the skin of the medial side of the hand.

- *Understanding "cubital nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cubital nerve."*

---

customizes *(verb)*

Make according to requirements.

- *Learners should practice how to use "customizes" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "customizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cyclorama *(noun)*

A picture (or series of pictures) representing a continuous scene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclorama."*
- *He looked up "cyclorama" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dbas *(noun)*

(law) a name under which a corporation conducts business that is not the legal name of the corporation as shown in its articles of incorporation.

- *Understanding "dbas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dbas" to mean (law) a name under which a corporation conducts....*

---

decamps *(verb)*

Run away; usually includes taking something or somebody along.

- *Can you use "decamps" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "decamps" and when to wait.*

---

defecates *(verb)*

Have a bowel movement.

- *She tried to use "defecates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "defecates" until he saw an example.*

---

defoliant *(noun)*

A chemical that is sprayed on plants and causes their leaves to fall off.

- *Understanding "defoliant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "defoliant" to mean a chemical that is sprayed on plants and causes....*

---

dehumanisation *(noun)*

The act of degrading people with respect to their best qualities.

- *The article explained what "dehumanisation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dehumanisation."*

---

dentals *(noun)*

A consonant articulated with the tip of the tongue near the gum ridge.

- *The article explained what "dentals" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dentals."*

---

deodar *(noun)*

Tall East Indian cedar having spreading branches with nodding tips; highly valued for its appearance as well as its timber.

- *They discussed "deodar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deodar" to mean tall east indian cedar having spreading branches....*

---

deodar cedar *(noun)*

Tall East Indian cedar having spreading branches with nodding tips; highly valued for its appearance as well as its timber.

- *Understanding "deodar cedar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deodar cedar."*

---

despatching *(verb)*

Send away towards a designated goal.

- *The coach explained when to use "despatching" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "despatching" in real sentences.*

---

detouring *(verb)*

Travel via a detour.

- *He did not know how to use "detouring" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "detouring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

deutschmark *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Germany.

- *The article explained what "deutschmark" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deutschmark" to mean formerly the basic unit of money in germany.*

devitalized *(verb)*

Sap of life or energy.

- *The recession devitalized the economy.*
- *In everyday English, people use "devitalized" when talking about this idea.*

devourers *(noun)*

Someone who eats greedily or voraciously.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devourers."*
- *Understanding "devourers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

didacticism *(noun)*

Communication that is suitable for or intended to be instructive.

- *The didacticism expected in books for the young.*
- *The didacticism of the 19th century gave birth to many great museums.*

dimness *(noun)*

The quality of being dim or lacking contrast.

- *They discussed "dimness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dimness" means with a simple example.*

dirges *(noun)*

A song or hymn of mourning composed or performed as a memorial to a dead person.

- *Understanding "dirges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dirges" means with a simple example.*

disburses *(verb)*

Expend, as from a fund.

- *She tried to use "disburses" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disburses" in real sentences.*

discoid lupus erythematosus *(noun)*

A chronic skin disease occurring primarily in women between the ages of 20 and 40; characterized by an eruption of red lesions over the cheeks and bridge of the nose.

- *The article explained what "discoid lupus erythematosus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "discoid lupus erythematosus" during the group presentation.*

discounter *(noun)*

A sales outlet offering goods at a discounted price.

- *Understanding "discounter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "discounter" means with a simple example.*

dits *(noun)*

The shorter of the two telegraphic signals used in Morse code.

- *He looked up "dits" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dits" during the group presentation.*

dover's powder *(noun)*

A medicinal powder made essentially of ipecac and opium; formerly used to relieve pain and induce perspiration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dover's powder."*
- *The article explained what "dover's powder" means with a simple example.*

---

dramatising *(verb)*

Represent something in a dramatic manner.

- *Can you use "dramatising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "dramatising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dyer's mignonette *(noun)*

European mignonette cultivated as a source of yellow dye; naturalized in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "dyer's mignonette" to mean european mignonette cultivated as a source of....*
- *The article explained what "dyer's mignonette" means with a simple example.*

---

dyspnoea *(noun)*

Difficult or labored respiration.

- *The article explained what "dyspnoea" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dyspnoea."*

---

earplug *(noun)*

An earphone that is inserted into the ear canal.

- *Understanding "earplug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "earplug" during the group presentation.*

---

eated *(verb)*

Worry or cause anxiety in a persistent way.

- *He did not know how to use "eated" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "eated" when talking about this idea.*

---

ebullience *(noun)*

Overflowing with eager enjoyment or approval.

- *He looked up "ebullience" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ebullience."*

---

editorialize *(verb)*

Insert personal opinions into an objective statement.

- *Can you use "editorialize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "editorialize" and when to wait.*

---

edouard vuillard *(noun)*

French painter (1868-1940).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edouard vuillard."*
- *They discussed "edouard vuillard" during the group presentation.*

---

eeriness *(noun)*

Strangeness by virtue of being mysterious and inspiring fear.

- *He looked up "eeriness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eeriness" to mean strangeness by virtue of being mysterious and....*

---

effulgent *(adjective)*

Radiating or as if radiating light.

- *The effulgent daffodils.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "effulgent" when it is radiating or as if radiating light.*

---

egomania *(noun)*

An intense and irresistible love for yourself and concern for your own needs.

- *They discussed "egomania" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "egomania" to mean an intense and irresistible love for yourself and....*

emendation *(noun)*

A correction by emending; a correction resulting from critical editing.

- *He looked up "emendation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emendation."*

emendations *(noun)*

A correction by emending; a correction resulting from critical editing.

- *They discussed "emendations" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "emendations" means with a simple example.*

emollients *(noun)*

Toiletry consisting of any of various substances in the form of a thick liquid that have a soothing and moisturizing effect when applied to the skin.

- *He looked up "emollients" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "emollients" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

esps *(noun)*

Apparent power to perceive things that are not present to the senses.

- *They discussed "esps" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "esps" to mean apparent power to perceive things that are not....*

eucalyptus rostrata *(noun)*

Somewhat crooked red gum tree growing chiefly along rivers; has durable reddish lumber used in heavy construction.

- *They discussed "eucalyptus rostrata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "eucalyptus rostrata" means with a simple example.*

euonymus *(noun)*

Widely distributed chiefly evergreen shrubs or small trees or vines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euonymus."*
- *Understanding "euonymus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exhalations *(noun)*

The act of expelling air from the lungs.

- *Understanding "exhalations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "exhalations" because he had never seen it before.*

expediently *(adverb)*

In an expedient manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "expediently" naturally.*
- *Place "expediently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

extendible *(adjective)*

Capable of being lengthened.

- *Students compared "extendible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "extendible."*

extensors *(noun)*

A skeletal muscle whose contraction extends or stretches a body part.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extensors."*
- *He looked up "extensors" because he had never seen it before.*

familiarised *(adjective)*

Having achieved a comfortable relation with your environment.

- *Students compared "familiarised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "familiarised."*

felis concolor *(noun)*

Large American feline resembling a lion.

- *He looked up "felis concolor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "felis concolor" during the group presentation.*

---

fiddlehead *(noun)*

Tall fern of northern temperate regions having graceful arched fronds and sporophylls resembling ostrich plumes.

- *He looked up "fiddlehead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fiddlehead."*

---

finagling *(verb)*

Achieve something by means of trickery or devious methods.

- *Can you use "finagling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "finagling" and when to wait.*

---

firedamp *(noun)*

A mixture of gases (mostly methane) that form in coal mines and become explosive when mixed with air.

- *In class, the teacher used "firedamp" to mean a mixture of gases (mostly methane) that form in....*
- *Understanding "firedamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

five-petaled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having five petals.

- *It is useful to describe something as "five-petaled" when it is (of flowers) having five petals.*
- *The speaker chose "five-petaled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

flatterers *(noun)*

A person who uses flattery.

- *He looked up "flatterers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flatterers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flitch *(noun)*

Salted and cured abdominal wall of a side of pork.

- *He looked up "flitch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flounced *(verb)*

Walk emphatically.

- *She tried to use "flounced" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flounced" when talking about this idea.*

---

flusher *(adjective)*

Of a surface exactly even with an adjoining one, forming the same plane.

- *A "flusher" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "flusher" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

foible *(noun)*

The weaker part of a sword's blade from the forte to the tip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foible."*
- *He looked up "foible" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forfend *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *She tried to use "forfend" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "forfend" in real sentences.*

---

four-flusher *(noun)*

A person who tries to bluff other people.

- *Understanding "four-flusher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "four-flusher" to mean a person who tries to bluff other people.*

---

four-petaled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having four petals.

- *It is useful to describe something as "four-petaled" when it is (of flowers) having four petals.*
- *The speaker chose "four-petaled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fourpence *(noun)*

A former English silver coin worth four pennies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fourpence."*
- *The article explained what "fourpence" means with a simple example.*

---

fowling *(verb)*

Hunt fowl in the forest.

- *She tried to use "fowling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fowling" when talking about this idea.*

---

fowling piece *(noun)*

A light shotgun used for fowling.

- *In class, the teacher used "fowling piece" to mean a light shotgun used for fowling.*
- *They discussed "fowling piece" during the group presentation.*

---

freakier *(adjective)*

Conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "freakier."*
- *Would you call this situation "freakier"? Explain why.*

---

friar's lantern *(noun)*

A pale light sometimes seen at night over marshy ground.

- *He looked up "friar's lantern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "friar's lantern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fusil *(noun)*

A light flintlock musket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fusil."*
- *The article explained what "fusil" means with a simple example.*

---

gaddi *(noun)*

A cushion on a throne for a prince in India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaddi."*
- *He looked up "gaddi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

garrisoning *(verb)*

Station (troops) in a fort or garrison.

- *He did not know how to use "garrisoning" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "garrisoning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gasman *(noun)*

Someone employed by a gas company.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasman."*
- *Understanding "gasman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gentiana *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gentianaceae; cosmopolitan genus of herbs nearly cosmopolitan in cool temperate regions; in some classifications includes genera Gentianopsis and Gentianella.

- *They discussed "gentiana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentiana."*

---

genus annona *(noun)*

Type genus of the Annonaceae; tropical American trees or shrubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus annona."*
- *He looked up "genus annona" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ascaris *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ascaridae: roundworms with a three-lipped mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ascaris" to mean type genus of the family ascaridae: roundworms with....*
- *Understanding "genus ascaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus boletus *(noun)*

Type genus of Boletaceae; genus of soft early-decaying pore fungi; some poisonous and some edible.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus boletus" to mean type genus of boletaceae; genus of soft....*
- *The article explained what "genus boletus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus carica *(noun)*

Type genus of the Caricaceae; tropical American trees: papayas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus carica."*
- *They discussed "genus carica" during the group presentation.*

---

genus centaurea *(noun)*

Knapweed; star thistle.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus centaurea" to mean knapweed; star thistle.*
- *Understanding "genus centaurea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chalcis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chalcididae.

- *The article explained what "genus chalcis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus chalcis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus chlamydomonas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chlamydomonadaceae; solitary doubly-flagellated plant-like algae common in fresh water and damp soil; multiply freely; often a pest around filtration plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus chlamydomonas."*
- *They discussed "genus chlamydomonas" during the group presentation.*

---

genus euonymus *(noun)*

Widely distributed chiefly evergreen shrubs or small trees or vines.

- *The article explained what "genus euonymus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus euonymus" to mean widely distributed chiefly evergreen shrubs or....*

---

genus gentiana *(noun)*

Type genus of the Gentianaceae; cosmopolitan genus of herbs nearly cosmopolitan in cool temperate regions; in some classifications includes genera Gentianopsis and Gentianella.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus gentiana."*
- *The article explained what "genus gentiana" means with a simple example.*

---

genus grevillea *(noun)*

Large genus of Australian shrubs and trees having usually showy orange or red flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus grevillea" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus grevillea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus urtica *(noun)*

A nettle yielding fiber resembling flax.

- *Understanding "genus urtica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus urtica."*

---

gibes *(noun)*

An aggressive remark directed at a person like a missile and intended to have a telling effect.

- *In class, the teacher used "gibes" to mean an aggressive remark directed at a person like a....*
- *He looked up "gibes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goethite *(noun)*

A red or yellow or brown mineral; an oxide of iron that is a common constituent of rust.

- *They discussed "goethite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "goethite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

granddads *(noun)*

The father of your father or mother.

- *In class, the teacher used "granddads" to mean the father of your father or mother.*
- *The article explained what "granddads" means with a simple example.*

---

grandniece *(noun)*

A daughter of your niece or nephew.

- *Understanding "grandniece" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grandniece" to mean a daughter of your niece or nephew.*

---

greened *(verb)*

Turn or become green.

- *The coach explained when to use "greened" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "greened" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

grevillea *(noun)*

Any shrub or tree of the genus Grevillea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grevillea."*
- *He looked up "grevillea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guaranties *(noun)*

A collateral agreement to answer for the debt of another in case that person defaults.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guaranties."*
- *He looked up "guaranties" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gutta balata *(noun)*

When dried yields a hard substance used e.g. in golf balls.

- *In class, the teacher used "gutta balata" to mean when dried yields a hard substance used e.g. in....*
- *The article explained what "gutta balata" means with a simple example.*

---

hairiness *(noun)*

The quality of having hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "hairiness" to mean the quality of having hair.*
- *The article explained what "hairiness" means with a simple example.*

---

halfpence *(noun)*

An English coin worth half a penny.

- *He looked up "halfpence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "halfpence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

handels *(noun)*

A prolific British baroque composer (born in Germany) remembered best for his oratorio Messiah (1685-1759).

- *The article explained what "handels" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "handels" during the group presentation.*

---

harrowed *(verb)*

Draw a harrow over (land).

- *She tried to use "harrowed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "harrowed" in real sentences.*

hearkening *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *She tried to use "hearkening" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "hearkening" until he saw an example.*

hectors *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a mythical Trojan who was killed by Achilles during the Trojan War.

- *He looked up "hectors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hectors."*

heinously *(adverb)*

In a terribly evil manner.

- *The child was heinously murdered.*
- *She spoke "heinously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

hemiplegic *(noun)*

A person who has hemiplegia (is paralyzed on one side of the body).

- *The article explained what "hemiplegic" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemiplegic."*

hemorrhaged *(verb)*

Lose blood from one's body.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hemorrhaged" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "hemorrhaged" until he saw an example.*

heterosis *(noun)*

(genetics) the tendency of a crossbred organism to have qualities superior to those of either parent.

- *He looked up "heterosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heterosis" to mean (genetics) the tendency of a crossbred organism to....*

hideousness *(noun)*

Dreadful ugliness; horrible repulsiveness.

- *In class, the teacher used "hideousness" to mean dreadful ugliness; horrible repulsiveness.*
- *The article explained what "hideousness" means with a simple example.*

hollanders *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Holland.

- *In class, the teacher used "hollanders" to mean a native or inhabitant of holland.*
- *They discussed "hollanders" during the group presentation.*

honkey *(noun)*

(slang) offensive names for a White man.

- *In class, the teacher used "honkey" to mean (slang) offensive names for a white man.*
- *The article explained what "honkey" means with a simple example.*

hsuan chiao *(noun)*

Popular Chinese philosophical system based in teachings of Lao-tzu but characterized by a pantheism of many gods and the practices of alchemy and divination and magic.

- *They discussed "hsuan chiao" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hsuan chiao" because he had never seen it before.*

hybridizes *(verb)*

Breed animals or plants using parents of different races and varieties.

- *He did not know how to use "hybridizes" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hybridizes" when talking about this idea.*

hyrax *(noun)*

Any of several small ungulate mammals of Africa and Asia with rodent-like incisors and feet with hooflike toes.

- *He looked up “hyrax” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “hyrax” during the group presentation.*

---

ideational *(adjective)*

Being of the nature of a notion or concept.

- *It is useful to describe something as “ideational” when it is being of the nature of a notion or concept.*
- *Would you call this situation “ideational”? Explain why.*

---

imbricated *(adjective)*

Used especially of leaves or bracts; overlapping or layered as scales or shingles.

- *It is useful to describe something as “imbricated” when it is used especially of leaves or bracts; overlapping or....*
- *The speaker chose “imbricated” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

inchworm *(noun)*

Small hairless caterpillar having legs on only its front and rear segments; mostly larvae of moths of the family Geometridae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “inchworm.”*
- *Understanding “inchworm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indefatigably *(adverb)*

With indefatigable energy.

- *She watched the show indefatigably.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “indefatigably” naturally.*

---

indiaman *(noun)*

A large sailing ship that was engaged in the British trade with India.

- *They discussed “indiaman” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “indiaman” to mean a large sailing ship that was engaged in the....*

---

individualizing *(verb)*

Make personal or more personal.

- *She tried to use “individualizing” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “individualizing” in real sentences.*

---

ineluctably *(adverb)*

By necessity.

- *Place “ineluctably” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “ineluctably” naturally.*

---

inexpressive *(adjective)*

Not expressive.

- *An inexpressive face.*
- *The speaker chose “inexpressive” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

inhabitation *(noun)*

The act of dwelling in or living permanently in a place (said of both animals and men).

- *He studied the creation and inhabitation and demise of the colony.*
- *Understanding “inhabitation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inhere *(verb)*

Be inherent in something.

- *He did not know how to use “inhere” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “inhere” when talking about this idea.*

---

intangibility *(noun)*

The quality of being intangible and not perceptible by touch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “intangibility.”*

- *They discussed "intangibility" during the group presentation.*

---

interahamwe *(noun)*

A terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the government dominated by Tutsi and to institute Hutu control again.

- *The article explained what "interahamwe" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "interahamwe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invigilators *(noun)*

Someone who watches examination candidates to prevent cheating.

- *They discussed "invigilators" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "invigilators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

isomorphisms *(noun)*

(biology) similarity or identity of form or shape or structure.

- *They discussed "isomorphisms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "isomorphisms" means with a simple example.*

---

isotropy *(noun)*

(physics) the property of being isotropic; having the same value when measured in different directions.

- *They discussed "isotropy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "isotropy" means with a simple example.*

---

italicised *(verb)*

Print in italics.

- *Can you use "italicised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "italicised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

jakob liebmann beer *(noun)*

German composer of operas in a style that influenced Richard Wagner (1791-1864).

- *They discussed "jakob liebmann beer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jakob liebmann beer" means with a simple example.*

---

javelina *(noun)*

Dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar; of semi desert areas of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "javelina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "javelina" during the group presentation.*

---

jawless *(adjective)*

Of animals having no jaw.

- *A "jawless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "jawless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

jawless fish *(noun)*

Eel-shaped vertebrate without jaws or paired appendages including the cyclostomes and some extinct forms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jawless fish."*
- *They discussed "jawless fish" during the group presentation.*

---

jean edouard vuillard *(noun)*

French painter (1868-1940).

- *The article explained what "jean edouard vuillard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jean edouard vuillard" during the group presentation.*

---

jennies *(noun)*

United States architect who designed the first skyscraper in which a metal skeleton was used (1832-1907).

- *He looked up "jennies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jennies."*

---

josef michel montgolfier *(noun)*

French inventor who (with his brother Jacques Etienne Montgolfier) pioneered hot-air ballooning (1740-1810).

- *The article explained what "josef michel montgolfier" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "josef michel montgolfier" during the group presentation.*

---

jots *(noun)*

A slight but appreciable amount.

- *He looked up "jots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jots."*

---

kaftans *(noun)*

A woman's dress style that imitates the caftan cloaks worn by men in the Near East.

- *In class, the teacher used "kaftans" to mean a woman's dress style that imitates the caftan....*
- *The article explained what "kaftans" means with a simple example.*

---

karl landsteiner *(noun)*

United States pathologist (born in Austria) who discovered human blood groups (1868-1943).

- *The article explained what "karl landsteiner" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "karl landsteiner" during the group presentation.*

---

kilocalories *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree at one atmosphere pressure; used by nutritionists to characterize the energy-producing potential in food.

- *The article explained what "kilocalories" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kilocalories" to mean a unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required....*

---

laager *(noun)*

A camp defended by a circular formation of wagons.

- *Understanding "laager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laager" to mean a camp defended by a circular formation of wagons.*

---

landsteiner *(noun)*

United States pathologist (born in Austria) who discovered human blood groups (1868-1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landsteiner."*
- *The article explained what "landsteiner" means with a simple example.*

---

larded *(verb)*

Prepare or cook with lard.

- *She tried to use "larded" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "larded" in real sentences.*

---

larix occidentalis *(noun)*

Tall larch of western North America have pale green sharply pointed leaves and oblong cones; an important timber tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "larix occidentalis" to mean tall larch of western north america have pale green....*
- *He looked up "larix occidentalis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madia sativa *(noun)*

South American herb with sticky glandular foliage; source of madia oil.

- *In class, the teacher used "madia sativa" to mean south american herb with sticky glandular foliage;....*
- *They discussed "madia sativa" during the group presentation.*

---

magnifiers *(noun)*

A scientific instrument that magnifies an image.

- *They discussed "magnifiers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "magnifiers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

magnolia macrophylla *(noun)*

Large deciduous shrub or tree of southeastern United States having huge leaves in dense false whorls and large creamy flowers tinged purple toward the base.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnolia macrophylla" to mean large deciduous shrub or tree of southeastern....*
- *He looked up "magnolia macrophylla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mams *(noun)*

A member of a Mayan people of southwestern Guatemala.

- *He looked up "mams" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mams."*

---

manometer *(noun)*

A pressure gauge for comparing pressures of a gas.

- *Understanding "manometer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manometer" means with a simple example.*

---

masers *(noun)*

An acronym for microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation; an amplifier that works on the same principle as a laser and emits coherent microwave radiation.

- *The article explained what "masers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "masers" to mean an acronym for microwave amplification by....*

---

mebendazole *(noun)*

An anthelmintic used to treat hookworm and pinworm and roundworm infestations.

- *In class, the teacher used "mebendazole" to mean an anthelmintic used to treat hookworm and pinworm....*
- *They discussed "mebendazole" during the group presentation.*

---

melvil dewey *(noun)*

United States librarian who founded the decimal system of classification (1851-1931).

- *They discussed "melvil dewey" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melvil dewey" to mean united states librarian who founded the decimal....*

---

meretricious *(adjective)*

Like or relating to a prostitute.

- *Meretricious relationships.*
- *A "meretricious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

metalanguage *(noun)*

A language that can be used to describe languages.

- *They discussed "metalanguage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metalanguage."*

---

minesweeping *(noun)*

The activity of detecting and disposing of marine mines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minesweeping."*
- *Understanding "minesweeping" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

miniaturize *(verb)*

Design or construct on a smaller scale.

- *Can you use "miniaturize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "miniaturize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mischiefs *(noun)*

The quality or nature of being harmful or evil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mischiefs."*
- *He looked up "mischiefs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moonstones *(noun)*

A transparent or translucent gemstone with a pearly luster; some specimens are orthoclase feldspar and others are plagioclase feldspar.

- *They discussed "moonstones" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moonstones."*

mountain rimu *(noun)*

Low-growing to prostrate shrub with slender trailing branches; New Zealand.

- *Understanding "mountain rimu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mountain rimu" during the group presentation.*

musca domestica *(noun)*

Common fly that frequents human habitations and spreads many diseases.

- *He looked up "musca domestica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "musca domestica" to mean common fly that frequents human habitations and....*

mutely *(adverb)*

Without speaking.

- *He sat mutely next to her.*
- *He answered "mutely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

neandertal *(adjective)*

Relating to or belonging to or resembling Neanderthal man.

- *Students compared "neandertal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "neandertal"? Explain why.*

neandertal man *(noun)*

Extinct robust human of Middle Paleolithic in Europe and western Asia.

- *He looked up "neandertal man" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neandertal man" to mean extinct robust human of middle paleolithic in....*

nectaries *(noun)*

A gland (often a protuberance or depression) that secretes nectar.

- *He looked up "nectaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nectaries."*

nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide *(noun)*

A coenzyme present in most living cells and derived from the B vitamin nicotinic acid; serves as a reductant in various metabolic processes.

- *They discussed "nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide."*

nonagenarian *(adjective)*

Being from 90 to 99 years old.

- *The nonagenarian inhabitants of the nursing home.*
- *A "nonagenarian" approach may work better in this case.*

noncommunicable *(adjective)*

(of disease) not capable of being passed on.

- *Students compared "noncommunicable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "noncommunicable"? Explain why.*

noria *(noun)*

A water wheel with buckets attached to the rim; used to raise water for transfer to an irrigation channel.

- *The article explained what "noria" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noria."*

noshing *(verb)*

Eat a snack; eat lightly.

- *She tried to use "noshing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "noshing" when talking about this idea.*

nostrums *(noun)*

Patent medicine whose efficacy is questionable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nostrums."*
- *The article explained what "nostrums" means with a simple example.*

---

novelettes *(noun)*

A short novel.

- *They discussed "novelettes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "novelettes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nudibranchs *(noun)*

Any of various marine gastropods of the suborder Nudibranchia having a shell-less and often beautifully colored body.

- *They discussed "nudibranchs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nudibranchs."*

---

nynorsk *(noun)*

One of two official languages of Norway; based on rural dialects.

- *Understanding "nynorsk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nynorsk" means with a simple example.*

---

o'neills *(noun)*

United States playwright (1888-1953).

- *They discussed "o'neills" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "o'neills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oboe da caccia *(noun)*

An alto oboe; precursor of the English horn.

- *In class, the teacher used "oboe da caccia" to mean an alto oboe; precursor of the english horn.*
- *They discussed "oboe da caccia" during the group presentation.*

---

oculist *(noun)*

A medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye.

- *The article explained what "oculist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oculist" to mean a medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and....*

---

oldtimer *(noun)*

An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service.

- *In class, the teacher used "oldtimer" to mean an experienced person who has been through many....*
- *The article explained what "oldtimer" means with a simple example.*

---

olecranon *(noun)*

Process of the ulna that forms the outer bump of the elbow and fits into the fossa of the humerus when the arm is extended.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olecranon."*
- *Understanding "olecranon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

olecranon process *(noun)*

Process of the ulna that forms the outer bump of the elbow and fits into the fossa of the humerus when the arm is extended.

- *Understanding "olecranon process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "olecranon process" to mean process of the ulna that forms the outer bump of....*

---

onrush *(noun)*

A forceful forward rush or flow.

- *From the bow she stared at the mesmerising onrush of the sea where it split and foamed.*
- *The explosion interrupted the wild onrush of her thoughts.*

---

ophidian *(noun)*

Limbless scaly elongate reptile; some are venomous.

- *He looked up "ophidian" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “ophidian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order anura *(noun)*

Frogs, toads, tree toads.

- *The article explained what “order anura” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “order anura.”*

---

osteomalacia *(noun)*

Abnormal softening of bones caused by deficiencies of phosphorus or calcium or vitamin D.

- *In class, the teacher used “osteomalacia” to mean abnormal softening of bones caused by deficiencies....*
- *The article explained what “osteomalacia” means with a simple example.*

---

ostracizing *(verb)*

Avoid speaking to or dealing with.

- *In everyday English, people use “ostracizing” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “ostracizing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

otitis externa *(noun)*

Inflammation of the external ear (including auricle and ear canal).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “otitis externa.”*
- *They discussed “otitis externa” during the group presentation.*

---

outworks *(noun)*

Subsidiary defensive structure lying outside the main fortified area.

- *The outworks of the castle.*
- *He looked up “outworks” because he had never seen it before.*

---

overachieved *(verb)*

Perform better or achieve a greater degree of success than expected.

- *In everyday English, people use “overachieved” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “overachieved” in real sentences.*

---

overburdening *(verb)*

Burden with too much work or responsibility.

- *The coach explained when to use “overburdening” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “overburdening” in real sentences.*

---

overfilling *(verb)*

Fill beyond capacity.

- *In everyday English, people use “overfilling” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “overfilling” until he saw an example.*

---

overreactions *(noun)*

An excessive reaction; a reaction with inappropriate emotional behavior.

- *Understanding “overreactions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “overreactions” during the group presentation.*

---

overstays *(verb)*

Stay too long.

- *Learners should practice how to use “overstays” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “overstays” until he saw an example.*

---

packrat *(noun)*

A collector of miscellaneous useless objects.

- *He looked up “packrat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “packrat” to mean a collector of miscellaneous useless objects.*

---

pantie *(noun)*

Short underpants for women or children (usually used in the plural).

- *They discussed "pantie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pantie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parsee *(noun)*

A member of a monotheistic sect of Zoroastrian origin; descended from the Persians; now found in western India.

- *He looked up "parsee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parsee."*

---

pastor roseus *(noun)*

Glossy black bird with pink back and abdomen; chiefly Asian.

- *Understanding "pastor roseus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pastor roseus" to mean glossy black bird with pink back and abdomen;....*

---

peacenik *(noun)*

Someone who prefers negotiations to armed conflict in the conduct of foreign relations.

- *He looked up "peacenik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peacenik" to mean someone who prefers negotiations to armed conflict....*

---

pedometers *(noun)*

Measuring instrument for recording the number of steps taken in walking.

- *In class, the teacher used "pedometers" to mean measuring instrument for recording the number of....*
- *Understanding "pedometers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

periwinkles *(noun)*

Chiefly trailing poisonous plants with blue flowers.

- *The article explained what "periwinkles" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periwinkles."*

---

perpetrates *(verb)*

Perform an act, usually with a negative connotation.

- *He did not know how to use "perpetrates" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "perpetrates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

petaled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having petals.

- *The speaker chose "petaled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "petaled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

phenolphthalein *(noun)*

A laxative used in many preparations under various trade names; also used as an acid-base indicator in titrations involving weak acids and strong bases because it is brilliant red at high alkalinity and colorless below pH 8.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phenolphthalein."*
- *He looked up "phenolphthalein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pidgins *(noun)*

An artificial language used for trade between speakers of different languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "pidgins" to mean an artificial language used for trade between....*
- *Understanding "pidgins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinatas *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a container filled with toys and candy; suspended from a height for blindfolded children to break with sticks.

- *Understanding "pinatas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pinatas" during the group presentation.*

---

pintado *(noun)*

Large edible mackerel of temperate United States coastal Atlantic waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pintado."*
- *Understanding "pintado" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plainspoken *(adjective)*

Characterized by directness in manner or speech; without subtlety or evasion.

- *Plainspoken and to the point.*
- *A plainspoken country doctor.*

---

plesiosaur *(noun)*

Extinct marine reptile with a small head on a long neck a short tail and four paddle-shaped limbs; of the Jurassic and Cretaceous.

- *The article explained what "plesiosaur" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plesiosaur" during the group presentation.*

---

pluralization *(noun)*

The act of pluralizing or attributing plurality to.

- *In class, the teacher used "pluralization" to mean the act of pluralizing or attributing plurality to.*
- *He looked up "pluralization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poinciana regia *(noun)*

Showy tropical tree or shrub native to Madagascar; widely planted in tropical regions for its immense racemes of scarlet and orange flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *He looked up "poinciana regia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poinciana regia."*

---

polydactyly *(noun)*

Birth defect characterized by the presence of more than the normal number of fingers or toes.

- *Understanding "polydactyly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "polydactyly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polygonum orientale *(noun)*

Annual with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping spikes of crimson flowers; southeastern Asia and Australia; naturalized in North America.

- *They discussed "polygonum orientale" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "polygonum orientale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

popover *(noun)*

Light hollow muffin made of a puff batter (individual Yorkshire pudding) baked in a deep muffin cup.

- *They discussed "popover" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "popover."*

---

postulant *(noun)*

One submitting a request or application especially one seeking admission into a religious order.

- *In class, the teacher used "postulant" to mean one submitting a request or application especially....*
- *He looked up "postulant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

powwows *(noun)*

A council of or with Native Americans.

- *Understanding "powwows" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "powwows."*

---

prazosin *(noun)*

Antihypertensive drug (trade name Minipress).

- *He looked up "prazosin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prazosin" during the group presentation.*

---

premonitory *(adjective)*

Warning of future misfortune.

- *It is useful to describe something as "premonitory" when it is warning of future misfortune.*
- *The speaker chose "premonitory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

presentism *(noun)*

The doctrine that the Scripture prophecies of the Apocalypse (as in the Book of Revelations) are presently in the course of being fulfilled.

- *In class, the teacher used "presentism" to mean the doctrine that the scripture prophecies of the....*
- *They discussed "presentism" during the group presentation.*

princeling *(noun)*

A petty or insignificant prince who rules some unimportant principality.

- *They discussed "princeling" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "princeling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

privatisations *(noun)*

Changing something from state to private ownership or control.

- *In class, the teacher used "privatisations" to mean changing something from state to private ownership....*
- *The article explained what "privatisations" means with a simple example.*

propitiatory *(adjective)*

Having power to atone for or offered by way of expiation or propitiation.

- *Expiatory (or propitiatory) sacrifice.*
- *Would you call this situation "propitiatory"? Explain why.*

provos *(noun)*

A militant organization of Irish nationalists who used terrorism and guerilla warfare in an effort to drive British forces from Northern Ireland and achieve a united independent Ireland.

- *The article explained what "provos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "provos" to mean a militant organization of irish nationalists who....*

psaltery *(noun)*

An ancient stringed instrument similar to the lyre or zither but having a trapezoidal sounding board under the strings.

- *Understanding "psaltery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "psaltery" because he had never seen it before.*

quantize *(verb)*

Apply quantum theory to; restrict the number of possible values of (a quantity) or states of (a physical entity or system) so that certain variables can assume only certain discrete magnitudes that are integral multiples of a common factor.

- *Quantize gravity.*
- *He did not know how to use "quantize" until he saw an example.*

quarterlies *(noun)*

A periodical that is published every quarter (or four issues per year).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quarterlies."*
- *Understanding "quarterlies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quells *(verb)*

Suppress or crush completely.

- *She tried to use "quells" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "quells" until he saw an example.*

quercus suber *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen oak of southern Europe and northern Africa having thick corky bark that is periodically stripped to yield commercial cork.

- *The article explained what "quercus suber" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quercus suber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

querns *(noun)*

A primitive stone mill for grinding corn by hand.

- *He looked up "querns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "querns."*

rales *(noun)*

A rapid series of short loud sounds (as might be heard with a stethoscope in some types of respiratory disorders).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rales."*
- *He looked up "rales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ranee *(noun)*

(the feminine of raja) a Hindu princess or the wife of a raja.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ranee."*
- *He looked up "ranee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

raoul dufy *(noun)*

French painter noted for brightly colored scenes (1877-1953).

- *They discussed "raoul dufy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raoul dufy."*

---

rarefaction *(noun)*

A decrease in the density of something.

- *A sound wave causes periodic rarefactions in its medium.*
- *Understanding "rarefaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reconnoitering *(noun)*

Exploring in order to gain information.

- *He looked up "reconnoitering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reconnoitering."*

---

reentrant *(adjective)*

(of angles) pointing inward.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reentrant."*
- *A "reentrant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

reentrant angle *(noun)*

An interior angle of a polygon that is greater than 180 degrees.

- *In class, the teacher used "reentrant angle" to mean an interior angle of a polygon that is greater than....*
- *Understanding "reentrant angle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

regularisation *(noun)*

The act of bringing to uniformity; making regular.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "regularisation."*
- *He looked up "regularisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reids *(noun)*

Scottish philosopher of common sense who opposed the ideas of David Hume (1710-1796).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reids."*
- *He looked up "reids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

renal corpuscle *(noun)*

The capsule that contains Bowman's capsule and a glomerulus at the expanded end of a nephron.

- *Understanding "renal corpuscle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "renal corpuscle" means with a simple example.*

---

renascence *(noun)*

The period of European history at the close of the Middle Ages and the rise of the modern world; a cultural rebirth from the 14th through the middle of the 17th centuries.

- *The article explained what "renascence" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "renascence."*

---

repatriations *(noun)*

The act of returning to the country of origin.

- *The article explained what "repatriations" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "repatriations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reprobation *(noun)*

Rejection by God; the state of being condemned to eternal misery in Hell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reprobation."*
- *They discussed "reprobation" during the group presentation.*

---

res gestae *(noun)*

Rule of evidence that covers words that are so closely associated with an occurrence that the words are considered part of the occurrence and as such their report does not violate the hearsay rule.

- *They discussed "res gestae" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "res gestae" means with a simple example.*

---

retrogression *(noun)*

Passing from a more complex to a simpler biological form.

- *Understanding "retrogression" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retrogression" to mean passing from a more complex to a simpler biological....*

---

richler *(noun)*

Canadian novelist (born in 1931).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richler."*
- *He looked up "richler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rieslings *(noun)*

White grape grown in Europe and California.

- *He looked up "rieslings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rieslings" during the group presentation.*

---

rimu *(noun)*

Tall New Zealand timber tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rimu."*
- *He looked up "rimu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

riptides *(noun)*

A strong surface current flowing outwards from a shore.

- *He looked up "riptides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riptides."*

---

rock hyrax *(noun)*

Hyrax that lives in rocky areas.

- *They discussed "rock hyrax" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock hyrax."*

---

rotogravure *(noun)*

Using photography to produce a plate for printing.

- *He looked up "rotogravure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rotogravure" during the group presentation.*

---

rubbernecking *(verb)*

Strain to watch; stare curiously.

- *In everyday English, people use "rubbernecking" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "rubbernecking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rugae *(noun)*

(anatomy) a fold or wrinkle or crease.

- *Rugae of the stomach.*
- *He looked up "rugae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rummages *(noun)*

A thorough search for something (often causing disorder or confusion).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rummages."*
- *He looked up "rummages" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rustbelt *(noun)*

Urban areas in New England and Midwest characterized by concentrations of declining industries (steel or textiles).

- *The article explained what "rustbelt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rustbelt" during the group presentation.*

---

salinities *(noun)*

The relative proportion of salt in a solution.

- *The article explained what "salinities" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salinities."*

---

salmagundi *(noun)*

A collection containing a variety of sorts of things.

- *They discussed "salmagundi" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "salmagundi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

samoas *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy on the western part of the islands of Samoa in the South Pacific.

- *Understanding "samoas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "samoas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sauls *(noun)*

(New Testament) a Christian missionary to the Gentiles; author of several Epistles in the New Testament; even though Paul was not present at the Last Supper he is considered an Apostle.

- *In class, the teacher used "sauls" to mean (new testament) a christian missionary to the....*
- *He looked up "sauls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scalers *(noun)*

An electronic pulse counter used to count pulses that occur too rapidly to be recorded individually.

- *They discussed "scalers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scalers."*

---

scapulars *(noun)*

A feather covering the shoulder of a bird.

- *Understanding "scapulars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scapulars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sciurus vulgaris *(noun)*

Common reddish-brown squirrel of Europe and parts of Asia.

- *They discussed "sciurus vulgaris" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sciurus vulgaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scything *(verb)*

Cut with a scythe.

- *In everyday English, people use "scything" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "scything" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

shamming *(verb)*

Make believe with the intent to deceive.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shamming" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "shamming" and when to wait.*

---

shellacked *(verb)*

Cover with shellac.

- *She tried to use "shellacked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shellacked" in real sentences.*

---

shirred *(verb)*

Bake (eggs) in their shells until they are set.

- *In everyday English, people use "shirred" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "shirred" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

shirred egg *(noun)*

Egg cooked individually in cream or butter in a small ramekin.

- *In class, the teacher used "shirred egg" to mean egg cooked individually in cream or butter in a....*
- *He looked up "shirred egg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shivas *(noun)*

The destroyer; one of the three major divinities in the later Hindu pantheon.

- *In class, the teacher used "shivas" to mean the destroyer; one of the three major divinities in....*
- *The article explained what "shivas" means with a simple example.*

---

shmuck *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a jerk.

- *The article explained what "shmuck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shmuck" to mean (yiddish) a jerk.*

---

shyest *(adjective)*

Wary and distrustful; disposed to avoid persons or things.

- *It is useful to describe something as "shyest" when it is wary and distrustful; disposed to avoid persons or....*
- *Students compared "shyest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sidling *(verb)*

Move unobtrusively or furtively.

- *She tried to use "sidling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "sidling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

silverbacks *(noun)*

An adult male gorilla with grey hairs across the back.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silverbacks."*
- *The article explained what "silverbacks" means with a simple example.*

---

singable *(adjective)*

Suitable for singing; - Winthrop Sargeant.

- *Singable melody is the essence of music.*
- *The speaker chose "singable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sirc *(noun)*

An agency of the Canadian government that oversees the activities of the Criminal Intelligence Services of Canada and has the power to intrude on the privacy of suspected terrorists or spies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sirc."*
- *He looked up "sirc" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sixpenny *(adjective)*

Of trifling worth.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sixpenny" when it is of trifling worth.*
- *The speaker chose "sixpenny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sixpenny nail *(noun)*

A nail 2 inches long.

- *Understanding "sixpenny nail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sixpenny nail."*

slanderer *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *In class, the teacher used "slanderer" to mean one who attacks the reputation of another by....*
- *Understanding "slanderer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slogs *(verb)*

Strike heavily, especially with the fist or a bat.

- *Learners should practice how to use "slogs" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slogs" and when to wait.*

somebodys *(noun)*

A human being.

- *The article explained what "somebodys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somebodys" to mean a human being.*

souchong *(noun)*

A fine quality of black tea native to China.

- *In class, the teacher used "souchong" to mean a fine quality of black tea native to china.*
- *Understanding "souchong" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spermicidal *(adjective)*

Destructive to spermatozoa.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spermicidal."*
- *Students compared "spermicidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

spiked loosestrife *(noun)*

Marsh herb with a long spike of purple flowers; originally of Europe but now rampant in eastern United States.

- *They discussed "spiked loosestrife" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spiked loosestrife" because he had never seen it before.*

spillages *(noun)*

The amount that has spilled.

- *He looked up "spillages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spillages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spirograph *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for recording the depth and rapidity of breathing movements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spirograph."*
- *The article explained what "spirograph" means with a simple example.*

srbija *(noun)*

A historical region in central and northern Yugoslavia; Serbs settled the region in the 6th and 7th centuries.

- *They discussed "srbija" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "srbija" means with a simple example.*

stagey *(adjective)*

Having characteristics of the stage especially an artificial and mannered quality.

- *A "stagey" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stagey" when it is having characteristics of the stage especially an....*

standee *(noun)*

A lifesize cardboard cutout (usually of a celebrity).

- *He had his picture taken with a standee of the president.*
- *The allowed number of standees is posted.*

still's disease *(noun)*

A form of rheumatoid arthritis that affects children; large joints become inflamed and bone growth may be retarded.

- *Understanding “still’s disease” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “still’s disease” during the group presentation.*

---

stockers *(noun)*

A domestic animal (especially a young steer or heifer) kept as stock until fattened or matured and suitable for a breeding establishment.

- *Understanding “stockers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “stockers” means with a simple example.*

---

stockpot *(noun)*

A pot used for preparing soup stock.

- *They discussed “stockpot” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “stockpot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stoppable *(adjective)*

Capable of being stopped.

- *If we pick up our pace he may be stoppable.*
- *Students compared “stoppable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

strewed *(verb)*

Spread by scattering (is archaic).

- *Dead bodies strewed the ground.*
- *The coach explained when to use “strewed” and when to wait.*

---

subgenus poinciana *(noun)*

Small subgenus of ornamental tropical shrubs or trees; not recognized in some classifications.

- *In class, the teacher used “subgenus poinciana” to mean small subgenus of ornamental tropical shrubs or....*
- *The article explained what “subgenus poinciana” means with a simple example.*

---

suborders *(noun)*

(biology) taxonomic group that is a subdivision of an order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “suborders.”*
- *He looked up “suborders” because he had never seen it before.*

---

suctioned *(verb)*

Remove or draw away by the force of suction.

- *She tried to use “suctioned” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “suctioned” and when to wait.*

---

sudra *(noun)*

A member of the lowest or worker Hindu caste.

- *The article explained what “sudra” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sudra” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

summer cohosh *(noun)*

Bugbane of the eastern United States having erect racemes of white flowers.

- *The article explained what “summer cohosh” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “summer cohosh” to mean bugbane of the eastern united states having erect....*

---

superheterodyne receiver *(noun)*

A radio receiver that combines a locally generated frequency with the carrier frequency to produce a supersonic signal that is demodulated and amplified.

- *The article explained what “superheterodyne receiver” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “superheterodyne receiver” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superscripts *(noun)*

A character or symbol set or printed or written above and immediately to one side of another character.

- *The article explained what “superscripts” means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "superscripts" during the group presentation.*

---

supination *(noun)*

Rotation of the hands and forearms so that the palms face upward.

- *In class, the teacher used "supination" to mean rotation of the hands and forearms so that the....*
- *They discussed "supination" during the group presentation.*

---

synergism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine that salvation results from the interaction of human will and divine grace.

- *The article explained what "synergism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "synergism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synoptics *(noun)*

The first three Gospels which describe events in Christ's life from a similar point of view.

- *Understanding "synoptics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "synoptics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tailgated *(verb)*

Follow at a dangerously close distance.

- *Can you use "tailgated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "tailgated" and when to wait.*

---

tailgater *(noun)*

A driver who follows too closely behind another motor vehicle.

- *The article explained what "tailgater" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tailgater."*

---

tarquinius *(noun)*

According to legend, the seventh and last Etruscan king of Rome who was expelled for his cruelty (reigned from 534 to 510 BC).

- *They discussed "tarquinius" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarquinius."*

---

taxonomical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to taxonomy.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "taxonomical."*
- *Students compared "taxonomical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

telamon *(noun)*

A figure of a man used as a supporting column.

- *Understanding "telamon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "telamon" during the group presentation.*

---

teleosts *(noun)*

A bony fish of the subclass Teleostei.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teleosts."*
- *He looked up "teleosts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

terpsichore *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Muse of the dance and of choral song.

- *He looked up "terpsichore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terpsichore" to mean (greek mythology) the muse of the dance and of....*

---

tertiaries *(noun)*

From 63 million to 2 million years ago.

- *He looked up "tertiaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tertiaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

the pamirs *(noun)*

A mountain range in central Asia that is centered in Tajikistan but extends into Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan and Pakistan and western China.

- *The article explained what "the pamirs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "the pamirs" during the group presentation.*

---

thermobaric bomb *(noun)*

A bomb that uses a fuel-air explosive.

- *A thermobaric bomb can create overpressures equal to an atomic bomb.*
- *Understanding "thermobaric bomb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

three-petaled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having three petals.

- *Would you call this situation "three-petaled"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "three-petaled."*

---

thrombi *(noun)*

A blood clot formed within a blood vessel and remaining attached to its place of origin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrombi."*
- *The article explained what "thrombi" means with a simple example.*

---

thuja orientalis *(noun)*

Asiatic shrub or small tree widely planted in United States and Europe; in some classifications assigned to its own genus.

- *He looked up "thuja orientalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thuja orientalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tillable *(adjective)*

(of farmland) capable of being farmed productively.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tillable."*
- *Would you call this situation "tillable"? Explain why.*

---

tipples *(noun)*

A serving of drink (usually alcoholic) drawn from a keg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tipples."*
- *They discussed "tipples" during the group presentation.*

---

titrations *(noun)*

A measured amount of a solution of unknown concentration is added to a known volume of a second solution until the reaction between them is just complete; the concentration of the unknown solution (the titer) can then be calculated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titrations."*
- *He looked up "titrations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toddled *(verb)*

Walk unsteadily.

- *The coach explained when to use "toddled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "toddled" until he saw an example.*

---

tranquillisers *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *Understanding "tranquillisers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tranquillisers" means with a simple example.*

---

transfigure *(verb)*

Change completely the nature or appearance of.

- *The treatment and diet transfigured her into a beautiful young woman.*
- *Jesus was transfigured after his resurrection.*

---

trinidadians *(noun)*

Inhabitant or native of Trinidad.

- *Understanding "trinidadians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trinidadians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

triodes *(noun)*

A thermionic vacuum tube having three electrodes; fluctuations of the charge on the grid control the flow from cathode to anode which makes amplification possible.

- *In class, the teacher used "triodes" to mean a thermionic vacuum tube having three electrodes;....*
- *He looked up "triodes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turbinate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the scroll-shaped turbinate bones in the nasal passages.

- *Would you call this situation "turbinate"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "turbinate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

turbinate bone *(noun)*

Any of the scrolled spongy bones of the nasal passages in man and other vertebrates.

- *He looked up "turbinate bone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "turbinate bone" during the group presentation.*

---

turgor *(noun)*

(biology) the normal rigid state of fullness of a cell or blood vessel or capillary resulting from pressure of the contents against the wall or membrane.

- *The article explained what "turgor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "turgor" during the group presentation.*

---

twitted *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *He did not know how to use "twitted" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "twitted" in real sentences.*

---

ultracentrifugation *(noun)*

Centrifugation at very high speeds.

- *In class, the teacher used "ultracentrifugation" to mean centrifugation at very high speeds.*
- *They discussed "ultracentrifugation" during the group presentation.*

---

umlauts *(noun)*

A diacritical mark (two dots) placed over a vowel in German to indicate a change in sound.

- *They discussed "umlauts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umlauts."*

---

undercoating *(verb)*

Cover with a primer; apply a primer to.

- *He did not know how to use "undercoating" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "undercoating" in real sentences.*

---

undergirding *(verb)*

Make secure underneath.

- *The coach explained when to use "undergirding" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "undergirding" in real sentences.*

---

unhealthful *(adjective)*

Not sanitary or healthful.

- *Unhealthful air pollution.*
- *Unhealthful conditions in old apartments with peeling lead-based paint.*

---

unintelligibly *(adverb)*

In an unintelligible manner.

- *The foreigners spoke unintelligibly.*
- *Using "unintelligibly" can make your explanation more exact.*

unrevised *(adjective)*

Not improved or brought up to date.

- *The book is still unrevised.*
- *The speaker chose "unrevised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unscrupulously *(adverb)*

Without scruples.

- *She unscrupulously uses her charm to make men do what she wants.*
- *Using "unscrupulously" can make your explanation more exact.*

unsuspectingly *(adverb)*

Without suspicions.

- *He was sitting unsuspectingly beyond that wall only a few yards from the burglar.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "unsuspectingly" naturally.*

unsymmetrical *(adjective)*

Having unsymmetrical parts or unequal dimensions or measurements.

- *A "unsymmetrical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unsymmetrical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

upholsterers *(noun)*

A craftsman who upholsters furniture.

- *Understanding "upholsterers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "upholsterers" means with a simple example.*

urtica *(noun)*

A nettle yielding fiber resembling flax.

- *In class, the teacher used "urtica" to mean a nettle yielding fiber resembling flax.*
- *They discussed "urtica" during the group presentation.*

vaporiser *(noun)*

A device that puts out a substance in the form of a vapor (especially for medicinal inhalation).

- *The article explained what "vaporiser" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaporiser."*

venus's girdle *(noun)*

Ctenophore having a ribbon-shaped iridescent gelatinous body.

- *He looked up "venus's girdle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venus's girdle."*

vicuna *(noun)*

A soft wool fabric made from the fleece of the vicuna.

- *He looked up "vicuna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vicuna" during the group presentation.*

vindicators *(noun)*

A person who argues to defend or justify some policy or institution.

- *Understanding "vindicators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vindicators" to mean a person who argues to defend or justify some....*

walpurgis night *(noun)*

Eve of May Day.

- *In class, the teacher used "walpurgis night" to mean eve of may day.*
- *Understanding "walpurgis night" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

warbled *(verb)*

Sing by changing register; sing by yodeling.

- *He did not know how to use "warbled" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "warbled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

warhorses *(noun)*

An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service.

- *In class, the teacher used "warhorses" to mean an experienced person who has been through many....*
- *Understanding "warhorses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weaponless *(adjective)*

Without a weapon.

- *The speaker chose "weaponless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "weaponless" when it is without a weapon.*

---

white cohosh *(noun)*

North American herb with white poisonous berries.

- *The article explained what "white cohosh" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white cohosh" to mean north american herb with white poisonous berries.*

---

whooshes *(noun)*

The noise produced by the sudden rush of a fluid (a gas or liquid).

- *He looked up "whooshes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whooshes."*

---

winterized *(verb)*

Prepare for winter.

- *Can you use "winterized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "winterized" and when to wait.*

---

witched *(verb)*

Cast a spell over someone or something; put a hex on someone or something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "witched" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "witched" when talking about this idea.*

---

wronging *(verb)*

Treat unjustly; do wrong to.

- *He did not know how to use "wronging" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "wronging" when talking about this idea.*

---

yanan *(noun)*

A language group of the Hokan family.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yanan."*
- *He looked up "yanan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yowl *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *The article explained what "yowl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yowl" to mean a very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).*

---

abyssinians *(noun)*

A small slender short-haired breed of African origin having brownish fur with a reddish undercoat.

- *In class, the teacher used "abyssinians" to mean a small slender short-haired breed of african....*
- *They discussed "abyssinians" during the group presentation.*

---

accountabilities *(noun)*

Responsibility to someone or for some activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accountabilities."*

- *They discussed "accountabilities" during the group presentation.*

---

acquaintanceship *(noun)*

A relationship less intimate than friendship.

- *They discussed "acquaintanceship" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acquaintanceship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adrenocorticotropic *(adjective)*

Stimulating or acting on the adrenal cortex.

- *A "adrenocorticotropic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "adrenocorticotropic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

adrenocorticotropic hormone *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the adrenal cortex.

- *They discussed "adrenocorticotropic hormone" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "adrenocorticotropic hormone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advertizing *(noun)*

A public promotion of some product or service.

- *The article explained what "advertizing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "advertizing" to mean a public promotion of some product or service.*

---

allium sativum *(noun)*

Bulbous herb of southern Europe widely naturalized; bulb breaks up into separate strong-flavored cloves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allium sativum."*
- *He looked up "allium sativum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amanita mappa *(noun)*

Agaric often confused with the death cup.

- *In class, the teacher used "amanita mappa" to mean agaric often confused with the death cup.*
- *Understanding "amanita mappa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amour propre *(noun)*

Feelings of excessive pride.

- *Understanding "amour propre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "amour propre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

andantino *(adjective)*

(of tempo) moderately fast.

- *Would you call this situation "andantino"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "andantino."*

---

andrea guarneri *(noun)*

Founder of a family of Italian violin makers (1626?-1698).

- *In class, the teacher used "andrea guarneri" to mean founder of a family of italian violin makers....*
- *He looked up "andrea guarneri" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antinomianism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine that by faith and God's grace a Christian is freed from all laws (including the moral standards of the culture).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antinomianism."*
- *They discussed "antinomianism" during the group presentation.*

---

ardea occidentalis *(noun)*

Large white heron of Florida and the Florida Keys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ardea occidentalis."*
- *The article explained what "ardea occidentalis" means with a simple example.*

---

arithmetics *(noun)*

The branch of pure mathematics dealing with the theory of numerical calculations.

- *They discussed "arithmetics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arithmetics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

armamentarium *(noun)*

The collection of equipment and methods used in the practice of medicine.

- *The article explained what "armamentarium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "armamentarium" during the group presentation.*

---

artemia salina *(noun)*

Common to saline lakes.

- *They discussed "artemia salina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artemia salina" to mean common to saline lakes.*

---

aspirins *(noun)*

The acetylated derivative of salicylic acid; used as an analgesic anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Bayer, Empirin, and St. Joseph) usually taken in tablet form; used as an antipyretic; slows clotting of the blood by poisoning platelets.

- *The article explained what "aspirins" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aspirins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

asthenia *(noun)*

An abnormal loss of strength.

- *They discussed "asthenia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "asthenia" means with a simple example.*

---

atopy *(noun)*

An allergic reaction that becomes apparent in a sensitized person only minutes after contact.

- *They discussed "atopy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "atopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

audiogram *(noun)*

A graphical representation of a person's auditory sensitivity to sound.

- *They discussed "audiogram" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "audiogram" to mean a graphical representation of a person's auditory....*

---

augustinians *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic friar or monk belonging to one of the Augustinian monastic orders.

- *They discussed "augustinians" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "augustinians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

automations *(noun)*

The condition of being automatically operated or controlled.

- *He looked up "automations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "automations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

awls *(noun)*

A pointed tool for marking surfaces or for punching small holes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "awls."*
- *They discussed "awls" during the group presentation.*

---

axiomatically *(adverb)*

On the basis of axioms.

- *This is axiomatically given.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "axiomatically" naturally.*

---

babinski *(noun)*

Extension upward of the toes when the sole of the foot is stroked firmly on the outer side from the heel to the front; normal in infants under the age of two years but a sign of brain or spinal cord injury in older persons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babinski."*
- *He looked up "babinski" because he had never seen it before.*

babinski sign *(noun)*

Extension upward of the toes when the sole of the foot is stroked firmly on the outer side from the heel to the front; normal in infants under the age of two years but a sign of brain or spinal cord injury in older persons.

- *He looked up "babinski sign" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babinski sign."*

backpedaled *(verb)*

Modify one's opinion, make it less strong.

- *The coach explained when to use "backpedaled" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "backpedaled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

badinage *(noun)*

Frivolous banter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "badinage."*
- *Understanding "badinage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bahrainis *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Bahrain.

- *The article explained what "bahrainis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bahrainis" during the group presentation.*

balky *(adjective)*

Stopping short and refusing to go on.

- *A balky mule.*
- *A balky customer.*

baobabs *(noun)*

African tree having an exceedingly thick trunk and fruit that resembles a gourd and has an edible pulp called monkey bread.

- *In class, the teacher used "baobabs" to mean african tree having an exceedingly thick trunk and....*
- *The article explained what "baobabs" means with a simple example.*

bareheaded *(adjective)*

Having the head uncovered.

- *Caught bareheaded by the downpour.*
- *A "bareheaded" approach may work better in this case.*

bargello *(noun)*

Needlepoint embroidery stitch that produces zigzag lines.

- *In class, the teacher used "bargello" to mean needlepoint embroidery stitch that produces zigzag....*
- *Understanding "bargello" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baroness thatcher of kesteven *(noun)*

British stateswoman; first woman to serve as Prime Minister (born in 1925).

- *He looked up "baroness thatcher of kesteven" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baroness thatcher of kesteven."*

bayat *(noun)*

An oath of allegiance to an emir.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bayat."*
- *They discussed "bayat" during the group presentation.*

beautifies *(verb)*

Make more attractive by adding ornament, colour, etc.

- *Can you use "beautifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "beautifies" when talking about this idea.*

---

benjamin ricketson tucker *(noun)*

United States anarchist influential before World War I (1854-1939).

- *In class, the teacher used "benjamin ricketson tucker" to mean united states anarchist influential before world....*
- *He looked up "benjamin ricketson tucker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

benne *(noun)*

East Indian annual erect herb; source of sesame seed or benniseed and sesame oil.

- *He looked up "benne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benne."*

---

benzine *(noun)*

A colorless liquid hydrocarbon; highly inflammable; carcinogenic; the simplest of the aromatic compounds.

- *The article explained what "benzine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benzine."*

---

betula lenta *(noun)*

Common birch of the eastern United States having spicy brown bark yielding a volatile oil and hard dark wood used for furniture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "betula lenta."*
- *Understanding "betula lenta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

birdwatch *(verb)*

Watch and study birds in their natural habitat.

- *The coach explained when to use "birdwatch" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "birdwatch" in real sentences.*

---

bise *(noun)*

A dry cold north wind in southeastern France.

- *They discussed "bise" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bise."*

---

bladder fucus *(noun)*

A common rockweed used in preparing kelp and as manure.

- *He looked up "bladder fucus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bladder fucus."*

---

blindfolding *(verb)*

Cover the eyes of (someone) to prevent him from seeing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "blindfolding" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "blindfolding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

blood corpuscle *(noun)*

Either of two types of cells (erythrocytes and leukocytes) and sometimes including platelets.

- *In class, the teacher used "blood corpuscle" to mean either of two types of cells (erythrocytes and....*
- *The article explained what "blood corpuscle" means with a simple example.*

---

blowholes *(noun)*

The spiracle of a cetacean located far back on the skull.

- *The article explained what "blowholes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blowholes" during the group presentation.*

---

boatswain's chair *(noun)*

A seat consisting of a board and a rope; used while working aloft or over the side of a ship.

- *They discussed "boatswain's chair" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boatswain's chair" to mean a seat consisting of a board and a rope; used while....*

boffo *(adjective)*

Resoundingly successful and popular.

- *For years he was a boffo box office certainty.*
- *Would you call this situation "boffo"? Explain why.*

bog kalmia *(noun)*

Laurel of bogs of northwestern United States having small purple flowers and pale leaves that are glaucous beneath.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bog kalmia."*
- *The article explained what "bog kalmia" means with a simple example.*

bomblets *(noun)*

One of the smaller bombs that are released from a cluster bomb.

- *He looked up "bomblets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bomblets" during the group presentation.*

brainiacs *(noun)*

Someone who has exceptional intellectual ability and originality.

- *He looked up "brainiacs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brainiacs."*

broca's convolution *(noun)*

The motor speech center in the left hemisphere of the brain in most people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broca's convolution."*
- *Understanding "broca's convolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bullhorns *(noun)*

A portable loudspeaker with built-in microphone and amplifier.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullhorns."*
- *He looked up "bullhorns" because he had never seen it before.*

bumbled *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *He did not know how to use "bumbled" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bumbled" and when to wait.*

bunuel *(noun)*

Spanish film director (1900-1983).

- *The article explained what "bunuel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bunuel" to mean spanish film director (1900-1983).*

bydgoszcz *(noun)*

An industrial city and river port in northern Poland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bydgoszcz."*
- *Understanding "bydgoszcz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cannily *(adverb)*

With foresight.

- *He answered "cannily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "cannily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

capelin *(noun)*

Very small northern fish; forage for sea birds and marine mammals and other fishes.

- *In class, the teacher used "capelin" to mean very small northern fish; forage for sea birds and....*
- *He looked up "capelin" because he had never seen it before.*

carjackings *(noun)*

The violent theft of an occupied car.

- *In class, the teacher used "carjackings" to mean the violent theft of an occupied car.*
- *He looked up "carjackings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cassowaries *(noun)*

Large black flightless bird of Australia and New Guinea having a horny head crest.

- *In class, the teacher used "cassowaries" to mean large black flightless bird of australia and new....*
- *They discussed "cassowaries" during the group presentation.*

---

cavy *(noun)*

Short-tailed rough-haired South American rodent.

- *The article explained what "cavy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cavy" during the group presentation.*

---

chaises *(noun)*

A carriage consisting of two wheels and a calash top; drawn by a single horse.

- *He looked up "chaises" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chaises" during the group presentation.*

---

chandlery *(noun)*

A storeroom where candles are kept.

- *In class, the teacher used "chandlery" to mean a storeroom where candles are kept.*
- *The article explained what "chandlery" means with a simple example.*

---

cheeseboard *(noun)*

Tray on which cheeses are served.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheeseboard."*
- *Understanding "cheeseboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cheesier *(adjective)*

Of very poor quality; flimsy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cheesier" when it is of very poor quality; flimsy.*
- *Would you call this situation "cheesier"? Explain why.*

---

chics *(noun)*

Elegance by virtue of being fashionable.

- *In class, the teacher used "chics" to mean elegance by virtue of being fashionable.*
- *He looked up "chics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chihuahuan desert *(noun)*

A desert in western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Mexico.

- *They discussed "chihuahuan desert" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chihuahuan desert" to mean a desert in western texas, new mexico, arizona, and....*

---

chitlins *(noun)*

Small intestines of hogs prepared as food.

- *He looked up "chitlins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chitlins" to mean small intestines of hogs prepared as food.*

---

chortles *(noun)*

A soft partly suppressed laugh.

- *He looked up "chortles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chortles."*

---

chough *(noun)*

A European corvine bird of small or medium size with red legs and glossy black plumage.

- *Understanding "chough" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "chough" means with a simple example.*

---

chromatid *(noun)*

One of two identical strands into which a chromosome splits during mitosis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromatid."*
- *He looked up "chromatid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chromosphere *(noun)*

A gaseous layer of the sun's atmosphere (extending from the photosphere to the corona) that is visible during a total eclipse of the sun.

- *They discussed "chromosphere" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chromosphere" means with a simple example.*

---

chuffing *(verb)*

Blow hard and loudly.

- *She tried to use "chuffing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "chuffing" until he saw an example.*

---

claros *(noun)*

A cigar made with light-colored tobacco.

- *Understanding "claros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "claros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clostridia *(noun)*

Spindle-shaped bacterial cell especially one swollen at the center by an endospore.

- *Understanding "clostridia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clostridia" to mean spindle-shaped bacterial cell especially one....*

---

clostridium perfringens *(noun)*

Anaerobic Gram-positive rod bacterium that produces epsilon toxin; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *In class, the teacher used "clostridium perfringens" to mean anaerobic gram-positive rod bacterium that produces....*
- *They discussed "clostridium perfringens" during the group presentation.*

---

clumsiest *(adjective)*

Difficult to handle or manage especially because of shape.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "clumsiest."*
- *Students compared "clumsiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

coequal *(adjective)*

Having the same standing before the law.

- *Would you call this situation "coequal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coequal."*

---

colorize *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *Colorize black and white film.*
- *Can you use "colorize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

conceptualising *(verb)*

Have the idea for.

- *Learners should practice how to use "conceptualising" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "conceptualising" until he saw an example.*

---

coneflower *(noun)*

A wildflower of the genus Ratibida.

- *Understanding "coneflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coneflower."*

---

connoting *(verb)*

Involve as a necessary condition of consequence; as in logic.

- *In everyday English, people use "connoting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "connoting" until he saw an example.*

---

conveners *(noun)*

The member of a group whose duty it is to convene meetings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conveners."*
- *They discussed "conveners" during the group presentation.*

---

copper pyrites *(noun)*

A yellow copper ore (CuFeS2) made up of copper and iron sulfide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "copper pyrites."*
- *He looked up "copper pyrites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corniest *(adjective)*

Dull and tiresome but with pretensions of significance or originality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "corniest."*
- *Would you call this situation "corniest"? Explain why.*

---

corpuscle *(noun)*

(nontechnical usage) a tiny piece of anything.

- *He looked up "corpuscle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "corpuscle" during the group presentation.*

---

cottontails *(noun)*

Common small rabbit of North America having greyish or brownish fur and a tail with a white underside; a host for Ixodes pacificus and Ixodes scapularis (Lyme disease ticks).

- *He looked up "cottontails" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cottontails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crania *(noun)*

The part of the skull that encloses the brain.

- *He looked up "crania" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crania" to mean the part of the skull that encloses the brain.*

---

crassness *(noun)*

The quality of being crass–devoid of refinement.

- *The article explained what "crassness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crassness" to mean the quality of being crass–devoid of refinement.*

---

crataegus crus-galli *(noun)*

Eastern United States hawthorn with long straight thorns.

- *He looked up "crataegus crus-galli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crataegus crus-galli" to mean eastern united states hawthorn with long straight....*

---

croaky *(adjective)*

Like the sounds of frogs and crows.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "croaky."*
- *A "croaky" approach may work better in this case.*

---

crotalus tigris *(noun)*

Having irregularly cross-banded back; of arid foothills and canyons of southern Arizona and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalus tigris."*
- *The article explained what "crotalus tigris" means with a simple example.*

---

curculionidae *(noun)*

True weevils: snout beetles.

- *The article explained what "curculionidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "curculionidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

curdles *(verb)*

Turn from a liquid to a solid mass.

- *The coach explained when to use "curdles" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "curdles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cypripedium *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly American perennial leafy-stemmed orchids: lady's slippers; sometimes includes species of genus Paphiopedilum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cypripedium."*
- *He looked up "cypripedium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cypripedium album *(noun)*

Pale pink wild orchid of northeastern America having an inflated pouchlike lip.

- *He looked up "cypripedium album" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cypripedium album" during the group presentation.*

---

declaim *(verb)*

Speak against in an impassioned manner.

- *He declaimed against the wasteful ways of modern society.*
- *He did not know how to use "declaim" until he saw an example.*

---

deconstructionist *(adjective)*

Of or concerned with the philosophical theory of literature known as deconstructionism.

- *Deconstructionist criticism.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deconstructionist" when it is of or concerned with the philosophical theory of....*

---

defoliated *(adjective)*

Deprived of leaves.

- *The speaker chose "defoliated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "defoliated" when it is deprived of leaves.*

---

dehumanise *(verb)*

Deprive of human qualities.

- *In everyday English, people use "dehumanise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dehumanise" in real sentences.*

---

dekkers *(noun)*

English dramatist and pamphleteer (1572-1632).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dekkers."*
- *He looked up "dekkers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

derating *(verb)*

Lower the rated electrical capability of electrical apparatus.

- *Learners should practice how to use "derating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "derating" when talking about this idea.*

---

diarrhoeal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to diarrhea.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diarrhoeal."*
- *Would you call this situation "diarrhoeal"? Explain why.*

---

dignifying *(adjective)*

Investing with dignity or honor.

- *The dignifying effect of his presence.*
- *Would you call this situation "dignifying"? Explain why.*

disconsolately *(adverb)*

In grief-stricken loneliness; without comforting circumstances or prospects.

- *The narrator describes the scene "disconsolately" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "disconsolately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

disembowelment *(noun)*

The act of removing the bowels or viscera; the act of cutting so as to cause the viscera to protrude.

- *The article explained what "disembowelment" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "disembowelment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

divinations *(noun)*

A prediction uttered under divine inspiration.

- *He looked up "divinations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "divinations" to mean a prediction uttered under divine inspiration.*

donatists *(noun)*

An adherent of Donatism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "donatists."*
- *He looked up "donatists" because he had never seen it before.*

downtimes *(noun)*

A period of time when something (as a machine or factory) is not operating (especially as a result of malfunctions).

- *Understanding "downtimes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "downtimes."*

draba *(noun)*

Any of numerous low-growing cushion-forming plants of the genus Draba having rosette-forming leaves and terminal racemes of small flowers with scapose or leafy stems; fruit is a dehiscent oblong or linear silique.

- *Understanding "draba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "draba."*

drainpipes *(noun)*

A pipe through which liquid is carried away.

- *The article explained what "drainpipes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drainpipes" to mean a pipe through which liquid is carried away.*

dromedaries *(noun)*

One-humped camel of the hot deserts of northern Africa and southwestern Asia.

- *The article explained what "dromedaries" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dromedaries."*

drumlins *(noun)*

A mound of glacial drift.

- *Understanding "drumlins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drumlins" means with a simple example.*

dumpsite *(noun)*

A piece of land where waste materials are dumped.

- *They discussed "dumpsite" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dumpsite" means with a simple example.*

dwarfish *(adjective)*

Atypically small.

- *Students compared "dwarfish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "dwarfish" approach may work better in this case.*

dynasts *(noun)*

A hereditary ruler.

- *In class, the teacher used "dynasts" to mean a hereditary ruler.*
- *The article explained what "dynasts" means with a simple example.*

---

ecclesiastically *(adverb)*

In an ecclesiastic manner.

- *The candidate was ecclesiastically endorsed.*
- *She spoke "ecclesiastically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

ecks *(noun)*

A German Roman Catholic theologian who was an indefatigable opponent of Martin Luther (1486-1543).

- *Understanding "ecks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ecks" during the group presentation.*

---

egocentrism *(noun)*

Concern for your own interests and welfare.

- *Understanding "egocentrism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "egocentrism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electrifies *(verb)*

Excite suddenly and intensely.

- *In everyday English, people use "electrifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "electrifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

eolian *(noun)*

A member of one of four linguistic divisions of the prehistoric Greeks.

- *Understanding "eolian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eolian" during the group presentation.*

---

epiphysis *(noun)*

A small endocrine gland in the brain; situated beneath the back part of the corpus callosum; secretes melatonin.

- *In class, the teacher used "epiphysis" to mean a small endocrine gland in the brain; situated....*
- *Understanding "epiphysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eponym *(noun)*

The name derived from a person (real or imaginary).

- *Down's syndrome is an eponym for the English physician John Down.*
- *Constantine I is the eponym for Constantinople.*

---

eradicator *(noun)*

Someone who exterminates (especially someone whose occupation is the extermination of troublesome rodents and insects).

- *He looked up "eradicator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eradicator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erewhon *(noun)*

A satirical novel written by Samuel Butler (1872) describing a fictitious land.

- *He looked up "erewhon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erewhon."*

---

esfahan *(noun)*

City in central Iran; former capital of Persia.

- *In class, the teacher used "esfahan" to mean city in central iran; former capital of persia.*
- *The article explained what "esfahan" means with a simple example.*

---

eucalypt ovata *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of southern Australia.

- *Understanding "eucalypt ovata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eucalypt ovata" during the group presentation.*

---

excoriation *(noun)*

An abraded area where the skin is torn or worn off.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "excoriation."*
- *They discussed "excoriation" during the group presentation.*

---

exegetes *(noun)*

A person skilled in exegesis (especially of religious texts).

- *In class, the teacher used "exegetes" to mean a person skilled in exegesis (especially of....*
- *They discussed "exegetes" during the group presentation.*

---

expurgated *(adjective)*

Having material deleted.

- *At that time even Shakespeare was considered dangerous except in the expurgated versions.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "expurgated."*

---

eyeholes *(noun)*

A hole (in a door or an oven etc) through which you can peep.

- *He looked up "eyeholes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eyeholes" to mean a hole (in a door or an oven etc) through which you....*

---

ezo *(noun)*

The second largest of the four main islands of Japan; to the north of Honshu.

- *He looked up "ezo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ezo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

faithfuls *(noun)*

A group of people who adhere to a common faith and habitually attend a given church.

- *In class, the teacher used "faithfuls" to mean a group of people who adhere to a common faith and....*
- *The article explained what "faithfuls" means with a simple example.*

---

family curculionidae *(noun)*

True weevils: snout beetles.

- *They discussed "family curculionidae" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "family curculionidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fanlight *(noun)*

A window above a door that is usually hinged to a horizontal crosspiece over the door.

- *They discussed "fanlight" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fanlight" means with a simple example.*

---

fiances *(noun)*

A man who is engaged to be married.

- *The article explained what "fiances" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fiances" to mean a man who is engaged to be married.*

---

fifthly *(adverb)*

In the fifth place.

- *Fifthly, we must adhere to the rules set by the local government.*
- *She spoke "fifthly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

flatirons *(noun)*

An iron that was heated by placing it on a stove.

- *In class, the teacher used "flatirons" to mean an iron that was heated by placing it on a stove.*
- *They discussed "flatirons" during the group presentation.*

forename *(noun)*

The name that precedes the surname.

- *They discussed "forename" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "forename" means with a simple example.*

formica rufa *(noun)*

Reddish-brown European ant typically living in anthills in woodlands.

- *They discussed "formica rufa" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "formica rufa."*

fornicator *(noun)*

Someone who commits adultery or fornication.

- *They discussed "fornicator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fornicator."*

fouler *(adjective)*

Highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.

- *A "fouler" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fouler" when it is highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.*

fourscore *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and eight.

- *In class, the teacher used "fourscore" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and....*
- *The article explained what "fourscore" means with a simple example.*

frenchs *(verb)*

Cut (e.g, beans) lengthwise in preparation for cooking.

- *Can you use "frenchs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "frenchs" and when to wait.*

frippery *(noun)*

Something of little value or significance.

- *They discussed "frippery" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "frippery" because he had never seen it before.*

fucus *(noun)*

Any member of the genus Fucus.

- *He looked up "fucus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fucus."*

furans *(noun)*

A colorless toxic flammable liquid used in the synthesis of nylon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furans."*
- *He looked up "furans" because he had never seen it before.*

gabes *(verb)*

Talk profusely.

- *The coach explained when to use "gabes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "gabes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

galatian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Galatia in Asia Minor (especially a member of a people believed to have been Gauls who conquered Galatia in the 3rd century BC).

- *They discussed "galatian" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galatian" to mean a native or inhabitant of galatia in asia minor....*

garaged *(verb)*

Keep or store in a garage.

- *Can you use "garaged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "garaged" and when to wait.*

---

garden loosestrife *(noun)*

Frequently considered a weed; Europe and Asia.

- *Understanding "garden loosestrife" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garden loosestrife."*

---

gastrostomy *(noun)*

Surgical creation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the stomach (as for gastrogavage).

- *He looked up "gastrostomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastrostomy."*

---

gelly *(noun)*

A type of dynamite in which the nitroglycerin is absorbed in a base of wood pulp and sodium or potassium nitrate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gelly."*
- *Understanding "gelly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cypripedium *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly American perennial leafy-stemmed orchids: lady's slippers; sometimes includes species of genus Paphiopedilum.

- *The article explained what "genus cypripedium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus cypripedium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus draba *(noun)*

Large genus of low tufted herbs of temperate and Arctic regions.

- *He looked up "genus draba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus draba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus fucus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Fucaceae: cartilaginous brown algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus fucus" to mean type genus of the family fucaceae: cartilaginous....*
- *They discussed "genus fucus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus physalis *(noun)*

Ground cherries.

- *The article explained what "genus physalis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus physalis" during the group presentation.*

---

genus squalus *(noun)*

Spiny dogfishes.

- *He looked up "genus squalus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus squalus."*

---

genus treponema *(noun)*

Type genus of Treponemataceae: anaerobic spirochetes with an undulating rigid body; parasitic in warm-blooded animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus treponema."*
- *They discussed "genus treponema" during the group presentation.*

---

glossolalia *(noun)*

Repetitive nonmeaningful speech (especially that associated with a trance state or religious fervor).

- *Understanding "glossolalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glossolalia" means with a simple example.*

---

glucosides *(noun)*

A glycoside derived from glucose.

- *In class, the teacher used "glucosides" to mean a glycoside derived from glucose.*

- *The article explained what "glucosides" means with a simple example.*

---

godwits *(noun)*

Large wading bird that resembles a curlew; has a long slightly upturned bill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "godwits."*
- *They discussed "godwits" during the group presentation.*

---

gonadotropins *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and placenta; stimulates the gonads and controls reproductive activity.

- *They discussed "gonadotropins" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gonadotropins" means with a simple example.*

---

good-neighbourliness *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and helpful to neighbors.

- *They discussed "good-neighbourliness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "good-neighbourliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goodish *(adjective)*

Moderately good of its kind.

- *A goodish wine.*
- *A "goodish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

gramophones *(noun)*

An antique record player; the sound of the vibrating needle is amplified acoustically.

- *They discussed "gramophones" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gramophones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greediest *(adjective)*

Immoderately desirous of acquiring e.g. wealth.

- *Would you call this situation "greediest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "greediest."*

---

grisons *(noun)*

Carnivore of Central America and South America resembling a weasel with a greyish-white back and dark underparts.

- *They discussed "grisons" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grisons" to mean carnivore of central america and south america....*

---

guarneri *(noun)*

Founder of a family of Italian violin makers (1626?-1698).

- *The article explained what "guarneri" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guarneri" to mean founder of a family of italian violin makers....*

---

gunite *(noun)*

A mixture of cement and sand and water that is sprayed on a surface under pneumatic pressure.

- *He looked up "gunite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gunite" to mean a mixture of cement and sand and water that is....*

---

gurneys *(noun)*

A metal stretcher with wheels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gurneys."*
- *Understanding "gurneys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haem *(noun)*

A complex red organic pigment containing iron and other atoms to which oxygen binds.

- *The article explained what "haem" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haem" to mean a complex red organic pigment containing iron and....*

---

hancocks *(noun)*

American revolutionary patriot who was president of the Continental Congress; was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence (1737-1793).

- *Understanding "hancocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hancocks" during the group presentation.*

---

handcrafting *(verb)*

Make something by hand.

- *In everyday English, people use "handcrafting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "handcrafting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hardpan *(noun)*

Crust or layer of hard subsoil encrusted with calcium-carbonate occurring in arid or semiarid regions.

- *Understanding "hardpan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hardpan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harrows *(noun)*

A cultivator that pulverizes or smooths the soil.

- *In class, the teacher used "harrows" to mean a cultivator that pulverizes or smooths the soil.*
- *The article explained what "harrows" means with a simple example.*

---

hassocks *(noun)*

A cushion for kneeling on (as when praying in church).

- *They discussed "hassocks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hassocks" to mean a cushion for kneeling on (as when praying in church).*

---

hawkshaw *(noun)*

Someone who is a detective.

- *He looked up "hawkshaw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hawkshaw" to mean someone who is a detective.*

---

haziness *(noun)*

Cloudiness resulting from haze or mist or vapor.

- *They discussed "haziness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haziness."*

---

hemangiomas *(noun)*

Benign angioma consisting of a mass of blood vessels; some appear as birthmarks.

- *The article explained what "hemangiomas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hemangiomas" to mean benign angioma consisting of a mass of blood....*

---

hemophiliac *(noun)*

Someone who has hemophilia and is subject to uncontrollable bleeding.

- *The article explained what "hemophiliac" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hemophiliac" during the group presentation.*

---

hiatal hernia *(noun)*

Hernia resulting from the protrusion of part of the stomach through the diaphragm.

- *In class, the teacher used "hiatal hernia" to mean hernia resulting from the protrusion of part of the....*
- *Understanding "hiatal hernia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

histiocytosis *(noun)*

A blood disease characterized by an abnormal multiplication of macrophages.

- *He looked up "histiocytosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "histiocytosis."*

---

hoaxed *(verb)*

Subject to a playful hoax or joke.

- *In everyday English, people use "hoaxed" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "hoaxed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

homo heidelbergensis *(noun)*

A type of primitive man who lived in Europe.

- *Understanding "homo heidelbergensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "homo heidelbergensis" means with a simple example.*

---

honeypots *(noun)*

South African shrub whose flowers when open are cup-shaped resembling artichokes.

- *They discussed "honeypots" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "honeypots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

housebuilders *(noun)*

Someone who builds houses as a business.

- *Understanding "housebuilders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "housebuilders."*

---

hummocks *(noun)*

A small natural hill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hummocks."*
- *Understanding "hummocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

husking *(noun)*

The removal of covering.

- *They discussed "husking" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "husking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

husking bee *(noun)*

A social gathering for the purpose of husking corn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "husking bee."*
- *He looked up "husking bee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

idiomatically *(adverb)*

In an idiomatic manner.

- *He expressed himself idiomatically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "idiomatically" naturally.*

---

immobilizes *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *Learners should practice how to use "immobilizes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "immobilizes" until he saw an example.*

---

immunisations *(noun)*

The act of making immune (especially by inoculation).

- *Understanding "immunisations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "immunisations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

imponderables *(noun)*

A factor whose effects cannot be accurately assessed.

- *Human behavior depends on many imponderables.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imponderables."*

---

in vacuo *(adverb)*

In isolation and without reference to anything else.

- *Using "in vacuo" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "in vacuo," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

inconstancy *(noun)*

The quality of being changeable and variable.

- *They discussed "inconstancy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inconstancy" to mean the quality of being changeable and variable.*

inculcates *(verb)*

Teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions.

- *He did not know how to use "inculcates" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "inculcates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

incurables *(noun)*

A person whose disease is incurable.

- *Understanding "incurables" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "incurables" because he had never seen it before.*

indecorous *(adjective)*

Lacking propriety and good taste in manners and conduct.

- *Indecorous behavior.*
- *The speaker chose "indecorous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

indigence *(noun)*

A state of extreme poverty or destitution.

- *Their indigence appalled him.*
- *He looked up "indigence" because he had never seen it before.*

inertness *(noun)*

Immobility by virtue of being inert.

- *The article explained what "inertness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inertness."*

inhumation *(noun)*

The ritual placing of a corpse in a grave.

- *He looked up "inhumation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inhumation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

instantiating *(verb)*

Find an instance of (a word or particular usage of a word).

- *Can you use "instantiating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "instantiating" and when to wait.*

integumentary *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the integument.

- *Students compared "integumentary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "integumentary."*

integumentary system *(noun)*

The skin and its appendages.

- *They discussed "integumentary system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "integumentary system."*

interdicting *(verb)*

Destroy by firepower, such as an enemy's line of communication.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interdicting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "interdicting" when talking about this idea.*

interrogatory *(adjective)*

Relating to the use of or having the nature of an interrogation.

- *A "interrogatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "interrogatory" when it is relating to the use of or having the nature of an....*

---

ioway *(noun)*

A dialect of the Chiwere language spoken by the Iowa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ioway."*
- *He looked up "ioway" because he had never seen it before.*

---

irrigates *(verb)*

Supply with water, as with channels or ditches or streams.

- *The coach explained when to use "irrigates" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "irrigates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

irruption *(noun)*

A sudden violent entrance; a bursting in.

- *The recent irruption of bad manners.*
- *Understanding "irruption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

islams *(noun)*

The civilization of Muslims collectively which is governed by the Muslim religion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "islams."*
- *They discussed "islams" during the group presentation.*

---

jansenist *(noun)*

An advocate of Jansenism.

- *The article explained what "jansenist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jansenist" during the group presentation.*

---

juglans cinerea *(noun)*

North American walnut tree having light-brown wood and edible nuts; source of a light-brown dye.

- *The article explained what "juglans cinerea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "juglans cinerea" during the group presentation.*

---

kananga *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Congo; former name (until 1966) was Luluabourg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kananga."*
- *Understanding "kananga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

keens *(noun)*

A funeral lament sung with loud wailing.

- *In class, the teacher used "keens" to mean a funeral lament sung with loud wailing.*
- *The article explained what "keens" means with a simple example.*

---

klavier *(noun)*

A stringed instrument that has a keyboard.

- *In class, the teacher used "klavier" to mean a stringed instrument that has a keyboard.*
- *Understanding "klavier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kwangtung *(noun)*

A province in southern China.

- *He looked up "kwangtung" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kwangtung" to mean a province in southern china.*

---

lacework *(noun)*

Work consisting of (or resembling) lace fabric.

- *He looked up "lacework" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "lacework" during the group presentation.*

---

laddies *(noun)*

A male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).

- *In class, the teacher used "laddies" to mean a male child (a familiar term of address to a boy).*
- *The article explained what "laddies" means with a simple example.*

---

lama peruana *(noun)*

Used in the Andes as a beast of burden and source of wool; considered a domesticated variety of the guanaco.

- *The article explained what "lama peruana" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lama peruana" to mean used in the andes as a beast of burden and source....*

---

leatherwork *(noun)*

Work made of leather.

- *He looked up "leatherwork" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leatherwork" to mean work made of leather.*

---

leitmotifs *(noun)*

A melodic phrase that accompanies the reappearance of a person or situation (as in Wagner's operas).

- *Understanding "leitmotifs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "leitmotifs" means with a simple example.*

---

letdowns *(noun)*

A feeling of dissatisfaction that results when your expectations are not realized.

- *He looked up "letdowns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "letdowns."*

---

liaises *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *She tried to use "liaises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "liaises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

little rhody *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies; the smallest state.

- *In class, the teacher used "little rhody" to mean a state in new england; one of the original 13....*
- *The article explained what "little rhody" means with a simple example.*

---

livening *(verb)*

Make lively.

- *She tried to use "livening" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "livening" in real sentences.*

---

long-head coneflower *(noun)*

Plant similar to the Mexican hat coneflower; from British Columbia to New Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long-head coneflower."*
- *The article explained what "long-head coneflower" means with a simple example.*

---

longboats *(noun)*

The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

- *The article explained what "longboats" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "longboats" to mean the largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.*

---

loosestrife *(noun)*

Any of numerous herbs and subshrubs of the genus Lythrum.

- *They discussed "loosestrife" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loosestrife."*

---

loosestrife family *(noun)*

Herbs and shrubs and small trees with pink or purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loosestrife family."*
- *He looked up "loosestrife family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

louis the stammerer *(noun)*

King of France and Germany (846-879).

- *The article explained what "louis the stammerer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis the stammerer."*

---

lovastatin *(noun)*

An oral drug (trade name Mevacor) to reduce blood cholesterol levels; used when dietary changes have proved inadequate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lovastatin."*
- *He looked up "lovastatin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

luis bunuel *(noun)*

Spanish film director (1900-1983).

- *In class, the teacher used "luis bunuel" to mean spanish film director (1900-1983).*
- *They discussed "luis bunuel" during the group presentation.*

---

lyres *(noun)*

A harp used by ancient Greeks for accompaniment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyres."*
- *They discussed "lyres" during the group presentation.*

---

magnetic pyrites *(noun)*

A brownish iron sulfide mineral (FeS) having weak magnetic properties.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnetic pyrites" to mean a brownish iron sulfide mineral (fes) having weak....*
- *The article explained what "magnetic pyrites" means with a simple example.*

---

majorettes *(noun)*

A female baton twirler who accompanies a marching band.

- *In class, the teacher used "majorettes" to mean a female baton twirler who accompanies a marching band.*
- *The article explained what "majorettes" means with a simple example.*

---

malediction *(noun)*

The act of calling down a curse that invokes evil (and usually serves as an insult).

- *The article explained what "malediction" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malediction" to mean the act of calling down a curse that invokes evil....*

---

malevolently *(adverb)*

In a malevolent manner.

- *She gossips malevolently.*
- *He answered "malevolently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

malis *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in northwestern Africa; achieved independence from France in 1960; Mali was a center of West African civilization for more than 4,000 years.

- *In class, the teacher used "malis" to mean a landlocked republic in northwestern africa;....*
- *The article explained what "malis" means with a simple example.*

---

mantic *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.

- *Mantic powers.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mantic" when it is resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.*

---

markes *(verb)*

To accuse or condemn or openly or formally or brand as disgraceful.

- *Can you use "markes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "markes" and when to wait.*

---

martis *(noun)*

Cuban poet and revolutionary who fought for Cuban independence from Spain (1853-1895).

- *Understanding "martis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "martis."*

---

mastheads *(noun)*

The title of a newspaper or magazine; usually printed on the front page and on the editorial page.

- *In class, the teacher used "mastheads" to mean the title of a newspaper or magazine; usually....*
- *The article explained what "mastheads" means with a simple example.*

---

mealybugs *(noun)*

Scalelike plant-eating insect coated with a powdery waxy secretion; destructive especially of fruit trees.

- *The article explained what "mealybugs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mealybugs" to mean scalelike plant-eating insect coated with a powdery....*

---

melasma *(noun)*

A tan discoloration of a woman's face that is associated with pregnancy or with the use of oral contraceptives.

- *He looked up "melasma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "melasma" during the group presentation.*

---

melodramatically *(adverb)*

In an overly emotional manner.

- *She acted melodramatically when she called for help.*
- *Here, the hero is melodramatically reunited with the heroine.*

---

mho *(noun)*

A unit of conductance equal to the reciprocal of an ohm.

- *In class, the teacher used "mho" to mean a unit of conductance equal to the reciprocal of an ohm.*
- *The article explained what "mho" means with a simple example.*

---

microcosms *(noun)*

A miniature model of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microcosms."*
- *The article explained what "microcosms" means with a simple example.*

---

milkmaids *(noun)*

A woman who works in a dairy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milkmaids."*
- *He looked up "milkmaids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misremembering *(verb)*

Remember incorrectly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "misremembering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "misremembering" when talking about this idea.*

---

mithraism *(noun)*

Ancient Persian religion; popular among Romans during first three centuries a.d.

- *Understanding "mithraism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mithraism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

momi *(noun)*

God of blame and mockery.

- *Understanding "momi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "momi" because he had never seen it before.*

monogamist *(noun)*

Someone who practices monogamy (one spouse at a time).

- *In class, the teacher used "monogamist" to mean someone who practices monogamy (one spouse at a time).*
- *The article explained what "monogamist" means with a simple example.*

montgolfier *(noun)*

French inventor who (with his brother Josef Michel Montgolfier) pioneered hot-air ballooning (1745-1799).

- *Understanding "montgolfier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "montgolfier" to mean french inventor who (with his brother josef michel....*

mooting *(verb)*

Think about carefully; weigh.

- *In everyday English, people use "mooting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "mooting" until he saw an example.*

morone americana *(noun)*

Small silvery food and game fish of eastern United States streams.

- *The article explained what "morone americana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morone americana."*

morus rubra *(noun)*

North American mulberry having dark purple edible fruit.

- *He looked up "morus rubra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morus rubra."*

mousetraps *(noun)*

(American football) a play in which a defensive player is allowed to cross the line of scrimmage and then blocked off as the runner goes through the place the lineman vacated.

- *The article explained what "mousetraps" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mousetraps."*

muckraker *(noun)*

One who spreads real or alleged scandal about another (usually for political advantage).

- *They discussed "muckraker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "muckraker" means with a simple example.*

mundanity *(noun)*

The quality of being commonplace and ordinary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mundanity."*
- *He looked up "mundanity" because he had never seen it before.*

muskellunge *(noun)*

Large (60 to 80 pounds) sport fish of North America.

- *Understanding "muskellunge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muskellunge."*

myopathies *(noun)*

Any pathology of the muscles that is not attributable to nerve dysfunction.

- *They discussed "myopathies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "myopathies" because he had never seen it before.*

nasalized *(verb)*

Pronounce with a lowered velum.

- *Can you use "nasalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "nasalized" and when to wait.*

natatorium *(noun)*

Pool that provides a facility for swimming.

- *In class, the teacher used "natatorium" to mean pool that provides a facility for swimming.*
- *He looked up "natatorium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

navigability *(noun)*

The quality of being suitable for the passage of a ship or aircraft.

- *They discussed "navigability" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "navigability" to mean the quality of being suitable for the passage of a....*

---

nebular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a nebula.

- *The nebular hypothesis of the origin of the solar system.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nebular."*

---

nebular hypothesis *(noun)*

(cosmology) the theory that the solar system evolved from a hot gaseous nebula.

- *The article explained what "nebular hypothesis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nebular hypothesis" to mean (cosmology) the theory that the solar system....*

---

neighbourliness *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and helpful to neighbors.

- *The article explained what "neighbourliness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neighbourliness."*

---

neutralist *(noun)*

An advocate of neutrality in international affairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neutralist."*
- *They discussed "neutralist" during the group presentation.*

---

nevadas *(noun)*

A state in the southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "nevadas" to mean a state in the southwestern united states.*
- *They discussed "nevadas" during the group presentation.*

---

nichrome *(noun)*

An alloy of nickel and chromium with high electrical resistance and an ability to withstand high temperatures; used for resistance heating elements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nichrome."*
- *He looked up "nichrome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nominators *(noun)*

Someone who proposes a candidate for appointment or election.

- *In class, the teacher used "nominators" to mean someone who proposes a candidate for appointment or....*
- *They discussed "nominators" during the group presentation.*

---

nonaggression *(noun)*

A policy of not initiating hostilities.

- *They signed a nonaggression pact.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonaggression."*

---

nontransferable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being transferred.

- *Would you call this situation "nontransferable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "nontransferable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nortriptyline *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant drug (trade name Pamelor) used along with psychotherapy to treat dysthymic depression; may interact dangerously if taken with other drugs.

- *The article explained what "nortriptyline" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding “nortriptyline” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

octal numeration system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses octal digits and a radix of eight.

- *He looked up “octal numeration system” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “octal numeration system” to mean a positional system of numeration that uses octal....*

---

octobers *(noun)*

The month following September and preceding November.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “octobers.”*
- *He looked up “octobers” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ofttimes *(adverb)*

Many times at short intervals.

- *The narrator describes the scene “ofttimes” in the final chapter.*
- *Using “ofttimes” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

outrageousness *(noun)*

The quality of being outrageous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “outrageousness.”*
- *He looked up “outrageousness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

overflown *(verb)*

Overflow with a certain feeling.

- *The coach explained when to use “overflown” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “overflown” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overindulged *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *The coach explained when to use “overindulged” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “overindulged” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overindulging *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *Can you use “overindulging” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “overindulging” and when to wait.*

---

overprotected *(verb)*

Care for like a mother.

- *The coach explained when to use “overprotected” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “overprotected” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overstretch *(verb)*

Strain abnormally.

- *In everyday English, people use “overstretch” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “overstretch” in real sentences.*

---

palas *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing a profusion of intense vermilion velvet-textured blooms and yielding a yellow dye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “palas.”*
- *They discussed “palas” during the group presentation.*

---

parenthetically *(adverb)*

In a parenthetical manner.

- *He added parenthetically that he would not attend the wedding ceremony.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “parenthetically” naturally.*

---

parricide *(noun)*

The murder of your own father or mother.

- *They discussed "parricide" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parricide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peccaries *(noun)*

Nocturnal gregarious pig-like wild animals of North America and South America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peccaries."*
- *He looked up "peccaries" because he had never seen it before.*

perceptiveness *(noun)*

The quality of insight and sympathetic understanding.

- *Understanding "perceptiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perceptiveness" to mean the quality of insight and sympathetic understanding.*

pessary *(noun)*

A contraceptive device consisting of a flexible dome-shaped cup made of rubber or plastic; it is filled with spermicide and fitted over the uterine cervix.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pessary."*
- *He looked up "pessary" because he had never seen it before.*

pfcs *(noun)*

A powerful greenhouse gas emitted during the production of aluminum.

- *Understanding "pfcs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pfcs" means with a simple example.*

phrenological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to phrenology.

- *The speaker chose "phrenological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "phrenological"? Explain why.*

physalis *(noun)*

Ground cherries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "physalis."*
- *The article explained what "physalis" means with a simple example.*

pianistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the piano.

- *Pianistic abilities.*
- *Students compared "pianistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

plagal cadence *(noun)*

A cadence (frequently ending church music) in which the chord of the subdominant precedes the chord of the tonic.

- *Understanding "plagal cadence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "plagal cadence" because he had never seen it before.*

polymorphous *(adjective)*

Relating to the crystallization of a compound in two or more different forms.

- *Polymorphous crystallization.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "polymorphous."*

porc *(noun)*

Meat from a domestic hog or pig.

- *He looked up "porc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "porc" during the group presentation.*

prairie coneflower *(noun)*

Coneflower of central to southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "prairie coneflower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prairie coneflower."*

---

prefigure *(verb)*

Imagine or consider beforehand.

- *It wasn't as bad as I had prefigured.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prefigure" when talking about this idea.*

---

pronounceable *(adjective)*

Capable of being uttered or pronounced.

- *A pronounceable group of letters.*
- *The speaker chose "pronounceable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prorate *(verb)*

Divide or assess proportionally.

- *The rent was prorated for the rest of the month.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prorate" when talking about this idea.*

---

prothorax *(noun)*

The anterior part of an insect's thorax; bears the first pair of legs.

- *The article explained what "prothorax" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prothorax" to mean the anterior part of an insect's thorax; bears the....*

---

protuberant *(adjective)*

Curving outward.

- *It is useful to describe something as "protuberant" when it is curving outward.*
- *The speaker chose "protuberant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

psilocin *(noun)*

A hallucinogenic compound obtained from a mushroom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psilocin."*
- *He looked up "psilocin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychosurgery *(noun)*

Brain surgery on human patients intended to relieve severe and otherwise intractable mental or behavioral problems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychosurgery."*
- *The article explained what "psychosurgery" means with a simple example.*

---

psyllid *(noun)*

Small active cicada-like insect with hind legs adapted for leaping; feeds on plant juices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psyllid."*
- *They discussed "psyllid" during the group presentation.*

---

pugilists *(noun)*

Someone who fights with his fists for sport.

- *In class, the teacher used "pugilists" to mean someone who fights with his fists for sport.*
- *The article explained what "pugilists" means with a simple example.*

---

pulverising *(verb)*

Make into a powder by breaking up or cause to become dust.

- *She tried to use "pulverising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pulverising" when talking about this idea.*

---

purple loosestrife *(noun)*

Marsh herb with a long spike of purple flowers; originally of Europe but now rampant in eastern United States.

- *They discussed "purple loosestrife" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "purple loosestrife" means with a simple example.*

putrefying *(verb)*

Become putrid; decay with an offensive smell.

- *In everyday English, people use "putrefying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "putrefying" in real sentences.*

pyrites *(noun)*

Any of various metallic-looking sulfides (of which pyrite is the commonest).

- *He looked up "pyrites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pyrites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quercus coccinea *(noun)*

Medium-large deciduous tree with a thick trunk found in the eastern United States and southern Canada and having close-grained wood and deeply seven-lobed leaves turning scarlet in autumn.

- *The article explained what "quercus coccinea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quercus coccinea" to mean medium-large deciduous tree with a thick trunk....*

quinidine *(noun)*

Cardiac drug (trade names Quinidex and Quinora) used to treat certain heart arrhythmias.

- *In class, the teacher used "quinidine" to mean cardiac drug (trade names quinidex and quinora)....*
- *The article explained what "quinidine" means with a simple example.*

radiochemistry *(noun)*

The chemistry of radioactive substances.

- *They discussed "radiochemistry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "radiochemistry" because he had never seen it before.*

rainless *(adjective)*

Lacking rain.

- *A rainless month.*
- *Rainless skies.*

raviolis *(noun)*

Small circular or square cases of dough with savory fillings.

- *The article explained what "raviolis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "raviolis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

readjustments *(noun)*

The act of adjusting something to match a standard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "readjustments."*
- *The article explained what "readjustments" means with a simple example.*

reassembles *(verb)*

Assemble once again, after taking something apart.

- *The coach explained when to use "reassembles" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "reassembles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

rebozo *(noun)*

A long woolen or linen scarf covering the head and shoulders (also used as a sling for holding a baby); traditionally worn by Latin-American women.

- *The article explained what "rebozo" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rebozo."*

reckonings *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reckonings."*
- *He looked up "reckonings" because he had never seen it before.*

regales *(verb)*

Provide with choice or abundant food or drink.

- *Can you use “regales” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “regales” until he saw an example.*

---

reinforcers *(noun)*

(psychology) a stimulus that strengthens or weakens the behavior that produced it.

- *He looked up “reinforcers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “reinforcers” during the group presentation.*

---

retries *(verb)*

Hear or try a court case anew.

- *The coach explained when to use “retries” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “retries” until he saw an example.*

---

retroflex *(verb)*

Articulate (a consonant) with the tongue curled back against the palate.

- *Indian accents can be characterized by the fact that speakers retroflex their consonants.*
- *In everyday English, people use “retroflex” when talking about this idea.*

---

revers *(noun)*

A lapel on a woman’s garment; turned back to show the reverse side.

- *The article explained what “revers” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “revers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhus ovata *(noun)*

Evergreen shrub of southeastern United States with spikes of reddish yellow flowers and glandular hairy fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rhus ovata.”*
- *Understanding “rhus ovata” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roughhouse *(verb)*

Engage in rough or disorderly play.

- *He did not know how to use “roughhouse” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “roughhouse” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

salvoes *(noun)*

A sudden outburst of cheers.

- *The article explained what “salvoes” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “salvoes” during the group presentation.*

---

sambre *(noun)*

A river in western Europe that rises in northern France and flows generally east into Belgium where it joins the Meuse at Namur.

- *He looked up “sambre” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sambre” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sambre river *(noun)*

A river in western Europe that rises in northern France and flows generally east into Belgium where it joins the Meuse at Namur.

- *In class, the teacher used “sambre river” to mean a river in western europe that rises in northern....*
- *They discussed “sambre river” during the group presentation.*

---

samuel pierpoint langley *(noun)*

United States astronomer and aviation pioneer who invented the bolometer and contributed to the design of early aircraft (1834-1906).

- *The article explained what “samuel pierpoint langley” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “samuel pierpoint langley” during the group presentation.*

---

scatty *(adjective)*

Lacking sense or discretion; ; - Glenway Westcott.

- *The scatty glancing quality of a hyperactive but unfocused intelligence.*

- *Students compared “scatty” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

scentless *(adjective)*

Emitting or holding no odor.

- *Scentless wisps of straw.*
- *A scentless stretch of rocky ground.*

---

scorekeeper *(noun)*

An official who records the score during the progress of a game.

- *In class, the teacher used “scorekeeper” to mean an official who records the score during the....*
- *The article explained what “scorekeeper” means with a simple example.*

---

scotched *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *He did not know how to use “scotched” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “scotched” when talking about this idea.*

---

scrimped *(verb)*

Subsist on a meager allowance.

- *In everyday English, people use “scrimped” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “scrimped” until he saw an example.*

---

scrummage *(noun)*

(rugby) the method of beginning play in which the forwards of each team crouch side by side with locked arms; play starts when the ball is thrown in between them and the two sides compete for possession.

- *He looked up “scrummage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “scrummage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seanad eireann *(noun)*

The upper house of the parliament of the Irish Republic.

- *He looked up “seanad eireann” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seanad eireann.”*

---

secretively *(adverb)*

In a secretive manner; with a preference for secrecy.

- *The teacher raised a hand to him, slightly and secretively, because he was her favorite.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “secretively” in the final chapter.*

---

semiannually *(adverb)*

Twice a year.

- *She spoke “semiannually,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using “semiannually” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sensitives *(noun)*

Someone who serves as an intermediary between the living and the dead.

- *The article explained what “sensitives” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sensitives” to mean someone who serves as an intermediary between the....*

---

serried *(adjective)*

(especially of rows as of troops or mountains) pressed together.

- *In serried ranks.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “serried” when it is (especially of rows as of troops or mountains)....*

---

sherries *(noun)*

Dry to sweet amber wine from the Jerez region of southern Spain or similar wines produced elsewhere; usually drunk as an aperitif.

- *They discussed “sherries” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sherries.”*

---

shingling *(noun)*

The laying on of shingles.

- *Shingling is a craft very different from carpentry.*
- *The article explained what "shingling" means with a simple example.*

---

shirks *(verb)*

Avoid (one's assigned duties).

- *She shirks her duties.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shirks" in real sentences.*

---

shouter *(noun)*

Someone who communicates vocally in a very loud voice.

- *He looked up "shouter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shouter."*

---

showpieces *(noun)*

The outstanding item (the prize piece or main exhibit) in a collection.

- *Understanding "showpieces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "showpieces" during the group presentation.*

---

shrovetide *(noun)*

Immediately preceding Lent.

- *They discussed "shrovetide" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shrovetide" means with a simple example.*

---

simians *(noun)*

An ape or monkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "simians" to mean an ape or monkey.*
- *The article explained what "simians" means with a simple example.*

---

siouan *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken by the Sioux.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siouan."*
- *He looked up "siouan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

siouan language *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken by the Sioux.

- *They discussed "siouan language" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "siouan language" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*

---

siouan-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in a Siouan language.

- *Would you call this situation "siouan-speaking"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "siouan-speaking" when it is able to communicate in a siouan language.*

---

sir clive marles sinclair *(noun)*

English electrical engineer who founded a company that introduced many innovative products (born in 1940).

- *He looked up "sir clive marles sinclair" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir clive marles sinclair."*

---

skin perceptiveness *(noun)*

The faculty of perceiving (via the skin) pressure or heat or pain.

- *The article explained what "skin perceptiveness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skin perceptiveness" to mean the faculty of perceiving (via the skin) pressure....*

---

skuld *(noun)*

Goddess of fate: a dwarf who personified the future.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skuld."*
- *The article explained what "skuld" means with a simple example.*

---

skyways *(noun)*

A designated route followed by airplanes in flying from one airport to another.

- *The article explained what "skyways" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "skyways" during the group presentation.*

---

smocked *(verb)*

Embellish by sewing in straight lines crossing each other diagonally.

- *The folk dancers wore smocked shirts.*
- *The coach explained when to use "smocked" and when to wait.*

---

snuffle *(noun)*

The act of breathing heavily through the nose (as when the nose is congested).

- *They discussed "snuffle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "snuffle" means with a simple example.*

---

sojourned *(verb)*

Spend a certain length of time; reside temporarily.

- *Can you use "sojourned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sojourned" and when to wait.*

---

spains *(noun)*

A parliamentary monarchy in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula; a former colonial power.

- *In class, the teacher used "spains" to mean a parliamentary monarchy in southwestern europe on....*
- *The article explained what "spains" means with a simple example.*

---

speechifying *(verb)*

Make speeches; hold forth, or harangue with a certain degree of formality.

- *Learners should practice how to use "speechifying" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "speechifying" until he saw an example.*

---

spitzbergen *(noun)*

Islands in the Svalbard archipelago to the east of northern Greenland; belonging to Norway.

- *The article explained what "spitzbergen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spitzbergen."*

---

spookier *(adjective)*

Unpredictably excitable (especially of horses).

- *It is useful to describe something as "spookier" when it is unpredictably excitable (especially of horses).*
- *The speaker chose "spookier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spreaded *(verb)*

Spread out or open from a closed or folded state.

- *Learners should practice how to use "spreaded" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "spreaded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

squalus *(noun)*

Spiny dogfishes.

- *Understanding "squalus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "squalus" during the group presentation.*

---

stammerer *(noun)*

Someone who speaks with involuntary pauses and repetitions.

- *He looked up "stammerer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stammerer" during the group presentation.*

stockier *(adjective)*

Having a short and solid form or stature.

- *Students compared "stockier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stockier."*

stonefish *(noun)*

Venomous tropical marine fish resembling a piece of rock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stonefish."*
- *They discussed "stonefish" during the group presentation.*

stoup *(noun)*

An archaic drinking vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stoup."*
- *Understanding "stoup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stps *(noun)*

Standard temperature and pressure.

- *Understanding "stps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stps" means with a simple example.*

strophes *(noun)*

One section of a lyric poem or choral ode in classical Greek drama.

- *In class, the teacher used "strophes" to mean one section of a lyric poem or choral ode in....*
- *They discussed "strophes" during the group presentation.*

subpoenaing *(verb)*

Serve or summon with a subpoena.

- *In everyday English, people use "subpoenaing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subpoenaing" in real sentences.*

suffuses *(verb)*

To become overspread as with a fluid, a colour, a gleam of light.

- *She tried to use "suffuses" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "suffuses" and when to wait.*

sulphides *(noun)*

A compound of sulphur and some other element that is more electropositive.

- *They discussed "sulphides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sulphides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sundanese *(noun)*

The Indonesian language spoken in the Lesser Sunda Islands.

- *In class, the teacher used "sundanese" to mean the indonesian language spoken in the lesser sunda....*
- *The article explained what "sundanese" means with a simple example.*

supernaturalism *(noun)*

A belief in forces beyond ordinary human understanding.

- *The article explained what "supernaturalism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supernaturalism."*

svante august arrhenius *(noun)*

Swedish chemist and physicist noted for his theory of chemical dissociation (1859-1927).

- *They discussed "svante august arrhenius" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "svante august arrhenius" to mean swedish chemist and physicist noted for his theory....*

swage *(noun)*

A tool used to thicken or spread metal (the end of a bar or a rivet etc.) by forging or hammering or swaging.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swage."*
- *He looked up "swage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swage block *(noun)*

An iron block cut with holes and grooves to assist in cold working metal.

- *He looked up "swage block" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swage block."*

---

swaggers *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *In everyday English, people use "swaggers" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "swaggers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sweepings *(noun)*

The act of cleaning with a broom.

- *The article explained what "sweepings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweepings" to mean the act of cleaning with a broom.*

---

sweetbriar *(noun)*

Eurasian rose with prickly stems and fragrant leaves and bright pink flowers followed by scarlet hips.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweetbriar" to mean eurasian rose with prickly stems and fragrant....*
- *Understanding "sweetbriar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

swineherd *(noun)*

A herder or swine.

- *The article explained what "swineherd" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swineherd" to mean a herder or swine.*

---

swingy *(adjective)*

Characterized by a buoyant rhythm.

- *A graceful swingy walk.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "swingy."*

---

switchblades *(noun)*

A pocketknife with a blade that springs open at the press of a button.

- *They discussed "switchblades" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "switchblades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tamburlaine *(noun)*

Mongolian ruler of Samarkand who led his nomadic hordes to conquer an area from Turkey to Mongolia (1336-1405).

- *Understanding "tamburlaine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tamburlaine" during the group presentation.*

---

tantrik *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Tantrism.

- *The speaker chose "tantrik" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "tantrik" approach may work better in this case.*

---

taphouse *(noun)*

Tavern consisting of a building with a bar and public rooms; often provides light meals.

- *The article explained what "taphouse" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "taphouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tchad *(noun)*

A landlocked desert republic in north-central Africa; was under French control until 1960.

- *In class, the teacher used "tchad" to mean a landlocked desert republic in north-central....*

- *The article explained what "tchad" means with a simple example.*

ten-spined stickleback *(noun)*

Confined to rivers.

- *The article explained what "ten-spined stickleback" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ten-spined stickleback" to mean confined to rivers.*

tenderizer *(noun)*

A substance (as the plant enzyme papain) applied to meat to make it tender.

- *He looked up "tenderizer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tenderizer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thetas *(noun)*

The 8th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thetas."*
- *They discussed "thetas" during the group presentation.*

three-spined stickleback *(noun)*

Of rivers and coastal regions.

- *Understanding "three-spined stickleback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "three-spined stickleback" means with a simple example.*

tin pyrites *(noun)*

A dark grey mineral with a metallic luster that is a source of tin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tin pyrites."*
- *The article explained what "tin pyrites" means with a simple example.*

tomatillos *(noun)*

Small edible yellow to purple tomato-like fruit enclosed in a bladderlike husk.

- *He looked up "tomatillos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tomatillos" during the group presentation.*

tomboys *(noun)*

A girl who behaves in a boyish manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tomboys."*
- *Understanding "tomboys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

toolshed *(noun)*

A shed for storing tools.

- *Understanding "toolshed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toolshed."*

torticollis *(noun)*

An unnatural condition in which the head leans to one side because the neck muscles on that side are contracted.

- *Understanding "torticollis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "torticollis" means with a simple example.*

toxic dumpsite *(noun)*

A location where toxic wastes can be or have been disposed of (often illegally).

- *In class, the teacher used "toxic dumpsite" to mean a location where toxic wastes can be or have been....*
- *They discussed "toxic dumpsite" during the group presentation.*

transmogrified *(verb)*

Change completely the nature or appearance of.

- *She tried to use "transmogrified" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "transmogrified" until he saw an example.*

trapper's tea *(noun)*

A Rocky Mountain shrub similar to Ledum groenlandicum.

- *In class, the teacher used "trapper's tea" to mean a rocky mountain shrub similar to ledum groenlandicum.*
- *The article explained what "trapper's tea" means with a simple example.*

---

treponema *(noun)*

Spirochete that causes disease in humans (e.g. syphilis and yaws).

- *They discussed "treponema" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "treponema" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trollers *(noun)*

A fisherman who uses a hook and line.

- *They discussed "trollers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trollers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twitterer *(noun)*

A bird that twitters.

- *In class, the teacher used "twitterer" to mean a bird that twitters.*
- *He looked up "twitterer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twopence *(noun)*

A former United Kingdom silver coin; United Kingdom bronze decimal coin worth two pennies.

- *They discussed "twopence" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twopence."*

---

tyrannus tyrannus *(noun)*

Large American flycatcher.

- *Understanding "tyrannus tyrannus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tyrannus tyrannus" during the group presentation.*

---

unamended *(adjective)*

(of legislation) not amended.

- *The speaker chose "unamended" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unamended" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uncomplaining *(adjective)*

Not complaining.

- *Uncomplaining courage.*
- *Students compared "uncomplaining" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

underperforms *(verb)*

Perform less well or with less success than expected.

- *The coach explained when to use "underperforms" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "underperforms" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

undock *(verb)*

Take (a ship) out of a dock.

- *Undock the ship.*
- *She tried to use "undock" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

unlived *(verb)*

Live so as to annul some previous behavior.

- *In everyday English, people use "unlived" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unlived" in real sentences.*

---

unpledged *(adjective)*

Not promised in marriage.

- *Students compared "unpledged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unpledged" when it is not promised in marriage.*

---

unsteadiness *(noun)*

The quality of being unsteady–varying and unpredictable.

- *In class, the teacher used "unsteadiness" to mean the quality of being unsteady–varying and....*
- *He looked up "unsteadiness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

urethritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the urethra; results in painful urination.

- *The article explained what "urethritis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urethritis."*

---

urth *(noun)*

Goddess of fate: a giantess who personified the past.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urth."*
- *Understanding "urth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vacs *(noun)*

Informal term for vacation.

- *The article explained what "vacs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vacs" to mean informal term for vacation.*

---

velocipede *(noun)*

A vehicle with three wheels that is moved by foot pedals.

- *In class, the teacher used "velocipede" to mean a vehicle with three wheels that is moved by foot....*
- *The article explained what "velocipede" means with a simple example.*

---

venus's slipper *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Paphiopedilum having slender flower stalks bearing 1 to several waxy flowers with pouchlike lips.

- *Understanding "venus's slipper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "venus's slipper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vexations *(noun)*

The act of troubling or annoying someone.

- *The article explained what "vexations" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vexations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

victimizes *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *In everyday English, people use "victimizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "victimizes" until he saw an example.*

---

vocalisations *(noun)*

The sound made by the vibration of vocal folds modified by the resonance of the vocal tract.

- *The article explained what "vocalisations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vocalisations."*

---

volcan de colima *(noun)*

An active volcano in southwestern Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volcan de colima."*
- *The article explained what "volcan de colima" means with a simple example.*

---

wavefronts *(noun)*

(physics) an imaginary surface joining all points in space that are reached at the same instant by a wave propagating through a medium.

- *They discussed "wavefronts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wavefronts" to mean (physics) an imaginary surface joining all points....*

webers *(noun)*

A unit of magnetic flux equal to 100,000,000 maxwells.

- *In class, the teacher used “webers” to mean a unit of magnetic flux equal to 100,000,000 maxwells.*
- *They discussed “webers” during the group presentation.*

wens *(noun)*

A common cyst of the skin; filled with fatty matter (sebum) that is secreted by a sebaceous gland that has been blocked.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wens.”*
- *He looked up “wens” because he had never seen it before.*

wheresoever *(adverb)*

Where in the world.

- *The narrator describes the scene “wheresoever” in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “wheresoever” naturally.*

whetting *(verb)*

Make keen or more acute.

- *The coach explained when to use “whetting” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “whetting” carefully so everyone would understand.*

white blood corpuscle *(noun)*

Blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body’s defense system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white blood corpuscle.”*
- *He looked up “white blood corpuscle” because he had never seen it before.*

white corpuscle *(noun)*

Blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi; an important part of the body’s defense system.

- *They discussed “white corpuscle” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “white corpuscle” to mean blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and....*

wild cavy *(noun)*

South American cavy; possibly ancestral to the domestic guinea pig.

- *They discussed “wild cavy” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild cavy.”*

wilson’s phalarope *(noun)*

Breeds on the northern great plains of Canada.

- *He looked up “wilson’s phalarope” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wilson’s phalarope.”*

winos *(noun)*

A chronic drinker.

- *Understanding “winos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “winos” to mean a chronic drinker.*

wisteria floribunda *(noun)*

Having flowers of pink to mauve or violet-blue.

- *He looked up “wisteria floribunda” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “wisteria floribunda” during the group presentation.*

yahi *(noun)*

A member of an extinct North American Indian people who lived in northern California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “yahi.”*
- *The article explained what “yahi” means with a simple example.*

yawp *(verb)*

Make a raucous noise.

- *He did not know how to use "yawp" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "yawp" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

yellow loosestrife *(noun)*

Frequently considered a weed; Europe and Asia.

- *The article explained what "yellow loosestrife" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow loosestrife" to mean frequently considered a weed; europe and asia.*

---

zill *(noun)*

One of a pair of small metallic cymbals worn on the thumb and middle finger; used in belly dancing in rhythm with the dance.

- *They discussed "zill" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zill" to mean one of a pair of small metallic cymbals worn on the....*

---

zonk out *(verb)*

Fall asleep fast, as when one is extremely tired.

- *After the long drive, we zonked out and slept for 10 hours.*
- *The coach explained when to use "zonk out" and when to wait.*

---

a kempis *(noun)*

German ecclesiastic (1380-1471).

- *He looked up "a kempis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "a kempis."*

---

aftermaths *(noun)*

The consequences of an event (especially a catastrophic event).

- *The article explained what "aftermaths" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aftermaths" to mean the consequences of an event (especially a....*

---

agglutinative *(adjective)*

Forming derivative or compound words by putting together constituents each of which expresses a single definite meaning.

- *Students compared "agglutinative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "agglutinative" approach may work better in this case.*

---

al-mukalla *(noun)*

A port in southern Yemen on the Gulf of Aden to the east of Aden.

- *The article explained what "al-mukalla" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "al-mukalla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alben barkley *(noun)*

United States politician and lawyer; vice president of the United States (1877-1956).

- *Understanding "alben barkley" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alben barkley" during the group presentation.*

---

alben william barkley *(noun)*

United States politician and lawyer; vice president of the United States (1877-1956).

- *They discussed "alben william barkley" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alben william barkley" means with a simple example.*

---

alizarin *(noun)*

An orange-red crystalline compound used in making red pigments and in dyeing.

- *In class, the teacher used "alizarin" to mean an orange-red crystalline compound used in making....*
- *They discussed "alizarin" during the group presentation.*

---

alizarin crimson *(noun)*

Any of various acid dyes; used for dyeing wool scarlet red.

- *The article explained what "alizarin crimson" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "alizarin crimson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alizarin red *(noun)*

Any of various acid dyes; used for dyeing wool scarlet red.

- *They discussed "alizarin red" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "alizarin red" means with a simple example.*

---

alizarin yellow *(noun)*

Any of various yellow dyes; not related chemically to alizarin but applied in the same manner.

- *He looked up "alizarin yellow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alizarin yellow."*

---

alkalies *(noun)*

A mixture of soluble salts found in arid soils and some bodies of water; detrimental to agriculture.

- *He looked up "alkalies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkalies."*

---

allocution *(noun)*

(rhetoric) a formal or authoritative address that advises or exhorts.

- *Understanding "allocution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "allocution" during the group presentation.*

---

alnus maritima *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southeastern United States having soft light brown wood.

- *The article explained what "alnus maritima" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alnus maritima" to mean shrub or small tree of southeastern united states....*

---

ameba *(noun)*

Naked freshwater or marine or parasitic protozoa that form temporary pseudopods for feeding and locomotion.

- *He looked up "ameba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ameba" to mean naked freshwater or marine or parasitic protozoa....*

---

amirs *(noun)*

An independent ruler or chieftain (especially in Africa or Arabia).

- *In class, the teacher used "amirs" to mean an independent ruler or chieftain (especially in....*
- *Understanding "amirs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amphitheaters *(noun)*

A sloping gallery with seats for spectators (as in an operating room or theater).

- *They discussed "amphitheaters" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amphitheaters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amplifications *(noun)*

Addition of extra material or illustration or clarifying detail.

- *The article explained what "amplifications" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amplifications" to mean addition of extra material or illustration or....*

---

annelid *(noun)*

Worms with cylindrical bodies segmented both internally and externally.

- *They discussed "annelid" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "annelid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

annelid worm *(noun)*

Worms with cylindrical bodies segmented both internally and externally.

- *He looked up "annelid worm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "annelid worm" during the group presentation.*

---

anomia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Anomiidae: saddle oysters.

- *They discussed "anomia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anomia."*

---

anthroposophy *(noun)*

A system of beliefs and practices based on the philosophy of Rudolf Steiner; it claims to integrate the practical and psychological in child-centered education.

- *He looked up "anthroposophy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthroposophy."*

---

antipope *(noun)*

Someone who is elected pope in opposition to another person who is held to be canonically elected.

- *The antipopes resided in Avignon during the Great Schism.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antipope" to mean someone who is elected pope in opposition to....*

---

antrum *(noun)*

A natural cavity or hollow in a bone.

- *The article explained what "antrum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "antrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aperitifs *(noun)*

Alcoholic beverage taken before a meal as an appetizer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aperitifs."*
- *The article explained what "aperitifs" means with a simple example.*

---

appertaining *(verb)*

Be a part or attribute of.

- *The coach explained when to use "appertaining" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "appertaining" in real sentences.*

---

appraises *(verb)*

Evaluate or estimate the nature, quality, ability, extent, or significance of.

- *She tried to use "appraises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "appraises" when talking about this idea.*

---

arameans *(noun)*

A member of one of a group of Semitic peoples inhabiting Aram and parts of Mesopotamia from the 11th to the 8th century BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "arameans" to mean a member of one of a group of semitic peoples....*
- *Understanding "arameans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

argillite *(noun)*

A sedimentary rock differing from shale in being bound by silica and from slate in having no slate cleavages.

- *The article explained what "argillite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argillite."*

---

arizonan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Arizona.

- *Understanding "arizonan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arizonan."*

---

arthur honegger *(noun)*

Swiss composer (born in France) who was the founding member of a group in Paris that included Erik Satie and Darius Milhaud and Francis Poulenc and Jean Cocteau (1892-1955).

- *They discussed "arthur honegger" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arthur honegger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascender *(noun)*

A lowercase letter that has a part extending above other lowercase letters.

- *The article explained what "ascender" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascender."*

---

aspers *(noun)*

20 aspers equal 1 kurus in Turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "aspers" to mean 20 aspers equal 1 kurus in turkey.*
- *The article explained what "aspers" means with a simple example.*

---

autoantibody *(noun)*

An antibody acting against tissues of the organism that produces it.

- *The article explained what "autoantibody" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "autoantibody" to mean an antibody acting against tissues of the organism....*

---

awesomer *(adjective)*

Inspiring awe or admiration or wonder; ; ; ; - Melville.

- *The speaker chose "awesomer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "awesomer."*

---

barfs *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use "barfs" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "barfs" until he saw an example.*

---

barkeeper *(noun)*

An employee who mixes and serves alcoholic drinks at a bar.

- *The article explained what "barkeeper" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "barkeeper" during the group presentation.*

---

battle of tannenberg *(noun)*

A battle in World War I (1914); decisive German victory over the Russians.

- *They discussed "battle of tannenberg" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battle of tannenberg" to mean a battle in world war i (1914); decisive german....*

---

beaners *(noun)*

A baseball deliberately thrown at the batter's head.

- *He looked up "beaners" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "beaners" during the group presentation.*

---

beepers *(noun)*

An electronic device that generates a series of beeps when the person carrying it is being paged.

- *He looked up "beepers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beepers" to mean an electronic device that generates a series of....*

---

beet armyworm *(noun)*

Moth larva that eats foliage of beets and other vegetables.

- *He looked up "beet armyworm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beet armyworm" to mean moth larva that eats foliage of beets and other....*

---

ben shahn *(noun)*

United States artist whose work reflected social and political themes (1898-1969).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ben shahn."*
- *Understanding "ben shahn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

benjamin shahn *(noun)*

United States artist whose work reflected social and political themes (1898-1969).

- *In class, the teacher used "benjamin shahn" to mean united states artist whose work reflected social....*
- *They discussed "benjamin shahn" during the group presentation.*

besieges *(verb)*

Surround so as to force to give up.

- *He did not know how to use "besieges" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "besieges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

biogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the production of living organisms from other living organisms.

- *A "biogenetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biogenetic."*

bloodbaths *(noun)*

Indiscriminate slaughter.

- *Understanding "bloodbaths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bloodbaths" means with a simple example.*

bluegills *(noun)*

Important edible sunfish of eastern and central United States.

- *The article explained what "bluegills" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bluegills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bluejacket *(noun)*

A serviceman in the navy.

- *In class, the teacher used "bluejacket" to mean a serviceman in the navy.*
- *Understanding "bluejacket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boated *(verb)*

Ride in a boat on water.

- *He did not know how to use "boated" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "boated" in real sentences.*

boded *(verb)*

Indicate by signs.

- *Learners should practice how to use "boded" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "boded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

boors *(noun)*

A crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or refinement.

- *The article explained what "boors" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boors" to mean a crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or....*

broadswords *(noun)*

A sword with a broad blade and (usually) two cutting edges; used to cut rather than stab.

- *In class, the teacher used "broadswords" to mean a sword with a broad blade and (usually) two....*
- *The article explained what "broadswords" means with a simple example.*

broca's gyrus *(noun)*

The motor speech center in the left hemisphere of the brain in most people.

- *The article explained what "broca's gyrus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "broca's gyrus" during the group presentation.*

brunhild *(noun)*

A Valkyrie or a queen in the Nibelungenlied who loved the hero Siegfried; when he deceived her she had him killed and then committed suicide.

- *He looked up "brunhild" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "brunhild" during the group presentation.*

bubblers *(noun)*

A public fountain to provide a jet of drinking water.

- *The article explained what "bubblers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bubblers" to mean a public fountain to provide a jet of drinking water.*

---

buglers *(noun)*

Someone who plays a bugle.

- *In class, the teacher used "buglers" to mean someone who plays a bugle.*
- *The article explained what "buglers" means with a simple example.*

---

bungs *(noun)*

A plug used to close a hole in a barrel or flask.

- *The article explained what "bungs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bungs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cabochons *(noun)*

A highly polished gem that is cut convexly but without facets.

- *Understanding "cabochons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cabochons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caesar's agaric *(noun)*

Widely distributed edible mushroom resembling the fly agaric.

- *Understanding "caesar's agaric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "caesar's agaric" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caimans *(noun)*

A semiaquatic reptile of Central and South America that resembles an alligator but has a more heavily armored belly.

- *In class, the teacher used "caimans" to mean a semiaquatic reptile of central and south america....*
- *He looked up "caimans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capitular *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter.

- *Capitular estates.*
- *A "capitular" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cascara sagrada *(noun)*

Dried bark of the cascara buckthorn used as a laxative.

- *The article explained what "cascara sagrada" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cascara sagrada" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cathouse *(noun)*

A building where prostitutes are available.

- *Understanding "cathouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cathouse" to mean a building where prostitutes are available.*

---

centerfielder *(noun)*

The person who plays center field.

- *He looked up "centerfielder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centerfielder" to mean the person who plays center field.*

---

charmes *(verb)*

Attract; cause to be enamored.

- *Can you use "charmes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "charmes" until he saw an example.*

---

chemoreceptors *(noun)*

A sensory receptor that responds to chemical stimuli.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chemoreceptors."*

- *The article explained what "chemoreceptors" means with a simple example.*

---

chessman *(noun)*

Any of 16 white and 16 black pieces used in playing the game of chess.

- *He looked up "chessman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chessman."*

---

chocs *(noun)*

Colloquial British abbreviation.

- *A box of chocs.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chocs" to mean colloquial british abbreviation.*

---

cladistic analysis *(noun)*

A system of biological taxonomy based on the quantitative analysis of comparative data and used to reconstruct cladograms summarizing the (assumed) phylogenetic relations and evolutionary history of groups of organisms.

- *Understanding "cladistic analysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cladistic analysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clifford odets *(noun)*

United States playwright (1906-1963).

- *In class, the teacher used "clifford odets" to mean united states playwright (1906-1963).*
- *The article explained what "clifford odets" means with a simple example.*

---

clumsier *(adjective)*

Difficult to handle or manage especially because of shape.

- *Students compared "clumsier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "clumsier."*

---

coati *(noun)*

Omnivorous mammal of Central America and South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "coati" to mean omnivorous mammal of central america and south america.*
- *They discussed "coati" during the group presentation.*

---

cobbler's last *(noun)*

Holding device shaped like a human foot that is used to fashion or repair shoes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cobbler's last."*
- *Understanding "cobbler's last" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cockers *(noun)*

A small breed with wavy silky hair; originally developed in England.

- *Understanding "cockers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockers."*

---

colorations *(noun)*

The timbre of a musical sound.

- *The article explained what "colorations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colorations."*

---

combatted *(verb)*

Battle or contend against in or as if in a battle.

- *He did not know how to use "combatted" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "combatted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

combusts *(verb)*

Cause to become violent or angry.

- *The coach explained when to use "combusts" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "combusts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

comeing *(verb)*

To be the product or result.

- *Learners should practice how to use "comeing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "comeing" until he saw an example.*

commissure *(noun)*

A bundle of nerve fibers passing from one side to the other of the brain or spinal cord.

- *The article explained what "commissure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "commissure" during the group presentation.*

conchology *(noun)*

The collection and study of mollusc shells.

- *The article explained what "conchology" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conchology."*

concreteness *(noun)*

The quality of being concrete (not abstract).

- *Understanding "concreteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "concreteness" during the group presentation.*

conservations *(noun)*

An occurrence of improvement by virtue of preventing loss or injury or other change.

- *In class, the teacher used "conservations" to mean an occurrence of improvement by virtue of....*
- *He looked up "conservations" because he had never seen it before.*

contrabass *(noun)*

Largest and lowest member of the violin family.

- *He looked up "contrabass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contrabass" to mean largest and lowest member of the violin family.*

coonskin *(noun)*

A raccoon cap with the tail hanging down the back.

- *He looked up "coonskin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coonskin."*

coonskin cap *(noun)*

A raccoon cap with the tail hanging down the back.

- *Understanding "coonskin cap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coonskin cap" means with a simple example.*

corer *(noun)*

A device for removing the core from apples.

- *They discussed "corer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corer."*

corkboard *(noun)*

A heat-insulating building material consisting of cork granules that are made into sheets by compressing and baking.

- *The article explained what "corkboard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corkboard" to mean a heat-insulating building material consisting of....*

cornflowers *(noun)*

An annual Eurasian plant cultivated in North America having showy heads of blue or purple or pink or white flowers.

- *He looked up "cornflowers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cornflowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

countesses *(noun)*

Female equivalent of a count or earl.

- *Understanding "countesses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "countesses" to mean female equivalent of a count or earl.*

---

coxed *(verb)*

Act as the coxswain, in a boat race.

- *In everyday English, people use "coxed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "coxed" in real sentences.*

---

crataegus mollis *(noun)*

American red-fruited hawthorn with stems and leaves densely covered with short woolly hairs.

- *The article explained what "crataegus mollis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crataegus mollis."*

---

criminalises *(verb)*

Declare illegal; outlaw.

- *He did not know how to use "criminalises" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "criminalises" in real sentences.*

---

cucurbita maxima *(noun)*

Any of several winter squash plants producing large greyish-green football-shaped fruit with a rough warty rind.

- *They discussed "cucurbita maxima" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cucurbita maxima" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cumulate *(verb)*

Collect or gather.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cumulate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cumulate" when talking about this idea.*

---

cuticular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cuticle or cuticula.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cuticular" when it is of or relating to a cuticle or cuticula.*
- *Students compared "cuticular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dame kiri janette te kanawa *(noun)*

New Zealand operatic soprano (born in 1944).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dame kiri janette te kanawa."*
- *The article explained what "dame kiri janette te kanawa" means with a simple example.*

---

daubing *(noun)*

The application of plaster.

- *He looked up "daubing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daubing."*

---

decomposable *(adjective)*

Capable of being partitioned.

- *Would you call this situation "decomposable"? Explain why.*
- *A "decomposable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

decrements *(noun)*

A process of becoming smaller or shorter.

- *He looked up "decrements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "decrements" during the group presentation.*

---

deerstalker *(noun)*

A tight-fitting hat with visors front and back; formerly worn by hunters.

- *He looked up "deerstalker" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “deerstalker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deltoid tuberosity *(noun)*

A bump on the outside of the humerus where the deltoid muscle attaches.

- *The article explained what “deltoid tuberosity” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “deltoid tuberosity.”*

---

demilitarize *(verb)*

Do away with the military organization and potential of.

- *He did not know how to use “demilitarize” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “demilitarize” in real sentences.*

---

despoil *(verb)*

Steal goods; take as spoils.

- *She tried to use “despoil” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “despoil” until he saw an example.*

---

dhole *(noun)*

Fierce wild dog of the forests of central and southeast Asia that hunts in packs.

- *Understanding “dhole” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “dhole” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dianthus chinensis *(noun)*

Chinese pink with deeply toothed rose-lilac flowers with a purplish eye; usually raised as an annual.

- *In class, the teacher used “dianthus chinensis” to mean chinese pink with deeply toothed rose-lilac flowers....*
- *Understanding “dianthus chinensis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dictations *(noun)*

An authoritative direction or instruction to do something.

- *In class, the teacher used “dictations” to mean an authoritative direction or instruction to do....*
- *The article explained what “dictations” means with a simple example.*

---

dimpling *(verb)*

Produce dimples while smiling.

- *Learners should practice how to use “dimpling” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “dimpling” and when to wait.*

---

disclaiming *(verb)*

Make a disclaimer about.

- *The coach explained when to use “disclaiming” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “disclaiming” until he saw an example.*

---

disproof *(noun)*

The act of determining that something is false.

- *In class, the teacher used “disproof” to mean the act of determining that something is false.*
- *Understanding “disproof” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

drambuie *(noun)*

A sweet Scotch whisky liqueur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “drambuie.”*
- *Understanding “drambuie” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dufy *(noun)*

French painter noted for brightly colored scenes (1877-1953).

- *Understanding “dufy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dufy” to mean french painter noted for brightly colored scenes....*

---

dungaree *(noun)*

A coarse durable twill-weave cotton fabric.

- *The article explained what "dungaree" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dungaree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

easters *(noun)*

A Christian celebration of the Resurrection of Christ; celebrated on the Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox.

- *The article explained what "easters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "easters" to mean a christian celebration of the resurrection of....*

---

edibility *(noun)*

The property of being fit to eat.

- *They discussed "edibility" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edibility."*

---

emceeing *(verb)*

Act as a master of ceremonies.

- *Can you use "emceeing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "emceeing" until he saw an example.*

---

endonucleases *(noun)*

A nuclease that cleaves nucleic acids at interior bonds and so produces fragments of various sizes.

- *They discussed "endonucleases" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "endonucleases" means with a simple example.*

---

eniwetok *(noun)*

An atoll in the Marshall Islands; site of an amphibious assault in World War II; later used temporarily by the United States to test atomic bombs.

- *In class, the teacher used "eniwetok" to mean an atoll in the marshall islands; site of an....*
- *Understanding "eniwetok" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ensnares *(verb)*

Catch in or as if in a trap.

- *He did not know how to use "ensnares" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ensnares" in real sentences.*

---

enumerators *(noun)*

Someone who collects census data by visiting individual homes.

- *They discussed "enumerators" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "enumerators" means with a simple example.*

---

epaulette *(noun)*

Adornment consisting of an ornamental cloth pad worn on the shoulder.

- *The article explained what "epaulette" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epaulette" to mean adornment consisting of an ornamental cloth pad....*

---

euterpe *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of graceful palm trees in tropical America.

- *In class, the teacher used "euterpe" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of graceful palm trees in....*
- *He looked up "euterpe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

evincing *(verb)*

Give expression to.

- *He did not know how to use "evincing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "evincing" and when to wait.*

---

exabytes *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 pebibytes or 2^60 bytes.

- *They discussed "exabytes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exabytes."*

---

exogamy *(noun)*

Marriage to a person belonging to a tribe or group other than your own as required by custom or law.

- *In class, the teacher used "exogamy" to mean marriage to a person belonging to a tribe or group....*
- *He looked up "exogamy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

faille *(noun)*

A ribbed woven fabric of silk or rayon or cotton.

- *The article explained what "faille" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faille" to mean a ribbed woven fabric of silk or rayon or cotton.*

---

fannies *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *Understanding "fannies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fannies" to mean the fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.*

---

fauve *(noun)*

A member of a group of French painters who followed fauvism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fauve."*
- *He looked up "fauve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fazes *(verb)*

Disturb the composure of.

- *In everyday English, people use "fazes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "fazes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fellate *(verb)*

Provide sexual gratification through oral stimulation.

- *Can you use "fellate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "fellate" and when to wait.*

---

festal *(adjective)*

Offering fun and gaiety.

- *A festive (or festal) occasion.*
- *The speaker chose "festal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

flannel mullein *(noun)*

Tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely packed yellow flowers; ancient Greeks and Romans dipped the stalks in tallow for funeral torches.

- *Understanding "flannel mullein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flannel mullein."*

---

fluorspar *(noun)*

A soft mineral (calcium fluoride) that is fluorescent in ultraviolet light; chief source of fluorine.

- *In class, the teacher used "fluorspar" to mean a soft mineral (calcium fluoride) that is....*
- *Understanding "fluorspar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fodders *(noun)*

Soldiers who are regarded as expendable in the face of artillery fire.

- *They discussed "fodders" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fodders" to mean soldiers who are regarded as expendable in the face....*

---

frazzle *(noun)*

A state of extreme exhaustion.

- *He was worn to a frazzle.*
- *He looked up "frazzle" because he had never seen it before.*

frederick james furnivall *(noun)*

English philologist who first proposed the Oxford English Dictionary (1825-1910).

- *In class, the teacher used "frederick james furnivall" to mean english philologist who first proposed the oxford....*
- *The article explained what "frederick james furnivall" means with a simple example.*

fricassee *(verb)*

Make a fricassee of by cooking.

- *Fricassee meats.*
- *Can you use "fricassee" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

furnivall *(noun)*

English philologist who first proposed the Oxford English Dictionary (1825-1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furnivall."*
- *They discussed "furnivall" during the group presentation.*

garishly *(adverb)*

In a tastelessly garish manner.

- *The temple was garishly decorated with bright plastic flowers.*
- *Using "garishly" can make your explanation more exact.*

genus anomia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Anomiidae: saddle oysters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus anomia."*
- *The article explained what "genus anomia" means with a simple example.*

genus euterpe *(noun)*

A monocotyledonous genus of graceful palm trees in tropical America.

- *Understanding "genus euterpe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus euterpe" to mean a monocotyledonous genus of graceful palm trees in....*

genus kalmia *(noun)*

Erect evergreen shrubs: mountain laurel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus kalmia."*
- *Understanding "genus kalmia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus lactuca *(noun)*

An herb with milky juice: lettuce; prickly lettuce.

- *The article explained what "genus lactuca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lactuca" to mean an herb with milky juice: lettuce; prickly lettuce.*

genus maranta *(noun)*

Herbs of tropical America.

- *He looked up "genus maranta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus maranta."*

genus morone *(noun)*

Carnivorous fresh and salt water fishes.

- *He looked up "genus morone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus morone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus neurospora *(noun)*

Genus of fungi with black perithecia used extensively in genetic research; includes some forms with orange spore masses that cause severe damage in bakeries.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus neurospora" to mean genus of fungi with black perithecia used....*
- *Understanding "genus neurospora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus ostrea *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ostreidae.

- *Understanding "genus ostrea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus ostrea" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pecten *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Pectinidae: sea and bay scallops.

- *They discussed "genus pecten" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus pecten" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pisum *(noun)*

Small genus of variable annual Eurasian vines: peas.

- *Understanding "genus pisum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pisum."*

---

genus rhizobium *(noun)*

The type genus of Rhizobiaceae; usually occur in the root nodules of legumes; can fix atmospheric oxygen.

- *The article explained what "genus rhizobium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus rhizobium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rudbeckia *(noun)*

North American perennial herbs with showy cone-shaped flower heads.

- *He looked up "genus rudbeckia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus rudbeckia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus spiraea *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Rosaceae.

- *They discussed "genus spiraea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus spiraea."*

---

geometers *(noun)*

A mathematician specializing in geometry.

- *They discussed "geometers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "geometers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gestalten *(noun)*

A configuration or pattern of elements so unified as a whole that it cannot be described merely as a sum of its parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gestalten."*
- *The article explained what "gestalten" means with a simple example.*

---

gesticulate *(verb)*

Show, express or direct through movement.

- *She tried to use "gesticulate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gesticulate" when talking about this idea.*

---

gilds *(noun)*

A formal association of people with similar interests.

- *The article explained what "gilds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gilds" to mean a formal association of people with similar interests.*

---

glutted *(adjective)*

Exceeding demand.

- *A glutted market.*
- *A "glutted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

goalmouth *(noun)*

(sports) the area immediately in front of the goal.

- *He looked up "goalmouth" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "goalmouth" during the group presentation.*

---

gooses *(noun)*

A man who is a stupid incompetent fool.

- *Understanding "gooses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gooses."*

---

graininess *(noun)*

The quality of being composed of relatively large particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graininess."*
- *He looked up "graininess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gratifyingly *(adverb)*

In a gratifying manner.

- *The performance was at a gratifyingly high level.*
- *Using "gratifyingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

greasepaint *(noun)*

A greasy substance used as makeup by actors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greasepaint."*
- *Understanding "greasepaint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grievers *(noun)*

A person who is feeling grief (as grieving over someone who has died).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grievers."*
- *Understanding "grievers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grumpier *(adjective)*

Annoyed and irritable.

- *A "grumpier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "grumpier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

guenevere *(noun)*

(Arthurian legend) wife of King Arthur; in some versions of the legend she became Lancelot's lover and that led to the end of the Knights of the Round Table.

- *In class, the teacher used "guenevere" to mean (arthurian legend) wife of king arthur; in some....*
- *The article explained what "guenevere" means with a simple example.*

---

haemolytic anaemia *(noun)*

Anemia resulting from destruction of erythrocytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemolytic anaemia."*
- *They discussed "haemolytic anaemia" during the group presentation.*

---

hairpieces *(noun)*

A covering or bunch of human or artificial hair used for disguise or adornment.

- *The article explained what "hairpieces" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hairpieces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halloweens *(noun)*

The evening before All Saints' Day; often devoted to pranks played by young people.

- *In class, the teacher used "halloweens" to mean the evening before all saints' day; often devoted....*
- *The article explained what "halloweens" means with a simple example.*

---

handclap *(noun)*

A clap of the hands to indicate approval.

- *They discussed "handclap" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "handclap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haslet *(noun)*

Heart and liver and other edible viscera especially of hogs; usually chopped and formed into a loaf and braised.

- *They discussed "haslet" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "haslet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heaver *(noun)*

A bar used as a lever (as in twisting rope).

- *They discussed "heaver" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heaver" means with a simple example.*

---

heras *(noun)*

Queen of the Olympian gods in ancient Greek mythology; sister and wife of Zeus remembered for her jealously of the many mortal women Zeus fell in love with; identified with Roman Juno.

- *The article explained what "heras" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heras" to mean queen of the olympian gods in ancient greek....*

---

holidayed *(verb)*

Spend or take a vacation.

- *He did not know how to use "holidayed" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "holidayed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

honegger *(noun)*

Swiss composer (born in France) who was the founding member of a group in Paris that included Erik Satie and Darius Milhaud and Francis Poulenc and Jean Cocteau (1892-1955).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honegger."*
- *The article explained what "honegger" means with a simple example.*

---

horseflies *(noun)*

Large swift fly the female of which sucks blood of various animals.

- *Understanding "horseflies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horseflies."*

---

horsewomen *(noun)*

A woman horseman.

- *The article explained what "horsewomen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "horsewomen" during the group presentation.*

---

hostas *(noun)*

Robust east Asian clump-forming perennial herbs having racemose flowers: plantain lilies; sometimes placed in family Hostaceae.

- *He looked up "hostas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hostas."*

---

iapetus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Titan who was father of Atlas and Epimetheus and Prometheus in ancient mythology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iapetus."*
- *He looked up "iapetus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ignitor *(noun)*

A device for lighting or igniting fuel or charges or fires.

- *Understanding "ignitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ignitor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

impalpable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being perceived by the senses especially the sense of touch; - James Jeans.

- *An impalpable cloud.*
- *Impalpable shadows.*

---

impresarios *(noun)*

A sponsor who books and stages public entertainments.

- *He looked up "impresarios" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impresarios."*

---

inapt *(adjective)*

Not elegant or graceful in expression.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inapt" when it is not elegant or graceful in expression.*
- *Would you call this situation "inapt"? Explain why.*

---

incautious *(adjective)*

Carelessly failing to exercise proper caution.

- *An incautious step sent her headlong down the stairs.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "incautious" when it is carelessly failing to exercise proper caution.*

---

incommensurable *(adjective)*

Impossible to measure or compare in value or size or excellence.

- *Would you call this situation "incommensurable"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "incommensurable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

inflowing *(adjective)*

Flowing inward.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inflowing."*
- *Students compared "inflowing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

insensitively *(adverb)*

In an insensitive manner.

- *The police officer questioned the woman rather insensitively about the attack.*
- *She spoke "insensitively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

interpenetration *(noun)*

The action of penetrating between or among.

- *They discussed "interpenetration" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interpenetration."*

---

intervenors *(noun)*

(law) a party who interposes in a pending proceeding.

- *The article explained what "intervenors" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "intervenors" during the group presentation.*

---

ipse dixit *(noun)*

An unsupported dogmatic assertion.

- *The article explained what "ipse dixit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ipse dixit" to mean an unsupported dogmatic assertion.*

---

islamized *(verb)*

Cause to conform to Islamic law.

- *The Mughals Islamized much of Northern India in the 16th century.*
- *She tried to use "islamized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

isobutyl nitrite *(noun)*

A colorless pungent liquid sometimes used as a stimulant drug by drug abusers.

- *He looked up "isobutyl nitrite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isobutyl nitrite."*

---

ixl *(adjective)*

Being nine more than thirty.

- *The speaker chose "ixl" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ixl"? Explain why.*

jakob boehme *(noun)*

German mystic and theosophist who founded modern theosophy; influenced George Fox (1575-1624).

- *They discussed "jakob boehme" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jakob boehme" means with a simple example.*

jansenism *(noun)*

The Roman Catholic doctrine of Cornelis Jansen and his disciples; salvation is limited to those who are subject to supernatural determinism and the rest are assigned to perdition.

- *Understanding "jansenism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jansenism" means with a simple example.*

japanese medlar *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of warm regions having fuzzy yellow olive-sized fruit with a large free stone; native to China and Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "japanese medlar" to mean evergreen tree of warm regions having fuzzy yellow....*
- *Understanding "japanese medlar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jilt *(noun)*

A woman who jilts a lover.

- *The article explained what "jilt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jilt" during the group presentation.*

joyed *(verb)*

Feel happiness or joy.

- *He did not know how to use "joyed" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "joyed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

junking *(verb)*

Dispose of (something useless or old).

- *She tried to use "junking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "junking" when talking about this idea.*

kalka *(noun)*

The Mongol people living in the central and eastern parts of Outer Mongolia.

- *In class, the teacher used "kalka" to mean the mongol people living in the central and eastern....*
- *The article explained what "kalka" means with a simple example.*

kalmia *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Kalmia.

- *They discussed "kalmia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kalmia" to mean any plant of the genus kalmia.*

kamas *(noun)*

Hindu god of love and erotic desire; opposite of Mara.

- *The article explained what "kamas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kamas" during the group presentation.*

karats *(noun)*

The unit of measurement for the proportion of gold in an alloy; 18-karat gold is 75% gold; 24-karat gold is pure gold.

- *He looked up "karats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "karats" during the group presentation.*

kenning *(noun)*

Conventional metaphoric name for something, used especially in Old English and Old Norse poetry.

- *Understanding "kenning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kenning."*

koruna *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Czech Republic.

- *Understanding "koruna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "koruna."*

---

krishnas *(noun)*

8th and most important avatar of Vishnu; incarnated as a handsome young man playing a flute.

- *The article explained what "krishnas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krishnas."*

---

lactuca *(noun)*

An herb with milky juice: lettuce; prickly lettuce.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lactuca."*
- *He looked up "lactuca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lahar *(noun)*

An avalanche of volcanic water and mud down the slopes of a volcano.

- *He looked up "lahar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lahar."*

---

lastingly *(adverb)*

In an enduring or permanent manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "lastingly" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "lastingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

lathyrus niger *(noun)*

Perennial of Europe and North Africa; foliage turns black in drying.

- *They discussed "lathyrus niger" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lathyrus niger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lawrences *(noun)*

A town in northeastern Kansas on the Kansas River; scene of raids by John Brown in 1856.

- *He looked up "lawrences" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lawrences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leches *(noun)*

Man with strong sexual desires.

- *He looked up "leches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leches."*

---

lemmons *(noun)*

United States film actor (1925-2001).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemmons."*
- *He looked up "lemmons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lems *(noun)*

A spacecraft that carries astronauts from the command module to the surface of the moon and back.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lems."*
- *He looked up "lems" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lightings *(noun)*

The craft of providing artificial light.

- *The article explained what "lightings" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lightings" to mean the craft of providing artificial light.*

---

lobule *(noun)*

A small lobe or subdivision of a lobe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lobule."*

- *He looked up “lobule” because he had never seen it before.*

---

lunger *(noun)*

A person with pulmonary tuberculosis.

- *They discussed “lunger” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lunger” to mean a person with pulmonary tuberculosis.*

---

lustfully *(adverb)*

In a lustful manner.

- *He looked at the young woman lustfully.*
- *Place “lustfully” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

macgregors *(noun)*

Scottish clan leader and outlaw who was the subject of a 1817 novel by Sir Walter Scott (1671-1734).

- *He looked up “macgregors” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “macgregors” during the group presentation.*

---

mafa *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *The article explained what “mafa” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “mafa” during the group presentation.*

---

magnetohydrodynamics *(noun)*

The study of the interaction of magnetic fields and electrically conducting fluids (as plasma or molten metal).

- *They discussed “magnetohydrodynamics” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “magnetohydrodynamics” to mean the study of the interaction of magnetic fields and....*

---

maisonettes *(noun)*

A self-contained apartment (usually on two floors) in a larger house and with its own entrance from the outside.

- *Understanding “maisonettes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “maisonettes.”*

---

maked *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *The coach explained when to use “maked” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “maked” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

makos *(noun)*

Powerful mackerel shark of the Atlantic and Pacific.

- *They discussed “makos” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “makos.”*

---

maranta *(noun)*

Any of numerous herbs of the genus Maranta having tuberous starchy roots and large sheathing leaves.

- *Understanding “maranta” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “maranta” to mean any of numerous herbs of the genus maranta having....*

---

maskers *(noun)*

A participant in a masquerade.

- *Understanding “maskers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “maskers” means with a simple example.*

---

medlar *(noun)*

A South African globular fruit with brown leathery skin and pithy flesh having a sweet-acid taste.

- *They discussed “medlar” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “medlar.”*

---

medlar tree *(noun)*

Small deciduous Eurasian tree cultivated for its fruit that resemble crab apples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medlar tree."*
- *He looked up "medlar tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mestiza *(noun)*

A woman of mixed racial ancestry (especially mixed European and Native American ancestry).

- *The article explained what "mestiza" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mestiza" during the group presentation.*

---

misgiving *(noun)*

Uneasiness about the fitness of an action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misgiving."*
- *He looked up "misgiving" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monatomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an element consisting of a single atom.

- *Helium and argon are monatomic gases.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "monatomic."*

---

monolinguals *(noun)*

A person who knows only one language.

- *Understanding "monolinguals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monolinguals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monopolizes *(verb)*

Have or exploit a monopoly of.

- *He monopolizes the laser printer.*
- *In everyday English, people use "monopolizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

morone *(noun)*

Carnivorous fresh and salt water fishes.

- *Understanding "morone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morone."*

---

moth mullein *(noun)*

European mullein with smooth leaves and large yellow or purplish flowers; naturalized as a weed in North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "moth mullein" to mean european mullein with smooth leaves and large....*
- *Understanding "moth mullein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mukalla *(noun)*

A port in southern Yemen on the Gulf of Aden to the east of Aden.

- *They discussed "mukalla" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mukalla" to mean a port in southern yemen on the gulf of aden to the....*

---

mussy *(adjective)*

Dirty and disorderly.

- *A mussy fussy bedroom.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mussy."*

---

myometrium *(noun)*

The smooth muscle forming the wall of the uterus.

- *Understanding "myometrium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "myometrium" during the group presentation.*

---

myrmidon *(noun)*

A follower who carries out orders without question.

- *The article explained what "myrmidon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myrmidon" to mean a follower who carries out orders without question.*

---

mythologizing *(verb)*

Construct a myth.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mythologizing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "mythologizing" until he saw an example.*

---

neap *(noun)*

A less than average tide occurring at the first and third quarters of the moon.

- *In class, the teacher used "neap" to mean a less than average tide occurring at the first and....*
- *Understanding "neap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neap tide *(noun)*

A less than average tide occurring at the first and third quarters of the moon.

- *He looked up "neap tide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "neap tide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neighs *(noun)*

The characteristic sounds made by a horse.

- *Understanding "neighs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "neighs" means with a simple example.*

---

neuroblasts *(noun)*

A cell from which a nerve cell develops.

- *Understanding "neuroblasts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "neuroblasts" during the group presentation.*

---

neurospora *(noun)*

Genus of fungi with black perithecia used extensively in genetic research; includes some forms with orange spore masses that cause severe damage in bakeries.

- *He looked up "neurospora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurospora" to mean genus of fungi with black perithecia used....*

---

ninurta *(noun)*

A solar deity; firstborn of Bel and consort was Gula; god of war and the chase and agriculture; sometimes identified with biblical Nimrod.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ninurta."*
- *They discussed "ninurta" during the group presentation.*

---

noctilucent *(adjective)*

Shining or glowing by night.

- *The noctilucent eyes of a cat.*
- *Students compared "noctilucent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nonporous *(adjective)*

Not porous; especially not having vessels that appear as pores.

- *Nonporous wood.*
- *The speaker chose "nonporous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

noonan's syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome seen only in males; marked by short stature and lowset ears and subnormal fertility.

- *In class, the teacher used "noonan's syndrome" to mean syndrome seen only in males; marked by short....*
- *The article explained what "noonan's syndrome" means with a simple example.*

---

northern phalarope *(noun)*

Breeds in Arctic regions of Old and New Worlds; large flocks often seen far out at sea.

- *Understanding "northern phalarope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "northern phalarope" means with a simple example.*

novaya zemlya *(noun)*

Two islands in the Arctic Ocean belonging to Russia; site of a test center for nuclear warheads.

- *In class, the teacher used "novaya zemlya" to mean two islands in the arctic ocean belonging to....*
- *The article explained what "novaya zemlya" means with a simple example.*

numerological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to numerology.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "numerological."*
- *Students compared "numerological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nyssa sylvatica *(noun)*

Columnar tree of eastern North America having horizontal limbs and small leaves that emerge late in spring and have brilliant color in early fall.

- *In class, the teacher used "nyssa sylvatica" to mean columnar tree of eastern north america having....*
- *The article explained what "nyssa sylvatica" means with a simple example.*

obfuscates *(verb)*

Make obscure or unclear.

- *In everyday English, people use "obfuscates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "obfuscates" in real sentences.*

odesa *(noun)*

A port city of south central Ukraine on an arm of the Black Sea.

- *Understanding "odesa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "odesa" because he had never seen it before.*

odets *(noun)*

United States playwright (1906-1963).

- *The article explained what "odets" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "odets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

opsin *(noun)*

Retinal protein formed by the action of light on rhodopsin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opsin."*
- *He looked up "opsin" because he had never seen it before.*

ostrea *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ostreidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "ostrea" to mean type genus of the family ostreidae.*
- *The article explained what "ostrea" means with a simple example.*

outcalls *(verb)*

Make a higher bid than (the previous bid or player); in a card game.

- *Can you use "outcalls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "outcalls" carefully so everyone would understand.*

outturn *(noun)*

What is produced in a given time period.

- *The article explained what "outturn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "outturn" to mean what is produced in a given time period.*

paines *(verb)*

Cause emotional anguish or make miserable.

- *The coach explained when to use "paines" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "paines" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

paintable *(adjective)*

Lending itself to being painted.

- *A highly paintable landscape.*
- *Made of sturdy eminently paintable wood.*

---

parvenu *(noun)*

A person who has suddenly risen to a higher economic status but has not gained social acceptance of others in that class.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parvenu."*
- *They discussed "parvenu" during the group presentation.*

---

pastorals *(noun)*

A letter from a pastor to the congregation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pastorals."*
- *He looked up "pastorals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pegmatites *(noun)*

A form of igneous rock consisting of extremely coarse granite resulting from the crystallization of magma rich in rare elements.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pegmatites."*
- *He looked up "pegmatites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pennon *(noun)*

A long flag; often tapering.

- *In class, the teacher used "pennon" to mean a long flag; often tapering.*
- *The article explained what "pennon" means with a simple example.*

---

pentagrams *(noun)*

A star with 5 points; formed by 5 straight lines between the vertices of a pentagon and enclosing another pentagon.

- *In class, the teacher used "pentagrams" to mean a star with 5 points; formed by 5 straight lines....*
- *The article explained what "pentagrams" means with a simple example.*

---

pentothal *(noun)*

Barbiturate that is a hygroscopic powder (trade name Pentothal) that is a strong barbiturate that acts rapidly; induces a relaxed state when injected as a general anesthetic.

- *The article explained what "pentothal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pentothal" during the group presentation.*

---

perianal *(adjective)*

Around the anus.

- *Students compared "perianal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "perianal"? Explain why.*

---

permanents *(noun)*

A series of waves in the hair made by applying heat and chemicals.

- *They discussed "permanents" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "permanents" means with a simple example.*

---

personnels *(noun)*

The department responsible for hiring and training and placing employees and for setting policies for personnel management.

- *They discussed "personnels" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "personnels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

petrification *(noun)*

The process of turning some plant material into stone by infiltration with water carrying mineral particles without changing the original shape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petrification."*
- *He looked up "petrification" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phalarope *(noun)*

Small sandpiper-like shorebird having lobate toes and being good swimmers; breed in the Arctic and winter in the tropics.

- *Understanding "phalarope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalarope."*

---

phaseolus caracalla *(noun)*

Perennial tropical American vine cultivated for its racemes of showy yellow and purple flowers having the corolla keel coiled like a snail shell; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *Understanding "phaseolus caracalla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phaseolus caracalla" means with a simple example.*

---

phragmites communis *(noun)*

Tall North American reed having relative wide leaves and large plumelike panicles; widely distributed in moist areas; used for mats, screens and arrow shafts.

- *The article explained what "phragmites communis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "phragmites communis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pianola *(noun)*

A mechanically operated piano that uses a roll of perforated paper to activate the keys.

- *Understanding "pianola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pianola" to mean a mechanically operated piano that uses a roll of....*

---

pilau *(noun)*

Rice cooked in well-seasoned broth with onions or celery and usually poultry or game or shellfish and sometimes tomatoes.

- *They discussed "pilau" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pilau."*

---

pisum *(noun)*

Small genus of variable annual Eurasian vines: peas.

- *In class, the teacher used "pisum" to mean small genus of variable annual eurasian vines: peas.*
- *They discussed "pisum" during the group presentation.*

---

polysemy *(noun)*

The ambiguity of an individual word or phrase that can be used (in different contexts) to express two or more different meanings.

- *He looked up "polysemy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polysemy."*

---

popcorns *(noun)*

Corn having small ears and kernels that burst when exposed to dry heat.

- *Understanding "popcorns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "popcorns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

popularizer *(noun)*

Someone who makes attractive to the general public.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "popularizer."*
- *He looked up "popularizer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

postdated *(verb)*

Establish something as being later relative to something else.

- *She tried to use "postdated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "postdated" when talking about this idea.*

---

praetorium *(noun)*

The tent of an ancient Roman general.

- *He looked up "praetorium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "praetorium" during the group presentation.*

---

prejudgment *(noun)*

A judgment reached before the evidence is available.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prejudgment."*
- *They discussed "prejudgment" during the group presentation.*

---

presciently *(adverb)*

With foresight.

- *More presciently than they superiors, these workers grasped the economic situation.*
- *She spoke "presciently," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

prevaricate *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *The coach explained when to use "prevaricate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "prevaricate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

primatology *(noun)*

The branch of zoology that studies primates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primatology."*
- *The article explained what "primatology" means with a simple example.*

---

procaine *(noun)*

A white crystalline powder (trade name Ethocaine) administered near nerves as a local anesthetic in dentistry and medicine.

- *The article explained what "procaine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "procaine" to mean a white crystalline powder (trade name ethocaine)....*

---

puffballs *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the genus Scleroderma having hard-skinned subterranean fruiting bodies resembling truffles.

- *They discussed "puffballs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puffballs."*

---

quirt *(noun)*

Whip with a leather thong at the end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quirt."*
- *He looked up "quirt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quizmaster *(noun)*

The host or chairman of a radio or tv quiz show or panel game.

- *They discussed "quizmaster" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quizmaster."*

---

raggedly *(adverb)*

In a ragged uneven manner.

- *I took the cigarette he offered, drawing at it raggedly.*
- *A stone wall trails raggedly through the woods.*

---

red phalarope *(noun)*

Phalarope of northern oceans and lakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red phalarope."*
- *He looked up "red phalarope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

regicides *(noun)*

The act of killing a king.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "regicides."*
- *He looked up "regicides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

regularise *(verb)*

Bring into conformity with rules or principles or usage; impose regulations.

- *Can you use "regularise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "regularise" and when to wait.*

---

relocatable program *(noun)*

A program that can be located in different parts of memory at different times.

- *He looked up “relocatable program” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “relocatable program” to mean a program that can be located in different parts of....*

---

renovates *(verb)*

Restore to a previous or better condition.

- *He did not know how to use “renovates” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “renovates” in real sentences.*

---

rerunning *(verb)*

Rerun a performance of a play, for example.

- *Learners should practice how to use “rerunning” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “rerunning” when talking about this idea.*

---

res judicata *(noun)*

A matter already settled in court; cannot be raised again.

- *They discussed “res judicata” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “res judicata.”*

---

reseeding *(verb)*

Maintain by seeding without human intervention.

- *She tried to use “reseeding” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “reseeding” in real sentences.*

---

revaluations *(noun)*

A new appraisal or evaluation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “revaluations.”*
- *They discussed “revaluations” during the group presentation.*

---

rhizobium *(noun)*

The type genus of Rhizobiaceae; usually occur in the root nodules of legumes; can fix atmospheric oxygen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rhizobium.”*
- *He looked up “rhizobium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rootlets *(noun)*

Small root or division of a root.

- *He looked up “rootlets” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rootlets” to mean small root or division of a root.*

---

rosses *(noun)*

A politician in Wyoming who was the first woman governor in the United States (1876-1977).

- *They discussed “rosses” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rosses” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubus ursinus *(noun)*

American blackberry with oblong black fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used “rubus ursinus” to mean american blackberry with oblong black fruit.*
- *The article explained what “rubus ursinus” means with a simple example.*

---

rudbeckia *(noun)*

North American perennial herbs with showy cone-shaped flower heads.

- *Understanding “rudbeckia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “rudbeckia” means with a simple example.*

---

ruggedized *(verb)*

Produce in a version designed to withstand rough usage.

- *Detroit ruggedized the family car.*
- *The coach explained when to use “ruggedized” and when to wait.*

rutabagas *(noun)*

The large yellow root of a rutabaga plant used as food.

- *In class, the teacher used "rutabagas" to mean the large yellow root of a rutabaga plant used as food.*
- *The article explained what "rutabagas" means with a simple example.*

sailplane *(noun)*

Aircraft supported only by the dynamic action of air against its surfaces.

- *They discussed "sailplane" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sailplane" to mean aircraft supported only by the dynamic action of....*

salines *(noun)*

An isotonic solution of sodium chloride and distilled water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salines."*
- *Understanding "salines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salukis *(noun)*

Old breed of tall swift keen-eyed hunting dogs resembling greyhounds; from Egypt and southwestern Asia.

- *Understanding "salukis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "salukis" because he had never seen it before.*

saponin *(noun)*

Any of various plant glucosides that form soapy lathers when mixed and agitated with water; used in detergents and foaming agents and emulsifiers.

- *He looked up "saponin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saponin."*

scarified *(verb)*

Puncture and scar (the skin), as for purposes or tribal identification or rituals.

- *She tried to use "scarified" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "scarified" when talking about this idea.*

sempiternal *(adjective)*

Having no known beginning and presumably no end.

- *Sempiternal truth.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sempiternal" when it is having no known beginning and presumably no end.*

settlor *(noun)*

(law) a person who creates a trust by giving real or personal property in trust to a trustee for the benefit of a beneficiary; a person who gives such property is said to settle it on the trustee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "settlor."*
- *Understanding "settlor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sexcapades *(noun)*

A sexual escapade; an illicit affair.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sexcapades."*
- *The article explained what "sexcapades" means with a simple example.*

shadowbox *(verb)*

Go through boxing motions without an opponent.

- *In everyday English, people use "shadowbox" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "shadowbox" until he saw an example.*

shahn *(noun)*

United States artist whose work reflected social and political themes (1898-1969).

- *Understanding "shahn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shahn" to mean united states artist whose work reflected social....*

siskins *(noun)*

Small yellow-and-black Eurasian finch with a sharp beak.

- *He looked up "siskins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "siskins" to mean small yellow-and-black eurasian finch with a sharp beak.*

---

smoothy *(noun)*

Someone with an assured and ingratiating manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smoothy."*
- *The article explained what "smoothy" means with a simple example.*

---

socotra begonia *(noun)*

Semi-tuberous begonia having peltate leaves and rose-pink flowers; Yemen.

- *Understanding "socotra begonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "socotra begonia" to mean semi-tuberous begonia having peltate leaves and....*

---

spicks *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for persons of Latin American descent.

- *They discussed "spicks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spicks" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for persons of latin....*

---

spiraea *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous genus of the family Rosaceae.

- *The article explained what "spiraea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spiraea" to mean a dicotyledonous genus of the family rosaceae.*

---

spoonbills *(noun)*

Wading birds having a long flat bill with a tip like a spoon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spoonbills."*
- *He looked up "spoonbills" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sporangium *(noun)*

Organ containing or producing spores.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporangium."*
- *He looked up "sporangium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sportscasters *(noun)*

An announcer who reads sports news or describes sporting events.

- *In class, the teacher used "sportscasters" to mean an announcer who reads sports news or describes....*
- *Understanding "sportscasters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sprats *(noun)*

Small fatty European fish; usually smoked or canned like sardines.

- *The article explained what "sprats" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sprats" to mean small fatty european fish; usually smoked or canned....*

---

squabbled *(verb)*

Argue over petty things.

- *He did not know how to use "squabbled" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "squabbled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stabroek *(noun)*

Port city and the capital and largest city of Guyana.

- *The city was called Stabroek by the Dutch but was renamed Georgetown by the British in 1812.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stabroek."*

---

staffa *(noun)*

An island in western Scotland in the Inner Hebrides to the west of Mull; site of Fingal's Cave.

- *They discussed "staffa" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staffa."*

---

standees *(noun)*

A lifesize cardboard cutout (usually of a celebrity).

- *The allowed number of standees is posted.*
- *The article explained what "standees" means with a simple example.*

---

stigmatising *(verb)*

To accuse or condemn or openly or formally or brand as disgraceful.

- *In everyday English, people use "stigmatising" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stigmatising" in real sentences.*

---

stockinged *(adjective)*

Wearing stockings.

- *Walks about in his stockinged feet.*
- *A "stockinged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

streetwalker *(noun)*

A prostitute who attracts customers by walking the streets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "streetwalker."*
- *They discussed "streetwalker" during the group presentation.*

---

sublets *(verb)*

Lease or rent all or part of (a leased or rented property) to another person.

- *She tried to use "sublets" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sublets" in real sentences.*

---

subsidises *(verb)*

Support through subsidies.

- *Learners should practice how to use "subsidises" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "subsidises" when talking about this idea.*

---

superimposes *(verb)*

Place on top of.

- *Can you use "superimposes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "superimposes" when talking about this idea.*

---

symbiotically *(adverb)*

In a symbiotic manner.

- *Using "symbiotically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "symbiotically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

tannenberg *(noun)*

A battle in World War I (1914); decisive German victory over the Russians.

- *He looked up "tannenberg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tannenberg."*

---

tantalite *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of tantalum oxide of iron and manganese that occurs with niobite or in coarse granite; an ore of tantalum.

- *In class, the teacher used "tantalite" to mean a mineral consisting of tantalum oxide of iron and....*
- *The article explained what "tantalite" means with a simple example.*

---

tarheel *(noun)*

A native or resident of North Carolina.

- *The article explained what "tarheel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tarheel" to mean a native or resident of north carolina.*

---

tarsier *(noun)*

Nocturnal arboreal primate of Indonesia and the Philippines having huge eyes and digits ending in pads to facilitate climbing; the only primate that spurns all plant material as food living entirely on insects and small vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarsier" to mean nocturnal arboreal primate of indonesia and the....*
- *He looked up "tarsier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

technobabble *(noun)*

Technical jargon from computing and other high-tech subjects.

- *They discussed "technobabble" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "technobabble" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tenpenny nail *(noun)*

A nail 3 inches long.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenpenny nail."*
- *He looked up "tenpenny nail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teras *(noun)*

(medicine) a grossly malformed and usually nonviable fetus.

- *The article explained what "teras" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "teras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thomas a kempis *(noun)*

German ecclesiastic (1380-1471).

- *He looked up "thomas a kempis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thomas a kempis" to mean german ecclesiastic (1380-1471).*

---

thomas wentworth storrow higginson *(noun)*

United States writer and soldier who led the first Black regiment in the Union Army (1823-1911).

- *Understanding "thomas wentworth storrow higginson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "thomas wentworth storrow higginson" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tightwad *(noun)*

A miserly person.

- *Understanding "tightwad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tightwad" to mean a miserly person.*

---

tilefish *(noun)*

Yellow-spotted violet food fish of warm deep waters.

- *He looked up "tilefish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tilefish" during the group presentation.*

---

tinea capitis *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the scalp characterized by bald patches.

- *Understanding "tinea capitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tinea capitis" to mean fungal infection of the scalp characterized by bald....*

---

tmv *(noun)*

The widely studied plant virus that causes tobacco mosaic; it was the first virus discovered (1892).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tmv."*
- *He looked up "tmv" because he had never seen it before.*

---

totalitarians *(noun)*

An adherent of totalitarian principles or totalitarian government.

- *The article explained what "totalitarians" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "totalitarians."*

---

totters *(verb)*

Move without being stable, as if threatening to fall.

- *In everyday English, people use “totters” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “totters” in real sentences.*

---

tranquilize *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *She tried to use “tranquilize” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “tranquilize” when talking about this idea.*

---

transcendentalists *(noun)*

Advocate of transcendentalism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “transcendentalists.”*
- *He looked up “transcendentalists” because he had never seen it before.*

---

transfixing *(verb)*

To render motionless, as with a fixed stare or by arousing terror or awe.

- *In everyday English, people use “transfixing” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “transfixing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

transplantations *(noun)*

An operation moving an organ from one organism (the donor) to another (the recipient).

- *The article explained what “transplantations” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “transplantations” to mean an operation moving an organ from one organism (the....*

---

tricorn *(noun)*

Cocked hat with the brim turned up to form three points.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tricorn.”*
- *They discussed “tricorn” during the group presentation.*

---

trivialising *(verb)*

Make trivial or insignificant.

- *He did not know how to use “trivialising” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “trivialising” and when to wait.*

---

trochaic *(adjective)*

Of or consisting of trochees.

- *Trochaic dactyl.*
- *A “trochaic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

tuatara *(noun)*

Only extant member of the order Rhynchocephalia of large spiny lizard-like diapsid reptiles of coastal islands off New Zealand.

- *He looked up “tuatara” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tuatara” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tulu *(noun)*

A member of a Dravidian people living on the southwestern coast of India.

- *Understanding “tulu” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “tulu” means with a simple example.*

---

tundras *(noun)*

A vast treeless plain in the Arctic regions where the subsoil is permanently frozen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tundras.”*
- *They discussed “tundras” during the group presentation.*

---

tutorship *(noun)*

Teaching pupils individually (usually by a tutor hired privately).

- *Understanding “tutorship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tutorship” to mean teaching pupils individually (usually by a tutor....*

twitterers *(noun)*

A bird that twitters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twitterers."*
- *The article explained what "twitterers" means with a simple example.*

ululating *(verb)*

Emit long loud cries.

- *In everyday English, people use "ululating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ululating" in real sentences.*

unbolt *(verb)*

Undo the bolt of.

- *Unbolt the door.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unbolt" in real sentences.*

uncompahgre peak *(noun)*

The highest peak in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado (14,309 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "uncompahgre peak" to mean the highest peak in the san juan mountains of....*
- *The article explained what "uncompahgre peak" means with a simple example.*

undescended testis *(noun)*

A testis that fails to move into the scrotum as the male fetus develops.

- *Undescended testicles have an increased risk for cancer.*
- *In class, the teacher used "undescended testis" to mean a testis that fails to move into the scrotum as the....*

unsealing *(verb)*

Break the seal of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unsealing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unsealing" when talking about this idea.*

unseeing *(adjective)*

Not consciously observing.

- *Looked through him with blank unseeing eyes.*
- *Students compared "unseeing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unutterable *(adjective)*

Defying expression or description.

- *Unutterable contempt.*
- *Unutterable consonant clusters.*

urokinase *(noun)*

Protease produced in the kidney that converts plasminogen to plasmin and so initiates fibrinolysis.

- *They discussed "urokinase" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "urokinase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

valances *(noun)*

A decorative framework to conceal curtain fixtures at the top of a window casing.

- *They discussed "valances" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "valances" means with a simple example.*

valis *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of the Aesir and avenger of Balder; son of Odin.

- *The article explained what "valis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "valis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vanadium pentoxide *(noun)*

Any of various oxyacids of vanadium; known mostly in the form of its salts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vanadium pentoxide."*
- *Understanding "vanadium pentoxide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaquita *(noun)*

A short porpoise that lives in the Gulf of California; an endangered species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaquita."*
- *He looked up "vaquita" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vegetate *(verb)*

Grow or spread abnormally.

- *Warts and polyps can vegetate if not removed.*
- *They vegetated the hills behind their house.*

---

venus's curse *(noun)*

A communicable infection transmitted by sexual intercourse or genital contact.

- *The article explained what "venus's curse" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "venus's curse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venus's flower basket *(noun)*

A deep-water marine sponge having a cylindrical skeleton of intricate glassy latticework; found in the waters of the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia.

- *He looked up "venus's flower basket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venus's flower basket."*

---

venus's shoe *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Paphiopedilum having slender flower stalks bearing 1 to several waxy flowers with pouchlike lips.

- *Understanding "venus's shoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "venus's shoe" means with a simple example.*

---

viola rostrata *(noun)*

Violet of eastern North America having lilac-purple flowers with a long slender spur.

- *They discussed "viola rostrata" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "viola rostrata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vitalizing *(adjective)*

Giving or having the power to give life and spirit; - Louis Bromfield.

- *The vitalizing rays of the warming sun.*
- *The speaker chose "vitalizing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wigging *(noun)*

British slang for a scolding.

- *He looked up "wigging" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wigging."*

---

wild medlar *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of southern Africa having edible fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild medlar."*
- *He looked up "wild medlar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild medlar tree *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of southern Africa having edible fruit.

- *The article explained what "wild medlar tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild medlar tree."*

---

winepress *(noun)*

A press that is used to extract the juice from grapes.

- *Understanding "winepress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "winepress" during the group presentation.*

---

wonted *(adjective)*

Commonly used or practiced; usual.

- *With her wonted candor.*
- *The speaker chose "wonted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

woolly mullein *(noun)*

Tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely packed yellow flowers; ancient Greeks and Romans dipped the stalks in tallow for funeral torches.

- *He looked up "woolly mullein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woolly mullein."*

---

worts *(noun)*

Usually used in combination: 'liverwort'; 'milkwort'; 'whorlywort'.

- *They discussed "worts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "worts" means with a simple example.*

---

wrongfulness *(noun)*

That which is contrary to the principles of justice or law.

- *They discussed "wrongfulness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wrongfulness" means with a simple example.*

---

yeshivas *(noun)*

An academy for the advanced study of Jewish texts (primarily the Talmud).

- *In class, the teacher used "yeshivas" to mean an academy for the advanced study of jewish texts....*
- *The article explained what "yeshivas" means with a simple example.*

---

abies concolor *(noun)*

Medium to tall fir of central to western United States having a narrow erect crown and soft wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abies concolor."*
- *Understanding "abies concolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abjection *(noun)*

A low or downcast state; - H.L.Menchken.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abjection."*
- *He looked up "abjection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abms *(noun)*

A defensive missile designed to shoot down incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles.

- *The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks placed limits on the deployment of ABMs.*
- *They discussed "abms" during the group presentation.*

---

addressees *(noun)*

One to whom something is addressed.

- *The article explained what "addressees" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "addressees" to mean one to whom something is addressed.*

---

adenomatous polyp *(noun)*

A polyp that consists of benign neoplastic tissue derived from glandular epithelium.

- *Adenomatous polyps are visible protrusions that can develop on the mucosal surface of the colon or rectum.*
- *He looked up "adenomatous polyp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aedes albopictus *(noun)*

Striped native of Japan thriving in southwestern and midwestern United States and spreading to the Caribbean; potential carrier of serious diseases.

- *He looked up "aedes albopictus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aedes albopictus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agrostis alba *(noun)*

Slender European grass of shady places; grown also in northeastern America and temperate Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "agrostis alba" to mean slender european grass of shady places; grown also....*
- *They discussed "agrostis alba" during the group presentation.*

---

al sunna wal jamma *(noun)*

A resurgent Islamic fundamentalist organization based in Nigeria that is thought to be planning terrorist attacks.

- *In class, the teacher used "al sunna wal jamma" to mean a resurgent islamic fundamentalist organization....*
- *He looked up "al sunna wal jamma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albuminuria *(noun)*

The presence of excessive protein (chiefly albumin but also globulin) in the urine; usually a symptom of kidney disorder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albuminuria."*
- *The article explained what "albuminuria" means with a simple example.*

---

alcyone *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a woman who was turned into a kingfisher.

- *The article explained what "alcyone" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alcyone."*

---

allures *(noun)*

The power to entice or attract through personal charm.

- *He looked up "allures" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allures."*

---

aminos *(noun)*

The radical -NH2.

- *They discussed "aminos" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aminos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amnestied *(verb)*

Grant a pardon to (a group of people).

- *Learners should practice how to use "amnestied" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "amnestied" when talking about this idea.*

---

anastomoses *(verb)*

Cause to join or open into each other by anastomosis.

- *In everyday English, people use "anastomoses" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "anastomoses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anathematized *(verb)*

Curse or declare to be evil or anathema or threaten with divine punishment.

- *Can you use "anathematized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "anathematized" and when to wait.*

---

animality *(noun)*

The physical (or animal) side of a person as opposed to the spirit or intellect.

- *Understanding "animality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "animality" means with a simple example.*

---

annuitant *(noun)*

The recipient of an annuity.

- *In class, the teacher used "annuitant" to mean the recipient of an annuity.*
- *They discussed "annuitant" during the group presentation.*

---

antiperspirants *(noun)*

An astringent substance applied to the skin to reduce perspiration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “antiperspirants.”*
- *They discussed “antiperspirants” during the group presentation.*

---

antiprotons *(noun)*

An unstable negatively charged proton; the antiparticle of a proton.

- *They discussed “antiprotons” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “antiprotons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aphrodisias *(noun)*

A desire for heterosexual intimacy.

- *They discussed “aphrodisias” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “aphrodisias” means with a simple example.*

---

appositive *(adjective)*

Relating to or being in apposition.

- *An appositive noun.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “appositive” when it is relating to or being in apposition.*

---

ashcan *(noun)*

A bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.

- *He looked up “ashcan” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ashcan” to mean a bin that holds rubbish until it is collected.*

---

ashcan school *(noun)*

A group of United States painters founded in 1907 and noted for their realistic depictions of sordid aspects of city life.

- *In class, the teacher used “ashcan school” to mean a group of united states painters founded in 1907....*
- *He looked up “ashcan school” because he had never seen it before.*

---

asphalted *(verb)*

Cover with tar or asphalt.

- *She tried to use “asphalted” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “asphalted” in real sentences.*

---

aspirates *(noun)*

A consonant pronounced with aspiration.

- *In class, the teacher used “aspirates” to mean a consonant pronounced with aspiration.*
- *He looked up “aspirates” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ataraxia *(noun)*

Peace of mind.

- *The article explained what “ataraxia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “ataraxia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

augmentin *(noun)*

An antibiotic; a semisynthetic oral penicillin (trade names Amoxil and Larotid and Polymox and Trimox and Augmentin) used to treat bacterial infections.

- *Understanding “augmentin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “augmentin” means with a simple example.*

---

autocue *(noun)*

A device that displays words for people to read.

- *Understanding “autocue” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “autocue” means with a simple example.*

---

autographing *(verb)*

Mark with one’s signature.

- *He did not know how to use “autographing” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “autographing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bacitracin *(noun)*

A polypeptide antibiotic of known chemical structure effective against several types of Gram-positive organisms; usually applied locally.

- *Understanding "bacitracin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bacitracin" to mean a polypeptide antibiotic of known chemical....*

backdate *(verb)*

Make effective from an earlier date.

- *The increase in tax was backdated to January.*
- *He did not know how to use "backdate" until he saw an example.*

bacteriologists *(noun)*

A biologist who studies bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used "bacteriologists" to mean a biologist who studies bacteria.*
- *The article explained what "bacteriologists" means with a simple example.*

bamboozling *(verb)*

Conceal one's true motives from especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end.

- *She tried to use "bamboozling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "bamboozling" until he saw an example.*

baptizes *(verb)*

Administer baptism to.

- *She tried to use "baptizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "baptizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

barky *(adjective)*

Resembling the rough bark of a tree.

- *The rattlesnake's barky scales.*
- *The speaker chose "barky" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

basseterre *(noun)*

The capital of Saint Kitts and Nevis on the island of Saint Christopher.

- *He looked up "basseterre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "basseterre" to mean the capital of saint kitts and nevis on the island....*

batched *(verb)*

Batch together; assemble or process as a batch.

- *Can you use "batched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "batched" and when to wait.*

baton twirler *(noun)*

Someone who twirls a baton.

- *The article explained what "baton twirler" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baton twirler" to mean someone who twirls a baton.*

befitted *(verb)*

Accord or comport with.

- *He did not know how to use "befitted" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "befitted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

blench *(verb)*

Turn pale, as if in fear.

- *She tried to use "blench" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "blench" in real sentences.*

bluestocking *(noun)*

A woman having literary or intellectual interests.

- *In class, the teacher used "bluestocking" to mean a woman having literary or intellectual interests.*
- *Understanding "bluestocking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bobbling *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *In everyday English, people use "bobbling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bobbling" in real sentences.*

---

bodiless *(adjective)*

Not having a material body.

- *Bodiless ghosts.*
- *A bodiless head.*

---

bodying *(verb)*

Invest with or as with a body; give body to.

- *The coach explained when to use "bodying" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bodying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

braincase *(noun)*

The part of the skull that encloses the brain.

- *In class, the teacher used "braincase" to mean the part of the skull that encloses the brain.*
- *The article explained what "braincase" means with a simple example.*

---

brans *(noun)*

Food prepared from the husks of cereal grains.

- *In class, the teacher used "brans" to mean food prepared from the husks of cereal grains.*
- *The article explained what "brans" means with a simple example.*

---

brazenness *(noun)*

Behavior marked by a bold defiance of the proprieties and lack of shame.

- *The article explained what "brazenness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "brazenness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broca's aphasia *(noun)*

Aphasia in which expression by speech or writing is severely impaired.

- *He looked up "broca's aphasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "broca's aphasia" to mean aphasia in which expression by speech or writing is....*

---

bruces *(noun)*

Australian physician and bacteriologist who described the bacterium that causes undulant fever or brucellosis (1855-1931).

- *Understanding "bruces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bruces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bunchy *(adjective)*

Occurring close together in bunches or clusters.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bunchy."*
- *A "bunchy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

burts *(noun)*

English psychologist whose studies of twins were later said to have used fabricated data (1883-1971).

- *Understanding "burts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burts" to mean english psychologist whose studies of twins were....*

---

busbar *(noun)*

An electrical conductor that makes a common connection between several circuits.

- *The busbar in this computer can transmit data either way between any two components of the system.*

- *The article explained what "busbar" means with a simple example.*

---

buspar *(noun)*

A drug (trade name BuSpar) designed specifically for anxiety.

- *They discussed "buspar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buspar" to mean a drug (trade name buspar) designed specifically....*

---

cabooses *(noun)*

A car on a freight train for use of the train crew; usually the last car on the train.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabooses."*
- *The article explained what "cabooses" means with a simple example.*

---

calfs *(noun)*

The muscular back part of the shank.

- *They discussed "calfs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "calfs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calpe *(noun)*

Location of a colony of the United Kingdom on a limestone promontory at the southern tip of Spain; strategically important because it can control the entrance of ships into the Mediterranean; one of the Pillars of Hercules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calpe."*
- *The article explained what "calpe" means with a simple example.*

---

capitulum *(noun)*

A dense cluster of flowers or foliage.

- *Understanding "capitulum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capitulum" to mean a dense cluster of flowers or foliage.*

---

carboy *(noun)*

A large bottle for holding corrosive liquids; usually cushioned in a special container.

- *He looked up "carboy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carboy."*

---

carex arenaria *(noun)*

European maritime sedge naturalized along Atlantic coast of United States; rootstock has properties of sarsaparilla.

- *In class, the teacher used "carex arenaria" to mean european maritime sedge naturalized along atlantic....*
- *They discussed "carex arenaria" during the group presentation.*

---

castigates *(verb)*

Inflict severe punishment on.

- *She tried to use "castigates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "castigates" and when to wait.*

---

castilians *(noun)*

The Spanish language as spoken in Castile.

- *They discussed "castilians" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "castilians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

catalysing *(verb)*

Change by catalysis or cause to catalyze.

- *In everyday English, people use "catalysing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "catalysing" in real sentences.*

---

catkin *(noun)*

A cylindrical spikelike inflorescence.

- *He looked up "catkin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "catkin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caucasia *(noun)*

A large region between the Black and Caspian seas that contains the Caucasus Mountains; oil is its major resource.

- *He looked up "caucasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "caucasia" during the group presentation.*

centralizes *(verb)*

Make central.

- *Learners should practice how to use "centralizes" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "centralizes" until he saw an example.*

cephalexin *(noun)*

An oral cephalosporin (trade names Keflex and Keflin and Keftab) commonly prescribe for mild to moderately severe infections of the skin or ears or throat or lungs or urinary tract.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cephalexin."*
- *The article explained what "cephalexin" means with a simple example.*

charioteers *(noun)*

A conspicuous constellation in the northern hemisphere; between Great Bear and Orion at edge of Milky Way.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charioteers."*
- *The article explained what "charioteers" means with a simple example.*

chiluba *(noun)*

A member of a Bantu people in southeastern Congo.

- *Understanding "chiluba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chiluba" means with a simple example.*

chronographs *(noun)*

An accurate timer for recording time.

- *He looked up "chronographs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chronographs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cims *(noun)*

The United Kingdom's central unit for the tasking and coordination and funding of intelligence and security agencies.

- *Understanding "cims" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cims" means with a simple example.*

circumferences *(noun)*

The boundary line encompassing an area or object.

- *He looked up "circumferences" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "circumferences" during the group presentation.*

cirio *(noun)*

Candlewood of Mexico and southwestern California having tall columnar stems and bearing honey-scented creamy yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cirio" to mean candlewood of mexico and southwestern california....*
- *The article explained what "cirio" means with a simple example.*

cistus *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized evergreen shrubs of southern Europe and North Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cistus."*
- *The article explained what "cistus" means with a simple example.*

clanged *(verb)*

Make a loud noise.

- *The coach explained when to use "clanged" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "clanged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cockatiels *(noun)*

Small grey Australian parrot with a yellow crested head.

- *Understanding "cockatiels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cockatiels" means with a simple example.*

---

coffea robusta *(noun)*

Native to West Africa but grown in Java and elsewhere; resistant to coffee rust.

- *Understanding "coffea robusta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "coffea robusta" during the group presentation.*

---

collagenous *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of collagen.

- *Students compared "collagenous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "collagenous."*

---

collared peccary *(noun)*

Dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar; of semi desert areas of Mexico and southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "collared peccary" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "collared peccary" to mean dark grey peccary with an indistinct white collar;....*

---

colludes *(verb)*

Act in unison or agreement and in secret towards a deceitful or illegal purpose.

- *Can you use "colludes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "colludes" until he saw an example.*

---

comedones *(noun)*

A black-tipped plug clogging a pore of the skin.

- *The article explained what "comedones" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comedones."*

---

common gum cistus *(noun)*

Shrub having white flowers and viscid stems and leaves yielding a fragrant oleoresin used in perfumes especially as a fixative.

- *They discussed "common gum cistus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common gum cistus."*

---

common madia *(noun)*

California annual having red-brown spots near the base of its yellow flower rays.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common madia."*
- *They discussed "common madia" during the group presentation.*

---

common mullein *(noun)*

Tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely packed yellow flowers; ancient Greeks and Romans dipped the stalks in tallow for funeral torches.

- *They discussed "common mullein" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common mullein."*

---

compassed *(verb)*

Get the meaning of something.

- *We compassed the earth.*
- *He did not know how to use "compassed" until he saw an example.*

---

comprehensibility *(noun)*

The quality of comprehensible language or thought.

- *He looked up "comprehensibility" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "comprehensibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

connotative *(adjective)*

Having the power of implying or suggesting something in addition to what is explicit.

- *It is useful to describe something as "connotative" when it is having the power of implying or suggesting....*

- *The speaker chose “connotative” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

connotative of *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a connotation.

- *A “connotative of” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “connotative of.”*

---

construal *(noun)*

An interpretation of the meaning of something; the act of construing.

- *The article explained what “construal” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “construal.”*

---

corpus delicti *(noun)*

The body of evidence that constitute the offence; the objective proof that a crime has been committed (sometimes mistakenly thought to refer to the body of a homicide victim).

- *In class, the teacher used “corpus delicti” to mean the body of evidence that constitute the offence;....*
- *The article explained what “corpus delicti” means with a simple example.*

---

crawdads *(noun)*

Tiny lobster-like crustaceans usually boiled briefly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crawdads.”*
- *Understanding “crawdads” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cremating *(verb)*

Reduce to ashes.

- *Learners should practice how to use “cremating” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “cremating” when talking about this idea.*

---

crematoriums *(noun)*

A furnace where a corpse can be burned and reduced to ashes.

- *They discussed “crematoriums” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “crematoriums” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crocus sativus *(noun)*

Old World crocus having purple or white flowers with aromatic pungent orange stigmas used in flavoring food.

- *In class, the teacher used “crocus sativus” to mean old world crocus having purple or white flowers....*
- *Understanding “crocus sativus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

customhouse *(noun)*

A government building where customs are collected and where ships are cleared to enter or leave the country.

- *The article explained what “customhouse” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “customhouse” during the group presentation.*

---

cyma *(noun)*

(architecture) a molding for a cornice; in profile it is shaped like an S (partly concave and partly convex).

- *In class, the teacher used “cyma” to mean (architecture) a molding for a cornice; in profile....*
- *The article explained what “cyma” means with a simple example.*

---

cynodon *(noun)*

Creeping perennial grasses of tropical and southern Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used “cynodon” to mean creeping perennial grasses of tropical and southern....*
- *He looked up “cynodon” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cyprinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cyprinidae: carp.

- *They discussed “cyprinus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cyprinus” to mean type genus of the family cyprinidae: carp.*

---

d'oyly carte *(noun)*

English impresario who brought Gilbert and Sullivan together and produced many of their operettas in London (1844-1901).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "d'oyly carte."*
- *They discussed "d'oyly carte" during the group presentation.*

---

datings *(noun)*

Use of chemical analysis to estimate the age of geological specimens.

- *Understanding "datings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "datings."*

---

daylily *(noun)*

Any of numerous perennials having tuberous roots and long narrow bladelike leaves and usually yellow lily-like flowers that bloom for only a day.

- *He looked up "daylily" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daylily."*

---

deamination *(noun)*

Removal of the amino radical from an amino acid or other amino compound.

- *The article explained what "deamination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deamination" to mean removal of the amino radical from an amino acid or....*

---

debriefings *(noun)*

Report of a mission or task.

- *Understanding "debriefings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "debriefings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

defames *(verb)*

Charge falsely or with malicious intent; attack the good name and reputation of someone.

- *He did not know how to use "defames" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "defames" when talking about this idea.*

---

deferent *(adjective)*

Showing deference.

- *A "deferent" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "deferent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

demineralization *(noun)*

The removal of minerals and mineral salts from a liquid (especially from water).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demineralization."*
- *Understanding "demineralization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dialyzed *(verb)*

Separate by dialysis.

- *She tried to use "dialyzed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dialyzed" and when to wait.*

---

diethylstilbestrol *(noun)*

A potent estrogen used in medicine and in feed for livestock and poultry.

- *In class, the teacher used "diethylstilbestrol" to mean a potent estrogen used in medicine and in feed for....*
- *He looked up "diethylstilbestrol" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dimetrodon *(noun)*

Carnivorous dinosaur of the Permian in North America having a crest or dorsal sail.

- *The article explained what "dimetrodon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dimetrodon."*

---

disbelieves *(noun)*

A rejection of belief.

- *The article explained what "disbelieves" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disbelieves."*

---

distributers *(noun)*

Electrical device that distributes voltage to the spark plugs of a gasoline engine in the order of the firing sequence.

- *Understanding "distributers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distributers."*

---

divertimento *(noun)*

A musical composition in several movements; has no fixed form.

- *He looked up "divertimento" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "divertimento" during the group presentation.*

---

downstroke *(noun)*

A stroke normally made in a downward direction.

- *In class, the teacher used "downstroke" to mean a stroke normally made in a downward direction.*
- *The article explained what "downstroke" means with a simple example.*

---

dystrophies *(noun)*

Any degenerative disorder resulting from inadequate or faulty nutrition.

- *Understanding "dystrophies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dystrophies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earthman *(noun)*

An inhabitant of the earth.

- *Understanding "earthman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "earthman" means with a simple example.*

---

ecclesiasticus *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book mainly of maxims (resembling Proverbs in that respect).

- *He looked up "ecclesiasticus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ecclesiasticus" to mean an apocryphal book mainly of maxims (resembling....*

---

ecuadoran *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Ecuador.

- *He looked up "ecuadoran" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ecuadoran" during the group presentation.*

---

ecuadoran monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Ecuador.

- *The article explained what "ecuadoran monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecuadoran monetary unit."*

---

egoists *(noun)*

A self-centered person with little regard for others.

- *He looked up "egoists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "egoists" during the group presentation.*

---

eleonora duse *(noun)*

Italian actress best known for her performances in tragic roles (1858-1924).

- *He looked up "eleonora duse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eleonora duse."*

---

elizabethans *(noun)*

A person who lived during the reign of Elizabeth I.

- *Understanding "elizabethans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "elizabethans" because he had never seen it before.*

embryologist *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in embryology.

- *He looked up "embryologist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "embryologist" to mean a physician who specializes in embryology.*

enteropathy *(noun)*

A disease of the intestinal tract.

- *The article explained what "enteropathy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "enteropathy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

entreats *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "entreats" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "entreats" carefully so everyone would understand.*

enumerator *(noun)*

Someone who collects census data by visiting individual homes.

- *He looked up "enumerator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enumerator."*

enunciates *(verb)*

Speak, pronounce, or utter in a certain way.

- *In everyday English, people use "enunciates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enunciates" in real sentences.*

epizootic *(adjective)*

(of animals) epidemic among animals of a single kind within a particular region.

- *An epizootic disease.*
- *Students compared "epizootic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

equilibrated *(verb)*

Bring into balance or equilibrium.

- *In everyday English, people use "equilibrated" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "equilibrated" until he saw an example.*

escolar *(noun)*

Large snake mackerel with rings like spectacles around its eyes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escolar."*
- *He looked up "escolar" because he had never seen it before.*

essene *(noun)*

A member of an ascetic Jewish sect around the time of Jesus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "essene."*
- *He looked up "essene" because he had never seen it before.*

euphorbia marginata *(noun)*

Annual spurge of western United States having showy white-bracted flower clusters and very poisonous milk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphorbia marginata."*
- *They discussed "euphorbia marginata" during the group presentation.*

eva le gallienne *(noun)*

United States actress (born in England) (1899-1991).

- *Understanding "eva le gallienne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eva le gallienne" during the group presentation.*

execration *(noun)*

The object of cursing or detestation; that which is execrated.

- *In class, the teacher used "execration" to mean the object of cursing or detestation; that which is....*
- *The article explained what "execration" means with a simple example.*

---

exonuclease *(noun)*

A nuclease that releases one nucleotide at a time (serially) beginning at one of a nucleic acid.

- *He looked up "exonuclease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exonuclease."*

---

family leguminosae *(noun)*

A large family of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs bearing bean pods; divided for convenience into the subfamilies Caesalpiniaceae; Mimosaceae; Papilionaceae.

- *The article explained what "family leguminosae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family leguminosae" to mean a large family of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs....*

---

family noctuidae *(noun)*

Cutworms; armyworms.

- *He looked up "family noctuidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family noctuidae."*

---

fancifully *(adverb)*

In a fanciful manner.

- *The Christmas tree was fancifully decorated.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "fancifully" naturally.*

---

felly *(noun)*

Rim (or part of the rim) into which spokes are inserted.

- *In class, the teacher used "felly" to mean rim (or part of the rim) into which spokes are inserted.*
- *Understanding "felly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fishhooks *(noun)*

A sharp barbed hook for catching fish.

- *Understanding "fishhooks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fishhooks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fixates *(verb)*

Pay attention to exclusively and obsessively.

- *He fixates on his mother, even at the age of 40.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fixates" in real sentences.*

---

floodlighting *(verb)*

Illuminate with floodlights.

- *Learners should practice how to use "floodlighting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "floodlighting" when talking about this idea.*

---

flus *(noun)*

An acute febrile highly contagious viral disease.

- *He looked up "flus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flus" to mean an acute febrile highly contagious viral disease.*

---

freys *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of earth's fertility and peace and prosperity; son of Njorth and brother of Freya; originally of the Vanir; later with the Aesir.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freys."*
- *He looked up "freys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frogged *(verb)*

Hunt frogs for food.

- *She tried to use "frogged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use "frogged" and when to wait.*

---

frunze *(noun)*

The capital of Kyrgyzstan (known as Frunze 1926-1991).

- *In class, the teacher used "frunze" to mean the capital of kyrgyzstan (known as frunze 1926-1991).*
- *The article explained what "frunze" means with a simple example.*

---

fuchsia coccinea *(noun)*

Erect or climbing shrub of Brazil with deep pink to red flowers.

- *Understanding "fuchsia coccinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fuchsia coccinea" during the group presentation.*

---

fulminated *(verb)*

Come on suddenly and intensely.

- *The disease fulminated.*
- *He fulminated against the Republicans' plan to cut Medicare.*

---

funked *(verb)*

Draw back, as with fear or pain.

- *Can you use "funked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "funked" when talking about this idea.*

---

funks *(noun)*

A state of nervous depression.

- *They discussed "funks" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "funks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gaffers *(noun)*

A person who exercises control over workers.

- *Understanding "gaffers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gaffers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gamine *(noun)*

A homeless girl who roams the streets.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gamine."*
- *He looked up "gamine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gentlemans *(noun)*

A manservant who acts as a personal attendant to his employer.

- *Understanding "gentlemans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gentlemans" to mean a manservant who acts as a personal attendant to....*

---

genus cistus *(noun)*

Small to medium-sized evergreen shrubs of southern Europe and North Africa.

- *The article explained what "genus cistus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus cistus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cynodon *(noun)*

Creeping perennial grasses of tropical and southern Africa.

- *Understanding "genus cynodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus cynodon" to mean creeping perennial grasses of tropical and southern....*

---

genus cyprinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Cyprinidae: carp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cyprinus."*
- *Understanding "genus cyprinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus dimetrodon *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Pelycosauria.

- *They discussed "genus dimetrodon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus dimetrodon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus hordeum *(noun)*

Annual to perennial grasses of temperate northern hemisphere and South America: barley.

- *Understanding "genus hordeum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus hordeum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus lathyrus *(noun)*

Genus of climbing herbs of Old World and temperate North and South America: vetchling; wild pea.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lathyrus" to mean genus of climbing herbs of old world and temperate....*
- *Understanding "genus lathyrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus madia *(noun)*

Genus of sticky herbs with yellow flowers open in morning or evening but closed in bright light.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus madia" to mean genus of sticky herbs with yellow flowers open in....*
- *The article explained what "genus madia" means with a simple example.*

---

genus oestrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Oestridae: sheep botflies.

- *They discussed "genus oestrus" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus oestrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ricinus *(noun)*

A genus of herb having only one known species: castor-oil plant.

- *They discussed "genus ricinus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus ricinus" to mean a genus of herb having only one known species:....*

---

genus tillandsia *(noun)*

Large genus of epiphytic or terrestrial sparse-rooting tropical plants usually forming dense clumps or pendant masses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tillandsia."*
- *They discussed "genus tillandsia" during the group presentation.*

---

georg philipp telemann *(noun)*

German baroque composer (1681-1767).

- *He looked up "georg philipp telemann" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "georg philipp telemann" during the group presentation.*

---

gimmickry *(noun)*

A collection of gimmicks.

- *In class, the teacher used "gimmickry" to mean a collection of gimmicks.*
- *He looked up "gimmickry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gladdens *(verb)*

Become glad or happy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gladdens" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "gladdens" when talking about this idea.*

---

glowworm *(noun)*

The luminous larva or wingless grub-like female of a firefly.

- *In class, the teacher used "glowworm" to mean the luminous larva or wingless grub-like female of....*
- *The article explained what "glowworm" means with a simple example.*

---

glyceryl ester *(noun)*

An ester of glycerol.

- *Understanding "glyceryl ester" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "glyceryl ester" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gnaeus julius agricola *(noun)*

Roman general who was governor of Britain and extended Roman rule north to the Firth of Forth (37-93).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gnaeus julius agricola."*
- *They discussed "gnaeus julius agricola" during the group presentation.*

---

goggled *(verb)*

Look with amazement; look stupidly.

- *In everyday English, people use "goggled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "goggled" in real sentences.*

---

good-neighborliness *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and helpful to neighbors.

- *Understanding "good-neighborliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "good-neighborliness" to mean a disposition to be friendly and helpful to neighbors.*

---

governmentally *(adverb)*

By government.

- *Governmentally determined policy.*
- *Using "governmentally" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

great mullein *(noun)*

Tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely packed yellow flowers; ancient Greeks and Romans dipped the stalks in tallow for funeral torches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great mullein."*
- *Understanding "great mullein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greater omentum *(noun)*

Part of the peritoneum attached to the stomach and to the colon and covering the intestines.

- *The article explained what "greater omentum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greater omentum" to mean part of the peritoneum attached to the stomach and....*

---

gsas *(noun)*

A central management agency that sets Federal policy for Federal procurement and real property management and information resources management.

- *He looked up "gsas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gsas."*

---

gumdrops *(noun)*

A jellied candy coated with sugar crystals.

- *They discussed "gumdrops" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gumdrops" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hairbrushes *(noun)*

A brush used to groom a person's hair.

- *Understanding "hairbrushes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hairbrushes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handwrite *(verb)*

Write by hand.

- *You should handwrite the note to your guests.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "handwrite" in real sentences.*

---

hangdog *(adjective)*

Showing a sense of guilt; ; - Eric Linklater.

- *The hangdog and shamefaced air of the retreating enemy.*
- *Would you call this situation "hangdog"? Explain why.*

harmonizer *(noun)*

A musician who sings or plays in harmony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harmonizer."*
- *The article explained what "harmonizer" means with a simple example.*

harpsichordist *(noun)*

Someone who plays the harpsichord.

- *They discussed "harpsichordist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "harpsichordist" because he had never seen it before.*

hassidic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Jewish Hasidim or its members or their beliefs and practices.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hassidic" when it is of or relating to the jewish hasidim or its members....*
- *Would you call this situation "hassidic"? Explain why.*

hatefully *(adverb)*

In a hateful manner.

- *She spoke "hatefully," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "hatefully" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

hatefulness *(noun)*

The quality of being hateful.

- *He looked up "hatefulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hatefulness" during the group presentation.*

heitor villa-lobos *(noun)*

Brazilian composer (1887-1959).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heitor villa-lobos."*
- *The article explained what "heitor villa-lobos" means with a simple example.*

hierarchic *(adjective)*

Classified according to various criteria into successive levels or layers.

- *It has been said that only a hierarchical society with a leisure class at the top can produce works of art.*
- *In her hierarchical set of values honesty comes first.*

hindmost *(adjective)*

Located farthest to the rear.

- *It is useful to describe something as "hindmost" when it is located farthest to the rear.*
- *Would you call this situation "hindmost"? Explain why.*

holsteins *(noun)*

A breed of dairy cattle from northern Holland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holsteins."*
- *He looked up "holsteins" because he had never seen it before.*

homogenates *(noun)*

Material that has been homogenized (especially tissue that has been ground and mixed).

- *Understanding "homogenates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "homogenates" means with a simple example.*

homozygotes *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism having two identical alleles of a particular gene and so breeding true for the particular characteristic.

- *In class, the teacher used "homozygotes" to mean (genetics) an organism having two identical alleles....*
- *The article explained what "homozygotes" means with a simple example.*

honoraria *(noun)*

A fee paid for a nominally free service.

- *The article explained what “honoraria” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “honoraria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hordeum *(noun)*

Annual to perennial grasses of temperate northern hemisphere and South America: barley.

- *In class, the teacher used “hordeum” to mean annual to perennial grasses of temperate northern....*
- *The article explained what “hordeum” means with a simple example.*

---

hospitalisations *(noun)*

Placing in medical care in a hospital.

- *Understanding “hospitalisations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “hospitalisations” during the group presentation.*

---

hrvatska *(noun)*

A republic in the western Balkans in south-central Europe in the eastern Adriatic coastal area; formerly part of the Habsburg monarchy and Yugoslavia; became independent in 1991.

- *He looked up “hrvatska” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hrvatska.”*

---

hydronephrosis *(noun)*

Accumulation of urine in the kidney because of an obstruction in the ureter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hydronephrosis.”*
- *The article explained what “hydronephrosis” means with a simple example.*

---

idealizes *(verb)*

Consider or render as ideal.

- *Learners should practice how to use “idealizes” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “idealizes” when talking about this idea.*

---

idolising *(verb)*

Love unquestioningly and uncritically or to excess; venerate as an idol.

- *She tried to use “idolising” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “idolising” until he saw an example.*

---

imbricate *(verb)*

Place so as to overlap.

- *Imbricate the roof tiles.*
- *The roof tiles imbricate.*

---

immolating *(verb)*

Offer as a sacrifice by killing or by giving up to destruction.

- *He did not know how to use “immolating” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “immolating” in real sentences.*

---

imperatively *(adverb)*

In an imperative and commanding manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene “imperatively” in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke “imperatively,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

impersonally *(adverb)*

In an impersonal manner.

- *When I told him about Russ I found it difficult to speak impersonally.*
- *He treated his patients impersonally.*

---

incise *(verb)*

Make an incision into by carving or cutting.

- *He did not know how to use “incise” until he saw an example.*

- *In everyday English, people use "incise" when talking about this idea.*

---

infarctions *(noun)*

Localized necrosis resulting from obstruction of the blood supply.

- *Understanding "infarctions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "infarctions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inflators *(noun)*

An air pump operated by hand to inflate something (as a tire).

- *In class, the teacher used "inflators" to mean an air pump operated by hand to inflate something....*
- *They discussed "inflators" during the group presentation.*

---

inflexibly *(adverb)*

In an inflexible manner.

- *'You will–because you must!,' Madam told her inflexibly.*
- *Place "inflexibly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

intervenor *(noun)*

(law) a party who interposes in a pending proceeding.

- *Understanding "intervenor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intervenor" to mean (law) a party who interposes in a pending proceeding.*

---

ischaemia *(noun)*

Local anemia in a given body part sometimes resulting from vasoconstriction or thrombosis or embolism.

- *Understanding "ischaemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ischaemia" during the group presentation.*

---

janissary *(noun)*

A loyal supporter.

- *Understanding "janissary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "janissary" to mean a loyal supporter.*

---

jehad *(noun)*

A holy war waged by Muslims against infidels.

- *He looked up "jehad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jehad."*

---

jihads *(noun)*

A holy war waged by Muslims against infidels.

- *The article explained what "jihads" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jihads."*

---

jointure *(noun)*

The act of making or becoming a single unit.

- *He looked up "jointure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jointure."*

---

juleps *(noun)*

Bourbon and sugar and mint over crushed ice.

- *They discussed "juleps" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juleps."*

---

kadai *(noun)*

A family of Sino-Tibetan languages spoken in southeastern Asia.

- *Understanding "kadai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kadai."*

---

kadai language *(noun)*

A family of Sino-Tibetan languages spoken in southeastern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "kadai language" to mean a family of sino-tibetan languages spoken in....*
- *The article explained what "kadai language" means with a simple example.*

---

kaisers *(noun)*

The title of the Holy Roman Emperors or the emperors of Austria or of Germany until 1918.

- *He looked up "kaisers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kaisers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kanara *(noun)*

A historical region of southwestern India on the west coast.

- *He looked up "kanara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kanara" to mean a historical region of southwestern india on the....*

---

kinescope *(noun)*

A cathode-ray tube in a television receiver; translates the received signal into a picture on a luminescent screen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinescope."*
- *Understanding "kinescope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kobus leche *(noun)*

Tawny-colored African antelope inhabiting wet grassy plains; a threatened species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kobus leche."*
- *He looked up "kobus leche" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kudus *(noun)*

Either of two spiral-horned antelopes of the African bush.

- *He looked up "kudus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kudus" during the group presentation.*

---

kvetch *(verb)*

Express complaints, discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness.

- *In everyday English, people use "kvetch" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "kvetch" until he saw an example.*

---

kwakiutl *(noun)*

A Wakashan language spoken by the Kwakiutl.

- *In class, the teacher used "kwakiutl" to mean a wakashan language spoken by the kwakiutl.*
- *The article explained what "kwakiutl" means with a simple example.*

---

labrador-ungava peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsular region of eastern Canada between Hudson Bay and the Labrador Sea; contains most of Quebec and the mainland part of Newfoundland and Labrador.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labrador-ungava peninsula."*
- *He looked up "labrador-ungava peninsula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ladled *(verb)*

Put (a liquid) into a container by means of a ladle.

- *She tried to use "ladled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ladled" and when to wait.*

---

lamming *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *In everyday English, people use "lamming" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lamming" in real sentences.*

---

langoustines *(noun)*

Caught in European waters; slenderer than American lobster.

- *In class, the teacher used “langoustines” to mean caught in european waters; slenderer than american....*
- *They discussed “langoustines” during the group presentation.*

---

larn *(verb)*

Gain knowledge or skills.

- *In everyday English, people use “larn” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “larn” in real sentences.*

---

lathyrus *(noun)*

Genus of climbing herbs of Old World and temperate North and South America: vetchling; wild pea.

- *He looked up “lathyrus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lathyrus” to mean genus of climbing herbs of old world and temperate....*

---

layby *(noun)*

Designated paved area beside a main road where cars can stop temporarily.

- *They discussed “layby” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “layby” means with a simple example.*

---

le gallienne *(noun)*

United States actress (born in England) (1899-1991).

- *Understanding “le gallienne” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “le gallienne” because he had never seen it before.*

---

legal jointure *(noun)*

(law) an estate secured to a prospective wife as a marriage settlement in lieu of a dower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “legal jointure.”*
- *They discussed “legal jointure” during the group presentation.*

---

leguminosae *(noun)*

A large family of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs bearing bean pods; divided for convenience into the subfamilies Caesalpiniaceae; Mimosaceae; Papilionaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “leguminosae.”*
- *The article explained what “leguminosae” means with a simple example.*

---

lepus americanus *(noun)*

Large large-footed North American hare; white in winter.

- *They discussed “lepus americanus” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lepus americanus.”*

---

lesser omentum *(noun)*

A part of the peritoneum attached to the stomach and liver and supporting the hepatic vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lesser omentum.”*
- *They discussed “lesser omentum” during the group presentation.*

---

lhotse *(noun)*

A mountain in the central Himalayas on the border of Tibet and Nepal (27,890 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lhotse.”*
- *He looked up “lhotse” because he had never seen it before.*

---

linguae *(noun)*

A mobile mass of muscular tissue covered with mucous membrane and located in the oral cavity.

- *The article explained what “linguae” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “linguae” to mean a mobile mass of muscular tissue covered with....*

---

lipases *(noun)*

An enzyme secreted in the digestive tract that catalyzes the breakdown of fats into individual fatty acids that can be absorbed into the bloodstream.

- *The article explained what “lipases” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “lipases” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liposarcoma *(noun)*

Sarcoma of fat cells.

- *Understanding "liposarcoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "liposarcoma" means with a simple example.*

lobar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or affecting a lobe.

- *Lobar pneumonia.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lobar" when it is of or relating to or affecting a lobe.*

lobar pneumonia *(noun)*

Pneumonia affecting one or more lobes of the lung; commonly due to streptococcal infection.

- *Understanding "lobar pneumonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lobar pneumonia" during the group presentation.*

longshots *(noun)*

A photograph taken from a distance.

- *The article explained what "longshots" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "longshots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lonicera flava *(noun)*

Climbing deciduous shrub with fragrant yellow (later orange) flowers in terminal whorls; southeastern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lonicera flava."*
- *They discussed "lonicera flava" during the group presentation.*

luchino visconti *(noun)*

Italian filmmaker (1906-1976).

- *The article explained what "luchino visconti" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "luchino visconti" during the group presentation.*

lumbosacral plexus *(noun)*

A nerve plexus formed by the ventral divisions of the coccygeal and sacral and lumbar nerves; supplies the lower limbs and perineum and coccygeal area.

- *In class, the teacher used "lumbosacral plexus" to mean a nerve plexus formed by the ventral divisions of....*
- *They discussed "lumbosacral plexus" during the group presentation.*

lunettes *(noun)*

Temporary fortification like a detached bastion.

- *Understanding "lunettes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lunettes" because he had never seen it before.*

lynches *(verb)*

Kill without legal sanction.

- *She tried to use "lynches" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lynches" when talking about this idea.*

lynxes *(noun)*

Short-tailed wildcats with usually tufted ears; valued for their fur.

- *The article explained what "lynxes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lynxes" during the group presentation.*

lyonnaise *(adjective)*

Cooked with onions.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lyonnaise" when it is cooked with onions.*
- *A "lyonnaise" approach may work better in this case.*

lyonnaise sauce *(noun)*

Brown sauce with sauteed chopped onions and parsley and dry white wine or vinegar.

- *The article explained what "lyonnaise sauce" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lyonnaise sauce" to mean brown sauce with sauteed chopped onions and parsley....*

---

macroevolution *(noun)*

Evolution on a large scale extending over geologic era and resulting in the formation of new taxonomic groups.

- *The article explained what "macroevolution" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "macroevolution."*

---

madia *(noun)*

Genus of sticky herbs with yellow flowers open in morning or evening but closed in bright light.

- *He looked up "madia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madia."*

---

madia oil *(noun)*

Used as a substitute for olive oil.

- *In class, the teacher used "madia oil" to mean used as a substitute for olive oil.*
- *The article explained what "madia oil" means with a simple example.*

---

madia oil plant *(noun)*

South American herb with sticky glandular foliage; source of madia oil.

- *They discussed "madia oil plant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madia oil plant."*

---

maladjustment *(noun)*

The condition of being unable to adapt properly to your environment with resulting emotional instability.

- *The article explained what "maladjustment" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maladjustment" to mean the condition of being unable to adapt properly to....*

---

malignant hepatoma *(noun)*

Carcinoma of the liver.

- *He looked up "malignant hepatoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "malignant hepatoma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marquise de montespan *(noun)*

French noblewoman who was mistress to Louis XIV until he became attracted to Madame de Maintenon (1641-1707).

- *They discussed "marquise de montespan" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "marquise de montespan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

massagers *(noun)*

Someone who rubs or kneads parts of the body to stimulate circulation and promote relaxation.

- *In class, the teacher used "massagers" to mean someone who rubs or kneads parts of the body to....*
- *The article explained what "massagers" means with a simple example.*

---

mbabane *(noun)*

Capital of Swaziland; located in northwestern Swaziland.

- *Understanding "mbabane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mbabane" to mean capital of swaziland; located in northwestern swaziland.*

---

mechanize *(verb)*

Make monotonous; make automatic or routine.

- *If your work becomes too mechanized, change jobs!*
- *Mechanize armies.*

---

mesmerise *(verb)*

Attract strongly, as if with a magnet.

- *The coach explained when to use "mesmerise" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use “mesmerise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mesodermal *(adjective)*

Relating to or derived from the mesoderm.

- *The speaker chose “mesodermal” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “mesodermal” approach may work better in this case.*

---

meticulousness *(noun)*

Strict attention to minute details.

- *The article explained what “meticulousness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “meticulousness” to mean strict attention to minute details.*

---

micropenis *(noun)*

An abnormally small penis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “micropenis.”*
- *Understanding “micropenis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

middletons *(noun)*

English playwright and pamphleteer (1570-1627).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “middletons.”*
- *He looked up “middletons” because he had never seen it before.*

---

militates *(verb)*

Have force or influence; bring about an effect or change.

- *Learners should practice how to use “militates” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “militates” and when to wait.*

---

misbranded *(adjective)*

Branded or labeled falsely and in violation of statutory requirements.

- *Confiscated the misbranded drugs.*
- *A “misbranded” approach may work better in this case.*

---

moistness *(noun)*

A slight wetness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moistness.”*
- *The article explained what “moistness” means with a simple example.*

---

mojos *(noun)*

A magic power or magic spell.

- *In class, the teacher used “mojos” to mean a magic power or magic spell.*
- *He looked up “mojos” because he had never seen it before.*

---

momus *(noun)*

God of blame and mockery.

- *The article explained what “momus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “momus” to mean god of blame and mockery.*

---

monkish *(adjective)*

Befitting a monk; inclined to self-denial.

- *A “monkish” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “monkish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

monosyllables *(noun)*

A word or utterance of one syllable.

- *Understanding “monosyllables” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “monosyllables” during the group presentation.*

---

monstrance *(noun)*

Proof by a process of argument or a series of proposition proving an asserted conclusion.

- *Understanding "monstrance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monstrance" during the group presentation.*

---

moorhen *(noun)*

Black gallinule that inhabits ponds and lakes.

- *He looked up "moorhen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moorhen."*

---

msts *(noun)*

Standard time in the 7th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 105th meridian west; used in the mountain states of the United States.

- *They discussed "msts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "msts" means with a simple example.*

---

mudguards *(noun)*

A curved piece above the wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle to protect the rider from water or mud thrown up by the wheels.

- *In class, the teacher used "mudguards" to mean a curved piece above the wheel of a bicycle or....*
- *He looked up "mudguards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mullein *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Verbascum having large usually woolly leaves and terminal spikes of yellow or white or purplish flowers.

- *Understanding "mullein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mullein" means with a simple example.*

---

mullein pink *(noun)*

An old cottage garden plant of southeastern Europe widely cultivated for its attractive white woolly foliage and showy crimson flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "mullein pink" to mean an old cottage garden plant of southeastern europe....*
- *The article explained what "mullein pink" means with a simple example.*

---

multiform *(adjective)*

Occurring in or having many forms or shapes or appearances; - John Dewey.

- *The multiform universe of nature and man.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "multiform."*

---

musculus serratus anterior *(noun)*

Muscles that rotate the scapula and elevate the rib cage.

- *In class, the teacher used "musculus serratus anterior" to mean muscles that rotate the scapula and elevate the rib....*
- *They discussed "musculus serratus anterior" during the group presentation.*

---

musculus serratus posterior *(noun)*

Skeletal muscle that draws the rib cage backward and downward.

- *They discussed "musculus serratus posterior" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus serratus posterior."*

---

mycosis *(noun)*

An inflammatory condition caused by a fungus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mycosis."*
- *He looked up "mycosis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

najd *(noun)*

A central plateau region of the Arabian Peninsula; formerly an independent sultanate until 1932 when it united with Hejaz to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- *They discussed "najd" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "najd" to mean a central plateau region of the arabian peninsula;....*

---

necromantic *(adjective)*

Relating to or associated with necromancy.

- *Mysterious necromantic rites.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "necromantic."*

---

neighborliness *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and helpful to neighbors.

- *In class, the teacher used "neighborliness" to mean a disposition to be friendly and helpful to neighbors.*
- *Understanding "neighborliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nepheline *(noun)*

A whitish mineral consisting of sodium aluminum silicate or potassium aluminum silicate in crystalline form; used in the manufacture of ceramics and enamels.

- *He looked up "nepheline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nepheline" to mean a whitish mineral consisting of sodium aluminum....*

---

neurontin *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant (trade name Neurontin) used to control some types of seizures in the treatment of epilepsy; also used to manage neuralgia caused by shingles.

- *He looked up "neurontin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "neurontin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nightcrawlers *(noun)*

Terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by anglers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightcrawlers."*
- *He looked up "nightcrawlers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nimrods *(noun)*

(Old Testament) a famous hunter.

- *Understanding "nimrods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nimrods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

noctuidae *(noun)*

Cutworms; armyworms.

- *Understanding "noctuidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noctuidae."*

---

nuttall's oak *(noun)*

Similar to the pin oak; grows in damp sites in Mississippi River basin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuttall's oak."*
- *He looked up "nuttall's oak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nymphaea alba *(noun)*

A water lily with white flowers.

- *They discussed "nymphaea alba" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nymphaea alba" to mean a water lily with white flowers.*

---

oestrus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Oestridae: sheep botflies.

- *The article explained what "oestrus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oestrus" to mean type genus of the oestridae: sheep botflies.*

---

olde worlde *(adjective)*

Attractively old-fashioned (but not necessarily authentic).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "olde worlde."*
- *Students compared "olde worlde" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

omentum *(noun)*

A fold of peritoneum supporting the viscera.

- *They discussed "omentum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "omentum" to mean a fold of peritoneum supporting the viscera.*

onchocerciasis *(noun)*

Infestation with slender threadlike roundworms (filaria) deposited under the skin by the bite of black fleas; when the eyes are involved it can result in blindness; common in Africa and tropical America.

- *The article explained what "onchocerciasis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "onchocerciasis" during the group presentation.*

os frontale *(noun)*

The large cranial bone forming the front part of the cranium: includes the upper part of the orbits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "os frontale."*
- *The article explained what "os frontale" means with a simple example.*

outmanoeuvred *(verb)*

Defeat by more skillful maneuvering.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outmanoeuvred" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "outmanoeuvred" and when to wait.*

outvote *(verb)*

Defeat by a majority of votes.

- *The Democrats outvoted the Republicans.*
- *The coach explained when to use "outvote" and when to wait.*

overambitious *(adjective)*

Excessively ambitious.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overambitious."*
- *The speaker chose "overambitious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

oxidise *(verb)*

Enter into a combination with oxygen or become converted into an oxide.

- *Can you use "oxidise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "oxidise" when talking about this idea.*

oxygenating *(verb)*

Impregnate, combine, or supply with oxygen.

- *In everyday English, people use "oxygenating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "oxygenating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

palliation *(noun)*

To act in such a way as to cause an offense to seem less serious.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palliation."*
- *They discussed "palliation" during the group presentation.*

palmate *(adjective)*

Of a leaf shape; having leaflets or lobes radiating from a common point.

- *Would you call this situation "palmate"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "palmate" when it is of a leaf shape; having leaflets or lobes radiating....*

palmate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf resembling an open hand; having lobes radiating from a common point.

- *He looked up "palmate leaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palmate leaf."*

paraphilias *(noun)*

Abnormal sexual activity.

- *Understanding "paraphilias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paraphilias."*

partaker *(noun)*

Someone who has or gives or receives a part or a share.

- *In class, the teacher used "partaker" to mean someone who has or gives or receives a part or a share.*
- *They discussed "partaker" during the group presentation.*

---

pascals *(noun)*

A unit of pressure equal to one newton per square meter.

- *They discussed "pascals" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pascals" to mean a unit of pressure equal to one newton per square meter.*

---

patinated *(verb)*

Coat with a patina.

- *Learners should practice how to use "patinated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "patinated" when talking about this idea.*

---

pavane *(noun)*

A stately court dance of the 16th and 17th centuries.

- *They discussed "pavane" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pavane" means with a simple example.*

---

pepperonis *(noun)*

A pork and beef sausage (or a thin slice of this sausage).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pepperonis."*
- *He looked up "pepperonis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phonogram *(noun)*

Any written symbol standing for a sound or syllable or morpheme or word.

- *They discussed "phonogram" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "phonogram" because he had never seen it before.*

---

picoseconds *(noun)*

One trillionth (10^-12) of a second; one thousandth of a nanosecond.

- *Understanding "picoseconds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "picoseconds" means with a simple example.*

---

picric acid *(noun)*

A yellow toxic highly explosive strong acid; used in high explosives and as a dye and in chemical reactions.

- *They discussed "picric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "picric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pij *(noun)*

A militant Palestinian terrorist group created in 1979 and committed to the creation of an Islamic state in Palestine and to the destruction of Israel; smaller and more exclusively militant that Hamas.

- *They discussed "pij" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pij" to mean a militant palestinian terrorist group created in....*

---

pileus *(noun)*

A fruiting structure resembling an umbrella or a cone that forms the top of a stalked fleshy fungus such as a mushroom.

- *He looked up "pileus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pileus."*

---

pinus contorta *(noun)*

Shrubby two-needled pine of coastal northwestern United States; red to yellow-brown bark fissured into small squares.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinus contorta."*
- *He looked up "pinus contorta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

planter's punch *(noun)*

A cocktail made of rum and lime or lemon juice with sugar and sometimes bitters.

- *He looked up "planter's punch" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "planter's punch" during the group presentation.*

---

platos *(noun)*

Ancient Athenian philosopher; pupil of Socrates; teacher of Aristotle (428-347 BC).

- *They discussed "platos" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platos."*

---

playes *(verb)*

Employ in a game or in a specific position.

- *Learners should practice how to use "playes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "playes" when talking about this idea.*

---

pleasanter *(adjective)*

Affording pleasure; being in harmony with your taste or likings.

- *The speaker chose "pleasanter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pleasanter" when it is affording pleasure; being in harmony with your....*

---

pleasantry *(noun)*

An agreeable or amusing remark.

- *They discussed "pleasantry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pleasantry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plimsolls *(noun)*

A light gym shoe with a rubber sole and a canvas top.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plimsolls."*
- *Understanding "plimsolls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plumbs *(noun)*

The metal bob of a plumb line.

- *They discussed "plumbs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plumbs."*

---

pockmarks *(noun)*

A scar or pit on the skin that is left by a pustule of smallpox or acne or other eruptive disease.

- *They discussed "pockmarks" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pockmarks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polarise *(verb)*

Cause to vibrate in a definite pattern.

- *He did not know how to use "polarise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "polarise" in real sentences.*

---

potentiates *(verb)*

Increase the effect of or act synergistically with (a drug or a physiological or biochemical phenomenon).

- *Learners should practice how to use "potentiates" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "potentiates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pottle *(noun)*

A pot that holds 2 quarts.

- *He looked up "pottle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pottle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

powerboats *(noun)*

A boat propelled by an internal-combustion engine.

- *Understanding "powerboats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "powerboats" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prandial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a meal.

- *The speaker chose "prandial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "prandial"? Explain why.*

---

precedential *(adjective)*

Having precedence (especially because of longer service).

- *Precedential treatment for senior members of the firm.*
- *Students compared "precedential" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

preconditioned *(adjective)*

Having already been put into a suitable condition.

- *A surface preconditioned to receive paint.*
- *Customers preconditioned to buy a product.*

---

priding *(verb)*

Be proud of.

- *He did not know how to use "priding" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "priding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

principalship *(noun)*

The post of principal.

- *In class, the teacher used "principalship" to mean the post of principal.*
- *They discussed "principalship" during the group presentation.*

---

propertied *(adjective)*

Owning land or securities as a principal source of revenue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "propertied" when it is owning land or securities as a principal source of....*
- *The speaker chose "propertied" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prunus persica *(noun)*

Cultivated in temperate regions.

- *Understanding "prunus persica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prunus persica" to mean cultivated in temperate regions.*

---

psychokinetic *(adjective)*

Moving an object without apparent use of physical means.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "psychokinetic."*
- *Students compared "psychokinetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

punitively *(adverb)*

In a punishing manner.

- *Using "punitively" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "punitively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

purple mullein *(noun)*

Eurasian mullein with showy purple or pink flowers.

- *Understanding "purple mullein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "purple mullein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purposefulness *(noun)*

The quality of having a definite purpose.

- *Understanding "purposefulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purposefulness" to mean the quality of having a definite purpose.*

---

quaffing *(verb)*

To swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one draught.

- *In everyday English, people use “quaffing” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “quaffing” in real sentences.*

---

quartette *(noun)*

A musical composition for four performers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quartette.”*
- *Understanding “quartette” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quern *(noun)*

A primitive stone mill for grinding corn by hand.

- *The article explained what “quern” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “quern” during the group presentation.*

---

raisings *(noun)*

The event of something being raised upward.

- *In class, the teacher used “raisings” to mean the event of something being raised upward.*
- *The article explained what “raisings” means with a simple example.*

---

rapports *(noun)*

A relationship of mutual understanding or trust and agreement between people.

- *The article explained what “rapports” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rapports” to mean a relationship of mutual understanding or trust and....*

---

recuperates *(verb)*

Regain a former condition after a financial loss.

- *He did not know how to use “recuperates” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “recuperates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

refocuses *(verb)*

Put again into focus or focus more sharply.

- *In everyday English, people use “refocuses” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “refocuses” until he saw an example.*

---

relearned *(verb)*

Learn something again, as after having forgotten or neglected it.

- *The coach explained when to use “relearned” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “relearned” until he saw an example.*

---

remands *(noun)*

The act of sending an accused person back into custody to await trial (or the continuation of the trial).

- *Understanding “remands” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “remands.”*

---

remediating *(verb)*

Set straight or right.

- *In everyday English, people use “remediating” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “remediating” in real sentences.*

---

remoulade sauce *(noun)*

A mayonnaise sauce flavored with herbs and mustard and capers; served with e.g. salad and cold meat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “remoulade sauce.”*
- *They discussed “remoulade sauce” during the group presentation.*

---

renovator *(noun)*

A skilled worker who is employed to restore or refinish buildings or antique furniture.

- *Understanding “renovator” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “renovator” during the group presentation.*

resistible *(adjective)*

Capable of being resisted or withstood or frustrated.

- *A resistible attack.*
- *Such resistible temptations.*

restatements *(noun)*

A revised statement.

- *The article explained what "restatements" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "restatements" to mean a revised statement.*

revetments *(noun)*

A facing (usually masonry) that supports an embankment.

- *The article explained what "revetments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "revetments" to mean a facing (usually masonry) that supports an embankment.*

richard d'oyly carte *(noun)*

English impresario who brought Gilbert and Sullivan together and produced many of their operettas in London (1844-1901).

- *He looked up "richard d'oyly carte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "richard d'oyly carte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ricinus *(noun)*

A genus of herb having only one known species: castor-oil plant.

- *The article explained what "ricinus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ricinus" during the group presentation.*

romanticising *(verb)*

Interpret romantically.

- *Can you use "romanticising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "romanticising" until he saw an example.*

rootes *(verb)*

Become settled or established and stable in one's residence or life style.

- *She tried to use "rootes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rootes" when talking about this idea.*

rosh hashana *(noun)*

(Judaism) a solemn Jewish feast day celebrated on the 1st or 1st and 2nd of Tishri; noted for the blowing of the shofar.

- *In class, the teacher used "rosh hashana" to mean (judaism) a solemn jewish feast day celebrated on....*
- *Understanding "rosh hashana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

roulettes *(noun)*

A wheel with teeth for making a row of perforations.

- *The article explained what "roulettes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roulettes" to mean a wheel with teeth for making a row of perforations.*

roved *(verb)*

Move about aimlessly or without any destination, often in search of food or employment.

- *The coach explained when to use "roved" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "roved" carefully so everyone would understand.*

salal *(noun)*

Small evergreen shrub of Pacific coast of North America having edible dark purple grape-sized berries.

- *The article explained what "salal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salal" during the group presentation.*

salmi *(noun)*

Ragout of game in a rich sauce.

- *In class, the teacher used "salmi" to mean ragout of game in a rich sauce.*
- *The article explained what "salmi" means with a simple example.*

---

salvific *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the power of salvation or redemption.

- *The speaker chose "salvific" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "salvific" when it is pertaining to the power of salvation or redemption.*

---

sandhi *(noun)*

The articulatory process whereby the pronunciation of a word or morpheme changes when it is followed immediately by another (especially in fluent speech).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandhi."*
- *Understanding "sandhi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sardegna *(noun)*

An island in the Mediterranean to the west of Italy.

- *The article explained what "sardegna" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sardegna."*

---

sassenach *(noun)*

The Scots' term for an English person.

- *They discussed "sassenach" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sassenach" to mean the scots' term for an english person.*

---

scepters *(noun)*

The imperial authority symbolized by a scepter.

- *The article explained what "scepters" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scepters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schnauzers *(noun)*

Old German breed of sturdy black or greyish wire-haired terriers having a blunt muzzle ranging in size from fairly small to very large; used as ratters and guard dogs or police dogs.

- *Understanding "schnauzers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "schnauzers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

schnorr *(verb)*

Obtain or seek to obtain by cadging or wheedling.

- *He did not know how to use "schnorr" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "schnorr" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sciurus niger *(noun)*

Exceptionally large arboreal squirrel of eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "sciurus niger" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sciurus niger."*

---

scrawls *(noun)*

Poor handwriting.

- *They discussed "scrawls" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scrawls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scribblers *(noun)*

A writer whose handwriting is careless and hard to read.

- *They discussed "scribblers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scribblers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrofula *(noun)*

A form of tuberculosis characterized by swellings of the lymphatic glands.

- *They discussed "scrofula" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "scrofula" to mean a form of tuberculosis characterized by swellings....*

---

scuffled *(verb)*

Fight or struggle in a confused way at close quarters.

- *The coach explained when to use "scuffled" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "scuffled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

scute *(noun)*

Large bony or horny plate as on an armadillo or turtle or the underside of a snake.

- *Understanding "scute" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scute" means with a simple example.*

---

severities *(noun)*

Used of the degree of something undesirable e.g. pain or weather.

- *They discussed "severities" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "severities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sextants *(noun)*

A unit of angular distance equal to 60 degrees.

- *Understanding "sextants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sextants" to mean a unit of angular distance equal to 60 degrees.*

---

shanking *(verb)*

Hit (a golf ball) with the heel of a club, causing the ball to veer in the wrong direction.

- *He did not know how to use "shanking" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "shanking" and when to wait.*

---

shopfronts *(noun)*

The front side of a store facing the street; usually contains display windows.

- *In class, the teacher used "shopfronts" to mean the front side of a store facing the street;....*
- *Understanding "shopfronts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

showerheads *(noun)*

A perforated nozzle that showers water on a bather.

- *They discussed "showerheads" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "showerheads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signes *(verb)*

Mark with one's signature; write one's name (on).

- *Can you use "signes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "signes" until he saw an example.*

---

silurians *(noun)*

From 425 million to 405 million years ago; first air-breathing animals.

- *Understanding "silurians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silurians."*

---

simon legree *(noun)*

A cruel employer who demands excessive work from the employees.

- *He looked up "simon legree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simon legree."*

---

sir john tenniel *(noun)*

English cartoonist (1820-1914).

- *Understanding "sir john tenniel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir john tenniel" to mean english cartoonist (1820-1914).*

---

skirmished *(verb)*

Engage in a skirmish.

- *Can you use "skirmished" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "skirmished" and when to wait.*

---

skirmisher *(noun)*

Someone who skirmishes (e.g., as a member of a scouting party).

- *The article explained what "skirmisher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skirmisher" to mean someone who skirmishes (e.g., as a member of a....*

---

skittered *(verb)*

To move about or proceed hurriedly.

- *In everyday English, people use "skittered" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "skittered" until he saw an example.*

---

snowsuit *(noun)*

A child's overgarment for cold weather.

- *Understanding "snowsuit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "snowsuit" means with a simple example.*

---

socializes *(verb)*

Make conform to socialist ideas and philosophies.

- *He never socializes with his colleagues.*
- *The coach explained when to use "socializes" and when to wait.*

---

solidago bicolor *(noun)*

Plant of eastern North America having creamy white flowers.

- *Understanding "solidago bicolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "solidago bicolor" means with a simple example.*

---

somersaulting *(noun)*

An acrobatic feat in which the feet roll over the head (either forward or backward) and return.

- *They discussed "somersaulting" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "somersaulting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sonatina *(noun)*

A short and simple sonata.

- *The article explained what "sonatina" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sonatina" to mean a short and simple sonata.*

---

sorbus americana *(noun)*

A variety of mountain ash.

- *They discussed "sorbus americana" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sorbus americana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sough *(verb)*

Make a murmuring sound.

- *The coach explained when to use "sough" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "sough" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spellbinder *(noun)*

An orator who can hold his listeners spellbound.

- *Understanding "spellbinder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spellbinder" during the group presentation.*

---

squashy *(adjective)*

Easily squashed; resembling a sponge in having soft porous texture and compressibility.

- *Would you call this situation "squashy"? Explain why.*
- *A "squashy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

standardizes *(verb)*

Cause to conform to standard or norm.

- *She tried to use "standardizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "standardizes" until he saw an example.*

---

steak au poivre *(noun)*

Steak covered with crushed peppercorns pan-broiled and served with brandy-and-butter sauce.

- *They discussed "steak au poivre" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "steak au poivre" means with a simple example.*

---

stepfathers *(noun)*

The husband of your mother by a subsequent marriage.

- *They discussed "stepfathers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stepfathers" to mean the husband of your mother by a subsequent marriage.*

---

stigmatise *(verb)*

To accuse or condemn or openly or formally or brand as disgraceful.

- *She tried to use "stigmatise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "stigmatise" until he saw an example.*

---

string quartette *(noun)*

An instrumental quartet with 2 violins and a viola and a cello.

- *In class, the teacher used "string quartette" to mean an instrumental quartet with 2 violins and a viola....*
- *The article explained what "string quartette" means with a simple example.*

---

studentships *(noun)*

The position of student.

- *In class, the teacher used "studentships" to mean the position of student.*
- *The article explained what "studentships" means with a simple example.*

---

sueing *(verb)*

Institute legal proceedings against; file a suit against.

- *In everyday English, people use "sueing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sueing" in real sentences.*

---

supertankers *(noun)*

The largest class of oil tankers.

- *They discussed "supertankers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supertankers."*

---

surcharged *(verb)*

Fill to an excessive degree.

- *The air was surcharged with tension.*
- *The air raids had surcharged the emergency wards.*

---

swooshes *(verb)*

Move with or cause to move with a whistling or hissing sound.

- *In everyday English, people use "swooshes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swooshes" in real sentences.*

---

tactility *(noun)*

The faculty of perceiving (via the skin) pressure or heat or pain.

- *They discussed "tactility" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tactility" to mean the faculty of perceiving (via the skin) pressure....*

tailcoat *(noun)*

Formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.

- *The article explained what "tailcoat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tailcoat" to mean formalwear consisting of full evening dress for men.*

tallness *(noun)*

The property of being taller than average stature.

- *In class, the teacher used "tallness" to mean the property of being taller than average stature.*
- *Understanding "tallness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tanagers *(noun)*

Any of numerous New World woodland birds having brightly colored males.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanagers."*
- *He looked up "tanagers" because he had never seen it before.*

tartus *(noun)*

A city of southeastern Estonia that was a member of the Hanseatic League.

- *The article explained what "tartus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tartus" during the group presentation.*

tediousness *(noun)*

Dullness owing to length or slowness.

- *In class, the teacher used "tediousness" to mean dullness owing to length or slowness.*
- *The article explained what "tediousness" means with a simple example.*

temuco *(noun)*

A city in central Chile to the south of Concepcion.

- *They discussed "temuco" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "temuco" to mean a city in central chile to the south of concepcion.*

tenniel *(noun)*

English cartoonist (1820-1914).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenniel."*
- *Understanding "tenniel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thereabout *(adverb)*

Near that time or date.

- *Come at noon or thereabouts.*
- *He stayed in London or thereabouts for several weeks.*

thermistors *(noun)*

A semiconductor device made of materials whose resistance varies as a function of temperature; can be used to compensate for temperature variation in other components of a circuit.

- *Understanding "thermistors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thermistors" to mean a semiconductor device made of materials whose....*

thickset *(adjective)*

Having a short and solid form or stature.

- *A thickset young man.*
- *Thickset trees.*

thudded *(verb)*

Make a noise typical of an engine lacking lubricants.

- *The knocker thudded against the front door.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "thudded" in real sentences.*

tiddler *(noun)*

A young person of either sex.

- *'tiddler' is a British term for youngster.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tiddler" to mean a young person of either sex.*

---

tillandsia *(noun)*

Large genus of epiphytic or terrestrial sparse-rooting tropical plants usually forming dense clumps or pendant masses.

- *They discussed "tillandsia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tillandsia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tippling *(verb)*

Drink moderately but regularly.

- *Can you use "tippling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "tippling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tottered *(verb)*

Move without being stable, as if threatening to fall.

- *The drunk man tottered over to our table.*
- *He did not know how to use "tottered" until he saw an example.*

---

towboat *(noun)*

A powerful small boat designed to pull or push larger ships.

- *In class, the teacher used "towboat" to mean a powerful small boat designed to pull or push....*
- *They discussed "towboat" during the group presentation.*

---

trebuchets *(noun)*

An engine that provided medieval artillery used during sieges; a heavy war engine for hurling large stones and other missiles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trebuchets."*
- *Understanding "trebuchets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trichomoniasis *(noun)*

Infection of the vagina.

- *He looked up "trichomoniasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trichomoniasis" during the group presentation.*

---

triclinic *(adjective)*

Having three unequal crystal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

- *Triclinic system.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "triclinic."*

---

triticum durum *(noun)*

Wheat with hard dark-colored kernels high in gluten and used for bread and pasta; grown especially in southern Russia, North Africa, and northern central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "triticum durum" to mean wheat with hard dark-colored kernels high in gluten....*
- *Understanding "triticum durum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

truing *(verb)*

Make level, square, balanced, or concentric.

- *He did not know how to use "truing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "truing" when talking about this idea.*

---

tunicates *(noun)*

Primitive marine animal having a saclike unsegmented body and a urochord that is conspicuous in the larva.

- *He looked up "tunicates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tunicates" during the group presentation.*

---

twirler *(noun)*

(baseball) the person who does the pitching.

- *The article explained what "twirler" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twirler."*

typographers *(noun)*

One who sets written material into type.

- *In class, the teacher used "typographers" to mean one who sets written material into type.*
- *Understanding "typographers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tyros *(noun)*

Someone new to a field or activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tyros."*
- *The article explained what "tyros" means with a simple example.*

ulmus glabra *(noun)*

Eurasian elm often planted as a shade tree.

- *The article explained what "ulmus glabra" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ulmus glabra" during the group presentation.*

unchurched *(verb)*

Exclude from a church or a religious community.

- *In everyday English, people use "unchurched" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "unchurched" until he saw an example.*

undecipherable *(adjective)*

Not easily deciphered.

- *The speaker chose "undecipherable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undecipherable."*

undiplomatic *(adjective)*

Not skilled in dealing with others.

- *A "undiplomatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undiplomatic."*

unhatched *(adjective)*

Not yet emerged from an egg.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unhatched" when it is not yet emerged from an egg.*
- *A "unhatched" approach may work better in this case.*

unmarketable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being sold.

- *The speaker chose "unmarketable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "unmarketable" approach may work better in this case.*

unsubstantial *(adjective)*

Lacking material form or substance; unreal.

- *A "unsubstantial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unsubstantial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unthought *(adjective)*

So unexpected as to have not been imagined.

- *An unthought advantage.*
- *An unthought-of place to find the key.*

unthought-of *(adjective)*

So unexpected as to have not been imagined.

- *An unthought-of place to find the key.*
- *Would you call this situation "unthought-of"? Explain why.*

untwist *(verb)*

Cause to become untwisted.

- *Learners should practice how to use "untwist" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "untwist" until he saw an example.*

---

upstroke *(noun)*

A stroke normally made in an upward direction.

- *They discussed "upstroke" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "upstroke" to mean a stroke normally made in an upward direction.*

---

vacationer *(noun)*

Someone on vacation; someone who is devoting time to pleasure or relaxation rather than to work.

- *In class, the teacher used "vacationer" to mean someone on vacation; someone who is devoting time....*
- *They discussed "vacationer" during the group presentation.*

---

vaccinium pallidum *(noun)*

Low deciduous shrub of the eastern United States bearing dark blue sweet berries.

- *They discussed "vaccinium pallidum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vaccinium pallidum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vanir *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) race of ancient gods sometimes in conflict with the Aesir.

- *He looked up "vanir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vanir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

verd antique *(noun)*

A dark green impure marble.

- *In class, the teacher used "verd antique" to mean a dark green impure marble.*
- *The article explained what "verd antique" means with a simple example.*

---

verruca *(noun)*

(pathology) a firm abnormal elevated blemish on the skin; caused by a virus.

- *He looked up "verruca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verruca."*

---

vestris *(noun)*

Italian dancing-master for Louis XVI who was considered the greatest dancer of his day; he was the first to discard the mask in mime (1729-1808).

- *He looked up "vestris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vicinities *(noun)*

A surrounding or nearby region.

- *They discussed "vicinities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vicinities."*

---

vuillard *(noun)*

French painter (1868-1940).

- *The article explained what "vuillard" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vuillard."*

---

wagners *(noun)*

Austrian architect and pioneer of modern architecture (1841-1918).

- *The article explained what "wagners" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wagners" to mean austrian architect and pioneer of modern....*

---

walkabouts *(noun)*

A public stroll by a celebrity to meet people informally.

- *They discussed "walkabouts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "walkabouts" means with a simple example.*

---

waspish *(adjective)*

Very irritable.

- *Witty and waspish about his colleagues.*
- *A "waspish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

waterer *(noun)*

An assistant who supplies drinking water.

- *In class, the teacher used "waterer" to mean an assistant who supplies drinking water.*
- *He looked up "waterer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wattled *(verb)*

Build of or with wattle.

- *Can you use "wattled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "wattled" when talking about this idea.*

---

waylay *(verb)*

Wait in hiding to attack.

- *In everyday English, people use "waylay" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "waylay" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

whirred *(verb)*

Make a soft swishing sound.

- *The motor whirred.*
- *Can you use "whirred" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

white mullein *(noun)*

Densely hairy Eurasian herb with racemose white flowers; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "white mullein" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "white mullein" during the group presentation.*

---

white-lipped peccary *(noun)*

Blackish peccary with whitish cheeks; larger than the collared peccary.

- *They discussed "white-lipped peccary" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white-lipped peccary" to mean blackish peccary with whitish cheeks; larger than....*

---

whited sepulcher *(noun)*

A person who is inwardly evil but outwardly professes to be virtuous.

- *He looked up "whited sepulcher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whited sepulcher."*

---

xyy *(noun)*

(genetics) abnormal complement of sex hormones in a male who has two Y chromosomes.

- *Understanding "xyy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "xyy" during the group presentation.*

---

yardarm *(noun)*

Either end of the yard of a square-rigged ship.

- *Understanding "yardarm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yardarm" during the group presentation.*

---

yedo *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Japan; the economic and cultural center of Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yedo."*
- *He looked up "yedo" because he had never seen it before.*

yens *(noun)*

A yearning for something or to do something.

- *The article explained what "yens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yens."*

yids *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a Jew.

- *The article explained what "yids" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yids" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a jew.*

zenos *(noun)*

Ancient Greek philosopher who founded the Stoic school (circa 335-263 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zenos."*
- *They discussed "zenos" during the group presentation.*

abandonments *(noun)*

Withdrawing support or help despite allegiance or responsibility.

- *Understanding "abandonments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "abandonments" because he had never seen it before.*

acceptation *(noun)*

The act of accepting with approval; favorable reception.

- *They discussed "acceptation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acceptation" to mean the act of accepting with approval; favorable reception.*

accoutrement *(noun)*

Clothing that is worn or carried, but not part of your main clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "accoutrement" to mean clothing that is worn or carried, but not part of....*
- *Understanding "accoutrement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

achenes *(noun)*

Small dry indehiscent fruit with the seed distinct from the fruit wall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "achenes."*
- *The article explained what "achenes" means with a simple example.*

achillea *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Achillea native to Europe and having small white flowers in flat-topped flower heads.

- *The article explained what "achillea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "achillea" to mean any of several plants of the genus achillea native....*

acid anhydrides *(noun)*

Organic compounds that react with water to form an acid.

- *In class, the teacher used "acid anhydrides" to mean organic compounds that react with water to form an acid.*
- *Understanding "acid anhydrides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ackee *(noun)*

Red pear-shaped tropical fruit with poisonous seeds; flesh is poisonous when unripe or overripe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ackee."*
- *He looked up "ackee" because he had never seen it before.*

acute pyelonephritis *(noun)*

Pyelonephritis resulting from the spread of a bladder infection.

- *The article explained what "acute pyelonephritis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acute pyelonephritis."*

acylation *(noun)*

The process of introducing an acyl group into a compound.

- *He looked up "acylation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "acylation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aerially *(adverb)*

By means of aircraft.

- *The survey was carried out aerially.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "aerially" in the final chapter.*

---

agaric *(noun)*

A saprophytic fungus of the order Agaricales having an umbrellalike cap with gills on the underside.

- *The article explained what "agaric" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "agaric" during the group presentation.*

---

agglomerates *(noun)*

A collection of objects laid on top of each other.

- *The article explained what "agglomerates" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "agglomerates" during the group presentation.*

---

agrostis *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses cosmopolitan in northern hemisphere: bent grass (so named from 'bent' meaning an area of unfenced grassland).

- *In class, the teacher used "agrostis" to mean annual or perennial grasses cosmopolitan in....*
- *The article explained what "agrostis" means with a simple example.*

---

americanised *(verb)*

Make American in character.

- *He did not know how to use "americanised" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "americanised" in real sentences.*

---

ampulla *(noun)*

A flask that has two handles; used by Romans for wines or oils.

- *He looked up "ampulla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ampulla."*

---

anemone cylindrica *(noun)*

A common North American anemone with cylindrical fruit clusters resembling thimbles.

- *They discussed "anemone cylindrica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anemone cylindrica."*

---

anhydrides *(noun)*

A compound formed from one or more other compounds in a reaction resulting in removal of water.

- *They discussed "anhydrides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anhydrides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anointment *(noun)*

The act of applying oil or an oily liquid.

- *They discussed "anointment" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anointment" means with a simple example.*

---

antifouling paint *(noun)*

A paint used to protect against the accumulation of barnacles etc. on underwater surfaces.

- *He looked up "antifouling paint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "antifouling paint" during the group presentation.*

---

antiparticle *(noun)*

A particle that has the same mass as another particle but has opposite values for its other properties; interaction of a particle and its antiparticle results in annihilation and the production of radiant energy.

- *Understanding "antiparticle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used “antiparticle” to mean a particle that has the same mass as another....*

---

aranea *(noun)*

A genus of orb-weaving spiders including common garden spiders and barn spiders.

- *He looked up “aranea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “aranea” during the group presentation.*

---

archipelagic *(adjective)*

Relating to or part of an archipelago.

- *An archipelagic war.*
- *Would you call this situation “archipelagic”? Explain why.*

---

armyworm *(noun)*

Moth whose destructive larvae travel in multitudes.

- *In class, the teacher used “armyworm” to mean moth whose destructive larvae travel in multitudes.*
- *The article explained what “armyworm” means with a simple example.*

---

arraignments *(noun)*

A legal document calling someone to court to answer an indictment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arraignments.”*
- *Understanding “arraignments” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artemia *(noun)*

Fairy shrimp; brine shrimp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “artemia.”*
- *They discussed “artemia” during the group presentation.*

---

assignor *(noun)*

(law) the party who makes an assignment.

- *In class, the teacher used “assignor” to mean (law) the party who makes an assignment.*
- *Understanding “assignor” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

athanasian creed *(noun)*

A Christian profession of faith.

- *They discussed “athanasian creed” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “athanasian creed” means with a simple example.*

---

atomised *(verb)*

Break up into small particles.

- *She tried to use “atomised” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “atomised” and when to wait.*

---

atriplex *(noun)*

Orach; saltbush.

- *The article explained what “atriplex” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “atriplex” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

audibility *(noun)*

Quality or fact or degree of being audible or perceptible by the ear.

- *He looked up “audibility” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “audibility” to mean quality or fact or degree of being audible or....*

---

aurorae *(noun)*

An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth’s magnetic lines of force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aurorae.”*
- *Understanding “aurorae” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

austerely *(adverb)*

In an austere fashion.

- *The church was austerely simple.*
- *He answered "austerely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ayin *(noun)*

The 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ayin."*
- *He looked up "ayin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

babyhood *(noun)*

The early stage of growth or development.

- *In class, the teacher used "babyhood" to mean the early stage of growth or development.*
- *Understanding "babyhood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bastardy *(noun)*

The status of being born to parents who were not married.

- *In class, the teacher used "bastardy" to mean the status of being born to parents who were not....*
- *They discussed "bastardy" during the group presentation.*

---

bastardy proceeding *(noun)*

A lawsuit filed to determine the father of a child born out of wedlock (and to provide for the support of the child once paternity is determined).

- *Understanding "bastardy proceeding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bastardy proceeding."*

---

bayed *(verb)*

Utter in deep prolonged tones.

- *Can you use "bayed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "bayed" when talking about this idea.*

---

bentwood *(noun)*

Wood that is steamed until it becomes pliable and then is shaped for use in making furniture.

- *Bentwood chairs.*
- *Understanding "bentwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bergens *(noun)*

A port city in southwestern Norway.

- *He looked up "bergens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bergens" to mean a port city in southwestern norway.*

---

bermudas *(noun)*

A group of islands in the Atlantic off the Carolina coast; British colony; a popular resort.

- *They discussed "bermudas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bermudas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

betimes *(adverb)*

In good time.

- *He awoke betimes that morning.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "betimes" naturally.*

---

beveling *(verb)*

Cut a bevel on; shape to a bevel.

- *The coach explained when to use "beveling" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "beveling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

biddable *(adjective)*

Willing to carry out the orders or wishes of another without protest.

- *The speaker chose “biddable” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “biddable.”*

---

biedermeier *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a style of furniture developed in Germany in the 19th century.

- *The speaker chose “biedermeier” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “biedermeier” when it is of or relating to a style of furniture developed in....*

---

birefringent *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by double refraction.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “birefringent.”*
- *A “birefringent” approach may work better in this case.*

---

bitterns *(noun)*

Relatively small compact tawny-brown heron with nocturnal habits and a booming cry; found in marshes.

- *They discussed “bitterns” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “bitterns” means with a simple example.*

---

blackguards *(verb)*

Subject to laughter or ridicule.

- *In everyday English, people use “blackguards” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “blackguards” until he saw an example.*

---

blanches *(verb)*

Cook (vegetables) briefly.

- *The coach explained when to use “blanches” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “blanches” in real sentences.*

---

blooding *(verb)*

Smear with blood, as in a hunting initiation rite, where the face of a person is smeared with the blood of the kill.

- *Learners should practice how to use “blooding” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “blooding” when talking about this idea.*

---

bodge *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *In everyday English, people use “bodge” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “bodge” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

boehme *(noun)*

German mystic and theosophist who founded modern theosophy; influenced George Fox (1575-1624).

- *In class, the teacher used “boehme” to mean german mystic and theosophist who founded modern....*
- *The article explained what “boehme” means with a simple example.*

---

bombyx mori *(noun)*

Stocky creamy-white Asiatic moth found almost entirely under human care; the source of most of the silk commerce.

- *In class, the teacher used “bombyx mori” to mean stocky creamy-white asiatic moth found almost....*
- *They discussed “bombyx mori” during the group presentation.*

---

borings *(noun)*

The act of drilling a hole in the earth in the hope of producing petroleum.

- *In class, the teacher used “borings” to mean the act of drilling a hole in the earth in the hope....*
- *The article explained what “borings” means with a simple example.*

---

brasier *(noun)*

Large metal container in which coal or charcoal is burned; warms people who must stay outside for long times.

- *In class, the teacher used “brasier” to mean large metal container in which coal or charcoal is....*
- *The article explained what “brasier” means with a simple example.*

breakfasting *(verb)*

Eat an early morning meal.

- *He did not know how to use "breakfasting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "breakfasting" when talking about this idea.*

breathalyser *(noun)*

A device that measures chemicals (especially the alcohol content) in a person's expired breath.

- *Understanding "breathalyser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breathalyser."*

bryozoan *(noun)*

Sessile aquatic animal forming mossy colonies of small polyps each having a curved or circular ridge bearing tentacles; attach to stones or seaweed and reproduce by budding.

- *Understanding "bryozoan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bryozoan" because he had never seen it before.*

butterbean *(noun)*

Small flat green bean similar to lima beans.

- *In class, the teacher used "butterbean" to mean small flat green bean similar to lima beans.*
- *They discussed "butterbean" during the group presentation.*

calumnies *(noun)*

An abusive attack on a person's character or good name.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calumnies."*
- *Understanding "calumnies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

canidae *(noun)*

Dogs; wolves; jackals; foxes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canidae."*
- *They discussed "canidae" during the group presentation.*

carl von linne *(noun)*

Swedish botanist who proposed the modern system of biological nomenclature (1707-1778).

- *They discussed "carl von linne" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carl von linne" means with a simple example.*

carlina *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean thistles.

- *He looked up "carlina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carlina."*

cassia alata *(noun)*

Tropical shrub (especially of Americas) having yellow flowers and large leaves whose juice is used as a cure for ringworm and poisonous bites; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *They discussed "cassia alata" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cassia alata" means with a simple example.*

chapatis *(noun)*

Flat pancake-like bread cooked on a griddle.

- *They discussed "chapatis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chapatis" means with a simple example.*

charcoals *(noun)*

A stick of black carbon material used for drawing.

- *Understanding "charcoals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "charcoals" because he had never seen it before.*

chartism *(noun)*

The principles of a body of 19th century English reformers who advocated better social and economic conditions for working people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chartism."*
- *They discussed "chartism" during the group presentation.*

---

childe hassam *(noun)*

United States painter noted for brilliant colors and bold brushwork (1859-1935).

- *Understanding "childe hassam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "childe hassam."*

---

chorion *(noun)*

The outermost membranous sac enclosing the embryo in higher vertebrates (reptiles, birds and mammals).

- *He looked up "chorion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chorion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chronic pyelonephritis *(noun)*

Pyelonephritis that develops slowly and can lead to renal failure if untreated; often associated with a kidney stone or with narrowing of the urinary passageways.

- *They discussed "chronic pyelonephritis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chronic pyelonephritis."*

---

cinderellas *(noun)*

A woman whose merits were not been recognized but who then achieves sudden success and recognition.

- *In class, the teacher used "cinderellas" to mean a woman whose merits were not been recognized but....*
- *They discussed "cinderellas" during the group presentation.*

---

cingulum *(noun)*

(anatomy) an encircling structure (as the ridge around the base of a tooth).

- *He looked up "cingulum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cingulum."*

---

ciss *(noun)*

An alliance made up of states that had been Soviet Socialist Republics in the Soviet Union prior to its dissolution in Dec 1991.

- *Understanding "ciss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ciss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cnidarians *(noun)*

Radially symmetrical animals having saclike bodies with only one opening and tentacles with stinging structures; they occur in polyp and medusa forms.

- *Understanding "cnidarians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cnidarians" during the group presentation.*

---

coastwise *(adverb)*

By way of, or along the coast.

- *We were travelling coastwise.*
- *He answered "coastwise," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

colonics *(noun)*

A water enema given to flush out the colon.

- *In class, the teacher used "colonics" to mean a water enema given to flush out the colon.*
- *They discussed "colonics" during the group presentation.*

---

combativeness *(noun)*

A militant aggressiveness.

- *The article explained what "combativeness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "combativeness" during the group presentation.*

---

combinational *(adjective)*

Able to or tending to combine.

- *Would you call this situation "combinational"? Explain why.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “combinational.”*

---

commotions *(noun)*

A disorderly outburst or tumult.

- *He looked up “commotions” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “commotions” during the group presentation.*

---

conceptualizes *(verb)*

Have the idea for.

- *Can you use “conceptualizes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “conceptualizes” and when to wait.*

---

congregant *(noun)*

A member of a congregation (especially that of a church or synagogue).

- *Understanding “congregant” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “congregant” because he had never seen it before.*

---

conjurers *(noun)*

A witch doctor who practices conjury.

- *The article explained what “conjurers” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “conjurers.”*

---

contos *(noun)*

1 conto equals 1,000 escudos in Portugal.

- *Understanding “contos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “contos” during the group presentation.*

---

corrupter *(adjective)*

Not straight; dishonest or immoral or evasive.

- *Would you call this situation “corrupter”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “corrupter” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

corticospinal tract *(noun)*

Any of the important motor nerves on each side of the central nervous system that run from the sensorimotor areas of the cortex through the brainstem to motor neurons of the cranial nerve nuclei and the ventral root of the spinal cord.

- *Understanding “corticospinal tract” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “corticospinal tract.”*

---

countrified *(adjective)*

Characteristic of rural life.

- *Countrified clothes.*
- *Students compared “countrified” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cowhand *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *Understanding “cowhand” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cowhand” to mean a hired hand who tends cattle and performs other....*

---

crawdad *(noun)*

Tiny lobster-like crustaceans usually boiled briefly.

- *In class, the teacher used “crawdad” to mean tiny lobster-like crustaceans usually boiled briefly.*
- *The article explained what “crawdad” means with a simple example.*

---

crochets *(verb)*

Make a piece of needlework by interlocking and looping thread with a hooked needle.

- *Can you use “crochets” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “crochets” until he saw an example.*

---

crocodilian reptile *(noun)*

Extant archosaurian reptile.

- *He looked up "crocodilian reptile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crocodilian reptile."*

---

crotalus *(noun)*

Large rattlesnakes; seldom bite unless startled or pursuing prey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crotalus."*
- *The article explained what "crotalus" means with a simple example.*

---

cryostat *(noun)*

A thermostat that operates at very low temperatures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cryostat."*
- *They discussed "cryostat" during the group presentation.*

---

crystallises *(verb)*

Cause to take on a definite and clear shape.

- *Learners should practice how to use "crystallises" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "crystallises" when talking about this idea.*

---

cucurbita *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cucurbitaceae.

- *Understanding "cucurbita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cucurbita" during the group presentation.*

---

cuneate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) narrowly triangular, wider at the apex and tapering toward the base.

- *The speaker chose "cuneate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cuneate" when it is (of a leaf shape) narrowly triangular, wider at the....*

---

cuneate leaf *(noun)*

A wedge-shaped leaf having the acute angle at the base.

- *They discussed "cuneate leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cuneate leaf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cybercrimes *(noun)*

Crime committed using a computer and the internet to steal a person's identity or sell contraband or stalk victims or disrupt operations with malevolent programs.

- *In class, the teacher used "cybercrimes" to mean crime committed using a computer and the internet....*
- *The article explained what "cybercrimes" means with a simple example.*

---

danmarks *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in northern Europe; consists of the mainland of Jutland and many islands between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea.

- *The article explained what "danmarks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "danmarks" to mean a constitutional monarchy in northern europe;....*

---

deadbolts *(noun)*

The part of a lock that is engaged or withdrawn with a key.

- *He looked up "deadbolts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "deadbolts" during the group presentation.*

---

debarment *(noun)*

The act of prevention by legal means.

- *They achieved his debarment from holding public office.*
- *He looked up "debarment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decolonize *(verb)*

Grant independence to (a former colony).

- *West Africa was decolonized in the early 1960's.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "decolonize" in real sentences.*

---

delphiniums *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Delphinium having palmately divided leaves and showy spikes of variously colored spurred flowers; some contain extremely poisonous substances.

- *He looked up "delphiniums" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "delphiniums" during the group presentation.*

---

deneb *(noun)*

The brightest star in Cygnus.

- *In class, the teacher used "deneb" to mean the brightest star in cygnus.*
- *Understanding "deneb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deputations *(noun)*

A group of representatives or delegates.

- *In class, the teacher used "deputations" to mean a group of representatives or delegates.*
- *Understanding "deputations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deuteron *(noun)*

The nucleus of deuterium; consists of one proton and one neutron; used as a bombarding particle in accelerators.

- *In class, the teacher used "deuteron" to mean the nucleus of deuterium; consists of one proton....*
- *Understanding "deuteron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diametric *(adjective)*

Characterized by opposite extremes; completely opposed.

- *In diametric contradiction to his claims.*
- *Diametrical (or opposite) points of view.*

---

dingos *(noun)*

Wolflike yellowish-brown wild dog of Australia.

- *Understanding "dingos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dingos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

discolorations *(noun)*

A soiled or discolored appearance.

- *They discussed "discolorations" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "discolorations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discotheques *(noun)*

A public dance hall for dancing to recorded popular music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discotheques."*
- *The article explained what "discotheques" means with a simple example.*

---

discursively *(adverb)*

In a rambling manner.

- *Place "discursively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "discursively" naturally.*

---

downscale *(adjective)*

Intended for people with low incomes.

- *Mass-produced downscale versions of high-priced fashions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "downscale" when it is intended for people with low incomes.*

---

eccrine gland *(noun)*

A small sweat gland that produces only a fluid; restricted to the human skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eccrine gland."*
- *They discussed "eccrine gland" during the group presentation.*

eclogue *(noun)*

A short poem descriptive of rural or pastoral life.

- *Understanding "eclogue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eclogue" to mean a short poem descriptive of rural or pastoral life.*

economise *(verb)*

Use cautiously and frugally.

- *She tried to use "economise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "economise" until he saw an example.*

economizing *(verb)*

Use cautiously and frugally.

- *The coach explained when to use "economizing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "economizing" until he saw an example.*

eegs *(noun)*

A graphical record of electrical activity of the brain; produced by an electroencephalograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "eegs" to mean a graphical record of electrical activity of the....*
- *Understanding "eegs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

effortlessness *(noun)*

The quality of requiring little effort.

- *Such effortlessness is achieved only after hours of practice.*
- *Understanding "effortlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

el misti *(noun)*

The world's 2nd largest active volcano; located in the Andes in southern Peru.

- *They discussed "el misti" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "el misti" because he had never seen it before.*

enology *(noun)*

The art of wine making.

- *The article explained what "enology" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "enology" during the group presentation.*

enthral *(verb)*

Hold spellbound.

- *Learners should practice how to use "enthral" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "enthral" carefully so everyone would understand.*

entwining *(verb)*

Spin,wind, or twist together.

- *Can you use "entwining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "entwining" until he saw an example.*

epicondyle *(noun)*

A projection on a bone above a condyle serving for the attachment of muscles and ligaments.

- *In class, the teacher used "epicondyle" to mean a projection on a bone above a condyle serving for....*
- *They discussed "epicondyle" during the group presentation.*

epistaxis *(noun)*

Bleeding from the nose.

- *Understanding "epistaxis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epistaxis."*

euphorbia medusae *(noun)*

African dwarf succulent perennial shrub with numerous slender drooping branches.

- *The article explained what "euphorbia medusae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euphorbia medusae" to mean african dwarf succulent perennial shrub with....*

---

euryale *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) one of the three Gorgons.

- *The article explained what "euryale" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euryale" to mean (greek mythology) one of the three gorgons.*

---

exer *(adjective)*

Out of fashion.

- *Students compared "exer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "exer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

explicitness *(noun)*

Clarity as a consequence of being explicit.

- *They discussed "explicitness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "explicitness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

faceplates *(noun)*

A protective covering for the front of a machine or device (as a door lock or computer component).

- *He looked up "faceplates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faceplates."*

---

faddish *(adjective)*

Intensely fashionable for a short time.

- *The speaker chose "faddish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "faddish"? Explain why.*

---

faithlessness *(noun)*

Unfaithfulness by virtue of being unreliable or treacherous.

- *In class, the teacher used "faithlessness" to mean unfaithfulness by virtue of being unreliable or....*
- *The article explained what "faithlessness" means with a simple example.*

---

fakirs *(noun)*

A Muslim or Hindu mendicant monk who is regarded as a holy man.

- *He looked up "fakirs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fakirs."*

---

fall armyworm *(noun)*

Larva of a migratory American noctuid moth; destroys grasses and small grains.

- *The article explained what "fall armyworm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fall armyworm" to mean larva of a migratory american noctuid moth;....*

---

family canidae *(noun)*

Dogs; wolves; jackals; foxes.

- *The article explained what "family canidae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "family canidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

farsightedness *(noun)*

A reduced ability to focus on near objects caused by loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens after age 45.

- *He looked up "farsightedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farsightedness."*

---

fatefully *(adverb)*

In a prophetically fateful manner.

- *The nurse whispered fatefully to call the priest.*

- *He answered "fatefully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

featherless *(adjective)*

Having no feathers.

- *A featherless biped.*
- *Students compared "featherless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

feudalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of feudalism.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "feudalistic."*
- *Students compared "feudalistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

filched *(verb)*

Make off with belongings of others.

- *He did not know how to use "filched" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "filched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

filthier *(adjective)*

Disgustingly dirty; filled or smeared with offensive matter.

- *The speaker chose "filthier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "filthier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

flagellated protozoan *(noun)*

A usually nonphotosynthetic free-living protozoan with whiplike appendages; some are pathogens of humans and other animals.

- *They discussed "flagellated protozoan" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "flagellated protozoan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flakiness *(noun)*

Having or breaking into thin crisp flakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "flakiness" to mean having or breaking into thin crisp flakes.*
- *Understanding "flakiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flouncing *(verb)*

Walk emphatically.

- *He did not know how to use "flouncing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flouncing" when talking about this idea.*

---

fluky *(adjective)*

Subject to accident or chance or change.

- *Getting that job was definitely fluky.*
- *A fluky wind.*

---

fly agaric *(noun)*

Poisonous (but rarely fatal) woodland fungus having a scarlet cap with white warts and white gills.

- *In class, the teacher used "fly agaric" to mean poisonous (but rarely fatal) woodland fungus having....*
- *They discussed "fly agaric" during the group presentation.*

---

forbearing *(adjective)*

Showing patient and unruffled self-control and restraint under adversity; slow to retaliate or express resentment.

- *Seemly and forbearing...yet strong enough to resist aggression.*
- *A "forbearing" approach may work better in this case.*

---

foreordained *(adjective)*

Established or prearranged unalterably.

- *His place in history was foreordained.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "foreordained" when it is established or prearranged unalterably.*

---

frederick childe hassam *(noun)*

United States painter noted for brilliant colors and bold brushwork (1859-1935).

- *They discussed "frederick childe hassam" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "frederick childe hassam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fundi *(noun)*

(anatomy) the base of a hollow organ or that part of the organ farthest from its opening.

- *In class, the teacher used "fundi" to mean (anatomy) the base of a hollow organ or that part....*
- *The article explained what "fundi" means with a simple example.*

---

gaols *(noun)*

A correctional institution used to detain persons who are in the lawful custody of the government (either accused persons awaiting trial or convicted persons serving a sentence).

- *In class, the teacher used "gaols" to mean a correctional institution used to detain persons....*
- *The article explained what "gaols" means with a simple example.*

---

gawp *(verb)*

Look with amazement; look stupidly.

- *He did not know how to use "gawp" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gawp" and when to wait.*

---

genus achillea *(noun)*

Perennial often aromatic and sometimes mat-forming herbs of north temperate regions: yarrow; milfoil.

- *They discussed "genus achillea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus achillea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus agrostis *(noun)*

Annual or perennial grasses cosmopolitan in northern hemisphere: bent grass (so named from 'bent' meaning an area of unfenced grassland).

- *Understanding "genus agrostis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus agrostis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus aranea *(noun)*

A genus of orb-weaving spiders including common garden spiders and barn spiders.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus aranea" to mean a genus of orb-weaving spiders including common....*
- *The article explained what "genus aranea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus artemia *(noun)*

Fairy shrimp; brine shrimp.

- *The article explained what "genus artemia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus artemia."*

---

genus atriplex *(noun)*

Orach; saltbush.

- *They discussed "genus atriplex" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus atriplex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus carlina *(noun)*

Genus of Mediterranean thistles.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus carlina" to mean genus of mediterranean thistles.*
- *They discussed "genus carlina" during the group presentation.*

---

genus crotalus *(noun)*

Large rattlesnakes; seldom bite unless startled or pursuing prey.

- *The article explained what "genus crotalus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus crotalus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus cucurbita *(noun)*

Type genus of the Cucurbitaceae.

- *He looked up “genus cucurbita” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus cucurbita.”*

---

genus euryale *(noun)*

Basket stars.

- *They discussed “genus euryale” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus euryale” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus laurus *(noun)*

Small evergreen trees or shrubs with aromatic leaves.

- *He looked up “genus laurus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “genus laurus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus leptospira *(noun)*

Very slender aerobic spirochetes; free-living or parasitic in mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus leptospira.”*
- *They discussed “genus leptospira” during the group presentation.*

---

genus nymphaea *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Nymphaeaceae; any of a variety of water lilies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus nymphaea.”*
- *They discussed “genus nymphaea” during the group presentation.*

---

genus pothos *(noun)*

Evergreen climbers with adhesive adventitious roots; southeastern Asia and Brazil.

- *They discussed “genus pothos” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus pothos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pseudotsuga *(noun)*

Douglas fir; closely related to genera Larix and Cathaya.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus pseudotsuga” to mean douglas fir; closely related to genera larix and....*
- *He looked up “genus pseudotsuga” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sambucus *(noun)*

Elder; elderberry.

- *They discussed “genus sambucus” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “genus sambucus” means with a simple example.*

---

genus sciurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sciuridae; typical moderate-sized arboreal squirrels.

- *He looked up “genus sciurus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus sciurus.”*

---

genus sorbus *(noun)*

A genus of shrubs or trees of the family Rosaceae having feathery leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus sorbus” to mean a genus of shrubs or trees of the family rosaceae....*
- *They discussed “genus sorbus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus spodoptera *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are armyworms.

- *They discussed “genus spodoptera” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus spodoptera” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geryon *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a mythical monster with three heads that was slain by Hercules.

- *In class, the teacher used “geryon” to mean (greek mythology) a mythical monster with three....*
- *Understanding “geryon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

golden pothos *(noun)*

Evergreen liana widely cultivated for its variegated foliage.

- *Understanding "golden pothos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "golden pothos" because he had never seen it before.*

graffito *(noun)*

A rude decoration inscribed on rocks or walls.

- *He looked up "graffito" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graffito."*

groundings *(noun)*

Education or instruction in the fundamentals of a field of knowledge.

- *Understanding "groundings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "groundings" means with a simple example.*

handbell *(noun)*

A bell that is held in the hand.

- *He looked up "handbell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "handbell" during the group presentation.*

hannukah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "hannukah" to mean (judaism) an eight-day jewish holiday commemorating....*
- *The article explained what "hannukah" means with a simple example.*

hasdrubal *(noun)*

General who commanded a Carthaginian army in Spain; joined his brother Hannibal in Italy and was killed by the Romans at the battle of Metaurus River (died 207 BC).

- *Understanding "hasdrubal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hasdrubal" to mean general who commanded a carthaginian army in spain;....*

hawkings *(noun)*

The act of selling goods for a living.

- *Understanding "hawkings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hawkings" to mean the act of selling goods for a living.*

hawser *(noun)*

Large heavy rope for nautical use.

- *Understanding "hawser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hawser" to mean large heavy rope for nautical use.*

hawser bend *(noun)*

A knot uniting the ends of two lines.

- *They discussed "hawser bend" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hawser bend" because he had never seen it before.*

hayti *(noun)*

An island in the West Indies.

- *The article explained what "hayti" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hayti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hepatoma *(noun)*

Carcinoma of the liver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hepatoma."*
- *The article explained what "hepatoma" means with a simple example.*

hidatsa *(noun)*

A member of the Sioux people formerly inhabiting an area along the Missouri river in western North Dakota.

- *Understanding "hidatsa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hidatsa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hilling *(verb)*

Form into a hill.

- *He did not know how to use "hilling" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hilling" in real sentences.*

---

hived *(verb)*

Move together in a hive or as if in a hive.

- *He hived lots of information.*
- *The beekeeper hived the swarm.*

---

hogweed *(noun)*

Tall coarse plant having thick stems and cluster of white to purple flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hogweed."*
- *They discussed "hogweed" during the group presentation.*

---

homecourt advantage *(noun)*

The advantage of playing on your home court in front of fans who are rooting for you.

- *The article explained what "homecourt advantage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "homecourt advantage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrolyzing *(verb)*

Undergo hydrolysis; decompose by reacting with water.

- *Can you use "hydrolyzing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hydrolyzing" until he saw an example.*

---

hymenium *(noun)*

Spore-bearing layer of cells in certain fungi containing asci or basidia.

- *In class, the teacher used "hymenium" to mean spore-bearing layer of cells in certain fungi....*
- *The article explained what "hymenium" means with a simple example.*

---

ibidem *(adverb)*

In the same place (used when citing a reference).

- *He answered "ibidem," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "ibidem" in the final chapter.*

---

icepick *(noun)*

Pick consisting of a steel rod with a sharp point; used for breaking up blocks of ice.

- *Understanding "icepick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "icepick" means with a simple example.*

---

ideologists *(noun)*

An advocate of some ideology.

- *Understanding "ideologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ideologists" to mean an advocate of some ideology.*

---

ileus *(noun)*

Blockage of the intestine (especially the ileum) that prevents the contents of the intestine from passing to the lower bowel.

- *In class, the teacher used "ileus" to mean blockage of the intestine (especially the ileum)....*
- *The article explained what "ileus" means with a simple example.*

---

immersions *(noun)*

The act of wetting something by submerging it.

- *Understanding "immersions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "immersions" because he had never seen it before.*

impatiens capensis *(noun)*

North American annual plant with usually yellow or orange flowers; grows chiefly on wet rather acid soil.

- *Understanding "impatiens capensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impatiens capensis."*

importunate *(adjective)*

Expressing earnest entreaty.

- *An importunate job applicant.*
- *Would you call this situation "importunate"? Explain why.*

imputations *(noun)*

A statement attributing something dishonest (especially a criminal offense).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imputations."*
- *He looked up "imputations" because he had never seen it before.*

inanities *(noun)*

Total lack of meaning or ideas.

- *He looked up "inanities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inanities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

incomings *(noun)*

The act of entering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incomings."*
- *The article explained what "incomings" means with a simple example.*

incurved *(adjective)*

Bent into or having an inward curve.

- *It is useful to describe something as "incurved" when it is bent into or having an inward curve.*
- *The speaker chose "incurved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

inducts *(verb)*

Place ceremoniously or formally in an office or position.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inducts" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "inducts" and when to wait.*

inla *(noun)*

A radical terrorist group dedicated to the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland.

- *In class, the teacher used "inla" to mean a radical terrorist group dedicated to the removal....*
- *Understanding "inla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

inscribes *(verb)*

Register formally as a participant or member.

- *She tried to use "inscribes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "inscribes" until he saw an example.*

internalizes *(verb)*

Incorporate within oneself; make subjective or personal.

- *She tried to use "internalizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "internalizes" and when to wait.*

iraqi mukhabarat *(noun)*

The most notorious and possibly the most important arm of Iraq's security system.

- *The Iraqi Mukhabarat has been involved in numerous terrorist activities.*
- *Understanding "iraqi mukhabarat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

irishwoman *(noun)*

A woman who is a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

- *The article explained what "irishwoman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irishwoman" to mean a woman who is a native or inhabitant of ireland.*

---

isomerism *(noun)*

The state of being an isomer; the complex of chemical and physical phenomena characteristic of isomers.

- *In class, the teacher used "isomerism" to mean the state of being an isomer; the complex of....*
- *The article explained what "isomerism" means with a simple example.*

---

isometry *(noun)*

A one-to-one mapping of one metric space into another metric space that preserves the distances between each pair of points.

- *He looked up "isometry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isometry" to mean a one-to-one mapping of one metric space into....*

---

isothiocyanate *(noun)*

A family of compounds derived from horseradish and radishes and onions and mustards; source of the hotness of those plants and preparations.

- *Understanding "isothiocyanate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "isothiocyanate" means with a simple example.*

---

jarvik artificial heart *(noun)*

A kind of artificial heart that has been used with some success.

- *They discussed "jarvik artificial heart" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jarvik artificial heart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jarvik heart *(noun)*

A kind of artificial heart that has been used with some success.

- *They discussed "jarvik heart" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jarvik heart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

journalistically *(adverb)*

By journalists.

- *He is being journalistically crucified in his own country.*
- *Using "journalistically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

kabala *(noun)*

An esoteric or occult matter resembling the Kabbalah that is traditionally secret.

- *He looked up "kabala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kabala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kangaroo's paw *(noun)*

Sedgelike spring-flowering herb having clustered flowers covered with woolly hairs; Australia.

- *Understanding "kangaroo's paw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kangaroo's paw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

karl linne *(noun)*

Swedish botanist who proposed the modern system of biological nomenclature (1707-1778).

- *Understanding "karl linne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "karl linne" during the group presentation.*

---

kayaked *(verb)*

Travel in a small canoe.

- *We kayaked down the river.*
- *The coach explained when to use "kayaked" and when to wait.*

---

kludge *(noun)*

A badly assembled collection of parts hastily assembled to serve some particular purpose (often used to refer to computing systems or software that has been badly put together).

- *In class, the teacher used "kludge" to mean a badly assembled collection of parts hastily....*
- *The article explained what "kludge" means with a simple example.*

---

kund johan victor rasmussen *(noun)*

Danish ethnologist and Arctic explorer; led expeditions into the Arctic to find support for his theory that Eskimos and North American Indians originally migrated from Asia (1879-1933).

- *Understanding "kund johan victor rasmussen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kund johan victor rasmussen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kvs *(noun)*

A unit of potential equal to a thousand volts.

- *He looked up "kvs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kvs."*

---

landslips *(noun)*

A slide of a large mass of dirt and rock down a mountain or cliff.

- *He looked up "landslips" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landslips."*

---

laotians *(noun)*

A member of a Buddhist people inhabiting the area of the Mekong River in Laos and Thailand and speaking the Lao language; related to the Thais.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laotians."*
- *They discussed "laotians" during the group presentation.*

---

lapwings *(noun)*

Large crested Old World plover having wattles and spurs.

- *They discussed "lapwings" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lapwings."*

---

larcenies *(noun)*

The act of taking something from someone unlawfully.

- *Understanding "larcenies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "larcenies" to mean the act of taking something from someone unlawfully.*

---

lateral epicondyle *(noun)*

Epicondyle near the lateral condyle of the femur.

- *They discussed "lateral epicondyle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lateral epicondyle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

latona *(noun)*

Wife or mistress of Zeus and mother of Apollo and Artemis in ancient mythology; called Latona in Roman mythology.

- *The article explained what "latona" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "latona" to mean wife or mistress of zeus and mother of apollo and....*

---

laurentius *(noun)*

Roman martyr; supposedly Lawrence was ordered by the police to give up the church's treasure and when he responded by presenting the poor people of Rome he was roasted to death on a gridiron (died in 258).

- *Understanding "laurentius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laurentius" to mean roman martyr; supposedly lawrence was ordered by....*

---

laurus *(noun)*

Small evergreen trees or shrubs with aromatic leaves.

- *Understanding "laurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "laurus" means with a simple example.*

---

lavers *(noun)*

Seaweed with edible translucent crinkly green fronds.

- *They discussed "lavers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lavers" to mean seaweed with edible translucent crinkly green fronds.*

leadbelly *(noun)*

United States folk singer and composer (1885-1949).

- *In class, the teacher used "leadbelly" to mean united states folk singer and composer (1885-1949).*
- *He looked up "leadbelly" because he had never seen it before.*

lents *(noun)*

A period of 40 weekdays from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday.

- *He looked up "lents" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lents."*

leptospira *(noun)*

Important pathogens causing Weil's disease or canicola fever.

- *They discussed "leptospira" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "leptospira" because he had never seen it before.*

lichen ruber planus *(noun)*

An eruption of shiny flat-topped purplish (usually itchy) papules on the wrist and forearms and thighs.

- *He looked up "lichen ruber planus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lichen ruber planus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

litchi chinensis *(noun)*

Chinese tree cultivated especially in Philippines and India for its edible fruit; sometimes placed in genus Nephelium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litchi chinensis."*
- *He looked up "litchi chinensis" because he had never seen it before.*

loaches *(noun)*

Slender freshwater fishes of Eurasia and Africa resembling catfishes.

- *The article explained what "loaches" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "loaches" during the group presentation.*

loaners *(noun)*

A car that is lent as a replacement for one that is under repair.

- *In class, the teacher used "loaners" to mean a car that is lent as a replacement for one that is....*
- *The article explained what "loaners" means with a simple example.*

lonicera canadensis *(noun)*

Erect deciduous North American shrub with yellow-white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lonicera canadensis" to mean erect deciduous north american shrub with....*
- *The article explained what "lonicera canadensis" means with a simple example.*

lonicera japonica *(noun)*

An Asiatic trailing evergreen honeysuckle with half-evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers turning yellow with age; has become a weed in some areas.

- *He looked up "lonicera japonica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lonicera japonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

looseleaf *(adjective)*

Being or having leaves that can be easily removed or rearranged.

- *A looseleaf notebook.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "looseleaf" when it is being or having leaves that can be easily removed....*

louis stanton auchincloss *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1917).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis stanton auchincloss."*
- *He looked up "louis stanton auchincloss" because he had never seen it before.*

loverly *(adjective)*

Like or in the manner of a lover.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "loverly."*
- *Would you call this situation "loverly"? Explain why.*

---

lpns *(noun)*

A nurse who has enough training to be licensed by a state to provide routine care for the sick.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lpns."*
- *He looked up "lpns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lubricator *(noun)*

A substance capable of reducing friction by making surfaces smooth or slippery.

- *They discussed "lubricator" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lubricator."*

---

luganda *(noun)*

The Bantu language of the Buganda people; spoken in Uganda.

- *In class, the teacher used "luganda" to mean the bantu language of the buganda people; spoken in....*
- *He looked up "luganda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mailmen *(noun)*

A man who delivers the mail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mailmen."*
- *They discussed "mailmen" during the group presentation.*

---

makuta *(noun)*

100 makuta equal 1 zaire in Zaire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "makuta."*
- *He looked up "makuta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malvasia *(noun)*

Used to make malmsey wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "malvasia" to mean used to make malmsey wine.*
- *The article explained what "malvasia" means with a simple example.*

---

manumitted *(verb)*

Free from slavery or servitude.

- *Learners should practice how to use "manumitted" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "manumitted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

marabout *(noun)*

Large African black-and-white carrion-eating stork; its downy underwing feathers are used to trim garments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marabout."*
- *They discussed "marabout" during the group presentation.*

---

marrieds *(noun)*

A person who is married.

- *We invited several young marrieds.*
- *The article explained what "marrieds" means with a simple example.*

---

matrixes *(noun)*

The formative tissue at the base of a nail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matrixes."*
- *The article explained what "matrixes" means with a simple example.*

---

maxillae *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is fused to the cranium.

- *They discussed "maxillae" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "maxillae" means with a simple example.*

---

mayos *(noun)*

Egg yolks and oil and vinegar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mayos."*
- *He looked up "mayos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meades *(noun)*

English economist noted for his studies of international trade and finance (1907-1995).

- *They discussed "meades" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meades" to mean english economist noted for his studies of....*

---

mediocrities *(noun)*

A person of second-rate ability or value.

- *Shone among the mediocrities who surrounded him.*
- *The article explained what "mediocrities" means with a simple example.*

---

mentha aquatica *(noun)*

A European mint that thrives in wet places; has a perfume like that of the bergamot orange; naturalized in eastern North America.

- *He looked up "mentha aquatica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mentha aquatica."*

---

mesentery *(noun)*

A double layer of peritoneum that attaches to the back wall of the abdominal cavity and supports the small intestines.

- *He looked up "mesentery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesentery."*

---

milieus *(noun)*

The environmental condition.

- *He looked up "milieus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milieus."*

---

millilitre *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one thousandth of a liter.

- *They discussed "millilitre" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "millilitre."*

---

miltiades *(noun)*

Athenian general who defeated the Persians at Marathon (540-489).

- *Understanding "miltiades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miltiades."*

---

misconducts *(noun)*

Activity that transgresses moral or civil law.

- *Understanding "misconducts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misconducts."*

---

miwok *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people living in the central Sierra Nevada in California.

- *They discussed "miwok" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "miwok" because he had never seen it before.*

---

modest petrovich mussorgsky *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works (1839-1881).

- *The article explained what "modest petrovich mussorgsky" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "modest petrovich mussorgsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monkshood *(noun)*

A poisonous herb native to northern Europe having hooded blue-purple flowers; the dried leaves and roots yield aconite.

- *In class, the teacher used "monkshood" to mean a poisonous herb native to northern europe having....*
- *They discussed "monkshood" during the group presentation.*

---

montezuma's revenge *(noun)*

Diarrhea contracted in Mexico or Central America.

- *In class, the teacher used "montezuma's revenge" to mean diarrhea contracted in mexico or central america.*
- *The article explained what "montezuma's revenge" means with a simple example.*

---

moonlighted *(verb)*

Work a second job, usually after hours.

- *She tried to use "moonlighted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "moonlighted" when talking about this idea.*

---

muscadine *(noun)*

Dull-purple grape of southern United States.

- *They discussed "muscadine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muscadine" to mean dull-purple grape of southern united states.*

---

musculus trapezius *(noun)*

Either of two flat triangular muscles of the shoulder and upper back that are involved in moving the shoulders and arms.

- *Understanding "musculus trapezius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "musculus trapezius" means with a simple example.*

---

nanometres *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one billionth of a meter.

- *He looked up "nanometres" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nanometres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

narcissi *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a beautiful young man who fell in love with his own reflection.

- *Understanding "narcissi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "narcissi" to mean (greek mythology) a beautiful young man who fell in....*

---

nicotiana rustica *(noun)*

Tobacco plant of South America and Mexico.

- *They discussed "nicotiana rustica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nicotiana rustica" means with a simple example.*

---

nincompoops *(noun)*

A stupid foolish person.

- *They discussed "nincompoops" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nincompoops" means with a simple example.*

---

nitrides *(noun)*

A compound containing nitrogen and a more electropositive element (such as phosphorus or a metal).

- *Understanding "nitrides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrides."*

---

noncitizen *(noun)*

A person who comes from a foreign country; someone who does not owe allegiance to your country.

- *The article explained what "noncitizen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "noncitizen" to mean a person who comes from a foreign country; someone....*

---

nosedived *(verb)*

Plunge nose first; drop with the nose or front first, of aircraft.

- *Can you use "nosedived" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "nosedived" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

nymphaea *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Nymphaeaceae; any of a variety of water lilies.

- *They discussed "nymphaea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nymphaea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nymphaea lotus *(noun)*

White Egyptian lotus: water lily of Egypt to southeastern Africa; held sacred by the Egyptians.

- *He looked up "nymphaea lotus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nymphaea lotus."*

---

octoberfest *(noun)*

A strong lager made originally in Germany for the Oktoberfest celebration; sweet and copper-colored.

- *Understanding "octoberfest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "octoberfest" because he had never seen it before.*

---

olive-tree agaric *(noun)*

Red luminescent mushroom of Europe.

- *They discussed "olive-tree agaric" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "olive-tree agaric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

otorhinolaryngology *(noun)*

The medical specialty that deals with diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otorhinolaryngology."*
- *They discussed "otorhinolaryngology" during the group presentation.*

---

overcompensated *(verb)*

Make up for shortcomings or a feeling of inferiority by exaggerating good qualities.

- *Can you use "overcompensated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "overcompensated" and when to wait.*

---

overdoes *(verb)*

Do something to an excessive degree.

- *Can you use "overdoes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "overdoes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overwintered *(verb)*

Spend the winter.

- *Shackleton's men overwintered on Elephant Island.*
- *She tried to use "overwintered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oyster agaric *(noun)*

Edible agaric with a soft greyish cap growing in shelving masses on dead wood.

- *They discussed "oyster agaric" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oyster agaric" means with a simple example.*

---

palmy *(adjective)*

Very lively and profitable.

- *A palmy time for stockbrokers.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "palmy."*

---

parthenogenetic *(adjective)*

(of reproduction) not involving the fusion of male and female gametes in reproduction.

- *Students compared "parthenogenetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "parthenogenetic."*

particularism *(noun)*

A focus on something particular.

- *He looked up "particularism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "particularism."*

passkey *(noun)*

Key that secures entrance everywhere.

- *In class, the teacher used "passkey" to mean key that secures entrance everywhere.*
- *They discussed "passkey" during the group presentation.*

pastiches *(noun)*

A work of art that imitates the style of some previous work.

- *He looked up "pastiches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pastiches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

peccadilloes *(noun)*

A petty misdeed.

- *Understanding "peccadilloes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peccadilloes."*

pedlars *(noun)*

Someone who travels about selling his wares (as on the streets or at carnivals).

- *The article explained what "pedlars" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedlars."*

pelagianism *(noun)*

The theological doctrine put forward by Pelagius which denied original sin and affirmed the ability of humans to be righteous; condemned as heresy by the Council of Ephesus in 431.

- *He looked up "pelagianism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pelagianism" to mean the theological doctrine put forward by pelagius....*

petty whin *(noun)*

Prickly yellow-flowered shrub of the moors of New England and Europe.

- *He looked up "petty whin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "petty whin" during the group presentation.*

phocas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phocidae: earless seals.

- *Understanding "phocas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "phocas" means with a simple example.*

pickiest *(adjective)*

Exacting especially about details.

- *Would you call this situation "pickiest"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pickiest" when it is exacting especially about details.*

piercingly *(adverb)*

Extremely and sharply.

- *Place "piercingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "piercingly" naturally.*

pietistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Pietism.

- *The Pietistic movement.*
- *Would you call this situation "pietistic"? Explain why.*

plosives *(noun)*

A consonant produced by stopping the flow of air at some point and suddenly releasing it.

- *The article explained what "plosives" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plosives" during the group presentation.*

---

plunking *(verb)*

Pull lightly but sharply with a plucking motion.

- *She tried to use "plunking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "plunking" until he saw an example.*

---

porphyrins *(noun)*

Any of various pigments distributed widely in living tissues.

- *Understanding "porphyrins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "porphyrins" means with a simple example.*

---

poshest *(adjective)*

Elegant and fashionable; ; ; ; - Julia Child.

- *It is useful to describe something as "poshest" when it is elegant and fashionable; ; ; ; - julia child.*
- *The speaker chose "poshest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

posset *(noun)*

Sweet spiced hot milk curdled with ale or beer.

- *He looked up "posset" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "posset."*

---

pothos *(noun)*

Any of various tropical lianas of the genus Scindapsus.

- *The article explained what "pothos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pothos" to mean any of various tropical lianas of the genus scindapsus.*

---

pratfalls *(noun)*

A fall onto your buttocks.

- *The article explained what "pratfalls" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pratfalls" to mean a fall onto your buttocks.*

---

preened *(verb)*

Dress or groom with elaborate care.

- *The birds preened.*
- *Can you use "preened" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prejudged *(verb)*

Judge beforehand, especially without sufficient evidence.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prejudged" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prejudged" when talking about this idea.*

---

premedical *(adjective)*

Preceding and preparing for the study of medicine.

- *Premedical courses.*
- *Would you call this situation "premedical"? Explain why.*

---

primly *(adverb)*

In a prissy manner.

- *Using "primly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "primly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

probables *(noun)*

An applicant likely to be chosen.

- *In class, the teacher used "probables" to mean an applicant likely to be chosen.*

- *The article explained what "probables" means with a simple example.*

---

prostrations *(noun)*

An abrupt failure of function or complete physical exhaustion.

- *He looked up "prostrations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prostrations" during the group presentation.*

---

pseudotsuga *(noun)*

Douglas fir; closely related to genera Larix and Cathaya.

- *He looked up "pseudotsuga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pseudotsuga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

publicizes *(verb)*

Make public.

- *She tried to use "publicizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "publicizes" until he saw an example.*

---

pullbacks *(noun)*

A device (as a decorative loop of cord or fabric) for holding or drawing something back.

- *The draperies were drawn to the sides by pullbacks.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pullbacks."*

---

punctuations *(noun)*

The marks used to clarify meaning by indicating separation of words into sentences and clauses and phrases.

- *They discussed "punctuations" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "punctuations" means with a simple example.*

---

pyelonephritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis caused by bacterial infection.

- *They discussed "pyelonephritis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pyelonephritis" means with a simple example.*

---

rana pipiens *(noun)*

Common North American green or brownish frog having white-edged dark oval spots.

- *He looked up "rana pipiens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rana pipiens."*

---

readier *(adjective)*

Completely prepared or in condition for immediate action or use or progress.

- *It is useful to describe something as "readier" when it is completely prepared or in condition for immediate....*
- *Students compared "readier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

reenacts *(verb)*

Act out; represent or perform as if in a play.

- *Can you use "reenacts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reenacts" and when to wait.*

---

reorganisations *(noun)*

The imposition of a new organization; organizing differently (often involving extensive and drastic changes).

- *He looked up "reorganisations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reorganisations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

resections *(noun)*

Surgical removal of part of a structure or organ.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "resections."*
- *The article explained what "resections" means with a simple example.*

---

reseed *(verb)*

Maintain by seeding without human intervention.

- *Some plants reseed themselves indefinitely.*
- *She tried to use "reseed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rewa-rewa *(noun)*

Slender elegant tree of New Zealand having racemes of red flowers and yielding valuable mottled red timber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rewa-rewa."*
- *The article explained what "rewa-rewa" means with a simple example.*

---

ribes nigrum *(noun)*

Widely cultivated current bearing edible black aromatic berries.

- *They discussed "ribes nigrum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ribes nigrum" to mean widely cultivated current bearing edible black....*

---

rookeries *(noun)*

A breeding ground for gregarious birds (such as rooks).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rookeries."*
- *They discussed "rookeries" during the group presentation.*

---

royal agaric *(noun)*

Widely distributed edible mushroom resembling the fly agaric.

- *He looked up "royal agaric" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "royal agaric."*

---

ruminated *(verb)*

Reflect deeply on a subject.

- *In everyday English, people use "ruminated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ruminated" in real sentences.*

---

salmonella typhi *(noun)*

A form of salmonella that causes typhoid fever.

- *He looked up "salmonella typhi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "salmonella typhi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saltiest *(adjective)*

Containing or filled with salt.

- *The speaker chose "saltiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "saltiest"? Explain why.*

---

sambucus *(noun)*

Elder; elderberry.

- *The article explained what "sambucus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sambucus."*

---

sanderling *(noun)*

Small sandpiper that breeds in the Arctic and migrates southward along sandy coasts in most of world.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanderling."*
- *He looked up "sanderling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sardonyx *(noun)*

An onyx characterized by parallel layers of sard and a different colored mineral.

- *In class, the teacher used "sardonyx" to mean an onyx characterized by parallel layers of sard....*
- *They discussed "sardonyx" during the group presentation.*

---

sashayed *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *The coach explained when to use "sashayed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "sashayed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sating *(verb)*

Fill to satisfaction.

- *The coach explained when to use "sating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "sating" until he saw an example.*

---

scatterbrain *(noun)*

A flighty and disorganized person.

- *He looked up "scatterbrain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scatterbrain" to mean a flighty and disorganized person.*

---

schizotypal personality *(noun)*

Characterized by symptoms similar to but less severe than schizophrenia.

- *He looked up "schizotypal personality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schizotypal personality" to mean characterized by symptoms similar to but less....*

---

schwarzwald *(noun)*

A hilly forest region in southwestern Germany.

- *In class, the teacher used "schwarzwald" to mean a hilly forest region in southwestern germany.*
- *The article explained what "schwarzwald" means with a simple example.*

---

sciurus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sciuridae; typical moderate-sized arboreal squirrels.

- *Understanding "sciurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sciurus" during the group presentation.*

---

scry *(verb)*

Divine by gazing into crystals.

- *He did not know how to use "scry" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "scry" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

seducers *(noun)*

A bad person who entices others into error or wrongdoing.

- *He looked up "seducers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seducers" to mean a bad person who entices others into error or....*

---

seigneurs *(noun)*

A man of rank in the ancient regime.

- *The article explained what "seigneurs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seigneurs" to mean a man of rank in the ancient regime.*

---

shaytan *(noun)*

(Islam) a rebellious jinni who leads men astray.

- *He looked up "shaytan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shaytan."*

---

shebeen *(noun)*

Unlicensed drinking establishment.

- *He looked up "shebeen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shebeen."*

---

shibboleths *(noun)*

A favorite saying of a sect or political group.

- *They discussed "shibboleths" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shibboleths" means with a simple example.*

shirkers *(noun)*

A person who shirks his work or duty (especially one who tries to evade military service in wartime).

- *They discussed "shirkers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shirkers" means with a simple example.*

shopworn *(adjective)*

Worn or faded from being on display in a store.

- *Shopworn merchandise at half price.*
- *Would you call this situation "shopworn"? Explain why.*

shoshoni *(noun)*

A member of the North American Indian people (related to the Aztecs) of the southwestern United States.

- *They discussed "shoshoni" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shoshoni" means with a simple example.*

shrubberies *(noun)*

An area where a number of shrubs are planted.

- *In class, the teacher used "shrubberies" to mean an area where a number of shrubs are planted.*
- *He looked up "shrubberies" because he had never seen it before.*

sidewise *(adverb)*

With one side forward or to the front.

- *Crabs seeming to walk sidewise.*
- *A figure moving sidewise in the shadows.*

siestas *(noun)*

A nap in the early afternoon (especially in hot countries).

- *Understanding "siestas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "siestas" because he had never seen it before.*

silicide *(noun)*

Any of various compounds of silicon with a more electropositive element or radical.

- *He looked up "silicide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silicide."*

sinclairs *(noun)*

United States writer whose novels argued for social reform (1878-1968).

- *Understanding "sinclairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sinclairs" means with a simple example.*

siris *(noun)*

Large spreading Old World tree having large leaves and globose clusters of greenish-yellow flowers and long seed pods that clatter in the wind.

- *Understanding "siris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "siris" because he had never seen it before.*

siris tree *(noun)*

Large spreading Old World tree having large leaves and globose clusters of greenish-yellow flowers and long seed pods that clatter in the wind.

- *He looked up "siris tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siris tree."*

sloppiest *(adjective)*

Wet or smeared with a spilled liquid or moist material.

- *A "sloppiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "sloppiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

soakers *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.

- *He looked up "soakers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soakers."*

---

sorbus *(noun)*

A genus of shrubs or trees of the family Rosaceae having feathery leaves.

- *He looked up "sorbus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorbus."*

---

spawner *(noun)*

A female fish at spawning time.

- *In class, the teacher used "spawner" to mean a female fish at spawning time.*
- *They discussed "spawner" during the group presentation.*

---

spectrographic *(adjective)*

Relating to or employing a spectrograph.

- *Would you call this situation "spectrographic"? Explain why.*
- *A "spectrographic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

spectrographic analysis *(noun)*

The use of spectroscopes to analyze spectra.

- *Understanding "spectrographic analysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spectrographic analysis" during the group presentation.*

---

splicers *(noun)*

A woodworker who joins pieces of wood with a splice.

- *They discussed "splicers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splicers."*

---

spodoptera *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are armyworms.

- *The article explained what "spodoptera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spodoptera" to mean moths whose larvae are armyworms.*

---

stanleys *(noun)*

United States inventor who built a steam-powered automobile (1849-1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stanleys."*
- *He looked up "stanleys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stereotypic *(adjective)*

Lacking spontaneity or originality or individuality.

- *A "stereotypic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "stereotypic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

stingless *(adjective)*

Without a sting.

- *Students compared "stingless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stingless."*

---

stochastically *(adverb)*

By stochastic means.

- *We estimated the answer stochastically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "stochastically" in the final chapter.*

---

stocktaking *(noun)*

Making an itemized list of merchandise or supplies on hand.

- *He looked up "stocktaking" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "stocktaking" during the group presentation.*

---

strudels *(noun)*

Thin sheet of filled dough rolled and baked.

- *He looked up "strudels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "strudels" during the group presentation.*

---

summiting *(verb)*

Reach the summit (of a mountain).

- *He did not know how to use "summiting" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "summiting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sumners *(noun)*

United States sociologist (1840-1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sumners."*
- *Understanding "sumners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suppertime *(noun)*

The customary or habitual hour for the evening meal.

- *He looked up "suppertime" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suppertime" to mean the customary or habitual hour for the evening meal.*

---

syllogistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or consisting of syllogism.

- *Syllogistic reasoning.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "syllogistic" when it is of or relating to or consisting of syllogism.*

---

symptomatically *(adverb)*

By symptoms.

- *He answered "symptomatically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "symptomatically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

syndicator *(noun)*

A businessman who forms a syndicate.

- *Understanding "syndicator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "syndicator" means with a simple example.*

---

tailbacks *(noun)*

(American football) the person who plays tailback.

- *In class, the teacher used "tailbacks" to mean (american football) the person who plays tailback.*
- *He looked up "tailbacks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teleworking *(noun)*

Employment at home while communicating with the workplace by phone or fax or modem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teleworking."*
- *He looked up "teleworking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

temptingly *(adverb)*

In a tempting seductive manner.

- *Using "temptingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "temptingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

tepees *(noun)*

A Native American tent; usually of conical shape.

- *He looked up "tepees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tepees" during the group presentation.*

---

theatregoers *(noun)*

Someone who attends the theater.

- *The article explained what "theatregoers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "theatregoers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thermostatically *(adverb)*

By thermostat; in a thermostatic manner.

- *The temperature is thermostatically controlled.*
- *Using "thermostatically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

thuja occidentalis *(noun)*

Small evergreen of eastern North America having tiny scalelike leaves on flattened branchlets.

- *Understanding "thuja occidentalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thuja occidentalis" means with a simple example.*

---

tieing *(verb)*

Fasten or secure with a rope, string, or cord.

- *The coach explained when to use "tieing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tieing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tinsmith *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs tinware.

- *He looked up "tinsmith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tinsmith."*

---

titters *(noun)*

A nervous restrained laugh.

- *The article explained what "titters" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "titters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tocopherols *(noun)*

A fat-soluble vitamin that is essential for normal reproduction; an important antioxidant that neutralizes free radicals in the body.

- *Understanding "tocopherols" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tocopherols" during the group presentation.*

---

torero *(noun)*

A matador or one of the supporting team during a bull fight.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torero."*
- *The article explained what "torero" means with a simple example.*

---

tramcar *(noun)*

A four-wheeled wagon that runs on tracks in a mine.

- *A tramcar carries coal out of a coal mine.*
- *Understanding "tramcar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transmogrification *(noun)*

The act of changing into a different form or appearance (especially a fantastic or grotesque one).

- *The transmogrification of the prince into a porcupine.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transmogrification."*

---

traumatology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the surgical repair of injuries and wounds arising from accidents.

- *In class, the teacher used "traumatology" to mean the branch of medicine that deals with the surgical....*
- *Understanding "traumatology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trebling *(verb)*

Increase threefold.

- *In everyday English, people use "trebling" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "trebling" until he saw an example.*

---

trematode *(noun)*

Parasitic flatworms having external suckers for attaching to a host.

- *They discussed "trematode" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trematode" means with a simple example.*

---

trematode worm *(noun)*

Parasitic flatworms having external suckers for attaching to a host.

- *He looked up "trematode worm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trematode worm."*

---

tripler *(adjective)*

Having three units or components or elements.

- *Would you call this situation "tripler"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tripler" when it is having three units or components or elements.*

---

trousered *(adjective)*

Dressed in trousers.

- *A "trousered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "trousered."*

---

tupi-guarani *(noun)*

A family of South American Indian languages.

- *Understanding "tupi-guarani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tupi-guarani" means with a simple example.*

---

tupi-guarani language *(noun)*

A family of South American Indian languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "tupi-guarani language" to mean a family of south american indian languages.*
- *The article explained what "tupi-guarani language" means with a simple example.*

---

turko-tatar *(noun)*

A subfamily of Altaic languages.

- *He looked up "turko-tatar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turko-tatar."*

---

tweezing *(verb)*

Pluck with tweezers.

- *Can you use "tweezing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "tweezing" when talking about this idea.*

---

unaccented *(adjective)*

(used of vowels or syllables) pronounced with little or no stress.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unaccented" when it is (used of vowels or syllables) pronounced with....*
- *Would you call this situation "unaccented"? Explain why.*

---

uncommercial *(adjective)*

Not conducive to commercial success; - H.E.Clurman.

- *Might prove arty and hence uncommercial.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncommercial."*

---

unconstructive *(adjective)*

Not constructive.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unconstructive" when it is not constructive.*
- *A "unconstructive" approach may work better in this case.*

underpayments *(noun)*

A payment smaller than needed or expected.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underpayments."*
- *He looked up "underpayments" because he had never seen it before.*

unhallowed *(adjective)*

Not hallowed or consecrated.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unhallowed."*
- *Students compared "unhallowed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unmoderated *(adjective)*

Not made less extreme.

- *Spoke with unmoderated harshness.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unmoderated" when it is not made less extreme.*

useing *(verb)*

Take or consume (regularly or habitually).

- *In everyday English, people use "useing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "useing" in real sentences.*

varan *(noun)*

Any of various large tropical carnivorous lizards of Africa and Asia and Australia; fabled to warn of crocodiles.

- *Understanding "varan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "varan."*

villus *(noun)*

A minute hairlike projection on mucous membrane.

- *They discussed "villus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "villus" because he had never seen it before.*

vin ordinaire *(noun)*

Cheap French table wine of unspecified origin.

- *Understanding "vin ordinaire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vin ordinaire" during the group presentation.*

vindictively *(adverb)*

In a vindictive, revengeful manner.

- *He plotted vindictively against his former superiors.*
- *Place "vindictively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

virological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of virology.

- *Virological research.*
- *The speaker chose "virological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

voracity *(noun)*

Excessive desire to eat.

- *They discussed "voracity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "voracity" because he had never seen it before.*

wantonness *(noun)*

The trait of lacking restraint or control; reckless freedom from inhibition or worry.

- *In class, the teacher used "wantonness" to mean the trait of lacking restraint or control; reckless....*
- *The article explained what "wantonness" means with a simple example.*

wefts *(noun)*

The yarn woven across the warp yarn in weaving.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wefts."*
- *He looked up "wefts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wheedling *(noun)*

The act of urging by means of teasing or flattery.

- *The article explained what "wheedling" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wheedling" to mean the act of urging by means of teasing or flattery.*

---

whin *(noun)*

Any of various hard colored rocks (especially rocks consisting of chert or basalt).

- *In class, the teacher used "whin" to mean any of various hard colored rocks (especially rocks....*
- *They discussed "whin" during the group presentation.*

---

whitecap *(noun)*

A wave that is blown by the wind so its crest is broken and appears white.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whitecap."*
- *He looked up "whitecap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wolfish *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic (or considered characteristic) of a wolf.

- *Wolfish rapacity.*
- *Would you call this situation "wolfish"? Explain why.*

---

woodcocks *(noun)*

Game bird of the sandpiper family that resembles a snipe.

- *In class, the teacher used "woodcocks" to mean game bird of the sandpiper family that resembles a....*
- *He looked up "woodcocks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wusses *(noun)*

A person who is physically weak and ineffectual.

- *He looked up "wusses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wusses" to mean a person who is physically weak and ineffectual.*

---

xer *(adjective)*

Being one more than nine.

- *A "xer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "xer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

xylophones *(noun)*

A percussion instrument with wooden bars tuned to produce a chromatic scale and with resonators; played with small mallets.

- *The article explained what "xylophones" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "xylophones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zeno of elea *(noun)*

Ancient Greek philosopher who formulated paradoxes that defended the belief that motion and change are illusory (circa 495-430 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "zeno of elea" to mean ancient greek philosopher who formulated paradoxes....*
- *They discussed "zeno of elea" during the group presentation.*

---

zeppo *(noun)*

United States comedian; one of four brothers who made motion pictures together (1901-1979).

- *In class, the teacher used "zeppo" to mean united states comedian; one of four brothers who....*
- *They discussed "zeppo" during the group presentation.*

---

aalst *(noun)*

A town in central Belgium.

- *They discussed "aalst" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aalst" to mean a town in central belgium.*

abscessed *(adjective)*

Infected and filled with pus.

- *An abscessed tooth.*
- *A "abscessed" approach may work better in this case.*

abscessed tooth *(noun)*

An abscess of a common kind in the tissue around a tooth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abscessed tooth."*
- *Understanding "abscessed tooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acromion *(noun)*

The outermost point of the spine of the shoulder blade.

- *He looked up "acromion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acromion" during the group presentation.*

actinic keratosis *(noun)*

An overgrowth of skin layers resulting from extended exposure to the sun.

- *He looked up "actinic keratosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "actinic keratosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

actualisation *(noun)*

Making real or giving the appearance of reality.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actualisation."*
- *He looked up "actualisation" because he had never seen it before.*

admixed *(verb)*

Mix or blend.

- *Hyaline casts were admixed with neutrophils.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "admixed" in real sentences.*

agaves *(noun)*

Tropical American plants with basal rosettes of fibrous sword-shaped leaves and flowers in tall spikes; some cultivated for ornament or for fiber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agaves."*
- *Understanding "agaves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

albers-schonberg disease *(noun)*

An inherited disorder characterized by an increase in bone density; in severe forms the bone marrow cavity may be obliterated.

- *They discussed "albers-schonberg disease" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albers-schonberg disease."*

alienable *(adjective)*

Transferable to another owner.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alienable."*
- *Students compared "alienable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

alkyne *(noun)*

A colorless flammable gas used chiefly in welding and in organic synthesis.

- *Understanding "alkyne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alkyne" because he had never seen it before.*

altruists *(noun)*

Someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "altruists."*
- *He looked up "altruists" because he had never seen it before.*

ambrosial *(adjective)*

Extremely pleasing to the taste; sweet and fragrant.

- *Ambrosial food.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ambrosial" when it is extremely pleasing to the taste; sweet and fragrant.*

---

ampule *(noun)*

A small bottle that contains a drug (especially a sealed sterile container for injection by needle).

- *Understanding "ampule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ampule" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anglerfish *(noun)*

Fishes having large mouths with a wormlike filament attached for luring prey.

- *The article explained what "anglerfish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anglerfish" to mean fishes having large mouths with a wormlike filament....*

---

antagonised *(verb)*

Provoke the hostility of.

- *Can you use "antagonised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "antagonised" and when to wait.*

---

anvers *(noun)*

A busy port and financial center in northern Belgium on the Scheldt river; it has long been a center for the diamond industry and the first stock exchange was opened there in 1460.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anvers."*
- *He looked up "anvers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anxiolytics *(noun)*

A tranquilizer used to relieve anxiety and reduce tension and irritability.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anxiolytics."*
- *The article explained what "anxiolytics" means with a simple example.*

---

appetiser *(noun)*

Food or drink to stimulate the appetite (usually served before a meal or as the first course).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appetiser."*
- *He looked up "appetiser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aprils *(noun)*

The month following March and preceding May.

- *The article explained what "aprils" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aprils" to mean the month following march and preceding may.*

---

apsidal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an apse.

- *Would you call this situation "apsidal"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "apsidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

archimandrite *(noun)*

The superior of an abbey of monks.

- *The article explained what "archimandrite" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "archimandrite" to mean the superior of an abbey of monks.*

---

armlet *(noun)*

A band worn around the arm for decoration.

- *The article explained what "armlet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "armlet" during the group presentation.*

---

artifices *(noun)*

A deceptive maneuver (especially to avoid capture).

- *In class, the teacher used "artifices" to mean a deceptive maneuver (especially to avoid capture).*

- *The article explained what "artifices" means with a simple example.*

---

aspectual *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to an aspect (as an aspect of the verb).

- *The aspectual system of Greek.*
- *Would you call this situation "aspectual"? Explain why.*

---

aspergillus fumigatus *(noun)*

A mold causing aspergillosis in birds and man.

- *In class, the teacher used "aspergillus fumigatus" to mean a mold causing aspergillosis in birds and man.*
- *They discussed "aspergillus fumigatus" during the group presentation.*

---

assuredness *(noun)*

Great coolness and composure under strain.

- *In class, the teacher used "assuredness" to mean great coolness and composure under strain.*
- *Understanding "assuredness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

auchincloss *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1917).

- *He looked up "auchincloss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auchincloss."*

---

autotrophic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to organisms (as green plants) that can make complex organic nutritive compounds from simple inorganic sources by photosynthesis.

- *Would you call this situation "autotrophic"? Explain why.*
- *A "autotrophic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

autotrophic organism *(noun)*

Plant capable of synthesizing its own food from simple organic substances.

- *He looked up "autotrophic organism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autotrophic organism."*

---

avowal *(noun)*

A statement asserting the existence or the truth of something.

- *Understanding "avowal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "avowal" to mean a statement asserting the existence or the truth of....*

---

backtalk *(noun)*

An impudent or insolent rejoinder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backtalk."*
- *They discussed "backtalk" during the group presentation.*

---

barbu *(noun)*

Found along western Atlantic coast.

- *Understanding "barbu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "barbu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barleycorn *(noun)*

A grain of barley.

- *They discussed "barleycorn" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barleycorn" to mean a grain of barley.*

---

beaned *(verb)*

Hit on the head, especially with a pitched baseball.

- *Can you use "beaned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "beaned" when talking about this idea.*

---

bedazzle *(verb)*

To cause someone to lose clear vision, especially from intense light.

- *In everyday English, people use "bedazzle" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bedazzle" in real sentences.*

---

beggarly *(adjective)*

Marked by poverty befitting a beggar.

- *A beggarly existence in the slums.*
- *A "beggarly" approach may work better in this case.*

---

benedictions *(noun)*

The act of praying for divine protection.

- *They discussed "benedictions" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "benedictions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bigamous *(adjective)*

Of illegal marriage to a second person while legally married to a first.

- *The speaker chose "bigamous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "bigamous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

biggish *(adjective)*

Somewhat large.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biggish."*
- *Students compared "biggish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bilabial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or being a speech sound that is articulated using both lips.

- *Bilabial fricatives.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bilabial" when it is of or relating to or being a speech sound that is....*

---

blockhouses *(noun)*

A stronghold that is reinforced for protection from enemy fire; with apertures for defensive fire.

- *He looked up "blockhouses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blockhouses" during the group presentation.*

---

blubbery *(adjective)*

Swollen with fat.

- *A coarse blubbery individual.*
- *The speaker chose "blubbery" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bmis *(noun)*

A measure of someone's weight in relation to height; to calculate one's BMI, multiply one's weight in pounds and divide that by the square of one's height in inches; overweight is a BMI greater than 25; obese is a BMI greater than 30.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bmis."*
- *The article explained what "bmis" means with a simple example.*

---

bombyx *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bombycidae: Chinese silkworm moth.

- *The article explained what "bombyx" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombyx."*

---

borsch *(noun)*

A Russian or Polish soup usually containing beet juice as a foundation.

- *They discussed "borsch" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "borsch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bristlecone fir *(noun)*

A pyramidal fir of southwestern California having spiny pointed leaves and cone scales with long spines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bristlecone fir."*
- *Understanding "bristlecone fir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

budded *(verb)*

Start to grow or develop.

- *The coach explained when to use "budded" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "budded" until he saw an example.*

---

buddys *(noun)*

A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities.

- *The article explained what "buddys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buddys" to mean a close friend who accompanies his buddies in their....*

---

burglarize *(verb)*

Commit a burglary; enter and rob a dwelling.

- *He did not know how to use "burglarize" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "burglarize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

burls *(noun)*

A large rounded outgrowth on the trunk or branch of a tree.

- *In class, the teacher used "burls" to mean a large rounded outgrowth on the trunk or branch of....*
- *He looked up "burls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

burtons *(noun)*

A strong dark English ale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burtons."*
- *Understanding "burtons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calan *(noun)*

A drug (trade names Calan and Isoptin) used as an oral or parenteral calcium blocker in cases of hypertension or congestive heart failure or angina or migraine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calan."*
- *Understanding "calan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calcaneal *(adjective)*

Relating to the heel bone or heel.

- *Students compared "calcaneal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "calcaneal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cannelloni *(noun)*

Tubular pasta filled with meat or cheese.

- *The article explained what "cannelloni" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannelloni" to mean tubular pasta filled with meat or cheese.*

---

cannister *(noun)*

Metal container for storing dry foods such as tea or flour.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cannister."*
- *The article explained what "cannister" means with a simple example.*

---

carefulness *(noun)*

The quality of being careful and painstaking.

- *I admired the carefulness of his work.*
- *The article explained what "carefulness" means with a simple example.*

---

caretta *(noun)*

Loggerhead turtles.

- *Understanding "caretta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caretta" to mean loggerhead turtles.*

carful *(noun)*

The quantity that a car will hold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carful."*
- *The article explained what "carful" means with a simple example.*

catholicos *(noun)*

The ecclesiastical title of the leaders of the Nestorian and Armenian churches.

- *The article explained what "catholicos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "catholicos" during the group presentation.*

cbcs *(noun)*

Counting the number of white and red blood cells and the number of platelets in 1 cubic millimeter of blood.

- *The article explained what "cbcs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cbcs" to mean counting the number of white and red blood cells....*

centerboard *(noun)*

A retractable fin keel used on sailboats to prevent drifting to leeward.

- *The article explained what "centerboard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centerboard" to mean a retractable fin keel used on sailboats to prevent....*

cepheus *(noun)*

A faint constellation in the northern hemisphere near Cassiopeia and the pole star.

- *They discussed "cepheus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cepheus."*

chewers *(noun)*

Someone who chews (especially someone who chews tobacco).

- *The article explained what "chewers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chewers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chiefest *(adjective)*

Most important element.

- *The speaker chose "chiefest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "chiefest"? Explain why.*

chilblains *(noun)*

Inflammation of the hands and feet caused by exposure to cold and moisture.

- *They discussed "chilblains" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chilblains."*

chimborazo *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Andes in Ecuador (20,560 feet high).

- *Understanding "chimborazo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chimborazo" to mean a mountain peak in the andes in ecuador (20,560....*

chlamydia trachomatis *(noun)*

Bacteria responsible for the sexually transmitted diseases chlamydia and lymphogranuloma venereum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlamydia trachomatis."*
- *He looked up "chlamydia trachomatis" because he had never seen it before.*

cisterna *(noun)*

A sac or cavity containing fluid especially lymph or cerebrospinal fluid.

- *They discussed "cisterna" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cisterna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

civilise *(verb)*

Raise from a barbaric to a civilized state.

- *The coach explained when to use “civilise” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “civilise” until he saw an example.*

---

clannish *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a clan especially in being unified.

- *Clannish loyalty.*
- *Would you call this situation “clannish”? Explain why.*

---

coarsening *(verb)*

Make less subtle or refined.

- *In everyday English, people use “coarsening” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “coarsening” until he saw an example.*

---

coiner *(noun)*

A skilled worker who coins or stamps money.

- *He looked up “coiner” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coiner.”*

---

compositors *(noun)*

One who sets written material into type.

- *In class, the teacher used “compositors” to mean one who sets written material into type.*
- *They discussed “compositors” during the group presentation.*

---

conclaves *(noun)*

A confidential or secret meeting.

- *He looked up “conclaves” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “conclaves.”*

---

concretion *(noun)*

A hard lump produced by the concretion of mineral salts; found in hollow organs or ducts of the body.

- *Understanding “concretion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “concretion.”*

---

conto *(noun)*

1 conto equals 1,000 escudos in Portugal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “conto.”*
- *The article explained what “conto” means with a simple example.*

---

corrigendum *(noun)*

A printer’s error; to be corrected.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “corrigendum.”*
- *He looked up “corrigendum” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cosmogenic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the branch of astronomy dealing with the origin and history and structure and dynamics of the universe.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cosmogenic.”*
- *Students compared “cosmogenic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

coziest *(adjective)*

Having or fostering a warm or friendly and informal atmosphere.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “coziest.”*
- *A “coziest” approach may work better in this case.*

---

crocodilian *(noun)*

Extant archosaurian reptile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crocodilian.”*

- *They discussed "crocodilian" during the group presentation.*

---

crookedness *(noun)*

A tortuous and twisted shape or position.

- *Understanding "crookedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crookedness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crosscurrents *(noun)*

Actions counter to the main group activity.

- *Political crosscurrents disrupted the conference.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crosscurrents" to mean actions counter to the main group activity.*

---

cultivations *(noun)*

The process of fostering the growth of something.

- *The article explained what "cultivations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cultivations."*

---

cusk-eel *(noun)*

Elongate compressed somewhat eel-shaped fishes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cusk-eel."*
- *He looked up "cusk-eel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

damnably *(adverb)*

In a damnable manner.

- *Kindly Arthur–so damnably , politely , endlessly persistent!*
- *He answered "damnably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

decipherable *(adjective)*

Easily deciphered.

- *Students compared "decipherable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "decipherable."*

---

defilements *(noun)*

The state of being polluted.

- *He looked up "defilements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defilements."*

---

deictic *(noun)*

A word specifying identity or spatial or temporal location from the perspective of a speaker or hearer in the context in which the communication occurs; - R.Rommetveit.

- *They discussed "deictic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "deictic" means with a simple example.*

---

deictic word *(noun)*

A word specifying identity or spatial or temporal location from the perspective of a speaker or hearer in the context in which the communication occurs; - R.Rommetveit.

- *Words that introduce particulars of the speaker's and hearer's shared cognitive field into the message.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deictic word."*

---

delimits *(verb)*

Set, mark, or draw the boundaries of something.

- *Can you use "delimits" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "delimits" until he saw an example.*

---

deplane *(verb)*

Get off an airplane.

- *In everyday English, people use "deplane" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deplane" in real sentences.*

---

deplorably *(adverb)*

In an unfortunate or deplorable manner.

- *She spoke "deplorably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "deplorably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

despicably *(adverb)*

In a despicable manner.

- *He acted despicably.*
- *He answered "despicably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

devis *(noun)*

Hindu mother goddess; supreme power in the universe; wife or embodiment of the female energy of Siva having both beneficent and malevolent forms or aspects.

- *They discussed "devis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devis."*

dinges *(verb)*

Make a dent or impression in.

- *The coach explained when to use "dinges" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "dinges" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dinkas *(noun)*

A Nilotic language.

- *He looked up "dinkas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dinkas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dirigibles *(noun)*

A steerable self-propelled aircraft.

- *He looked up "dirigibles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dirigibles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

discomfiting *(verb)*

Cause to lose one's composure.

- *She tried to use "discomfiting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "discomfiting" in real sentences.*

dishware *(noun)*

Tableware (eating and serving dishes) collectively.

- *The article explained what "dishware" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dishware" during the group presentation.*

dissatisfying *(verb)*

Fail to satisfy.

- *He did not know how to use "dissatisfying" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "dissatisfying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dormition *(noun)*

Celebration in the Eastern Orthodox Church of the Virgin Mary's being taken up into heaven when her earthly life ended; corresponds to the Assumption in the Roman Catholic Church and is also celebrated on August 15th.

- *The article explained what "dormition" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dormition" to mean celebration in the eastern orthodox church of the....*

dorsa *(noun)*

The posterior part of a human (or animal) body from the neck to the end of the spine.

- *The article explained what "dorsa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dorsa."*

doxepin hydrochloride *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Adapin and Sinequan) with numerous side effects (dry mouth and sedation and gastrointestinal disturbances).

- *They discussed "doxepin hydrochloride" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doxepin hydrochloride" to mean a tricyclic antidepressant (trade names adapin and....*

---

draftsmanship *(noun)*

The creation of artistic pictures or diagrams.

- *He looked up "draftsmanship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "draftsmanship" during the group presentation.*

---

drenches *(verb)*

Drench or submerge or be drenched or submerged.

- *The coach explained when to use "drenches" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "drenches" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dysphonia *(noun)*

Speech disorder attributable to a disorder of phonation.

- *The article explained what "dysphonia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dysphonia" during the group presentation.*

---

eccrine *(adjective)*

(of exocrine glands) producing a clear aqueous secretion without releasing part of the secreting cell; important in regulating body temperature.

- *The speaker chose "eccrine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "eccrine" when it is (of exocrine glands) producing a clear aqueous....*

---

elemis *(noun)*

Fragrant resin obtain from trees of the family Burseraceae and used as incense.

- *The article explained what "elemis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elemis" to mean fragrant resin obtain from trees of the family....*

---

endoscopes *(noun)*

A long slender medical instrument for examining the interior of a bodily organ or performing minor surgery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endoscopes."*
- *He looked up "endoscopes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enthuses *(verb)*

Utter with enthusiasm.

- *In everyday English, people use "enthuses" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enthuses" in real sentences.*

---

enumerations *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *He looked up "enumerations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "enumerations" during the group presentation.*

---

epas *(noun)*

An independent federal agency established to coordinate programs aimed at reducing pollution and protecting the environment.

- *They discussed "epas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "epas" means with a simple example.*

---

epigrammatic *(adjective)*

Terse and witty and like a maxim.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "epigrammatic."*
- *The speaker chose "epigrammatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

erica arborea *(noun)*

Evergreen treelike Mediterranean shrub having fragrant white flowers in large terminal panicles and hard woody roots used to make tobacco pipes.

- *Understanding "erica arborea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erica arborea" to mean evergreen treelike mediterranean shrub having....*

erlenmeyer flask *(noun)*

A conical flask with a wide base and narrow neck.

- *The article explained what "erlenmeyer flask" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erlenmeyer flask" to mean a conical flask with a wide base and narrow neck.*

espousal *(noun)*

The act of accepting with approval; favorable reception.

- *In class, the teacher used "espousal" to mean the act of accepting with approval; favorable reception.*
- *The article explained what "espousal" means with a simple example.*

esprit de l'escalier *(noun)*

A witty remark that occurs to you too late.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esprit de l'escalier."*
- *He looked up "esprit de l'escalier" because he had never seen it before.*

ethmoid sinus *(noun)*

A sinus of the meatuses of the nasal cavity (behind the bridge of the nose).

- *Understanding "ethmoid sinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ethmoid sinus" to mean a sinus of the meatuses of the nasal cavity (behind....*

evaporite *(noun)*

The sediment that is left after the evaporation of seawater.

- *The article explained what "evaporite" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "evaporite" during the group presentation.*

eyres *(noun)*

A shallow salt lake in south central Australia about 35 feet below sea level; the largest lake in the country and the lowest point on the continent.

- *In class, the teacher used "eyres" to mean a shallow salt lake in south central australia....*
- *He looked up "eyres" because he had never seen it before.*

facilitative *(adjective)*

Freeing from difficulty or impediment.

- *Facilitative changes in the economic structure.*
- *The speaker chose "facilitative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

feast of dormition *(noun)*

Celebration in the Eastern Orthodox Church of the Virgin Mary's being taken up into heaven when her earthly life ended; corresponds to the Assumption in the Roman Catholic Church and is also celebrated on August 15th.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "feast of dormition."*
- *They discussed "feast of dormition" during the group presentation.*

ferromagnetism *(noun)*

Phenomenon exhibited by materials like iron (nickel or cobalt) that become magnetized in a magnetic field and retain their magnetism when the field is removed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferromagnetism."*
- *The article explained what "ferromagnetism" means with a simple example.*

ficus elastica *(noun)*

Large tropical Asian tree frequently dwarfed as a houseplant; source of Assam rubber.

- *He looked up "ficus elastica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ficus elastica."*

flogs *(verb)*

Beat severely with a whip or rod.

- *He did not know how to use "flogs" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "flogs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

footless *(adjective)*

Having no feet or analogous appendages.

- *The speaker chose "footless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "footless" when it is having no feet or analogous appendages.*

---

fornix *(noun)*

An arched bundle of white fibers at the base of the brain by which the hippocampus of each hemisphere projects to the contralateral hippocampus and to the thalamus and mamillary bodies.

- *Understanding "fornix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fornix" during the group presentation.*

---

foveal vision *(noun)*

Vision with the fovea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foveal vision."*
- *He looked up "foveal vision" because he had never seen it before.*

---

francesco petrarca *(noun)*

An Italian poet famous for love lyrics (1304-1374).

- *In class, the teacher used "francesco petrarca" to mean an italian poet famous for love lyrics (1304-1374).*
- *Understanding "francesco petrarca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fulmar *(noun)*

Heavy short-tailed oceanic bird of polar regions.

- *They discussed "fulmar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fulmar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

furling *(verb)*

Form into a cylinder by rolling.

- *In everyday English, people use "furling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "furling" in real sentences.*

---

gamy *(adjective)*

Suggestive of sexual impropriety.

- *He skips asterisks and gives you the gamy details.*
- *Students compared "gamy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

garfish *(noun)*

Primitive predaceous North American fish covered with hard scales and having long jaws with needlelike teeth.

- *Understanding "garfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "garfish" to mean primitive predaceous north american fish covered....*

---

gawkers *(noun)*

A spectator who stares stupidly without intelligent awareness.

- *In class, the teacher used "gawkers" to mean a spectator who stares stupidly without intelligent....*
- *The article explained what "gawkers" means with a simple example.*

---

geed *(verb)*

Give a command to a horse to turn to the right side.

- *The horse geed.*
- *In everyday English, people use "geed" when talking about this idea.*

---

genus babesia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Babesiidae.

- *They discussed "genus babesia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus babesia."*

---

genus bombyx *(noun)*

Type genus of the Bombycidae: Chinese silkworm moth.

- *They discussed "genus bombyx" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "genus bombyx" means with a simple example.*

---

genus caretta *(noun)*

Loggerhead turtles.

- *He looked up "genus caretta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus caretta."*

---

genus larrea *(noun)*

Xerophytic evergreen shrubs; South America to southwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "genus larrea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus larrea" to mean xerophytic evergreen shrubs; south america to....*

---

genus lithops *(noun)*

Genus of stemless South African succulents.

- *They discussed "genus lithops" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lithops."*

---

genus osmanthus *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of evergreen shrubs or trees of southern United States and Middle East and China and Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus osmanthus" to mean widely distributed genus of evergreen shrubs or....*
- *He looked up "genus osmanthus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus paspalum *(noun)*

A genus of perennial grasses of warm regions.

- *They discussed "genus paspalum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus paspalum" means with a simple example.*

---

genus phalaris *(noun)*

A genus of grasses with broad leaves and a dense spike of flowers.

- *Understanding "genus phalaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phalaris" to mean a genus of grasses with broad leaves and a dense....*

---

genus potamogeton *(noun)*

A large genus of aquatic herbs found in quiet waters in temperate regions; leaves usually float on the water.

- *They discussed "genus potamogeton" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus potamogeton" means with a simple example.*

---

genus sison *(noun)*

Genus including stone parsley.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sison" to mean genus including stone parsley.*
- *The article explained what "genus sison" means with a simple example.*

---

giant fulmar *(noun)*

Large brownish petrel chiefly of Antarctic seas.

- *He looked up "giant fulmar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giant fulmar."*

---

giovanni battista cibo *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1484 to 1492 who was known as a nepotist and was attacked by Savonarola for his worldliness (1432-1492).

- *In class, the teacher used "giovanni battista cibo" to mean italian pope from 1484 to 1492 who was known as a....*
- *The article explained what "giovanni battista cibo" means with a simple example.*

---

glomerulus *(noun)*

A small intertwined group of capillaries in the malpighian body; it filters the blood during urine formation.

- *They discussed "glomerulus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glomerulus" to mean a small intertwined group of capillaries in the....*

---

glyceryl *(noun)*

A trivalent radical derived from glycerol by removing the three hydroxyl radicals.

- *They discussed "glyceryl" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "glyceryl" means with a simple example.*

---

gops *(noun)*

The younger of two major political parties in the United States; GOP is an acronym for grand old party.

- *The article explained what "gops" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gops" to mean the younger of two major political parties in the....*

---

gouger *(noun)*

An attacker who gouges out the antagonist's eye.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gouger."*
- *They discussed "gouger" during the group presentation.*

---

greatcoat *(noun)*

A heavy coat worn over clothes in winter.

- *In class, the teacher used "greatcoat" to mean a heavy coat worn over clothes in winter.*
- *The article explained what "greatcoat" means with a simple example.*

---

gulf of bothnia *(noun)*

A northern arm of the Baltic Sea; between Sweden and Finland.

- *Understanding "gulf of bothnia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gulf of bothnia" means with a simple example.*

---

gunrunning *(noun)*

The smuggling of guns and ammunition into a country secretly and illegally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunrunning."*
- *They discussed "gunrunning" during the group presentation.*

---

halloo *(noun)*

A shout to attract attention.

- *He gave a great halloo but no one heard him.*
- *The article explained what "halloo" means with a simple example.*

---

handgrip *(noun)*

The appendage to an object that is designed to be held in order to use or move it.

- *They discussed "handgrip" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "handgrip" means with a simple example.*

---

handiest *(adjective)*

Skillful with the hands.

- *Would you call this situation "handiest"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "handiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hardbacks *(noun)*

A book with cardboard or cloth or leather covers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hardbacks."*
- *Understanding "hardbacks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harijan *(noun)*

Belongs to lowest social and ritual class in India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harijan."*
- *He looked up "harijan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harked *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *He did not know how to use "harked" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "harked" in real sentences.*

---

hatting *(verb)*

Put on or wear a hat.

- *Can you use "hatting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hatting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

havasupai *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Havasupai.

- *Understanding "havasupai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "havasupai" during the group presentation.*

---

heliothis zia *(noun)*

Medium-sized moth whose larvae are corn earworms.

- *They discussed "heliothis zia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heliothis zia" means with a simple example.*

---

hemoptysis *(noun)*

Coughing up blood from the respiratory tract; usually indicates a severe infection of the bronchi or lungs.

- *They discussed "hemoptysis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemoptysis."*

---

hemothorax *(noun)*

Accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity (the space between the lungs and the walls of the chest).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemothorax."*
- *The article explained what "hemothorax" means with a simple example.*

---

heron's bill *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Erodium.

- *They discussed "heron's bill" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heron's bill" means with a simple example.*

---

hoagy carmichael *(noun)*

United States songwriter (1899-1981).

- *They discussed "hoagy carmichael" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hoagy carmichael" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hogsheads *(noun)*

A large cask especially one holding 63 gals.

- *Understanding "hogsheads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hogsheads" to mean a large cask especially one holding 63 gals.*

---

huckleberries *(noun)*

Any of various dark-fruited as distinguished from blue-fruited blueberries.

- *He looked up "huckleberries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "huckleberries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humanised *(verb)*

Make more humane.

- *The coach explained when to use "humanised" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "humanised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hummock *(noun)*

A small natural hill.

- *In class, the teacher used "hummock" to mean a small natural hill.*
- *The article explained what "hummock" means with a simple example.*

hydrangea paniculata *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub or small tree with pyramidal flower clusters.

- *The article explained what "hydrangea paniculata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrangea paniculata."*

hydroids *(noun)*

Colonial coelenterates having the polyp phase dominant.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydroids" to mean colonial coelenterates having the polyp phase dominant.*
- *Understanding "hydroids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hyperbolically *(adverb)*

In an exaggerated manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "hyperbolically" naturally.*
- *Using "hyperbolically" can make your explanation more exact.*

hypothesise *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *He did not know how to use "hypothesise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hypothesise" when talking about this idea.*

iccs *(noun)*

A former independent federal agency that supervised and set rates for carriers that transported goods and people between states; was terminated in 1995.

- *He looked up "iccs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iccs."*

ideologist *(noun)*

An advocate of some ideology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ideologist."*
- *He looked up "ideologist" because he had never seen it before.*

ikes *(noun)*

United States general who supervised the invasion of Normandy and the defeat of Nazi Germany; 34th President of the United States (1890-1961).

- *Understanding "ikes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ikes" means with a simple example.*

illumine *(verb)*

Make lighter or brighter.

- *He did not know how to use "illumine" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "illumine" in real sentences.*

indeterminable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being definitely decided or ascertained.

- *A "indeterminable" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "indeterminable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

individuated *(verb)*

Give individual shape or form to.

- *She tried to use "individuated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "individuated" and when to wait.*

injuns *(noun)*

(slang) offensive term for Native Americans.

- *The article explained what "injuns" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "injuns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

interlanguage *(noun)*

A common language used by speakers of different languages.

- *Understanding "interlanguage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "interlanguage" during the group presentation.*

---

inventively *(adverb)*

In an inventive manner.

- *Picasso's liberated shapes and excitingly applied and inventively combined colours.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inventively" naturally.*

---

invigilator *(noun)*

Someone who watches examination candidates to prevent cheating.

- *He looked up "invigilator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "invigilator" to mean someone who watches examination candidates to....*

---

ivry la bataille *(noun)*

A battle (1590) in which the Huguenots under Henry IV defeated the Catholics under the duke of Mayenne.

- *The article explained what "ivry la bataille" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivry la bataille."*

---

jigsaws *(noun)*

A portable power saw with a reciprocating blade; can be used with a variety of blades depending on the application and kind of cut; generally have a plate that rides on the surface that is being cut.

- *He looked up "jigsaws" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jigsaws."*

---

john barleycorn *(noun)*

An alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than fermented.

- *In class, the teacher used "john barleycorn" to mean an alcoholic beverage that is distilled rather than....*
- *The article explained what "john barleycorn" means with a simple example.*

---

juniperus virginiana *(noun)*

Small juniper found east of Rocky Mountains having a conic crown, brown bark that peels in shreds, and small sharp needles.

- *They discussed "juniperus virginiana" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juniperus virginiana" to mean small juniper found east of rocky mountains having....*

---

kanamycin *(noun)*

Antibiotic (trade name Kantrex) used to treat severe infections.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kanamycin."*
- *He looked up "kanamycin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kangaroo's-foot *(noun)*

Sedgelike spring-flowering herb having clustered flowers covered with woolly hairs; Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kangaroo's-foot."*
- *They discussed "kangaroo's-foot" during the group presentation.*

---

kaposi's sarcoma *(noun)*

A sarcoma that starts with purplish spots on the feet and legs and spreads from the skin to lymph nodes and internal organs; a common manifestation of AIDS.

- *Until 1980 Kaposi's sarcoma occurred almost exclusively with Jewish or Italian or black men.*
- *The article explained what "kaposi's sarcoma" means with a simple example.*

---

karakorum range *(noun)*

A mountain range in northern Kashmir; an extension of the Hindu Kush; contains the 2nd highest peak.

- *In class, the teacher used "karakorum range" to mean a mountain range in northern kashmir; an extension....*
- *Understanding "karakorum range" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kennelly-heaviside layer *(noun)*

A region of the ionosphere (from 50 to 90 miles up) that reflects radio waves of medium length.

- *In class, the teacher used "kennelly-heaviside layer" to mean a region of the ionosphere (from 50 to 90 miles up)....*

- *Understanding "kennelly-heaviside layer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

khanty *(noun)*

A Ugric language (related to Hungarian) spoken by the Ostyak.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khanty."*
- *He looked up "khanty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kinkier *(adjective)*

(used of sexual behavior) showing or appealing to bizarre or deviant tastes.

- *A "kinkier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kinkier."*

---

knap *(verb)*

Break a small piece off from.

- *Learners should practice how to use "knap" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "knap" when talking about this idea.*

---

krakatau *(noun)*

A small volcanic island in Indonesia between Java and Sumatra; its violent eruption in 1883 was the greatest in recorded history.

- *In class, the teacher used "krakatau" to mean a small volcanic island in indonesia between java....*
- *He looked up "krakatau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kurus *(noun)*

100 kurus equal 1 lira in Turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "kurus" to mean 100 kurus equal 1 lira in turkey.*
- *Understanding "kurus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lambasts *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *In everyday English, people use "lambasts" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "lambasts" until he saw an example.*

---

lambent *(adjective)*

Softly bright or radiant.

- *Lambent tongues of flame.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lambent."*

---

lams *(noun)*

A rapid escape (as by criminals).

- *The article explained what "lams" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lams" to mean a rapid escape (as by criminals).*

---

larrea *(noun)*

Xerophytic evergreen shrubs; South America to southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larrea."*
- *Understanding "larrea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lightheartedness *(noun)*

The cheerful feeling you have when nothing is troubling you.

- *In class, the teacher used "lightheartedness" to mean the cheerful feeling you have when nothing is....*
- *Understanding "lightheartedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lisps *(noun)*

A speech defect that involves pronouncing 's' like voiceless 'th' and 'z' like voiced 'th'.

- *The article explained what "lisps" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lisps" during the group presentation.*

---

lithops *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lithops native to Africa having solitary yellow or white flowers and thick leaves that resemble stones.

- *The article explained what "lithops" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lithops" to mean any plant of the genus lithops native to africa....*

long-snouted *(adjective)*

Having a snout that is longer than average.

- *A "long-snouted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "long-snouted"? Explain why.*

longan *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia to Australia grown primarily for its sweet edible fruit resembling litchi nuts; sometimes placed in genera Euphorbia or Nephelium.

- *The article explained what "longan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "longan" to mean tree of southeastern asia to australia grown....*

louis auchincloss *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1917).

- *He looked up "louis auchincloss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis auchincloss."*

lubricity *(noun)*

Feeling morbid sexual desire or a propensity to lewdness.

- *They discussed "lubricity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lubricity" to mean feeling morbid sexual desire or a propensity to....*

lucania *(noun)*

A region of southern Italy (forming the instep of the Italian 'boot').

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lucania."*
- *He looked up "lucania" because he had never seen it before.*

machos *(noun)*

A male exhibiting or characterized by machismo.

- *They discussed "machos" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "machos" means with a simple example.*

malebranche *(noun)*

French philosopher (1638-1715).

- *He looked up "malebranche" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malebranche."*

mantids *(noun)*

Predacious long-bodied large-eyed insect of warm regions; rests with forelimbs raised as in prayer.

- *Understanding "mantids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mantids" during the group presentation.*

marquises *(noun)*

A noblewoman ranking below a duchess and above a countess.

- *Understanding "marquises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marquises."*

marrows *(noun)*

The choicest or most essential or most vital part of some idea or experience.

- *They discussed "marrows" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marrows."*

masculinized *(verb)*

Give a masculine appearance or character to.

- *Fashion designers have masculinized women's looks in the 1990s.*
- *The drugs masculinized the teenage girl.*

---

masseter *(noun)*

A large muscle that raises the lower jaw and is used in chewing.

- *He looked up "masseter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masseter."*

---

matchlock *(noun)*

An early style of musket; a slow-burning wick would be lowered into a hole in the breech to ignite the charge.

- *Understanding "matchlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matchlock" to mean an early style of musket; a slow-burning wick would....*

---

mechanist *(noun)*

A philosopher who subscribes to the doctrine of mechanism.

- *Understanding "mechanist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mechanist."*

---

medroxyprogesterone *(noun)*

A progestin compound (trade name Provera) used to treat menstrual disorders.

- *The article explained what "medroxyprogesterone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "medroxyprogesterone" during the group presentation.*

---

megabucks *(noun)*

A large sum of money (especially as pay or profit).

- *They sank megabucks into their new house.*
- *He looked up "megabucks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

memorialization *(noun)*

A ceremony to honor the memory of someone or something.

- *In class, the teacher used "memorialization" to mean a ceremony to honor the memory of someone or something.*
- *Understanding "memorialization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mendicants *(noun)*

A male member of a religious order that originally relied solely on alms.

- *In class, the teacher used "mendicants" to mean a male member of a religious order that originally....*
- *He looked up "mendicants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

millpond *(noun)*

A pond formed by damming a stream to provide a head of water to turn a mill wheel.

- *They discussed "millpond" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "millpond" to mean a pond formed by damming a stream to provide a head....*

---

millwrights *(noun)*

A workman who designs or erects mills and milling machinery.

- *In class, the teacher used "millwrights" to mean a workman who designs or erects mills and milling....*
- *The article explained what "millwrights" means with a simple example.*

---

mindlessness *(noun)*

The trait of acting rashly and without prudence.

- *Understanding "mindlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mindlessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mismanage *(verb)*

Manage badly or incompetently.

- *The funds were mismanaged.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mismanage" and when to wait.*

misquotes *(noun)*

An incorrect quotation.

- *In class, the teacher used "misquotes" to mean an incorrect quotation.*
- *He looked up "misquotes" because he had never seen it before.*

modernizes *(verb)*

Make repairs, renovations, revisions or adjustments to.

- *She tried to use "modernizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "modernizes" when talking about this idea.*

mongoloids *(noun)*

A person suffering from Down syndrome (no longer used technically in this sense).

- *The article explained what "mongoloids" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mongoloids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

moppet *(noun)*

A little girl (usually one you are fond of).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moppet."*
- *Understanding "moppet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mudras *(noun)*

Ritual hand movement in Hindu religious dancing.

- *He looked up "mudras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mudras" to mean ritual hand movement in hindu religious dancing.*

muggins *(noun)*

A person who lacks good judgment.

- *In class, the teacher used "muggins" to mean a person who lacks good judgment.*
- *He looked up "muggins" because he had never seen it before.*

multiplexers *(noun)*

A device that can interleave two or more activities.

- *In class, the teacher used "multiplexers" to mean a device that can interleave two or more activities.*
- *The article explained what "multiplexers" means with a simple example.*

musculus adductor longus *(noun)*

The long adductor muscle of the thigh.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus adductor longus."*
- *They discussed "musculus adductor longus" during the group presentation.*

mym *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to 10,000 meters.

- *The article explained what "mym" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mym" to mean a metric unit of length equal to 10,000 meters.*

myotonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by myotonia.

- *It is useful to describe something as "myotonic" when it is of or relating to or caused by myotonia.*
- *Students compared "myotonic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

myxomatosis *(noun)*

A viral disease (usually fatal) of rabbits.

- *They discussed "myxomatosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "myxomatosis."*

navvy *(noun)*

A laborer who is obliged to do menial work.

- *In class, the teacher used "navvy" to mean a laborer who is obliged to do menial work.*
- *The article explained what "navvy" means with a simple example.*

---

negativism *(noun)*

Characterized by habitual skepticism and a disagreeable tendency to deny or oppose or resist suggestions or commands.

- *They discussed "negativism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negativism."*

---

neuroleptics *(noun)*

Tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions when a calming effect is desired.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuroleptics."*
- *They discussed "neuroleptics" during the group presentation.*

---

nguni *(noun)*

A group of southern Bantu languages.

- *They discussed "nguni" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nguni" means with a simple example.*

---

nicolas de malebranche *(noun)*

French philosopher (1638-1715).

- *In class, the teacher used "nicolas de malebranche" to mean french philosopher (1638-1715).*
- *They discussed "nicolas de malebranche" during the group presentation.*

---

noahs *(noun)*

The Hebrew patriarch who saved himself and his family and the animals by building an ark in which they survived 40 days and 40 nights of rain; the story of Noah and the flood is told in the Book of Genesis.

- *The article explained what "noahs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noahs."*

---

nomes *(noun)*

A town in western Alaska on the southern coast of the Seward Peninsula; an important center of an Alaskan gold rush at the beginning of the 20th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "nomes" to mean a town in western alaska on the southern coast of....*
- *The article explained what "nomes" means with a simple example.*

---

nuthouse *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *The article explained what "nuthouse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nuthouse" to mean pejorative terms for an insane asylum.*

---

oblates *(noun)*

A lay person dedicated to religious work or the religious life.

- *Understanding "oblates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oblates."*

---

occlusions *(noun)*

An obstruction in a pipe or tube.

- *He looked up "occlusions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "occlusions."*

---

odalisque *(noun)*

A woman slave in a harem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odalisque."*
- *The article explained what "odalisque" means with a simple example.*

---

oftener *(adverb)*

More often or more frequently.

- *The narrator describes the scene "oftener" in the final chapter.*

- *Using "oftener" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

oilcloth *(noun)*

Cloth treated on one side with a drying oil or synthetic resin.

- *He looked up "oilcloth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oilcloth" to mean cloth treated on one side with a drying oil or....*

---

oliviers *(noun)*

English actor best know for his Shakespearean roles (1907-1989).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oliviers."*
- *The article explained what "oliviers" means with a simple example.*

---

oner *(adjective)*

Of the same kind or quality.

- *Students compared "oner" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "oner" approach may work better in this case.*

---

oohing *(verb)*

Express admiration and pleasure by uttering 'ooh' or 'aah'.

- *She tried to use "oohing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "oohing" and when to wait.*

---

osmanthus *(noun)*

Widely distributed genus of evergreen shrubs or trees of southern United States and Middle East and China and Japan.

- *He looked up "osmanthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "osmanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outskirt *(noun)*

A part of the city far removed from the center.

- *They built a factory on the outskirts of the city.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outskirt."*

---

overcrowd *(verb)*

Cause to crowd together too much.

- *The students overcrowded the cafeteria.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overcrowd" when talking about this idea.*

---

paintbox *(noun)*

A box containing a collection of cubes or tubes of artists' paint.

- *They discussed "paintbox" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paintbox."*

---

paleobiology *(noun)*

A branch of paleontology that deals with the origin and growth and structure of fossil animals and plants as living organisms.

- *Understanding "paleobiology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleobiology."*

---

panax ginseng *(noun)*

Chinese herb with palmately compound leaves and small greenish flowers and forked aromatic roots believed to have medicinal powers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panax ginseng."*
- *He looked up "panax ginseng" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paspalum *(noun)*

Tall tufted perennial tropical American grass naturalized as pasture and forage grass in southern United States.

- *The article explained what "paspalum" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paspalum."*

---

passerines *(noun)*

Perching birds mostly small and living near the ground with feet having 4 toes arranged to allow for gripping the perch; most are songbirds; hatchlings are helpless.

- *They discussed "passerines" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "passerines" means with a simple example.*

---

passiveness *(noun)*

The trait of remaining inactive; a lack of initiative.

- *He looked up "passiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "passiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

petabyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 tebibytes or 2^50 bytes.

- *He looked up "petabyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "petabyte" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 tebibytes or....*

---

phalaris *(noun)*

A genus of grasses with broad leaves and a dense spike of flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "phalaris" to mean a genus of grasses with broad leaves and a dense....*
- *He looked up "phalaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phonograms *(noun)*

Any written symbol standing for a sound or syllable or morpheme or word.

- *In class, the teacher used "phonograms" to mean any written symbol standing for a sound or syllable....*
- *The article explained what "phonograms" means with a simple example.*

---

photogravure *(noun)*

An intaglio print produced by gravure.

- *He looked up "photogravure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photogravure."*

---

pikas *(noun)*

Small short-eared burrowing mammal of rocky uplands of Asia and western North America.

- *Understanding "pikas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pikas."*

---

pilferage *(noun)*

The act of stealing small amounts or small articles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pilferage."*
- *He looked up "pilferage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pilocarpine *(noun)*

Cholinergic alkaloid used in eyedrops to treat glaucoma.

- *He looked up "pilocarpine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pilocarpine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinheads *(noun)*

An ignorant or foolish person.

- *He looked up "pinheads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pinheads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinny *(noun)*

A sleeveless dress resembling an apron; worn over other clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "pinny" to mean a sleeveless dress resembling an apron; worn over....*
- *They discussed "pinny" during the group presentation.*

---

pipits *(noun)*

A songbird that lives mainly on the ground in open country; has streaky brown plumage.

- *They discussed “pipits” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pipits” means with a simple example.*

---

plushes *(noun)*

A fabric with a nap that is longer and softer than velvet.

- *He looked up “plushes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plushes” to mean a fabric with a nap that is longer and softer than....*

---

pome *(noun)*

A fleshy fruit (apple or pear or related fruits) having seed chambers and an outer fleshy part.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pome.”*
- *He looked up “pome” because he had never seen it before.*

---

postulants *(noun)*

One submitting a request or application especially one seeking admission into a religious order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “postulants.”*
- *The article explained what “postulants” means with a simple example.*

---

potamogeton *(noun)*

A large genus of aquatic herbs found in quiet waters in temperate regions; leaves usually float on the water.

- *The article explained what “potamogeton” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “potamogeton.”*

---

presentiment *(noun)*

A feeling of evil to come.

- *The lawyer had a presentiment that the judge would dismiss the case.*
- *Understanding “presentiment” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

profoundest *(adjective)*

Showing intellectual penetration or emotional depth.

- *The speaker chose “profoundest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “profoundest” when it is showing intellectual penetration or emotional depth.*

---

proscribing *(verb)*

Command against.

- *The coach explained when to use “proscribing” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “proscribing” until he saw an example.*

---

proserpina *(noun)*

Goddess of the underworld; counterpart of Greek Persephone.

- *They discussed “proserpina” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “proserpina” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pruner *(noun)*

A worker who thins out and trims trees and shrubs.

- *Untouched by the pruner’s axe.*
- *Understanding “pruner” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pseud *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *They discussed “pseud” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “pseud” means with a simple example.*

---

purslane speedwell *(noun)*

North American annual with small white flowers widely naturalized as a weed in South America and Europe.

- *They discussed “purslane speedwell” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “purslane speedwell” because he had never seen it before.*

purvey *(verb)*

Supply with provisions.

- *He did not know how to use "purvey" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "purvey" in real sentences.*

quashes *(verb)*

Put down by force or intimidation.

- *The government quashes any attempt of an uprising.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "quashes" in real sentences.*

querulous *(adjective)*

Habitually complaining.

- *A "querulous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "querulous" when it is habitually complaining.*

quintets *(noun)*

A musical composition for five performers.

- *They discussed "quintets" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quintets" to mean a musical composition for five performers.*

ranter *(noun)*

Someone who rants and raves; speaks in a violent or loud manner.

- *He looked up "ranter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ranter" to mean someone who rants and raves; speaks in a violent or....*

rapscallion *(noun)*

A deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.

- *In class, the teacher used "rapscallion" to mean a deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.*
- *The article explained what "rapscallion" means with a simple example.*

rase *(verb)*

Tear down so as to make flat with the ground.

- *Can you use "rase" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "rase" when talking about this idea.*

reenactor *(noun)*

A person who enacts a role in an event that occurred earlier.

- *The article explained what "reenactor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "reenactor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reenlistment *(noun)*

A renewed enlistment.

- *He looked up "reenlistment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "reenlistment" during the group presentation.*

reflectively *(adverb)*

In a reflective manner.

- *He watched her reflectively.*
- *Place "reflectively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

remonstrating *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *He did not know how to use "remonstrating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "remonstrating" and when to wait.*

repp *(noun)*

A fabric with prominent rounded crosswise ribs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "repp."*
- *They discussed "repp" during the group presentation.*

---

reseeded *(verb)*

Maintain by seeding without human intervention.

- *He did not know how to use "reseeded" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reseeded" in real sentences.*

---

reverends *(noun)*

A member of the clergy and a spiritual leader of the Christian Church.

- *Understanding "reverends" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "reverends" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rhodope mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in the Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe; extends along the border between Greece and Bulgaria.

- *They discussed "rhodope mountains" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rhodope mountains" means with a simple example.*

---

ribes rubrum *(noun)*

Cultivated European current bearing small edible red berries.

- *He looked up "ribes rubrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ribes rubrum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

richard august carl emil erlenmeyer *(noun)*

German chemist (1825-1909).

- *The article explained what "richard august carl emil erlenmeyer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard august carl emil erlenmeyer."*

---

ringlet *(noun)*

A round shape formed by a series of concentric circles (as formed by leaves or flower petals).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ringlet."*
- *The article explained what "ringlet" means with a simple example.*

---

ringlet butterfly *(noun)*

Any of various butterflies belonging to the family Satyridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "ringlet butterfly" to mean any of various butterflies belonging to the family....*
- *He looked up "ringlet butterfly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

riyal-omani *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Oman.

- *In class, the teacher used "riyal-omani" to mean the basic unit of money in oman.*
- *He looked up "riyal-omani" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robing *(verb)*

Take something away by force or without the consent of the owner.

- *He did not know how to use "robing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "robing" and when to wait.*

---

roquette *(noun)*

Erect European annual often grown as a salad crop to be harvested when young and tender.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roquette."*
- *They discussed "roquette" during the group presentation.*

---

rose chafer *(noun)*

A common metallic green European beetle: larvae feed on plant roots and adults on leaves and flowers of e.g. roses.

- *He looked up "rose chafer" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rose chafer."*

---

rowdiness *(noun)*

Rowdy behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "rowdiness" to mean rowdy behavior.*
- *Understanding "rowdiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruga *(noun)*

(anatomy) a fold or wrinkle or crease.

- *Rugae of the stomach.*
- *They discussed "ruga" during the group presentation.*

---

runabouts *(noun)*

An open automobile having a front seat and a rumble seat.

- *They discussed "runabouts" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "runabouts" means with a simple example.*

---

salesroom *(noun)*

An area where merchandise (such as cars) can be displayed.

- *In Britain a showroom is called a salesroom.*
- *The article explained what "salesroom" means with a simple example.*

---

salix humilis *(noun)*

Slender shrubby willow of dry areas of North America.

- *Understanding "salix humilis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salix humilis" to mean slender shrubby willow of dry areas of north america.*

---

salvor *(noun)*

Someone who salvages.

- *The article explained what "salvor" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salvor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scarcities *(noun)*

A small and inadequate amount.

- *He looked up "scarcities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "scarcities" during the group presentation.*

---

scouters *(noun)*

An adult member of the Boy Scouts movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "scouters" to mean an adult member of the boy scouts movement.*
- *They discussed "scouters" during the group presentation.*

---

scrabbled *(verb)*

Write down quickly without much attention to detail.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scrabbled" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "scrabbled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sealskin *(noun)*

The pelt or fur (especially the underfur) of a seal.

- *In class, the teacher used "sealskin" to mean the pelt or fur (especially the underfur) of a seal.*
- *They discussed "sealskin" during the group presentation.*

---

sealskin tent *(noun)*

Tent that is an Eskimo summer dwelling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sealskin tent."*
- *He looked up "sealskin tent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sectarians *(noun)*

A member of a sect.

- *Most sectarians are intolerant of the views of any other sect.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sectarians."*

seedier *(adjective)*

Morally degraded; ; ; ; - Seattle Weekly; - James Joyce.

- *A "seedier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "seedier"? Explain why.*

semitransparent *(adjective)*

Allowing light to pass through diffusely.

- *Semitransparent curtains at the windows.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "semitransparent" when it is allowing light to pass through diffusely.*

serologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to serology.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "serologic."*
- *The speaker chose "serologic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

shiting *(verb)*

Give away information about somebody.

- *She tried to use "shiting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shiting" when talking about this idea.*

short-snouted *(adjective)*

Having a snout that is shorter than average.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "short-snouted."*
- *Students compared "short-snouted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

shua *(noun)*

Any branch of Shinto other than Kokka.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shua."*
- *He looked up "shua" because he had never seen it before.*

sideway *(adverb)*

With one side forward or to the front.

- *Turned sideways to show the profile.*
- *A picture lit sideways.*

sinuate *(adjective)*

Curved or curving in and out.

- *A "sinuate" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "sinuate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sirdar *(noun)*

An important person in India.

- *The article explained what "sirdar" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sirdar" during the group presentation.*

sison *(noun)*

Genus including stone parsley.

- *He looked up "sison" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sison" during the group presentation.*

sitta canadensis *(noun)*

Bluish-grey nuthatch with reddish breast; of northern coniferous forests.

- *He looked up “sitta canadensis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sitta canadensis.”*

---

skuas *(noun)*

Gull-like jaeger of northern seas.

- *They discussed “skuas” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “skuas” because he had never seen it before.*

---

smoldered *(verb)*

Burn slowly and without a flame.

- *He did not know how to use “smoldered” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “smoldered” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

somewheres *(noun)*

An indefinite or unknown location.

- *He looked up “somewheres” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “somewheres.”*

---

sorbate *(noun)*

A material that has been or is capable of being taken up by another substance by either absorption or adsorption.

- *Understanding “sorbate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sorbate” during the group presentation.*

---

sorriest *(adjective)*

Feeling or expressing regret or sorrow or a sense of loss over something done or undone.

- *The speaker chose “sorriest” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “sorriest” when it is feeling or expressing regret or sorrow or a sense....*

---

southpaws *(noun)*

A person who uses the left hand with greater skill than the right.

- *He looked up “southpaws” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “southpaws” during the group presentation.*

---

spanker *(noun)*

A hitter who slaps (usually another person) with an open hand.

- *My father was the designated spanker in our family.*
- *In class, the teacher used “spanker” to mean a hitter who slaps (usually another person) with an....*

---

speedometers *(noun)*

A meter fixed to a vehicle that measures and displays its speed.

- *In class, the teacher used “speedometers” to mean a meter fixed to a vehicle that measures and....*
- *The article explained what “speedometers” means with a simple example.*

---

spookily *(adverb)*

In an unnatural eery manner.

- *She spoke “spookily,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered “spookily,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

stagers *(noun)*

An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service.

- *They discussed “stagers” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “stagers” because he had never seen it before.*

---

strakes *(noun)*

Thick plank forming a ridge along the side of a wooden ship.

- *The article explained what “strakes” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “strakes” during the group presentation.*

sublimating *(verb)*

Change or cause to change directly from a solid into a vapor without first melting.

- *Can you use "sublimating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sublimating" and when to wait.*

sumps *(noun)*

An oil reservoir in an internal combustion engine.

- *He looked up "sumps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sumps."*

sundew *(noun)*

Any of various bog plants of the genus Drosera having leaves covered with sticky hairs that trap and digest insects; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *Understanding "sundew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sundew" during the group presentation.*

sundew family *(noun)*

A family of carnivorous herbs and shrubs.

- *He looked up "sundew family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sundew family" during the group presentation.*

sundew plant *(noun)*

Any of various bog plants of the genus Drosera having leaves covered with sticky hairs that trap and digest insects; cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sundew plant."*
- *The article explained what "sundew plant" means with a simple example.*

suning *(verb)*

Expose to the rays of the sun or affect by exposure to the sun.

- *Learners should practice how to use "suning" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "suning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sunshades *(noun)*

A canopy made of canvas to shelter people or things from rain or sun.

- *Understanding "sunshades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sunshades" because he had never seen it before.*

swains *(noun)*

A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swains."*
- *Understanding "swains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

syllogisms *(noun)*

Deductive reasoning in which a conclusion is derived from two premises.

- *In class, the teacher used "syllogisms" to mean deductive reasoning in which a conclusion is....*
- *Understanding "syllogisms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

syringa vulgaris *(noun)*

Large European lilac naturalized in North America having heart-shaped ovate leaves and large panicles of highly fragrant lilac or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "syringa vulgaris" to mean large european lilac naturalized in north america....*
- *The article explained what "syringa vulgaris" means with a simple example.*

tadalafil *(noun)*

Virility drug (trade name Cialis) used to treat erectile dysfunction in men.

- *In class, the teacher used "tadalafil" to mean virility drug (trade name cialis) used to treat....*
- *Understanding "tadalafil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tailplane *(noun)*

The horizontal airfoil of an aircraft's tail assembly that is fixed and to which the elevator is hinged.

- *In class, the teacher used "tailplane" to mean the horizontal airfoil of an aircraft's tail....*
- *The article explained what "tailplane" means with a simple example.*

---

tansy ragwort *(noun)*

Widespread European weed having yellow daisylike flowers; sometimes an obnoxious weed and toxic to cattle if consumed in quantity.

- *The article explained what "tansy ragwort" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tansy ragwort" during the group presentation.*

---

tapis *(noun)*

A heavy textile with a woven design; used for curtains and upholstery.

- *They discussed "tapis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tapis" means with a simple example.*

---

tatis *(noun)*

French filmmaker (1908-1982).

- *The article explained what "tatis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tatis" to mean french filmmaker (1908-1982).*

---

teals *(noun)*

A blue-green color or pigment.

- *The article explained what "teals" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teals."*

---

telecasted *(verb)*

Broadcast via television.

- *The coach explained when to use "telecasted" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "telecasted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

teraflops *(noun)*

(computer science) a unit for measuring the speed of a computer system.

- *He looked up "teraflops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "teraflops" during the group presentation.*

---

thunderclouds *(noun)*

A dark cloud of great vertical extent charged with electricity; associated with thunderstorms.

- *Understanding "thunderclouds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thunderclouds" during the group presentation.*

---

tiddly *(adjective)*

Slightly intoxicated.

- *Would you call this situation "tiddly"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tiddly" when it is slightly intoxicated.*

---

tiddlywinks *(noun)*

A game in which players try to flip plastic disks into a cup by pressing them on the side sharply with a larger disk.

- *In class, the teacher used "tiddlywinks" to mean a game in which players try to flip plastic disks....*
- *The article explained what "tiddlywinks" means with a simple example.*

---

toiler *(noun)*

One who works strenuously.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toiler."*
- *He looked up "toiler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toxicant *(noun)*

Any substance that causes injury or illness or death of a living organism.

- *He looked up "toxicant" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "toxicant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

traduced *(verb)*

Speak unfavorably about.

- *The coach explained when to use "traduced" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "traduced" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

trudges *(verb)*

Walk heavily and firmly, as when weary, or through mud.

- *The coach explained when to use "trudges" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "trudges" until he saw an example.*

---

twittered *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds, as of birds.

- *The coach explained when to use "twittered" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "twittered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unconsummated *(adjective)*

Not consummated (especially of a marriage).

- *An unconsummated marriage can be annulled.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconsummated."*

---

unobservant *(adjective)*

Not consciously observing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unobservant."*
- *The speaker chose "unobservant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unpicked *(verb)*

Become or cause to become undone by separating the fibers or threads of.

- *He did not know how to use "unpicked" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unpicked" and when to wait.*

---

unscrambled *(verb)*

Become or cause to become undone by separating the fibers or threads of.

- *The coach explained when to use "unscrambled" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "unscrambled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unskillful *(adjective)*

Poorly done.

- *It was an unskillful attempt.*
- *A "unskillful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vardenafil *(noun)*

Virility drug (trade name Levitra) used to treat erectile dysfunction in men.

- *Understanding "vardenafil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "vardenafil" during the group presentation.*

---

venters *(noun)*

A bulging body part (as the belly of a muscle).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venters."*
- *He looked up "venters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vesture *(noun)*

Something that covers or cloaks like a garment.

- *Fields in a vesture of green.*
- *Understanding "vesture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

violences *(noun)*

An act of aggression (as one against a person who resists).

- *Understanding "violences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "violences" means with a simple example.*

---

viscounts *(noun)*

A British peer who ranks below an earl and above a baron.

- *He looked up "viscounts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "viscounts" during the group presentation.*

---

vouchsafed *(verb)*

Grant in a condescending manner.

- *She tried to use "vouchsafed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vouchsafed" and when to wait.*

---

welches *(verb)*

Cheat by avoiding payment of a gambling debt.

- *In everyday English, people use "welches" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "welches" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

whiteflies *(noun)*

Minute insect that feeds on plant juices; related to scale insects.

- *Understanding "whiteflies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whiteflies."*

---

whooper *(noun)*

Common Old World swan noted for its whooping call.

- *He looked up "whooper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whooper" to mean common old world swan noted for its whooping call.*

---

whooper swan *(noun)*

Common Old World swan noted for its whooping call.

- *The article explained what "whooper swan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "whooper swan" during the group presentation.*

---

zens *(noun)*

A Buddhist doctrine that enlightenment can be attained through direct intuitive insight.

- *He looked up "zens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zens."*

---

zithromax *(noun)*

A systemic antibacterial medicine (trade name Zithromax) that is prescribed to treat bacterial infections in many different parts of the body.

- *Understanding "zithromax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "zithromax" means with a simple example.*

---

zocor *(noun)*

An oral lipid-lowering medicine (trade name Zocor) administered to reduce blood cholesterol levels; recommended after heart attacks.

- *They discussed "zocor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "zocor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zus *(noun)*

Evil storm god represented as a black bird.

- *In class, the teacher used "zus" to mean evil storm god represented as a black bird.*
- *The article explained what "zus" means with a simple example.*

---

zygotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a zygote.

- *The speaker chose "zygotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "zygotic."*

---

abets *(verb)*

Assist or encourage, usually in some wrongdoing.

- *He did not know how to use "abets" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "abets" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

abrogates *(verb)*

Revoke formally.

- *The coach explained when to use "abrogates" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "abrogates" in real sentences.*

---

afterworld *(noun)*

The place where you are after you die.

- *Understanding "afterworld" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "afterworld" during the group presentation.*

---

airlifts *(verb)*

Fly people or goods to or from places not accessible by other means.

- *The coach explained when to use "airlifts" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "airlifts" in real sentences.*

---

aldermanic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like an alderman.

- *Would you call this situation "aldermanic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "aldermanic" when it is of or relating to or like an alderman.*

---

alnus rubra *(noun)*

Large tree of Pacific coast of North America having hard red wood much used for furniture.

- *The article explained what "alnus rubra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alnus rubra" to mean large tree of pacific coast of north america having....*

---

alsatians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Alsace.

- *In class, the teacher used "alsatians" to mean a native or inhabitant of alsace.*
- *Understanding "alsatians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alyssum *(noun)*

A genus of the family Cruciferae.

- *Understanding "alyssum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alyssum" during the group presentation.*

---

ambuscade *(noun)*

The act of concealing yourself and lying in wait to attack by surprise.

- *The article explained what "ambuscade" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ambuscade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anoraks *(noun)*

A kind of heavy jacket ('windcheater' is a British term).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anoraks."*
- *Understanding "anoraks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apexes *(noun)*

The highest point (of something).

- *He looked up "apexes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "apexes" during the group presentation.*

---

appealable *(adjective)*

Capable of being appealed especially to a higher tribunal; - New Republic.

- *Decisions...appealable to the head of the agency.*
- *A “appealable” approach may work better in this case.*

---

archdeacons *(noun)*

(Anglican Church) an ecclesiastical dignitary usually ranking just below a bishop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “archdeacons.”*
- *The article explained what “archdeacons” means with a simple example.*

---

argive *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the city of Argos.

- *Understanding “argive” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “argive” means with a simple example.*

Science & Technology

heuristic *(adjective / noun)*

Describing a practical method of solving problems by trial, experience, or rules of thumb rather than fixed formulas; such a method itself.

- *Chess players rely on heuristics rather than calculating every possible move.*
- *The software uses a heuristic approach to detect new types of viruses.*

---

stochastic *(adjective)*

Involving chance or probability; randomly determined and analyzed statistically rather than predicted precisely.

- *Weather forecasting relies on stochastic models that estimate the probability of rain.*
- *Stock prices follow a largely stochastic pattern that resists exact prediction.*

---

extrapolate *(verb)*

To estimate or conclude something unknown by extending known facts or trends beyond the available data.

- *It is risky to extrapolate national trends from a survey of one small town.*
- *From current growth rates, analysts extrapolate that the market will double within five years.*

---

algorithm *(noun)*

A precise set of rules or steps used by a computer to solve a problem or complete a task.

- *Search engines use complex algorithms to rank web pages.*
- *The recommendation algorithm suggested films she might like.*

---

entropy *(noun)*

A measure of disorder or randomness in a system; in information theory, a measure of uncertainty.

- *Left alone, systems tend toward higher entropy.*
- *Compression algorithms exploit patterns that reduce entropy.*

---

quantum *(adjective / noun)*

Related to the smallest discrete units of energy in physics; also, a sudden large increase or amount.

- *Quantum computing could transform cryptography.*
- *There was a quantum leap in battery technology.*

---

nanotechnology *(noun)*

Technology that works with materials and devices at an extremely small scale, measured in nanometers.

- *Nanotechnology is used in advanced medical treatments.*
- *Researchers explore nanotechnology for cleaner energy.*

---

encryption *(noun)*

The process of converting information into a code so that only authorized people can read it.

- *End-to-end encryption protects private messages.*
- *Banks rely on strong encryption for online transactions.*

---

latency *(noun)*

The delay between a request for data and the beginning of a response, especially in computing or networks.

- *High latency makes online games frustrating.*
- *Engineers reduced the system's latency by optimizing the code.*

---

thermodynamics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that studies heat, energy, and the relationships between them.

- *The laws of thermodynamics govern how engines convert heat into work.*
- *Students struggle with the second law of thermodynamics.*

---

iterative *(adjective)*

Involving repetition of a process in order to generate a sequence of outcomes that approach a desired result.

- *Software development often follows an iterative design process.*
- *An iterative algorithm improves its estimate with each cycle.*

---

bandwidth *(noun)*

The capacity of a network connection to transmit data; also, the mental or organizational capacity to deal with something.

- *Streaming video requires more bandwidth than sending email.*
- *I do not have the bandwidth to take on another project this month.*

---

arithmetically *(adverb)*

With respect to arithmetic.

- *This problem is arithmetically easy.*
- *He answered "arithmetically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

army cutworm *(noun)*

Larvae (of a noctuid moth) that travel in large groups and destroy grains and alfalfa in the midwestern states.

- *He looked up "army cutworm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "army cutworm."*

---

arthralgia *(noun)*

Pain in a joint or joints.

- *They discussed "arthralgia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arthralgia" means with a simple example.*

---

arthropoda *(noun)*

Jointed-foot invertebrates: arachnids; crustaceans; insects; millipedes; centipedes.

- *Understanding "arthropoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arthropoda."*

---

asafoetida *(noun)*

The brownish gum resin of various plants; has strong taste and odor; formerly used as an antispasmodic.

- *The article explained what "asafoetida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asafoetida" to mean the brownish gum resin of various plants; has....*

---

asthenosphere *(noun)*

The lower layer of the crust.

- *The article explained what "asthenosphere" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asthenosphere" to mean the lower layer of the crust.*

---

autograft *(noun)*

Tissue that is taken from one site and grafted to another site on the same person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autograft."*
- *He looked up "autograft" because he had never seen it before.*

---

autotrophs *(noun)*

Plant capable of synthesizing its own food from simple organic substances.

- *The article explained what "autotrophs" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "autotrophs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avestan *(noun)*

The script in which the ancient Persian language of the Avesta is written.

- *He looked up "avestan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "avestan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

axolotls *(noun)*

Larval salamander of mountain lakes of Mexico that usually lives without metamorphosing.

- *He looked up "axolotls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "axolotls" during the group presentation.*

---

bandicoots *(noun)*

Any of various agile ratlike terrestrial marsupials of Australia and adjacent islands; insectivorous and herbivorous.

- *In class, the teacher used "bandicoots" to mean any of various agile ratlike terrestrial marsupials....*
- *He looked up "bandicoots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bankia *(noun)*

Giant shipworms.

- *Understanding "bankia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bankia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basotho *(noun)*

A member of a subgroup of people who inhabit Lesotho.

- *Understanding "basotho" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "basotho" during the group presentation.*

---

batmans *(noun)*

An orderly assigned to serve a British military officer.

- *He looked up "batmans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "batmans" to mean an orderly assigned to serve a british military officer.*

---

battle of navarino *(noun)*

A decisive naval battle in the War of Greek Independence (1827); the Turkish and Egyptian fleet was defeated by an allied fleet of British and French and Russian warships.

- *They discussed "battle of navarino" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "battle of navarino" means with a simple example.*

---

beated *(verb)*

Sail with much tacking or with difficulty.

- *Can you use "beated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "beated" and when to wait.*

---

benefic *(adjective)*

Exerting a favorable or beneficent influence.

- *A benefic star.*
- *A benefic force.*

---

biogeographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involved with biogeography.

- *Would you call this situation "biogeographical"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "biogeographical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

biogeographical region *(noun)*

An area of the Earth determined by distribution of flora and fauna.

- *In class, the teacher used "biogeographical region" to mean an area of the earth determined by distribution of....*
- *The article explained what "biogeographical region" means with a simple example.*

---

bittering *(verb)*

Make bitter.

- *She tried to use "bittering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bittering" when talking about this idea.*

---

blepharitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the eyelids characterized by redness and swelling and dried crusts.

- *They discussed "blepharitis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "blepharitis" means with a simple example.*

---

blowgun *(noun)*

A tube through which darts can be shot by blowing.

- *He looked up "blowgun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blowgun" during the group presentation.*

---

boldfaced *(verb)*

Print in boldface.

- *The coach explained when to use "boldfaced" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "boldfaced" until he saw an example.*

---

bolivars *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Venezuela; equal to 100 centimos.

- *Understanding "bolivars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bolivars."*

---

bosie *(noun)*

A cricket ball bowled as if to break one way that actually breaks in the opposite way.

- *Understanding "bosie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bosie" to mean a cricket ball bowled as if to break one way that....*

---

bosie ball *(noun)*

A cricket ball bowled as if to break one way that actually breaks in the opposite way.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bosie ball."*
- *He looked up "bosie ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bracer *(noun)*

A tonic or restorative (especially a drink of liquor).

- *They discussed "bracer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bracer" to mean a tonic or restorative (especially a drink of liquor).*

---

bracero *(noun)*

A Mexican laborer who worked in the United States on farms and railroads in order to ease labor shortages during World War II.

- *Understanding "bracero" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bracero" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bracteoles *(noun)*

A small bract.

- *He looked up "bracteoles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bracteoles."*

---

brahmas *(noun)*

The Creator; one of the three major deities in the later Hindu pantheon.

- *Understanding "brahmas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "brahmas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brahminical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a brahmin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "brahminical" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of a brahmin.*
- *The speaker chose "brahminical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

breezily *(adverb)*

In a breezy manner.

- *He swings breezily into the title song.*
- *He answered "breezily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

bridegrooms *(noun)*

A man participant in his own marriage ceremony.

- *They discussed "bridegrooms" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bridegrooms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bristlecone pine *(noun)*

Small slow-growing upland pine of western United States (Rocky Mountains) having dense branches with fissured rust-brown bark and short needles in bunches of 5 and thorn-tipped cone scales; among the oldest living things some over 4500 years old.

- *In class, the teacher used "bristlecone pine" to mean small slow-growing upland pine of western united....*
- *They discussed "bristlecone pine" during the group presentation.*

---

buring *(verb)*

Remove the burrs from.

- *He did not know how to use "buring" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "buring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cagoule *(noun)*

Lightweight parka; waterproof.

- *He looked up "cagoule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cagoule" during the group presentation.*

---

calk *(noun)*

A metal cleat on the bottom front of a horseshoe to prevent slipping.

- *The article explained what "calk" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calk" to mean a metal cleat on the bottom front of a horseshoe to....*

---

callipers *(noun)*

An instrument for measuring the distance between two points (often used in the plural).

- *They discussed "callipers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "callipers."*

---

canis familiaris *(noun)*

A member of the genus Canis (probably descended from the common wolf) that has been domesticated by man since prehistoric times; occurs in many breeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canis familiaris."*
- *He looked up "canis familiaris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carrick bitt *(noun)*

Either of a pair of strong posts that support a windlass on a ship's deck.

- *Understanding "carrick bitt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carrick bitt" during the group presentation.*

---

caspases *(noun)*

Any of a group of proteases that mediate apoptosis.

- *They discussed "caspases" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caspases" because he had never seen it before.*

---

castrati *(noun)*

A male singer who was castrated before puberty and retains a soprano or alto voice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castrati."*
- *They discussed "castrati" during the group presentation.*

centrepieces *(noun)*

The central or most important feature.

- *Understanding "centrepieces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "centrepieces" because he had never seen it before.*

chaga *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken by the Chaga in northern Tanzania.

- *Understanding "chaga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chaga" to mean a bantu language spoken by the chaga in northern....*

chalybeate *(adjective)*

Containing or impregnated with or tasting of iron.

- *Students compared "chalybeate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chalybeate" when it is containing or impregnated with or tasting of iron.*

chauffeuring *(verb)*

Drive someone in a vehicle.

- *He did not know how to use "chauffeuring" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "chauffeuring" and when to wait.*

cheekiness *(noun)*

The trait of being rude and impertinent; inclined to take liberties.

- *Understanding "cheekiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cheekiness" means with a simple example.*

choosey *(adjective)*

Difficult to please.

- *It is useful to describe something as "choosey" when it is difficult to please.*
- *Students compared "choosey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

chrysotile *(noun)*

A grey or green fibrous mineral; an important source of commercial asbestos.

- *Understanding "chrysotile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chrysotile" because he had never seen it before.*

circumscribing *(verb)*

To draw a geometric figure around another figure so that the two are in contact but do not intersect.

- *The coach explained when to use "circumscribing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "circumscribing" in real sentences.*

clinked *(verb)*

Make or emit a high sound.

- *Champagne glasses clinked to make a toast.*
- *The coach explained when to use "clinked" and when to wait.*

clucks *(noun)*

The sound made by a hen (as in calling her chicks).

- *The article explained what "clucks" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clucks" during the group presentation.*

cockfights *(noun)*

A match in a cockpit between two fighting cocks heeled with metal gaffs.

- *They discussed "cockfights" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cockfights" because he had never seen it before.*

coffea arabica *(noun)*

Shrubby tree of northeastern tropical Africa widely cultivated in tropical or near tropical regions for its seed which form most of the commercial coffee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffea arabica."*
- *Understanding "coffea arabica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commodes *(noun)*

A plumbing fixture for defecation and urination.

- *The article explained what "commodes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "commodes" during the group presentation.*

---

concatenating *(verb)*

Add by linking or joining so as to form a chain or series.

- *Learners should practice how to use "concatenating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "concatenating" when talking about this idea.*

---

confidantes *(noun)*

A female confidant.

- *Understanding "confidantes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confidantes."*

---

conformably *(adverb)*

In a conformable manner.

- *Place "conformably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "conformably" naturally.*

---

congruous *(adjective)*

Corresponding in character or kind.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "congruous."*
- *The speaker chose "congruous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

connubial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to marriage or to the relationship between a wife and husband.

- *Connubial bliss.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "connubial."*

---

convoke *(verb)*

Call together.

- *Can you use "convoke" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "convoke" when talking about this idea.*

---

corruptive *(adjective)*

Tending to corrupt or pervert.

- *The speaker chose "corruptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "corruptive."*

---

corticotropin *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the adrenal cortex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corticotropin."*
- *He looked up "corticotropin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

counterintuitively *(adverb)*

In a counterintuitive manner.

- *Place "counterintuitively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "counterintuitively" naturally.*

---

counterproposal *(noun)*

A proposal offered as an alternative to an earlier proposal.

- *He looked up "counterproposal" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counterproposal."*

---

counterterror *(adjective)*

Intended to prevent terrorism.

- *The government took counterterror measures.*
- *Students compared "counterterror" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

covariances *(noun)*

(statistics) the mean value of the product of the deviations of two variates from their respective means.

- *Understanding "covariances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "covariances."*

---

crankiness *(noun)*

A fussy and eccentric disposition.

- *They discussed "crankiness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crankiness" to mean a fussy and eccentric disposition.*

---

crassula *(noun)*

Type genus of Crassulaceae; herbs and small shrubs having woody stems and succulent aerial parts.

- *He looked up "crassula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crassula" to mean type genus of crassulaceae; herbs and small shrubs....*

---

cremains *(noun)*

The remains of a dead body after cremation.

- *He looked up "cremains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cremains."*

---

crystallising *(verb)*

Cause to take on a definite and clear shape.

- *Learners should practice how to use "crystallising" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "crystallising" when talking about this idea.*

---

cubbyhole *(noun)*

A small secluded room.

- *The article explained what "cubbyhole" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cubbyhole."*

---

cupidity *(noun)*

Extreme greed for material wealth.

- *They discussed "cupidity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cupidity" means with a simple example.*

---

cusk *(noun)*

The lean flesh of a cod-like fish of North Atlantic waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "cusk" to mean the lean flesh of a cod-like fish of north atlantic....*
- *They discussed "cusk" during the group presentation.*

---

cutworm *(noun)*

North American moth whose larvae feed on young plant stems cutting them off at the ground.

- *They discussed "cutworm" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cutworm" means with a simple example.*

---

deadness *(noun)*

The physical property of something that has lost its elasticity.

- *He objected to the deadness of the tennis balls.*
- *In an instant all the deadness and withdrawal were wiped away.*

---

defiler *(noun)*

A person or organization that causes pollution of the environment.

- *They discussed "defiler" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "defiler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

delf *(noun)*

An excavation; usually a quarry or mine.

- *The article explained what "delf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "delf" to mean an excavation; usually a quarry or mine.*

---

demarcates *(verb)*

Set, mark, or draw the boundaries of something.

- *He did not know how to use "demarcates" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "demarcates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

demarcations *(noun)*

A conceptual separation or distinction.

- *Understanding "demarcations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "demarcations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

demoniac *(noun)*

Someone who acts as if possessed by a demon.

- *He looked up "demoniac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demoniac" to mean someone who acts as if possessed by a demon.*

---

demoralise *(verb)*

Lower someone's spirits; make downhearted.

- *He did not know how to use "demoralise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "demoralise" and when to wait.*

---

dependences *(noun)*

The state of relying on or being controlled by someone or something else.

- *He looked up "dependences" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dependences."*

---

depressor *(noun)*

A device used by physician to press a part down or aside.

- *They discussed "depressor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "depressor" to mean a device used by physician to press a part down or....*

---

depressor muscle *(noun)*

Any skeletal muscle that draws a body part down.

- *Understanding "depressor muscle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "depressor muscle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

depressor nerve *(noun)*

Any nerve whose activity tends to reduce the activity or tone of the body part it serves.

- *They discussed "depressor nerve" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depressor nerve."*

---

depressurized *(verb)*

Decrease the pressure of.

- *Can you use "depressurized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "depressurized" when talking about this idea.*

---

deputize *(verb)*

Appoint as a substitute.

- *The coach explained when to use "deputize" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "deputize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

derogate *(verb)*

Cause to seem less serious; play down.

- *In everyday English, people use "derogate" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "derogate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

detestation *(noun)*

Hate coupled with disgust.

- *In class, the teacher used "detestation" to mean hate coupled with disgust.*
- *They discussed "detestation" during the group presentation.*

---

detoxified *(verb)*

Treat for alcohol or drug dependence.

- *He was detoxified in the clinic.*
- *He did not know how to use "detoxified" until he saw an example.*

---

detraction *(noun)*

The act of discrediting or detracting from someone's reputation (especially by slander).

- *Let it be no detraction from his merits to say he is plainspoken.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detraction."*

---

deutschlands *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; split into East Germany and West Germany after World War II and reunited in 1990.

- *He looked up "deutschlands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deutschlands" to mean a republic in central europe; split into east....*

---

diaphoretic *(noun)*

Used to produce perspiration.

- *In class, the teacher used "diaphoretic" to mean used to produce perspiration.*
- *The article explained what "diaphoretic" means with a simple example.*

---

diathesis *(noun)*

Constitutional predisposition to a particular disease or abnormality.

- *He looked up "diathesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diathesis."*

---

differentiators *(noun)*

A person who (or that which) differentiates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "differentiators."*
- *They discussed "differentiators" during the group presentation.*

---

digressed *(verb)*

Lose clarity or turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument in writing, thinking, or speaking.

- *Learners should practice how to use "digressed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "digressed" when talking about this idea.*

---

diols *(noun)*

Any of a class of alcohols having 2 hydroxyl groups in each molecule.

- *They discussed "diols" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diols."*

---

disambiguate *(verb)*

State unambiguously or remove ambiguities from.

- *Can you disambiguate this statement?*
- *In everyday English, people use "disambiguate" when talking about this idea.*

disconcert *(verb)*

Cause to feel embarrassment.

- *She tried to use "disconcert" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disconcert" in real sentences.*

dissolvable *(adjective)*

Capable of dissolving.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dissolvable" when it is capable of dissolving.*
- *The speaker chose "dissolvable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

dreariness *(noun)*

Extreme dullness; lacking spirit or interest.

- *He looked up "dreariness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dreariness" to mean extreme dullness; lacking spirit or interest.*

drizzles *(noun)*

Very light rain; stronger than mist but less than a shower.

- *They discussed "drizzles" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drizzles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dubonnet *(noun)*

(trademark) a sweet aromatic French wine (red or white) used chiefly as an aperitif.

- *They discussed "dubonnet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dubonnet" to mean (trademark) a sweet aromatic french wine (red or....*

ductus deferens *(noun)*

A duct that carries spermatozoa from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct.

- *He looked up "ductus deferens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ductus deferens."*

dynamites *(noun)*

An explosive containing nitrate sensitized with nitroglycerin absorbed on wood pulp.

- *Understanding "dynamites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dynamites" because he had never seen it before.*

dysarthria *(noun)*

Impaired articulatory ability resulting from defects in the peripheral motor nerves or in the speech musculature.

- *The article explained what "dysarthria" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dysarthria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eavesdroppers *(noun)*

A secret listener to private conversations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eavesdroppers."*
- *Understanding "eavesdroppers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

echinoderm *(noun)*

Marine invertebrates with tube feet and five-part radially symmetrical bodies.

- *He looked up "echinoderm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "echinoderm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

echinoderm family *(noun)*

A family of echinoderms.

- *In class, the teacher used "echinoderm family" to mean a family of echinoderms.*
- *They discussed "echinoderm family" during the group presentation.*

echinoderm genus *(noun)*

A genus of echinoderms.

- *In class, the teacher used "echinoderm genus" to mean a genus of echinoderms.*
- *He looked up "echinoderm genus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eldership *(noun)*

The office of elder.

- *In class, the teacher used "eldership" to mean the office of elder.*
- *Understanding "eldership" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embrasure *(noun)*

An opening (in a wall or ship or armored vehicle) for firing through.

- *In class, the teacher used "embrasure" to mean an opening (in a wall or ship or armored vehicle)....*
- *The article explained what "embrasure" means with a simple example.*

---

emilia coccinea *(noun)*

Tropical African annual having scarlet tassel-shaped flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Cacalia.

- *Understanding "emilia coccinea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "emilia coccinea" means with a simple example.*

---

emmy noether *(noun)*

German mathematician (1882-1935).

- *They discussed "emmy noether" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emmy noether."*

---

enrichments *(noun)*

A gift that significantly increases the recipient's wealth.

- *Understanding "enrichments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "enrichments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

entrenches *(verb)*

Occupy a trench or secured area.

- *This matter entrenches on other domains.*
- *In everyday English, people use "entrenches" when talking about this idea.*

---

enucleation *(noun)*

Surgical removal of something without cutting into it.

- *The enucleation of the tumor.*
- *They discussed "enucleation" during the group presentation.*

---

erlenmeyer *(noun)*

German chemist (1825-1909).

- *In class, the teacher used "erlenmeyer" to mean german chemist (1825-1909).*
- *Understanding "erlenmeyer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

espagnole *(noun)*

Brown sauce with tomatoes and a caramelized mixture of minced carrots and onions and celery seasoned with Madeira.

- *He looked up "espagnole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "espagnole."*

---

espys *(verb)*

Catch sight of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "espys" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "espys" when talking about this idea.*

---

ethmoid *(noun)*

One of the eight bones of the cranium; a small bone filled with air spaces that forms part of the eye sockets and the nasal cavity.

- *Understanding "ethmoid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethmoid."*

---

ethmoid bone *(noun)*

One of the eight bones of the cranium; a small bone filled with air spaces that forms part of the eye sockets and the nasal cavity.

- *He looked up "ethmoid bone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethmoid bone."*

---

ethnographies *(noun)*

The branch of anthropology that provides scientific description of individual human societies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethnographies."*
- *He looked up "ethnographies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

etienne-louis arthur fallot *(noun)*

French physician who described cardiac anomalies including Fallot's tetralogy (1850-1911).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "etienne-louis arthur fallot."*
- *He looked up "etienne-louis arthur fallot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

etiolated *(adjective)*

(especially of plants) developed without chlorophyll by being deprived of light.

- *Etiolated celery.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "etiolated."*

---

evildoer *(noun)*

A person who sins (without repenting).

- *In class, the teacher used "evildoer" to mean a person who sins (without repenting).*
- *They discussed "evildoer" during the group presentation.*

---

fagus purpurea *(noun)*

Variety of European beech with shining purple or copper-colored leaves.

- *He looked up "fagus purpurea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fagus purpurea."*

---

falsities *(noun)*

The state of being false or untrue.

- *He looked up "falsities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "falsities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fattier *(adjective)*

Containing or composed of fat.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fattier."*
- *Would you call this situation "fattier"? Explain why.*

---

feminised *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "feminised" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "feminised" until he saw an example.*

---

fetlock *(noun)*

The joint between the cannon bone and the pastern.

- *In class, the teacher used "fetlock" to mean the joint between the cannon bone and the pastern.*
- *The article explained what "fetlock" means with a simple example.*

---

fetlock joint *(noun)*

The joint between the cannon bone and the pastern.

- *He looked up "fetlock joint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fetlock joint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

feudatory *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the relation of a feudal vassal to his lord.

- *A feudatory relationship.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "feudatory."*

fluffiest *(adjective)*

Like down or as soft as down.

- *Would you call this situation "fluffiest"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "fluffiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

flypaper *(noun)*

Paper that is poisoned or coated with a sticky substance to kill flies.

- *The article explained what "flypaper" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flypaper."*

foregrounding *(noun)*

The execution of a program that preempts the use of the processing system.

- *The article explained what "foregrounding" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foregrounding" to mean the execution of a program that preempts the use of....*

forehands *(noun)*

(sports) a return made with the palm of the hand facing the direction of the stroke (as in tennis or badminton or squash).

- *In class, the teacher used "forehands" to mean (sports) a return made with the palm of the hand....*
- *The article explained what "forehands" means with a simple example.*

friedrich wilhelm august froebel *(noun)*

German educator who founded the kindergarten system (1782-1852).

- *Understanding "friedrich wilhelm august froebel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "friedrich wilhelm august froebel" because he had never seen it before.*

frittering *(verb)*

Spend frivolously and unwisely.

- *Learners should practice how to use "frittering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "frittering" when talking about this idea.*

fudges *(verb)*

Avoid or try to avoid fulfilling, answering, or performing (duties, questions, or issues).

- *She tried to use "fudges" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fudges" when talking about this idea.*

fukien *(noun)*

Any of the forms of Chinese spoken in Fukien province.

- *In class, the teacher used "fukien" to mean any of the forms of chinese spoken in fukien province.*
- *He looked up "fukien" because he had never seen it before.*

fulvic acid *(noun)*

A yellow to yellow-brown humic substance that is soluble in water under all pH conditions.

- *They measured the fluvial fulvic acid.*
- *Understanding "fulvic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by or being a gene.

- *Genic combinations.*
- *Would you call this situation "genic"? Explain why.*

gentlewomen *(noun)*

A woman of refinement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentlewomen."*
- *They discussed "gentlewomen" during the group presentation.*

---

genus alyssum *(noun)*

A genus of the family Cruciferae.

- *He looked up "genus alyssum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus alyssum."*

---

genus bankia *(noun)*

Giant shipworms.

- *He looked up "genus bankia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus bankia" to mean giant shipworms.*

---

genus crassula *(noun)*

Type genus of Crassulaceae; herbs and small shrubs having woody stems and succulent aerial parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus crassula" to mean type genus of crassulaceae; herbs and small shrubs....*
- *Understanding "genus crassula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus hyaena *(noun)*

Type genus of the Hyaenidae.

- *Understanding "genus hyaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus hyaena" means with a simple example.*

---

genus picus *(noun)*

Type genus of Picidae.

- *He looked up "genus picus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus picus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus salvelinus *(noun)*

Brook trout.

- *He looked up "genus salvelinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus salvelinus" to mean brook trout.*

---

genus tribulus *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs or subshrubs of warm regions.

- *He looked up "genus tribulus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tribulus."*

---

genus typha *(noun)*

Reed maces; cattails.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus typha" to mean reed maces; cattails.*
- *They discussed "genus typha" during the group presentation.*

---

genus xanthomonas *(noun)*

A genus of bacteria similar to Pseudomonas but producing a yellow pigment that is not soluble in water.

- *Understanding "genus xanthomonas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus xanthomonas" means with a simple example.*

---

gimcrack *(noun)*

Ornamental objects of no great value.

- *They discussed "gimcrack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gimcrack" to mean ornamental objects of no great value.*

---

girondins *(noun)*

A member of the moderate republican party that was in power during the French Revolution; the Girondists were overthrown by their more radical rivals the Jacobins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girondins."*
- *He looked up "girondins" because he had never seen it before.*

glees *(noun)*

Malicious satisfaction.

- *In class, the teacher used "glees" to mean malicious satisfaction.*
- *They discussed "glees" during the group presentation.*

grassing *(verb)*

Give away information about somebody.

- *The coach explained when to use "grassing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "grassing" in real sentences.*

gussets *(noun)*

A metal plate used to strengthen a joist.

- *Understanding "gussets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gussets" during the group presentation.*

haemodialysis *(noun)*

Dialysis of the blood to remove toxic substances or metabolic wastes from the bloodstream; used in the case of kidney failure.

- *Understanding "haemodialysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "haemodialysis" means with a simple example.*

halm *(noun)*

Stems of beans and peas and potatoes and grasses collectively as used for thatching and bedding.

- *He looked up "halm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halm."*

handwash *(verb)*

Wash or launder by hand instead of with a machine.

- *This delicate sweater must be handwashed.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "handwash" in real sentences.*

hatless *(adjective)*

Not wearing a hat.

- *Stood hatless in the rain with water dripping down his neck.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hatless" when it is not wearing a hat.*

hcfc *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon that is replacing chlorofluorocarbon as a refrigerant and propellant in aerosol cans; considered to be somewhat less destructive to the atmosphere.

- *Understanding "hcfc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hcfc" because he had never seen it before.*

headwaiter *(noun)*

A dining-room attendant who is in charge of the waiters and the seating of customers.

- *He looked up "headwaiter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "headwaiter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hightailed *(verb)*

Leave as fast as possible.

- *We hightailed it when we saw the police walking in.*
- *He did not know how to use "hightailed" until he saw an example.*

hoagy *(noun)*

A large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split lengthwise and filled with meats and cheese (and tomato and onion and lettuce and condiments); different names are used in different sections of the United States.

- *Understanding "hoagy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoagy."*

homeobox *(noun)*

One of various similar homeotic genes that are involved in bodily segmentation during embryonic development.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homeobox."*
- *He looked up "homeobox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homeobox gene *(noun)*

One of various similar homeotic genes that are involved in bodily segmentation during embryonic development.

- *He looked up "homeobox gene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homeobox gene" to mean one of various similar homeotic genes that are....*

---

homomorphisms *(noun)*

Similarity of form.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homomorphisms."*
- *They discussed "homomorphisms" during the group presentation.*

---

hooke's law *(noun)*

(physics) the principle that (within the elastic limit) the stress applied to a solid is proportional to the strain produced.

- *In class, the teacher used "hooke's law" to mean (physics) the principle that (within the elastic....*
- *The article explained what "hooke's law" means with a simple example.*

---

hotchpotch *(noun)*

A stew (or thick soup) made with meat and vegetables.

- *Understanding "hotchpotch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotchpotch."*

---

houseflies *(noun)*

Common fly that frequents human habitations and spreads many diseases.

- *They discussed "houseflies" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "houseflies."*

---

hyaena *(noun)*

Doglike nocturnal mammal of Africa and southern Asia that feeds chiefly on carrion.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyaena" to mean doglike nocturnal mammal of africa and southern....*
- *Understanding "hyaena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ideogram *(noun)*

A graphic character that indicates the meaning of a thing without indicating the sounds used to say it.

- *Chinese characters are ideograms.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ideogram" to mean a graphic character that indicates the meaning of a....*

---

idolater *(noun)*

A person who worships idols.

- *In class, the teacher used "idolater" to mean a person who worships idols.*
- *He looked up "idolater" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iller *(adjective)*

Affected by an impairment of normal physical or mental function.

- *Would you call this situation "iller"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "iller."*

---

imaginaries *(noun)*

(mathematics) a number of the form a+bi where a and b are real numbers and i is the square root of -1.

- *The article explained what "imaginaries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imaginaries" to mean (mathematics) a number of the form a+bi where a and....*

---

immortalizing *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *The coach explained when to use "immortalizing" and when to wait.*

- *She tried to use "immortalizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

immunocompetent *(adjective)*

Capable of developing an immune response following exposure to an antigen.

- *Immunocompetent cells.*
- *Students compared "immunocompetent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

infernos *(noun)*

(Christianity) the abode of Satan and the forces of evil; where sinners suffer eternal punishment; - John Milton; ; -Dr. Johnson.

- *He looked up "infernos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infernos."*

---

insufflation *(noun)*

An act of blowing or breathing on or into something.

- *Understanding "insufflation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "insufflation" means with a simple example.*

---

intelligibly *(adverb)*

In an intelligible manner.

- *The foreigner spoke to us quite intelligibly.*
- *Place "intelligibly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

internal spermatic artery *(noun)*

A branch of the aorta supplying the testicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "internal spermatic artery" to mean a branch of the aorta supplying the testicles.*
- *The article explained what "internal spermatic artery" means with a simple example.*

---

interpolates *(verb)*

Insert words into texts, often falsifying it thereby.

- *The coach explained when to use "interpolates" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "interpolates" until he saw an example.*

---

inundations *(noun)*

The rising of a body of water and its overflowing onto normally dry land.

- *Plains fertilized by annual inundations.*
- *Understanding "inundations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

isobar *(noun)*

(meteorology)an isogram connecting points having equal barometric pressure at a given time.

- *He looked up "isobar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isobar."*

---

isobars *(noun)*

(meteorology)an isogram connecting points having equal barometric pressure at a given time.

- *They discussed "isobars" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "isobars" means with a simple example.*

---

italicize *(verb)*

Print in italics.

- *The coach explained when to use "italicize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "italicize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

john hanning speke *(noun)*

English explorer who with Sir Richard Burton was the first European to explore Lake Tanganyika; he also discovered Lake Victoria and named it (1827-1864).

- *In class, the teacher used "john hanning speke" to mean english explorer who with sir richard burton was....*
- *Understanding "john hanning speke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jotter *(noun)*

A small notebook for rough notes.

- *He looked up "jotter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jotter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

joviality *(noun)*

Feeling jolly and jovial and full of good humor.

- *The article explained what "joviality" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joviality."*

---

jutes *(noun)*

A plant fiber used in making rope or sacks.

- *The article explained what "jutes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jutes" during the group presentation.*

---

kazoos *(noun)*

A toy wind instrument that has a membrane that makes a sound when you hum into the mouthpiece.

- *The article explained what "kazoos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kazoos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kelvins *(noun)*

The basic unit of thermodynamic temperature adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites.

- *Understanding "kelvins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kelvins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

keyholes *(noun)*

The hole where a key is inserted.

- *He looked up "keyholes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keyholes."*

---

kidnaped *(verb)*

Take away to an undisclosed location against their will and usually in order to extract a ransom.

- *The coach explained when to use "kidnaped" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "kidnaped" in real sentences.*

---

kishinev *(noun)*

The capital of Moldova.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kishinev."*
- *He looked up "kishinev" because he had never seen it before.*

---

knut hamsun *(noun)*

Norwegian writer of novels (1859-1952).

- *In class, the teacher used "knut hamsun" to mean norwegian writer of novels (1859-1952).*
- *The article explained what "knut hamsun" means with a simple example.*

---

koans *(noun)*

A paradoxical anecdote or a riddle that has no solution; used in Zen Buddhism to show the inadequacy of logical reasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used "koans" to mean a paradoxical anecdote or a riddle that has no....*
- *Understanding "koans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kvass *(noun)*

Fermented beverage resembling beer but made from rye or barley.

- *In class, the teacher used "kvass" to mean fermented beverage resembling beer but made from....*
- *He looked up "kvass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lancastrians *(noun)*

A member (or supporter) of the house of Lancaster.

- *They discussed "lancastrians" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lancastrians" to mean a member (or supporter) of the house of lancaster.*

---

lateralization *(noun)*

Localization of function on either the right or left sides of the brain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lateralization."*
- *The article explained what "lateralization" means with a simple example.*

---

lavishness *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something that is excessively expensive.

- *Understanding "lavishness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lavishness" means with a simple example.*

---

lightless *(adjective)*

Without illumination.

- *Came up the lightless stairs.*
- *Lightless stars 'visible' only to radio antennae.*

---

loams *(noun)*

A rich soil consisting of a mixture of sand and clay and decaying organic materials.

- *In class, the teacher used "loams" to mean a rich soil consisting of a mixture of sand and....*
- *Understanding "loams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loanword *(noun)*

A word borrowed from another language; e.g. 'blitz' is a German word borrowed into modern English.

- *In class, the teacher used "loanword" to mean a word borrowed from another language; e.g. 'blitz'....*
- *Understanding "loanword" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loud hailer *(noun)*

A portable loudspeaker with built-in microphone and amplifier.

- *They discussed "loud hailer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "loud hailer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loud-hailer *(noun)*

A portable loudspeaker with built-in microphone and amplifier.

- *In class, the teacher used "loud-hailer" to mean a portable loudspeaker with built-in microphone and....*
- *Understanding "loud-hailer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lowborn *(adjective)*

Of humble birth or origins.

- *A topsy-turvy society of lowborn rich and blue-blooded poor.*
- *The speaker chose "lowborn" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lumbermen *(noun)*

A person who fells trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lumbermen."*
- *The article explained what "lumbermen" means with a simple example.*

---

lumbosacral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or near the small of the back and the back part of the pelvis between the hips.

- *The speaker chose "lumbosacral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "lumbosacral"? Explain why.*

---

lupinus albus *(noun)*

White-flowered Eurasian herb widely cultivated for forage and erosion control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lupinus albus."*
- *Understanding "lupinus albus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lusher *(adjective)*

Produced or growing in extreme abundance.

- *A "lusher" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lusher."*

lxiii *(adjective)*

Being three more than sixty.

- *The speaker chose "lxiii" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "lxiii"? Explain why.*

maldive islands *(noun)*

A group of about 1,200 small coral islands (about 220 inhabited) in the Indian ocean.

- *Understanding "maldive islands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maldive islands" to mean a group of about 1,200 small coral islands (about....*

malti *(noun)*

The national language of the Republic of Malta; a Semitic language derived from Arabic but with many loan words from Italian, Spanish, and Norman-French.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malti."*
- *He looked up "malti" because he had never seen it before.*

matchboxes *(noun)*

A box for holding matches.

- *Understanding "matchboxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matchboxes" to mean a box for holding matches.*

merchandised *(verb)*

Engage in the trade of.

- *Can you use "merchandised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "merchandised" and when to wait.*

metalworker *(noun)*

Someone who works metal (especially by hammering it when it is hot and malleable).

- *The article explained what "metalworker" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metalworker."*

middy blouse *(noun)*

Blouse with a sailor collar.

- *They discussed "middy blouse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "middy blouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

misalignments *(noun)*

The spatial property of things that are not properly aligned.

- *They discussed "misalignments" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "misalignments" to mean the spatial property of things that are not....*

misplacement *(noun)*

Faulty position.

- *He looked up "misplacement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "misplacement" to mean faulty position.*

mistrusts *(noun)*

The trait of not trusting others.

- *Understanding "mistrusts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mistrusts" during the group presentation.*

mohammedans *(noun)*

A follower of Mohammed.

- *He looked up "mohammedans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mohammedans" to mean a follower of mohammed.*

---

moneymakers *(noun)*

A project that generates a continuous flow of money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moneymakers."*
- *He looked up "moneymakers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monomania *(noun)*

A mania restricted to one thing or idea.

- *They discussed "monomania" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monomania."*

---

monorails *(noun)*

A railway having a single track.

- *Understanding "monorails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monorails" to mean a railway having a single track.*

---

monotheists *(noun)*

A believer in one god.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monotheists."*
- *He looked up "monotheists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

montespan *(noun)*

French noblewoman who was mistress to Louis XIV until he became attracted to Madame de Maintenon (1641-1707).

- *The article explained what "montespan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "montespan" to mean french noblewoman who was mistress to louis xiv....*

---

mopes *(noun)*

An informal expression for a mildly depressed state.

- *Have the mopes.*
- *Understanding "mopes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

morphia *(noun)*

An alkaloid narcotic drug extracted from opium; a powerful, habit-forming narcotic used to relieve pain.

- *Understanding "morphia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "morphia" during the group presentation.*

---

mounded *(verb)*

Form into a rounded elevation.

- *The coach explained when to use "mounded" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "mounded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mounded over *(adjective)*

Having a wound formed over it.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mounded over" when it is having a wound formed over it.*
- *The speaker chose "mounded over" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

muddier *(adjective)*

Dirty and messy; covered with mud or muck.

- *Would you call this situation "muddier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "muddier."*

---

naja naja *(noun)*

A cobra of tropical Africa and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "naja naja" to mean a cobra of tropical africa and asia.*

- *He looked up "naja naja" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naturalizing *(verb)*

Adapt (a wild plant or unclaimed land) to the environment.

- *She tried to use "naturalizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "naturalizing" and when to wait.*

---

navarino *(noun)*

A decisive naval battle in the War of Greek Independence (1827); the Turkish and Egyptian fleet was defeated by an allied fleet of British and French and Russian warships.

- *He looked up "navarino" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "navarino" to mean a decisive naval battle in the war of greek....*

---

neocortical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the neocortex of the cerebrum.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "neocortical."*
- *Would you call this situation "neocortical"? Explain why.*

---

noether *(noun)*

German mathematician (1882-1935).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noether."*
- *The article explained what "noether" means with a simple example.*

---

nomenklatura *(noun)*

The system of patronage in communist countries; controlled by committees in the Communist Party.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nomenklatura."*
- *The article explained what "nomenklatura" means with a simple example.*

---

nonmagnetic *(adjective)*

Not capable of being magnetized.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonmagnetic."*
- *Would you call this situation "nonmagnetic"? Explain why.*

---

numberplate *(noun)*

A plate mounted on the front and back of car and bearing the car's registration number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numberplate."*
- *He looked up "numberplate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

obligatorily *(adverb)*

In a manner that cannot be evaded.

- *This rule applies obligatorily.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "obligatorily" naturally.*

---

ogive *(noun)*

Front consisting of the conical head of a missile or rocket that protects the payload from heat during its passage through the atmosphere.

- *He looked up "ogive" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ogive."*

---

oncologic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or practicing oncology.

- *Oncological nurse.*
- *The speaker chose "oncologic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

organismic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to an organism (considered as a whole).

- *The organismic theory of the state.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "organismic" when it is of or relating to or belonging to an organism....*

---

outflanking *(verb)*

Go around the flank of (an opposing army).

- *The coach explained when to use "outflanking" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "outflanking" until he saw an example.*

---

outsmarts *(verb)*

Beat through cleverness and wit.

- *She tried to use "outsmarts" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outsmarts" in real sentences.*

---

overdraw *(verb)*

To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth.

- *The coach explained when to use "overdraw" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "overdraw" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pacifistic *(adjective)*

Opposed to war.

- *A "pacifistic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "pacifistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

palanquins *(noun)*

A closed litter carried on the shoulders of four bearers.

- *He looked up "palanquins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "palanquins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palpated *(verb)*

Examine (a body part) by palpation.

- *The nurse palpated the patient's stomach.*
- *In everyday English, people use "palpated" when talking about this idea.*

---

parallelized *(verb)*

Place parallel to one another.

- *Can you use "parallelized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "parallelized" and when to wait.*

---

parallelograms *(noun)*

A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are both parallel and equal in length.

- *In class, the teacher used "parallelograms" to mean a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are both....*
- *The article explained what "parallelograms" means with a simple example.*

---

pastern *(noun)*

The part between the fetlock and the hoof.

- *The article explained what "pastern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pastern" during the group presentation.*

---

paybacks *(noun)*

The act of taking revenge (harming someone in retaliation for something harmful that they have done) especially in the next life; –Romans 12:19; –James Garfield.

- *In class, the teacher used "paybacks" to mean the act of taking revenge (harming someone in....*
- *The article explained what "paybacks" means with a simple example.*

---

peccary *(noun)*

Nocturnal gregarious pig-like wild animals of North America and South America.

- *They discussed "peccary" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peccary" to mean nocturnal gregarious pig-like wild animals of north....*

---

pedantically *(adverb)*

In a pedantic manner.

- *These interpretations are called ‘schemas’ or, more pedantically, ‘schemata’.*
- *She spoke “pedantically,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

peke *(noun)*

A Chinese breed of small short-legged dogs with a long silky coat and broad flat muzzle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peke.”*
- *Understanding “peke” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peonage *(noun)*

The practice of making a debtor work for his creditor until the debt is discharged.

- *The article explained what “peonage” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “peonage” during the group presentation.*

---

peradventure *(noun)*

Doubt or uncertainty as to whether something is the case.

- *This proves beyond peradventure that he is innocent.*
- *They discussed “peradventure” during the group presentation.*

---

perjuring *(verb)*

Knowingly tell an untruth in a legal court and render oneself guilty of perjury.

- *The coach explained when to use “perjuring” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “perjuring” in real sentences.*

---

perkier *(adjective)*

Characterized by liveliness and lightheartedness.

- *Students compared “perkier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “perkier”? Explain why.*

---

petrarca *(noun)*

An Italian poet famous for love lyrics (1304-1374).

- *He looked up “petrarca” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “petrarca.”*

---

philibert delorme *(noun)*

French royal architect who built the Tuileries Palace and Gardens in Paris for Catherine de Medicis (1515-1570).

- *They discussed “philibert delorme” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “philibert delorme.”*

---

physostigmine *(noun)*

Used in treatment of Alzheimer’s disease and glaucoma.

- *They discussed “physostigmine” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “physostigmine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

picardie *(noun)*

A region of northern France on the English Channel.

- *They discussed “picardie” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “picardie” to mean a region of northern france on the english channel.*

---

picus *(noun)*

Type genus of Picidae.

- *Understanding “picus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “picus” means with a simple example.*

---

pinger *(noun)*

A pulse generator used for echo sounding in sonar.

- *The article explained what “pinger” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “pinger” during the group presentation.*

pinnace *(noun)*

A boat for communication between ship and shore.

- *Understanding "pinnace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pinnace" because he had never seen it before.*

pixilated *(adjective)*

Naughtily or annoyingly playful.

- *Students compared "pixilated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "pixilated"? Explain why.*

playbills *(noun)*

A theatrical program.

- *In class, the teacher used "playbills" to mean a theatrical program.*
- *He looked up "playbills" because he had never seen it before.*

pluralized *(verb)*

Mark with a grammatical morpheme that indicates plural.

- *The coach explained when to use "pluralized" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "pluralized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

poled *(verb)*

Deoxidize molten metals by stirring them with a wooden pole.

- *The coach explained when to use "poled" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "poled" in real sentences.*

politest *(adjective)*

Not rude; marked by satisfactory (or especially minimal) adherence to social usages and sufficient but not noteworthy consideration for others; - W.S. Maugham.

- *Would you call this situation "politest"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "politest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

precocity *(noun)*

Intelligence achieved far ahead of normal developmental schedules.

- *In class, the teacher used "precocity" to mean intelligence achieved far ahead of normal....*
- *They discussed "precocity" during the group presentation.*

prefabrication *(noun)*

The manufacture of sections of a building at the factory so they can be easily and rapidly assembled at the building site.

- *They discussed "prefabrication" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prefabrication" because he had never seen it before.*

prepossessing *(adjective)*

Creating a favorable impression.

- *Strong and vigorous and of prepossessing appearance.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "prepossessing."*

prism spectroscope *(noun)*

An optical instrument for spectrographic analysis.

- *The article explained what "prism spectroscope" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prism spectroscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

proselytes *(noun)*

A new convert; especially a gentile converted to Judaism.

- *He looked up "proselytes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "proselytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pseudepigrapha *(noun)*

52 texts written between 200 BC and AD 200 but ascribed to various prophets and kings in the Hebrew scriptures; many are apocalyptic in nature.

- *Understanding "pseudepigrapha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pseudepigrapha" to mean 52 texts written between 200 bc and ad 200 but....*

---

psychopathological *(adjective)*

Suffering from an undiagnosed mental disorder.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "psychopathological."*
- *Students compared "psychopathological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pulque *(noun)*

Fermented Mexican drink from juice of various agave plants especially the maguey.

- *Understanding "pulque" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pulque" means with a simple example.*

---

pyrolytic *(adjective)*

Resulting from pyrolysis.

- *A "pyrolytic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "pyrolytic"? Explain why.*

---

quaintness *(noun)*

The quality of being quaint and old-fashioned.

- *She liked the old cottage; its quaintness was appealing.*
- *Some words in her dialect had a charming quaintness.*

---

quasiparticles *(noun)*

A quantum of energy (in a crystal lattice or other system) that has position and momentum and can in some respects be regarded as a particle.

- *Understanding "quasiparticles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quasiparticles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus robur *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous European oak having smooth leaves with rounded lobes; yields hard strong light-colored wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "quercus robur" to mean medium to large deciduous european oak having....*
- *He looked up "quercus robur" because he had never seen it before.*

---

questioningly *(adverb)*

In a curious and questioning manner.

- *They turned their heads questioningly, as if awaiting further instructions.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "questioningly" naturally.*

---

railyard *(noun)*

An area having a network of railway tracks and sidings for storage and maintenance of cars and engines.

- *He looked up "railyard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "railyard" during the group presentation.*

---

rainmakers *(noun)*

American Indian medicine man who attempt to make it rain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rainmakers."*
- *They discussed "rainmakers" during the group presentation.*

---

ramie *(noun)*

Tall perennial herb of tropical Asia with dark green leaves; cultivated for the fiber from its woody stems that resembles flax.

- *He looked up "ramie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ramie" during the group presentation.*

---

ramified *(verb)*

Have or develop complicating consequences.

- *He did not know how to use "ramified" until he saw an example.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "ramified" in real sentences.*

---

raunch *(noun)*

The quality of lacking taste and refinement.

- *They discussed "raunch" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "raunch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rawer *(adjective)*

Devoid of elaboration or diminution or concealment; bare and pure.

- *A "rawer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "rawer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

raying *(verb)*

Extend or spread outward from a center or focus or inward towards a center.

- *She tried to use "raying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "raying" in real sentences.*

---

razorblade *(noun)*

A blade that has very sharp edge.

- *In class, the teacher used "razorblade" to mean a blade that has very sharp edge.*
- *He looked up "razorblade" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reappraise *(verb)*

Appraise anew.

- *Homes in our town are reappraised every five years and taxes are increased accordingly.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reappraise" in real sentences.*

---

rebuffing *(verb)*

Reject outright and bluntly.

- *The coach explained when to use "rebuffing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rebuffing" in real sentences.*

---

recusants *(noun)*

Someone who refuses to conform to established standards of conduct.

- *In class, the teacher used "recusants" to mean someone who refuses to conform to established....*
- *The article explained what "recusants" means with a simple example.*

---

redonda *(noun)*

An island in Antigua and Barbuda.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "redonda."*
- *He looked up "redonda" because he had never seen it before.*

---

refractions *(noun)*

The amount by which a propagating wave is bent.

- *Understanding "refractions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "refractions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rehabilitates *(verb)*

Help to readapt, as to a former state of health or good repute.

- *In everyday English, people use "rehabilitates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "rehabilitates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reticles *(noun)*

A network of fine lines, dots, cross hairs, or wires in the focal plane of the eyepiece of an optical instrument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reticles."*
- *They discussed "reticles" during the group presentation.*

---

robertsons *(noun)*

United States basketball guard (born in 1938).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robertsons."*
- *He looked up "robertsons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rocky mountain bristlecone pine *(noun)*

Small slow-growing upland pine of western United States (Rocky Mountains) having dense branches with fissured rust-brown bark and short needles in bunches of 5 and thorn-tipped cone scales; among the oldest living things some over 4500 years old.

- *The article explained what "rocky mountain bristlecone pine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rocky mountain bristlecone pine" to mean small slow-growing upland pine of western united....*

---

rocs *(noun)*

Mythical bird of prey having enormous size and strength.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocs."*
- *They discussed "rocs" during the group presentation.*

---

roundhouses *(noun)*

A hook delivered with an exaggerated swing.

- *The article explained what "roundhouses" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "roundhouses" during the group presentation.*

---

sabas *(noun)*

A island in the Netherlands Antilles that is the top of an extinct volcano.

- *In class, the teacher used "sabas" to mean a island in the netherlands antilles that is the....*
- *He looked up "sabas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saccadic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the rapid movement of the eyes between points of fixation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "saccadic."*
- *Would you call this situation "saccadic"? Explain why.*

---

salvelinus *(noun)*

Brook trout.

- *Understanding "salvelinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "salvelinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sanitise *(verb)*

Make less offensive or more acceptable by removing objectionable features.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sanitise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sanitise" when talking about this idea.*

---

sauce espagnole *(noun)*

Brown sauce with tomatoes and a caramelized mixture of minced carrots and onions and celery seasoned with Madeira.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sauce espagnole."*
- *They discussed "sauce espagnole" during the group presentation.*

---

scalds *(noun)*

The act of burning with steam or hot water.

- *He looked up "scalds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scalds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scalene *(adjective)*

Of or relating to any of the scalene muscles.

- *A "scalene" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "scalene" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

scalene muscle *(noun)*

Any of four pairs of muscles extending from the cervical vertebrae to the second rib; involved in moving the neck and in breathing.

- *Understanding “scalene muscle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “scalene muscle” during the group presentation.*

---

scalene triangle *(noun)*

A triangle with no two sides of equal length.

- *The article explained what “scalene triangle” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “scalene triangle.”*

---

scatting *(verb)*

Flee; take to one’s heels; cut and run.

- *In everyday English, people use “scatting” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “scatting” in real sentences.*

---

secretaryship *(noun)*

The position of secretary.

- *He looked up “secretaryship” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “secretaryship” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secretase *(noun)*

A set of enzymes believed to snip pieces off a longer protein producing fragments of amyloid protein that bunch up and create amyloid protein plaques in brain tissue (the pathological hallmark of Alzheimer’s).

- *They discussed “secretase” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “secretase.”*

---

sequoia sempervirens *(noun)*

Lofty evergreen of United States coastal foothills from Oregon to Big Sur; it flourishes in wet, rainy, foggy habitats.

- *In class, the teacher used “sequoia sempervirens” to mean lofty evergreen of united states coastal foothills....*
- *The article explained what “sequoia sempervirens” means with a simple example.*

---

serin *(noun)*

Any of various brown and yellow finches of parts of Europe.

- *They discussed “serin” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “serin” means with a simple example.*

---

serration *(noun)*

The condition of being serrated.

- *The serrations of a city skyline.*
- *The pliers had serrations to improve the grip.*

---

shamble *(noun)*

Walking with a slow dragging motion without lifting your feet.

- *In class, the teacher used “shamble” to mean walking with a slow dragging motion without lifting....*
- *He looked up “shamble” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shawnees *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Shawnee.

- *He looked up “shawnees” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shawnees” to mean the algonquian language spoken by the shawnee.*

---

shipload *(noun)*

The amount of cargo that can be held by a boat or ship or a freight car.

- *In class, the teacher used “shipload” to mean the amount of cargo that can be held by a boat or....*
- *He looked up “shipload” because he had never seen it before.*

---

signaller *(noun)*

Someone who communicates by signals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “signaller.”*
- *Understanding “signaller” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

signallers *(noun)*

Someone who communicates by signals.

- *Understanding "signallers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signallers."*

siloxane *(noun)*

Any of a large class of compounds that have alternate silicon and oxygen atoms.

- *The article explained what "siloxane" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siloxane."*

slanderers *(noun)*

One who attacks the reputation of another by slander or libel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slanderers."*
- *He looked up "slanderers" because he had never seen it before.*

slipways *(noun)*

Structure consisting of a sloping way down to the water from the place where ships are built or repaired.

- *He looked up "slipways" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slipways" to mean structure consisting of a sloping way down to the....*

slub *(noun)*

Soft lump or unevenness in a yarn; either an imperfection or created by design.

- *In class, the teacher used "slub" to mean soft lump or unevenness in a yarn; either an....*
- *They discussed "slub" during the group presentation.*

snarf *(verb)*

Make off with belongings of others.

- *The coach explained when to use "snarf" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "snarf" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

snobbishness *(noun)*

The trait of condescending to those of lower social status.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snobbishness."*
- *The article explained what "snobbishness" means with a simple example.*

solemnities *(noun)*

A solemn and dignified feeling.

- *Understanding "solemnities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solemnities."*

somites *(noun)*

One of a series of similar body segments into which some animals are divided longitudinally.

- *He looked up "somites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somites" to mean one of a series of similar body segments into which....*

sousaphone *(noun)*

The lowest brass wind instrument.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sousaphone."*
- *He looked up "sousaphone" because he had never seen it before.*

spathe *(noun)*

A conspicuous bract surrounding or subtending a spadix or other inflorescence.

- *The article explained what "spathe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "spathe" during the group presentation.*

spathe flower *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Spathiphyllum having a white or green spathe and a spike of fragrant flowers and often cultivated as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "spathe flower" to mean any of various plants of the genus spathiphyllum....*
- *He looked up "spathe flower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spendings *(noun)*

The act of spending or disbursing money.

- *They discussed "spendings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spendings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spermatic *(adjective)*

Consisting of or resembling spermatozoa.

- *Would you call this situation "spermatic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "spermatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spermatic cord *(noun)*

A structure resembling a cord that suspends the testis within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and other vessels and nerves.

- *Understanding "spermatic cord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "spermatic cord" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spinet *(noun)*

A small and compactly built upright piano.

- *They discussed "spinet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinet."*

---

sporran *(noun)*

A fur or leather pouch worn at the front of the kilt as part of the traditional dress of Scottish Highlanders.

- *They discussed "sporran" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sporran" to mean a fur or leather pouch worn at the front of the....*

---

sportfishing *(noun)*

The act of someone who fishes as a diversion.

- *He looked up "sportfishing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sportfishing" to mean the act of someone who fishes as a diversion.*

---

starkness *(noun)*

An extreme lack of furnishings or ornamentation.

- *I was struck by the starkness of my father's room.*
- *The starkness of his contrast between justice and fairness was open to many objections.*

---

stiffener *(noun)*

Material used for stiffening something.

- *In class, the teacher used "stiffener" to mean material used for stiffening something.*
- *The article explained what "stiffener" means with a simple example.*

---

stilly *(adjective)*

(poetic) still or calm.

- *In the stilly night.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stilly."*

---

sureness *(noun)*

The quality of being steady and unfailing.

- *Sureness of hand.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sureness" to mean the quality of being steady and unfailing.*

---

sweet alyssum *(noun)*

Perennial European plant having clusters of small fragrant usually white flowers; widely grown in gardens.

- *He looked up "sweet alyssum" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "sweet alyssum" during the group presentation.*

---

swelter *(verb)*

Suffer from intense heat.

- *We were sweltering at the beach.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swelter" in real sentences.*

---

sympathises *(verb)*

To feel or express sympathy or compassion.

- *The coach explained when to use "sympathises" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "sympathises" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sympathomimetic *(adjective)*

Relating to epinephrine (its release or action).

- *The speaker chose "sympathomimetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sympathomimetic" when it is relating to epinephrine (its release or action).*

---

systematizing *(verb)*

Arrange according to a system or reduce to a system.

- *Can you use "systematizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "systematizing" and when to wait.*

---

tappet wrench *(noun)*

A wrench having parallel jaws at fixed separation (often on both ends of the handle).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tappet wrench."*
- *He looked up "tappet wrench" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tasseled *(adjective)*

Fringed or adorned with tassels.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tasseled."*
- *Students compared "tasseled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

teakwood *(noun)*

Hard strong durable yellowish-brown wood of teak trees; resistant to insects and to warping; used for furniture and in shipbuilding.

- *He looked up "teakwood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teakwood" to mean hard strong durable yellowish-brown wood of teak....*

---

tenderize *(verb)*

Make tender or more tender as by marinating, pounding, or applying a tenderizer.

- *Tenderize meat.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tenderize" and when to wait.*

---

tenderloins *(noun)*

A city district known for its vice and high crime rate.

- *The article explained what "tenderloins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tenderloins" to mean a city district known for its vice and high crime rate.*

---

tenpin *(noun)*

One of the bottle-shaped pins used in bowling.

- *In class, the teacher used "tenpin" to mean one of the bottle-shaped pins used in bowling.*
- *The article explained what "tenpin" means with a simple example.*

---

tenpin bowling *(noun)*

Bowling down an alley at a target of ten wooden pins.

- *In class, the teacher used "tenpin bowling" to mean bowling down an alley at a target of ten wooden pins.*
- *Understanding "tenpin bowling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

territorials *(noun)*

A territorial military unit.

- *Understanding "territorials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "territorials."*

thiazide *(noun)*

Any of a group of drugs commonly used as diuretics in the treatment of hypertension; they block the reabsorption of sodium in the kidneys.

- *He looked up "thiazide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thiazide."*

thighbone *(noun)*

The longest and thickest bone of the human skeleton; extends from the pelvis to the knee.

- *He looked up "thighbone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thighbone" to mean the longest and thickest bone of the human....*

thirstier *(adjective)*

Able to take in large quantities of moisture.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thirstier" when it is able to take in large quantities of moisture.*
- *Would you call this situation "thirstier"? Explain why.*

tidelands *(noun)*

Land near the sea that is overflowed by the tide.

- *He looked up "tidelands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tidelands" to mean land near the sea that is overflowed by the tide.*

tidies *(verb)*

Put (things or places) in order.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tidies" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tidies" and when to wait.*

tilia japonica *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of Japan used as an ornamental.

- *Understanding "tilia japonica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tilia japonica" to mean medium-sized tree of japan used as an ornamental.*

tokamaks *(noun)*

A doughnut-shaped chamber used in fusion research; a plasma is heated and confined in a magnetic bottle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tokamaks."*
- *They discussed "tokamaks" during the group presentation.*

toklas *(noun)*

United States writer remembered as the secretary and companion of Gertrude Stein (1877-1967).

- *In class, the teacher used "toklas" to mean united states writer remembered as the secretary....*
- *The article explained what "toklas" means with a simple example.*

tongue depressor *(noun)*

A thin depressor used to press the tongue down during an examination of the mouth and throat.

- *They discussed "tongue depressor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tongue depressor" to mean a thin depressor used to press the tongue down....*

topographies *(noun)*

The configuration of a surface and the relations among its man-made and natural features.

- *They discussed "topographies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "topographies" because he had never seen it before.*

toxoid *(noun)*

A bacterial toxin that has been weakened until it is no longer toxic but is strong enough to induce the formation of antibodies and immunity to the specific disease caused by the toxin.

- *Diphtheria toxoid.*
- *The article explained what "toxoid" means with a simple example.*

---

transliterations *(noun)*

A transcription from one alphabet to another.

- *He looked up "transliterations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transliterations."*

---

transmutes *(verb)*

Change or alter in form, appearance, or nature.

- *Learners should practice how to use "transmutes" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "transmutes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tribulus *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs or subshrubs of warm regions.

- *Understanding "tribulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tribulus" to mean annual or perennial herbs or subshrubs of warm regions.*

---

tricker *(noun)*

Someone who plays practical jokes on others.

- *In class, the teacher used "tricker" to mean someone who plays practical jokes on others.*
- *The article explained what "tricker" means with a simple example.*

---

trivialise *(verb)*

Make trivial or insignificant.

- *The coach explained when to use "trivialise" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "trivialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

trophoblast *(noun)*

The membrane that forms the wall of the blastocyst in early development; aids implantation in the uterine wall.

- *After implantation of the blastocyst in the uterine wall the trophoblast divides into two layers, the chorion and the placenta.*
- *Understanding "trophoblast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tumescent *(adjective)*

Abnormally distended especially by fluids or gas.

- *Tumescent tissue.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tumescent" when it is abnormally distended especially by fluids or gas.*

---

tussling *(verb)*

Fight or struggle in a confused way at close quarters.

- *Can you use "tussling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "tussling" until he saw an example.*

---

twanging *(verb)*

Cause to sound with a twang.

- *The bowstring was twanging.*
- *He did not know how to use "twanging" until he saw an example.*

---

typha *(noun)*

Reed maces; cattails.

- *He looked up "typha" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typha."*

---

ulcerations *(noun)*

The process of ulcer formation; the process of becoming ulcerated.

- *They discussed "ulcerations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ulcerations" to mean the process of ulcer formation; the process of....*

unadventurous *(adjective)*

Lacking in boldness.

- *The speaker chose "unadventurous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unadventurous"? Explain why.*

unarguable *(adjective)*

Against which no argument can be made.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unarguable" when it is against which no argument can be made.*
- *Students compared "unarguable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unclipped *(adjective)*

Not clipped.

- *Unclipped rosebushes.*
- *Unclipped hair.*

underframe *(noun)*

The internal supporting structure that gives an artifact its shape.

- *The article explained what "underframe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "underframe" during the group presentation.*

undervaluation *(noun)*

Too low a value or price assigned to something.

- *The article explained what "undervaluation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "undervaluation" to mean too low a value or price assigned to something.*

undescended testicle *(noun)*

A testis that fails to move into the scrotum as the male fetus develops.

- *Undescended testicles have an increased risk for cancer.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undescended testicle."*

undramatic *(adjective)*

Lacking dramatic force and quality.

- *Moved with quiet force and undramatic bearing.*
- *Would you call this situation "undramatic"? Explain why.*

unfermented *(adjective)*

Not soured or preserved.

- *A "unfermented" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unfermented" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unreactive *(adjective)*

(chemistry) not reacting chemically.

- *Students compared "unreactive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unreactive."*

usurers *(noun)*

Someone who lends money at excessive rates of interest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "usurers."*
- *He looked up "usurers" because he had never seen it before.*

vanquisher *(noun)*

Someone who is victorious by force of arms.

- *Understanding "vanquisher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vanquisher" because he had never seen it before.*

viola odorata *(noun)*

European violet typically having purple to white flowers; widely naturalized.

- *The article explained what "viola odorata" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viola odorata."*

---

viti levu *(noun)*

A volcanic island in the Fijis.

- *Understanding "viti levu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viti levu" to mean a volcanic island in the fijis.*

---

vocationally *(adverb)*

Affecting the pursuit of a vocation or occupation.

- *Vocationally trained.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "vocationally" in the final chapter.*

---

wadis *(noun)*

Gully or streambed in northern Africa and the Middle East that remains dry except during rainy season.

- *Understanding "wadis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wadis."*

---

waistbands *(noun)*

A band of material around the waist that strengthens a skirt or trousers.

- *He looked up "waistbands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waistbands" to mean a band of material around the waist that....*

---

waterfronts *(noun)*

The area of a city (such as a harbor or dockyard) alongside a body of water.

- *The article explained what "waterfronts" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "waterfronts" during the group presentation.*

---

waterings *(noun)*

Wetting with water.

- *Understanding "waterings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waterings" to mean wetting with water.*

---

willfulness *(noun)*

The trait of being prone to disobedience and lack of discipline.

- *Understanding "willfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "willfulness" means with a simple example.*

---

woebegone *(adjective)*

Affected by or full of grief or woe; - George du Maurier.

- *His sorrow...made him look...haggard and...woebegone.*
- *A woebegone old shack.*

---

wordsmiths *(noun)*

A fluent and prolific writer.

- *He looked up "wordsmiths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wordsmiths."*

---

workweeks *(noun)*

Hours or days of work in a calendar week.

- *He looked up "workweeks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "workweeks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wych elm *(noun)*

Eurasian elm often planted as a shade tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wych elm."*

- *He looked up "wych elm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wych hazel *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs or trees of the genus Hamamelis; bark yields an astringent lotion.

- *They discussed "wych hazel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wych hazel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wych hazel plant *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs or trees of the genus Hamamelis; bark yields an astringent lotion.

- *He looked up "wych hazel plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wych hazel plant" to mean any of several shrubs or trees of the genus....*

---

x-raying *(noun)*

Obtaining images by the use of X rays.

- *They discussed "x-raying" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "x-raying" means with a simple example.*

---

xanthomonas *(noun)*

A genus of bacteria similar to Pseudomonas but producing a yellow pigment that is not soluble in water.

- *In class, the teacher used "xanthomonas" to mean a genus of bacteria similar to pseudomonas but....*
- *Understanding "xanthomonas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yipes *(verb)*

Bark in a high-pitched tone.

- *She tried to use "yipes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "yipes" and when to wait.*

---

zidovudine *(noun)*

An antiviral drug (trade name Retrovir) used in the treatment of AIDS; adverse side effects include liver damage and suppression of the bone marrow.

- *The article explained what "zidovudine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zidovudine" to mean an antiviral drug (trade name retrovir) used in the....*

---

activeness *(noun)*

The trait of being active; moving or acting rapidly and energetically.

- *The article explained what "activeness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "activeness."*

---

adjudicates *(verb)*

Put on trial or hear a case and sit as the judge at the trial of.

- *Can you use "adjudicates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "adjudicates" and when to wait.*

---

agglomerated *(adjective)*

Clustered together but not coherent.

- *An agglomerated flower head.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "agglomerated" when it is clustered together but not coherent.*

---

alabamians *(noun)*

A native or resident of Alabama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alabamians."*
- *He looked up "alabamians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albite *(noun)*

A widely distributed feldspar that forms rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albite."*
- *He looked up "albite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

allophones *(noun)*

(linguistics) any of various acoustically different forms of the same phoneme.

- *The article explained what "allophones" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allophones."*

---

amphitheatres *(noun)*

A sloping gallery with seats for spectators (as in an operating room or theater).

- *They discussed "amphitheatres" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amphitheatres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

analysers *(noun)*

An instrument that performs analyses.

- *In class, the teacher used "analysers" to mean an instrument that performs analyses.*
- *They discussed "analysers" during the group presentation.*

---

anas acuta *(noun)*

Long-necked river duck of the Old and New Worlds having elongated central tail feathers.

- *They discussed "anas acuta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anas acuta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anne robert jacques turgot *(noun)*

French economist who in 1774 was put in control of finances by Louis XVI; his proposals for reforms that involved abolishing feudal privileges made him unpopular with the aristocracy and in 1776 he was dismissed (1727-1781).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anne robert jacques turgot."*
- *He looked up "anne robert jacques turgot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antlered *(adjective)*

Having antlers.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antlered."*
- *The speaker chose "antlered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

apar *(noun)*

South American armadillo with three bands of bony plates.

- *In class, the teacher used "apar" to mean south american armadillo with three bands of bony....*
- *Understanding "apar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appal *(verb)*

Fill with apprehension or alarm; cause to be unpleasantly surprised.

- *The coach explained when to use "appal" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "appal" until he saw an example.*

---

arava *(noun)*

An anti-TNF compound (trade name Arava) that is given orally; can slow the progression of rheumatoid arthritis by slowing the proliferation of white blood cells which reduces inflammation in the synovium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arava."*
- *He looked up "arava" because he had never seen it before.*

---

archaean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the earliest known rocks formed during the Precambrian Eon.

- *The speaker chose "archaean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "archaean" when it is of or relating to the earliest known rocks formed....*

---

arng *(noun)*

A civilian reserve component of the United States Army comprised of guardsmen who serve during overseas peacekeeping missions and during local emergencies.

- *He looked up "arng" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arng" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arrack *(noun)*

Any of various strong liquors distilled from the fermented sap of toddy palms or from fermented molasses.

- *He looked up "arrack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrack."*

---

artilleryman *(noun)*

A serviceman in the artillery.

- *He looked up "artilleryman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artilleryman."*

---

astrologist *(noun)*

Someone who predicts the future by the positions of the planets and sun and Moon.

- *They discussed "astrologist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "astrologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

authoress *(noun)*

A woman author.

- *In class, the teacher used "authoress" to mean a woman author.*
- *Understanding "authoress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

autopilots *(noun)*

A cognitive state in which you act without self-awareness.

- *He looked up "autopilots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autopilots."*

---

avoirdupois *(noun)*

A system of weights based on the 16-ounce pound (or 7,000 grains).

- *They discussed "avoirdupois" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "avoirdupois" means with a simple example.*

---

avoirdupois unit *(noun)*

Any of the units of the avoirdupois system of weights.

- *They discussed "avoirdupois unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "avoirdupois unit" means with a simple example.*

---

avoirdupois weight *(noun)*

A system of weights based on the 16-ounce pound (or 7,000 grains).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avoirdupois weight."*
- *He looked up "avoirdupois weight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

avos *(noun)*

100 avos equal 1 pataca in Macao.

- *The article explained what "avos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "avos" to mean 100 avos equal 1 pataca in macao.*

---

backaches *(noun)*

An ache localized in the back.

- *They discussed "backaches" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "backaches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backboards *(noun)*

A raised vertical board with basket attached; used to play basketball.

- *He looked up "backboards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "backboards" during the group presentation.*

---

backpacked *(verb)*

Hike with a backpack.

- *In everyday English, people use "backpacked" when talking about this idea.*

- *Can you use “backpacked” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bacons *(noun)*

Back and sides of a hog salted and dried or smoked; usually sliced thin and fried.

- *In class, the teacher used “bacons” to mean back and sides of a hog salted and dried or smoked;....*
- *Understanding “bacons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balata *(noun)*

A tropical hardwood tree yielding balata gum and heavy red timber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “balata.”*
- *He looked up “balata” because he had never seen it before.*

---

balata tree *(noun)*

A tropical hardwood tree yielding balata gum and heavy red timber.

- *The article explained what “balata tree” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “balata tree.”*

---

balloonist *(noun)*

Someone who flies a balloon.

- *They discussed “balloonist” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “balloonist.”*

---

barer *(adjective)*

Lacking its natural or customary covering.

- *Would you call this situation “barer”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “barer” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

barm *(noun)*

A commercial leavening agent containing yeast cells; used to raise the dough in making bread and for fermenting beer or whiskey.

- *He looked up “barm” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “barm.”*

---

bastard lignum vitae *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of the southern United States and West Indies a source of lignum vitae wood.

- *He looked up “bastard lignum vitae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bastard lignum vitae.”*

---

baudelaires *(noun)*

A French poet noted for macabre imagery and evocative language (1821-1867).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “baudelaires.”*
- *He looked up “baudelaires” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bawd *(noun)*

A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.

- *In class, the teacher used “bawd” to mean a woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money.*
- *The article explained what “bawd” means with a simple example.*

---

bayberry tallow *(noun)*

A fragrant green wax obtained from the wax myrtle and used in making candles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bayberry tallow.”*
- *He looked up “bayberry tallow” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bessy cerca *(noun)*

Tropical Atlantic fish.

- *In class, the teacher used “bessy cerca” to mean tropical atlantic fish.*
- *He looked up “bessy cerca” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bibliographers *(noun)*

Someone trained in compiling bibliographies.

- *The article explained what "bibliographers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bibliographers" during the group presentation.*

---

bilges *(noun)*

In a vessel with two hulls, an enclosed area between the frames at each side.

- *In class, the teacher used "bilges" to mean in a vessel with two hulls, an enclosed area....*
- *Understanding "bilges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bitt *(noun)*

A strong post (as on a wharf or quay or ship for attaching mooring lines).

- *The article explained what "bitt" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bitt" during the group presentation.*

---

bitt pin *(noun)*

A pin through the bitthead to keep the mooring lines from slipping off.

- *Understanding "bitt pin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bitt pin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

black henbane *(noun)*

Poisonous fetid Old World herb having sticky hairy leaves and yellow-brown flowers; yields hyoscyamine and scopolamine.

- *Understanding "black henbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "black henbane" during the group presentation.*

---

blastoff *(noun)*

The launching of a missile or spacecraft to a specified destination.

- *The article explained what "blastoff" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blastoff" to mean the launching of a missile or spacecraft to a....*

---

blastomeres *(noun)*

Any cell resulting from cleavage of a fertilized egg.

- *The article explained what "blastomeres" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "blastomeres" during the group presentation.*

---

bleats *(noun)*

The sound of sheep or goats (or any sound resembling this).

- *They discussed "bleats" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bleats" means with a simple example.*

---

bootlickers *(noun)*

Someone who humbles himself as a sign of respect; who behaves as if he had no self-respect.

- *The article explained what "bootlickers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bootlickers" during the group presentation.*

---

brassica juncea *(noun)*

Asiatic mustard used as a potherb.

- *Understanding "brassica juncea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brassica juncea" during the group presentation.*

---

brassica rapa chinensis *(noun)*

Asiatic plant grown for its cluster of edible white stalks with dark green leaves.

- *Understanding "brassica rapa chinensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brassica rapa chinensis" means with a simple example.*

---

breccias *(noun)*

A rudaceous rock consisting of sharp fragments embedded in clay or sand.

- *In class, the teacher used "breccias" to mean a rudaceous rock consisting of sharp fragments....*
- *They discussed "breccias" during the group presentation.*

---

brickbats *(noun)*

A fragment of brick used as a weapon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brickbats."*
- *They discussed "brickbats" during the group presentation.*

---

broca's area *(noun)*

The motor speech center in the left hemisphere of the brain in most people.

- *He looked up "broca's area" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "broca's area" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broca's center *(noun)*

The motor speech center in the left hemisphere of the brain in most people.

- *Understanding "broca's center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broca's center."*

---

bullheaded *(adjective)*

Obstinate and stupid.

- *Would you call this situation "bullheaded"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bullheaded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bulrush millet *(noun)*

Tall grass having cattail like spikes; grown in Africa and Asia for its grain and in the United States chiefly for forage; sometimes used in making beer.

- *In class, the teacher used "bulrush millet" to mean tall grass having cattail like spikes; grown in....*
- *He looked up "bulrush millet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bunted *(verb)*

To strike, thrust or shove against.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bunted" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bunted" and when to wait.*

---

buteo *(noun)*

Broad-winged soaring hawks.

- *The article explained what "buteo" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "buteo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carbonyls *(noun)*

A compound containing metal combined with carbon monoxide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbonyls."*
- *He looked up "carbonyls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carl yastrzemski *(noun)*

United States baseball player (born in 1939).

- *He looked up "carl yastrzemski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carl yastrzemski" to mean united states baseball player (born in 1939).*

---

cassiterite *(noun)*

A hard heavy dark mineral that is the chief source of tin.

- *Understanding "cassiterite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cassiterite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ceramist *(noun)*

A craftsman who shapes pottery on a potter's wheel and bakes them it a kiln.

- *He looked up "ceramist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ceramist" during the group presentation.*

chabad hasidism *(noun)*

A form of Hasidism practiced by Lithuanian and Russian Jews under communist rule; the beliefs and practices of the Lubavitch movement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chabad hasidism."*
- *The article explained what "chabad hasidism" means with a simple example.*

chequer *(verb)*

Variegate with different colors, shades, or patterns.

- *He did not know how to use "chequer" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "chequer" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

chicanes *(noun)*

The use of tricks to deceive someone (usually to extract money from them).

- *Understanding "chicanes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chicanes" to mean the use of tricks to deceive someone (usually to....*

chid *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chid" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "chid" until he saw an example.*

chiropodist *(noun)*

A specialist in care for the feet.

- *He looked up "chiropodist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chiropodist" to mean a specialist in care for the feet.*

civets *(noun)*

Cat-like mammal typically secreting musk used in perfumes.

- *In class, the teacher used "civets" to mean cat-like mammal typically secreting musk used in....*
- *The article explained what "civets" means with a simple example.*

class nuda *(noun)*

Ctenophores lacking tentacles; comprises one genus: beroe.

- *In class, the teacher used "class nuda" to mean ctenophores lacking tentacles; comprises one genus:....*
- *Understanding "class nuda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clefs *(noun)*

A musical notation written on a staff indicating the pitch of the notes following it.

- *The article explained what "clefs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "clefs" during the group presentation.*

clotheslines *(noun)*

A cord on which clothes are hung to dry.

- *The article explained what "clotheslines" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "clotheslines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cofferdam *(noun)*

Large watertight chamber used for construction under water.

- *They discussed "cofferdam" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cofferdam" means with a simple example.*

cohabited *(verb)*

Share living quarters; usually said of people who are not married and live together as a couple.

- *Can you use "cohabited" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "cohabited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

colourised *(verb)*

Add color to.

- *Can you use "colourised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "colourised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

comports *(verb)*

Behave in a certain manner.

- *He did not know how to use "comports" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "comports" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

confinements *(noun)*

The act of keeping something within specified bounds (by force if necessary).

- *They discussed "confinements" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confinements."*

---

confucians *(noun)*

A believer in the teachings of Confucius.

- *The article explained what "confucians" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "confucians" during the group presentation.*

---

connoted *(verb)*

Involve as a necessary condition of consequence; as in logic.

- *Learners should practice how to use "connoted" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "connoted" until he saw an example.*

---

conscripting *(verb)*

Enroll into service compulsorily.

- *In everyday English, people use "conscripting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "conscripting" in real sentences.*

---

conservativism *(noun)*

A political or theological orientation advocating the preservation of the best in society and opposing radical changes.

- *The article explained what "conservativism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "conservativism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

contortionists *(noun)*

An acrobat able to twist into unusual positions.

- *In class, the teacher used "contortionists" to mean an acrobat able to twist into unusual positions.*
- *The article explained what "contortionists" means with a simple example.*

---

conveyancers *(noun)*

A lawyer who specializes in the business of conveying properties.

- *In class, the teacher used "conveyancers" to mean a lawyer who specializes in the business of....*
- *The article explained what "conveyancers" means with a simple example.*

---

corps diplomatique *(noun)*

The body of diplomatic personnel.

- *They discussed "corps diplomatique" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "corps diplomatique" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coxcomb *(noun)*

A cap worn by court jesters; adorned with a strip of red.

- *The article explained what "coxcomb" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coxcomb."*

---

cranch *(verb)*

Press or grind with a crushing noise.

- *He did not know how to use "cranch" until he saw an example.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “cranch” in real sentences.*

---

crested myna *(noun)*

Dark brown crested bird of southeastern Asia.

- *The article explained what “crested myna” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “crested myna” during the group presentation.*

---

crispier *(adjective)*

Tender and brittle.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “crispier.”*
- *Students compared “crispier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cusped *(adjective)*

Having cusps or points.

- *Would you call this situation “cusped”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “cusped” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cuttle *(noun)*

Ten-armed oval-bodied cephalopod with narrow fins as long as the body and a large calcareous internal shell.

- *The article explained what “cuttle” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cuttle.”*

---

da’wah *(noun)*

Missionary work for Islam.

- *He looked up “da’wah” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “da’wah” during the group presentation.*

---

daks *(noun)*

East Indian tree bearing a profusion of intense vermilion velvet-textured blooms and yielding a yellow dye.

- *They discussed “daks” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “daks.”*

---

dearness *(noun)*

The quality possessed by something with a great price or value.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dearness.”*
- *He looked up “dearness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

declawed *(verb)*

Remove the claws from.

- *In everyday English, people use “declawed” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “declawed” until he saw an example.*

---

decumbent *(adjective)*

Lying down; in a position of comfort or rest.

- *The speaker chose “decumbent” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “decumbent” when it is lying down; in a position of comfort or rest.*

---

demineralized *(verb)*

Remove the minerals or salts from.

- *He did not know how to use “demineralized” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “demineralized” in real sentences.*

---

depressives *(noun)*

Someone suffering psychological depression.

- *The article explained what “depressives” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “depressives.”*

---

describable *(adjective)*

Capable of being described.

- *Would you call this situation "describable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "describable."*

despairingly *(adverb)*

With desperation.

- *'Why can't you understand?,' she asked despairingly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "despairingly" naturally.*

dewlap *(noun)*

A hanging fold of loose skin on an elderly person's neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dewlap."*
- *The article explained what "dewlap" means with a simple example.*

diagrammed *(verb)*

Make a schematic or technical drawing of that shows interactions among variables or how something is constructed.

- *In everyday English, people use "diagrammed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "diagrammed" until he saw an example.*

digressive *(adjective)*

Of superficial relevance if any.

- *A digressive allusion to the day of the week.*
- *Amusingly digressive with satirical thrusts at women's fashions among other things.*

diminutives *(noun)*

A word that is formed with a suffix (such as -let or -kin) to indicate smallness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diminutives."*
- *Understanding "diminutives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dinge *(verb)*

Make a dent or impression in.

- *Dinge a soft hat.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dinge" when talking about this idea.*

disadvantaging *(verb)*

Put at a disadvantage; hinder, harm.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disadvantaging" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disadvantaging" when talking about this idea.*

discomfiture *(noun)*

Anxious embarrassment.

- *He looked up "discomfiture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "discomfiture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dishearten *(verb)*

Take away the enthusiasm of.

- *Can you use "dishearten" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "dishearten" and when to wait.*

dispossessing *(verb)*

Deprive of the possession of real estate.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dispossessing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "dispossessing" and when to wait.*

disquisition *(noun)*

An elaborate analytical or explanatory essay or discussion.

- *The article explained what "disquisition" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disquisition."*

---

dominations *(noun)*

Power to dominate or defeat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dominations."*
- *They discussed "dominations" during the group presentation.*

---

dracaena draco *(noun)*

Tall tree of the Canary Islands; source of dragon's blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "dracaena draco" to mean tall tree of the canary islands; source of dragon's....*
- *They discussed "dracaena draco" during the group presentation.*

---

dramatis personae *(noun)*

The actors in a play.

- *In class, the teacher used "dramatis personae" to mean the actors in a play.*
- *The article explained what "dramatis personae" means with a simple example.*

---

druidism *(noun)*

The system of religion and philosophy taught by the Druids and their rites and ceremonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "druidism."*
- *He looked up "druidism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dyestuffs *(noun)*

A usually soluble substance for staining or coloring e.g. fabrics or hair.

- *They discussed "dyestuffs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dyestuffs."*

---

edward bouverie pusey *(noun)*

English theologian who (with John Henry Newman and John Keble) founded the Oxford movement (1800-1882).

- *Understanding "edward bouverie pusey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward bouverie pusey."*

---

egyptian henbane *(noun)*

Poisonous herb whose leaves are a source of hyoscyamine.

- *He looked up "egyptian henbane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "egyptian henbane."*

---

elul *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the civil year; the sixth month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in August and September).

- *Understanding "elul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "elul" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emaciation *(noun)*

Extreme leanness (usually caused by starvation or disease).

- *In class, the teacher used "emaciation" to mean extreme leanness (usually caused by starvation or....*
- *Understanding "emaciation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embroiderer *(noun)*

Someone who ornaments with needlework.

- *He looked up "embroiderer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "embroiderer."*

---

enamelling *(verb)*

Coat, inlay, or surface with enamel.

- *She tried to use "enamelling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "enamelling" until he saw an example.*

endogamous *(adjective)*

Characterized by or fit for fertilization by pollen from another flower of the same kind.

- *It is useful to describe something as “endogamous” when it is characterized by or fit for fertilization by pollen....*
- *The speaker chose “endogamous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

enervated *(adjective)*

Lacking strength or vigor.

- *Students compared “enervated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “enervated.”*

enfilade *(verb)*

Rake or be in a position to rake with gunfire in a lengthwise direction.

- *She tried to use “enfilade” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “enfilade” and when to wait.*

enfilade fire *(noun)*

Gunfire directed along the length rather than the breadth of a formation.

- *In class, the teacher used “enfilade fire” to mean gunfire directed along the length rather than the....*
- *They discussed “enfilade fire” during the group presentation.*

enfranchise *(verb)*

Grant freedom to; as from slavery or servitude.

- *Slaves were enfranchised in the mid-19th century.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “enfranchise” in real sentences.*

epiphyte *(noun)*

Plant that derives moisture and nutrients from the air and rain; usually grows on another plant but not parasitic on it.

- *Understanding “epiphyte” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “epiphyte” during the group presentation.*

epitomise *(verb)*

Embody the essential characteristics of or be a typical example of.

- *In everyday English, people use “epitomise” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “epitomise” until he saw an example.*

equable *(adjective)*

Not easily irritated.

- *An equable temper.*
- *An equable climate.*

erythroid *(adjective)*

Relating to erythrocytes.

- *Would you call this situation “erythroid”? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “erythroid.”*

esteems *(noun)*

The condition of being honored (esteemed or respected or well regarded).

- *Understanding “esteems” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “esteems” means with a simple example.*

estriol *(noun)*

A naturally occurring estrogenic hormone; a synthetic form is used to treat estrogen deficiency.

- *Understanding “estriol” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “estriol” to mean a naturally occurring estrogenic hormone; a....*

eulogised *(verb)*

Praise formally and eloquently.

- *Can you use "eulogised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "eulogised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

euphorbia dentata *(noun)*

An annual weed of northeastern North America with dentate leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "euphorbia dentata" to mean an annual weed of northeastern north america with....*
- *They discussed "euphorbia dentata" during the group presentation.*

---

executrix *(noun)*

A woman executor.

- *The article explained what "executrix" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "executrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exults *(verb)*

To express great joy.

- *He did not know how to use "exults" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "exults" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fabians *(noun)*

A member of the Fabian Society in Britain.

- *He looked up "fabians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fabians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

faires *(verb)*

Join so that the external surfaces blend smoothly.

- *The coach explained when to use "faires" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "faires" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fasciae *(noun)*

A sheet or band of fibrous connective tissue separating or binding together muscles and organs etc.

- *Understanding "fasciae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fasciae."*

---

felis domesticus *(noun)*

Any domesticated member of the genus Felis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "felis domesticus."*
- *Understanding "felis domesticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fifes *(noun)*

A small high-pitched flute similar to a piccolo; has a shrill tone and is used chiefly to accompany drums in a marching band.

- *The article explained what "fifes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fifes" during the group presentation.*

---

fireweed *(noun)*

An American weedy plant with small white or greenish flowers.

- *The article explained what "fireweed" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fireweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

first sacker *(noun)*

(baseball) the person who plays first base.

- *They discussed "first sacker" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "first sacker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fixity *(noun)*

The quality of being incapable of mutation.

- *Darwin challenged the fixity of species.*

- *The article explained what "fixity" means with a simple example.*

---

foregrounded *(verb)*

Move into the foreground to make more visible or prominent.

- *Learners should practice how to use "foregrounded" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "foregrounded" when talking about this idea.*

---

fowlers *(noun)*

English lexicographer who wrote a well-known book on English usage (1858-1933).

- *Understanding "fowlers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fowlers" to mean english lexicographer who wrote a well-known book....*

---

francois charles mauriac *(noun)*

French novelist who wrote about the conflict between desire and religious belief (1885-1970).

- *They discussed "francois charles mauriac" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "francois charles mauriac" to mean french novelist who wrote about the conflict....*

---

francois mauriac *(noun)*

French novelist who wrote about the conflict between desire and religious belief (1885-1970).

- *The article explained what "francois mauriac" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "francois mauriac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frequenter *(noun)*

A regular customer.

- *The article explained what "frequenter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frequenter" to mean a regular customer.*

---

freshens *(verb)*

Become or make oneself fresh again.

- *The coach explained when to use "freshens" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "freshens" in real sentences.*

---

friedrich froebel *(noun)*

German educator who founded the kindergarten system (1782-1852).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "friedrich froebel."*
- *Understanding "friedrich froebel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fuchsias *(noun)*

Any of various tropical shrubs widely cultivated for their showy drooping purplish or reddish or white flowers; Central and South America and New Zealand and Tahiti.

- *Understanding "fuchsias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fuchsias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fundraised *(verb)*

Raise money for a cause or project.

- *He did not know how to use "fundraised" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fundraised" and when to wait.*

---

gardened *(verb)*

Work in the garden.

- *The coach explained when to use "gardened" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "gardened" until he saw an example.*

---

gastrocnemius *(noun)*

The muscle in the back part of the leg that forms the greater part of the calf; responsible for the plantar flexion of the foot.

- *Understanding "gastrocnemius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gastrocnemius" during the group presentation.*

---

gastrocnemius muscle *(noun)*

The muscle in the back part of the leg that forms the greater part of the calf; responsible for the plantar flexion of the foot.

- *They discussed "gastrocnemius muscle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gastrocnemius muscle" to mean the muscle in the back part of the leg that forms....*

---

gdps *(noun)*

The measure of an economy adopted by the United States in 1991; the total market values of goods and services produced by workers and capital within a nation's borders during a given period (usually 1 year).

- *He looked up "gdps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gdps."*

---

gelignite *(noun)*

A type of dynamite in which the nitroglycerin is absorbed in a base of wood pulp and sodium or potassium nitrate.

- *He looked up "gelignite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gelignite" to mean a type of dynamite in which the nitroglycerin is....*

---

genially *(adverb)*

In an affable manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "genially" naturally.*
- *Place "genially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

genus buteo *(noun)*

Broad-winged soaring hawks.

- *They discussed "genus buteo" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus buteo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus manduca *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are tobacco hornworms or tomato hornworms.

- *They discussed "genus manduca" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus manduca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus parmelia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Parmeliaceae; a large genus of chiefly alpine foliaceous lichens.

- *They discussed "genus parmelia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus parmelia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus passiflora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Passifloraceae.

- *He looked up "genus passiflora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus passiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus perilla *(noun)*

Small genus of Asiatic herbs.

- *The article explained what "genus perilla" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genus perilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geometer *(noun)*

A mathematician specializing in geometry.

- *He looked up "geometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "geometer" during the group presentation.*

---

germy *(adjective)*

Full of germs or pathological microorganisms.

- *The water in New York harbor is oily and dirty and germy.*
- *Would you call this situation "germy"? Explain why.*

---

ghanian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Ghana or its people or language.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ghanian" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of ghana or its....*
- *The speaker chose "ghanian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ghanian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit of Ghana.

- *They discussed "ghanian monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ghanian monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gian carlo menotti *(noun)*

United States composer (born in Italy) of operas (born in 1911).

- *In class, the teacher used "gian carlo menotti" to mean united states composer (born in italy) of operas....*
- *The article explained what "gian carlo menotti" means with a simple example.*

---

gigolos *(noun)*

A man who has sex with and is supported by a woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "gigolos" to mean a man who has sex with and is supported by a woman.*
- *The article explained what "gigolos" means with a simple example.*

---

giovanni battista montini *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1963 to 1978 who eased restrictions on fasting and on interfaith marriages (1897-1978).

- *They discussed "giovanni battista montini" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giovanni battista montini."*

---

globalize *(verb)*

Make world-wide in scope or application.

- *Markets are being increasingly globalized.*
- *He did not know how to use "globalize" until he saw an example.*

---

globule *(noun)*

A small globe or ball.

- *Understanding "globule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "globule."*

---

glom *(verb)*

Seize upon or latch onto something.

- *The Republicans glommed onto Whitewater.*
- *He did not know how to use "glom" until he saw an example.*

---

glop *(noun)*

Any gummy shapeless matter; usually unpleasant.

- *Understanding "glop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "glop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gluts *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *Can you use "gluts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "gluts" until he saw an example.*

---

gobies *(noun)*

Small spiny-finned fish of coastal or brackish waters having a large head and elongated tapering body having the ventral fins modified as a sucker.

- *The article explained what "gobies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gobies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grandnephew *(noun)*

A son of your niece or nephew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandnephew."*
- *Understanding "grandnephew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grimmest *(adjective)*

Not to be placated or appeased or moved by entreaty.

- *Undoubtedly the grimmest part of him was his iron claw.*
- *Would you call this situation "grimmest"? Explain why.*

gujaratis *(noun)*

The Indic language spoken by the people of India who live in Gujarat in western India.

- *He looked up "gujaratis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gujaratis."*

haematological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involved in hematology.

- *Would you call this situation "haematological"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "haematological."*

haemolytic *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving or causing hemolysis.

- *The speaker chose "haemolytic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "haemolytic" when it is relating to or involving or causing hemolysis.*

halters *(verb)*

Prevent the progress or free movement of.

- *He did not know how to use "halters" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "halters" when talking about this idea.*

hangmen *(noun)*

An executioner who hangs the condemned person.

- *Understanding "hangmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hangmen" because he had never seen it before.*

harakat ul-jihad-i-islami *(noun)*

An extremist militant group in Pakistan occupied Kashmir that seeks an Islamic government and that has had close links and fought with the Taliban in Afghanistan.

- *He looked up "harakat ul-jihad-i-islami" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harakat ul-jihad-i-islami."*

hatbox *(noun)*

A round piece of luggage for carrying hats.

- *He looked up "hatbox" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hatbox" during the group presentation.*

hatchway *(noun)*

An entrance equipped with a hatch; especially a passageway between decks of a ship.

- *They discussed "hatchway" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hatchway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

heliothis moth *(noun)*

Medium-sized moth whose larvae are corn earworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heliothis moth."*
- *Understanding "heliothis moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

henbane *(noun)*

Poisonous fetid Old World herb having sticky hairy leaves and yellow-brown flowers; yields hyoscyamine and scopolamine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henbane."*
- *Understanding "henbane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

henriette rosine bernard *(noun)*

French actress (1844-1923).

- *He looked up "henriette rosine bernard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "henriette rosine bernard" to mean french actress (1844-1923).*

---

hibernated *(verb)*

Be in an inactive or dormant state.

- *She tried to use "hibernated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "hibernated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

histamines *(noun)*

Amine formed from histidine that stimulates gastric secretions and dilates blood vessels; released by the human immune system during allergic reactions.

- *The article explained what "histamines" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "histamines."*

---

hizbollah *(noun)*

A Shiite terrorist organization with strong ties to Iran; seeks to create an Iranian fundamentalist Islamic state in Lebanon; car bombs are the signature weapon.

- *The article explained what "hizbollah" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hizbollah."*

---

hoaxers *(noun)*

Someone who plays practical jokes on others.

- *In class, the teacher used "hoaxers" to mean someone who plays practical jokes on others.*
- *He looked up "hoaxers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

honker *(noun)*

A driver who causes his car's horn to make a loud honking sound.

- *The honker was fined for disturbing the peace.*
- *They discussed "honker" during the group presentation.*

---

humpbacked *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or suffering from kyphosis, an abnormality of the vertebral column.

- *It is useful to describe something as "humpbacked" when it is characteristic of or suffering from kyphosis, an....*
- *The speaker chose "humpbacked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hymnody *(noun)*

The act of singing psalms or hymns.

- *Understanding "hymnody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hymnody."*

---

hyperopia *(noun)*

Abnormal condition in which vision for distant objects is better than for near objects.

- *They discussed "hyperopia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hyperopia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypnotise *(verb)*

Induce hypnosis in.

- *He did not know how to use "hypnotise" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hypnotise" when talking about this idea.*

---

hypospadias *(noun)*

An abnormal condition in males in which the urethra opens on the under surface of the penis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypospadias."*
- *They discussed "hypospadias" during the group presentation.*

---

ideality *(noun)*

The quality of being ideal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ideality."*

- *He looked up "ideality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ignace jan paderewski *(noun)*

Polish pianist who in 1919 served as the first Prime Minister of independent Poland (1860-1941).

- *They discussed "ignace jan paderewski" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ignace jan paderewski" to mean polish pianist who in 1919 served as the first....*

---

ignace paderewski *(noun)*

Polish pianist who in 1919 served as the first Prime Minister of independent Poland (1860-1941).

- *Understanding "ignace paderewski" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ignace paderewski" means with a simple example.*

---

immobilisation *(noun)*

The act of limiting movement or making incapable of movement.

- *He looked up "immobilisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "immobilisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imprecisely *(adverb)*

In an imprecise manner.

- *He expressed himself imprecisely.*
- *She spoke "imprecisely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

incinerates *(verb)*

Cause to undergo combustion.

- *In everyday English, people use "incinerates" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "incinerates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

inebriate *(verb)*

Fill with sublime emotion.

- *He was inebriated by his phenomenal success.*
- *He did not know how to use "inebriate" until he saw an example.*

---

ineffably *(adverb)*

To an inexpressible degree.

- *She spoke "ineffably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "ineffably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

infrequency *(noun)*

Noteworthy scarcity.

- *They discussed "infrequency" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infrequency" to mean noteworthy scarcity.*

---

inquirers *(noun)*

Someone who asks a question.

- *He looked up "inquirers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inquirers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inroad *(noun)*

An encroachment or intrusion.

- *They made inroads in the United States market.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inroad."*

---

insecurely *(adverb)*

In a tentative and self-conscious manner.

- *She always acts very insecurely in the presence of her father.*
- *Our positions here at the university are rather insecurely supported by grant money.*

---

insolently *(adverb)*

In an insolent manner.

- *He had replied insolently to his superiors.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "insolently" naturally.*

---

insouciant *(adjective)*

Marked by blithe unconcern.

- *An utterly insouciant financial policy.*
- *An elegantly insouciant manner.*

---

insulins *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the isles of Langerhans in the pancreas; regulates storage of glycogen in the liver and accelerates oxidation of sugar in cells.

- *The article explained what "insulins" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "insulins" during the group presentation.*

---

intermarriages *(noun)*

Marriage within one's own tribe or group as required by custom or law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intermarriages."*
- *Understanding "intermarriages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intersperse *(verb)*

Place at intervals in or among.

- *Intersperse exclamation marks in the text.*
- *The coach explained when to use "intersperse" and when to wait.*

---

ipomoea tricolor *(noun)*

Annual or perennial climbing herb of Central America having sky-blue flowers; most commonly cultivated morning glory.

- *In class, the teacher used "ipomoea tricolor" to mean annual or perennial climbing herb of central....*
- *The article explained what "ipomoea tricolor" means with a simple example.*

---

jambon *(noun)*

Meat cut from the thigh of a hog (usually smoked).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jambon."*
- *Understanding "jambon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jenas *(noun)*

The battle in 1806 in which Napoleon decisively defeated the Prussians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jenas."*
- *They discussed "jenas" during the group presentation.*

---

jose ortega y gasset *(noun)*

Spanish philosopher who advocated leadership by an intellectual elite (1883-1955).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jose ortega y gasset."*
- *They discussed "jose ortega y gasset" during the group presentation.*

---

judiciaries *(noun)*

The system of law courts that administer justice and constitute the judicial branch of government.

- *In class, the teacher used "judiciaries" to mean the system of law courts that administer justice....*
- *The article explained what "judiciaries" means with a simple example.*

---

juglans regia *(noun)*

Eurasian walnut valued for its large edible nut and its hard richly figured wood; widely cultivated.

- *In class, the teacher used "juglans regia" to mean eurasian walnut valued for its large edible nut and....*
- *They discussed "juglans regia" during the group presentation.*

---

keuka lake *(noun)*

A glacial lake in central New York; one of the Finger Lakes.

- *Understanding "keuka lake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "keuka lake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

klinefelter *(noun)*

United States physician who first described the XXY-syndrome (born in 1912).

- *The article explained what "klinefelter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "klinefelter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

klinefelter syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome in males that is characterized by small testes and long legs and enlarged breasts and reduced sperm production and mental retardation; a genetic defect in which an extra X chromosome (XXY) is present in the male.

- *He looked up "klinefelter syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "klinefelter syndrome" during the group presentation.*

---

knacker *(noun)*

Someone who buys up old horses for slaughter.

- *The article explained what "knacker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "knacker" during the group presentation.*

---

knish *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a baked or fried turnover filled with potato or meat or cheese; often eaten as a snack.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knish."*
- *Understanding "knish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kobes *(noun)*

A port city in Japan on Osaka Bay in southern Honshu; was damaged by an earthquake in 1995.

- *He looked up "kobes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kobes" to mean a port city in japan on osaka bay in southern....*

---

lake keuka *(noun)*

A glacial lake in central New York; one of the Finger Lakes.

- *Understanding "lake keuka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lake keuka" because he had never seen it before.*

---

langoustine *(noun)*

Caught in European waters; slenderer than American lobster.

- *They discussed "langoustine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "langoustine" to mean caught in european waters; slenderer than american....*

---

lauric acid *(noun)*

A crystalline fatty acid occurring as glycerides in natural fats and oils (especially coconut oil and palm-kernel oil).

- *They discussed "lauric acid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lauric acid" to mean a crystalline fatty acid occurring as glycerides in....*

---

leister *(noun)*

A spear with three or more prongs; used for spearing fish (especially salmon).

- *He looked up "leister" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leister."*

---

letch *(noun)*

Man with strong sexual desires.

- *In class, the teacher used "letch" to mean man with strong sexual desires.*
- *They discussed "letch" during the group presentation.*

---

leukopenia *(noun)*

An abnormal lowering of the white blood cell count.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leukopenia."*
- *They discussed "leukopenia" during the group presentation.*

lignum vitae *(noun)*

Hard greenish-brown wood of the lignum vitae tree and other trees of the genus Guaiacum.

- *The article explained what "lignum vitae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lignum vitae" to mean hard greenish-brown wood of the lignum vitae tree....*

lipid granulomatosis *(noun)*

Widespread xanthomas (especially on elbows and knees); often associated with a disorder of lipid metabolism.

- *Understanding "lipid granulomatosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lipid granulomatosis" to mean widespread xanthomas (especially on elbows and....*

livonian *(noun)*

A member of the Livonian-speaking people of Latvia.

- *In class, the teacher used "livonian" to mean a member of the livonian-speaking people of latvia.*
- *The article explained what "livonian" means with a simple example.*

livonian-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Livonian.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "livonian-speaking."*
- *A "livonian-speaking" approach may work better in this case.*

luta *(noun)*

An industrial conurbation in northeastern China on the southern end of the Liaodong Peninsula; it now includes the cities of Dalian and Lushun.

- *In class, the teacher used "luta" to mean an industrial conurbation in northeastern china on....*
- *They discussed "luta" during the group presentation.*

lutefisk *(noun)*

Dried cod soaked in a lye solution before boiling to give it a gelatinous consistency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lutefisk."*
- *Understanding "lutefisk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

machiavellianism *(noun)*

The political doctrine of Machiavelli: any means (however unscrupulous) can be used by a ruler in order to create and maintain his autocratic government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "machiavellianism."*
- *The article explained what "machiavellianism" means with a simple example.*

malians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Mali.

- *The article explained what "malians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malians" to mean a native or inhabitant of mali.*

malus pumila *(noun)*

Native Eurasian tree widely cultivated in many varieties for its firm rounded edible fruits.

- *Understanding "malus pumila" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malus pumila."*

manduca *(noun)*

Moths whose larvae are tobacco hornworms or tomato hornworms.

- *The article explained what "manduca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manduca" to mean moths whose larvae are tobacco hornworms or tomato....*

mannerly *(adjective)*

Socially correct in behavior.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mannerly" when it is socially correct in behavior.*
- *Would you call this situation "mannerly"? Explain why.*

martensite *(noun)*

A solid solution of carbon in alpha-iron that is formed when steel is cooled so rapidly that the change from austenite to pearlite is suppressed; responsible for the hardness of quenched steel.

- *He looked up "martensite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "martensite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

martials *(noun)*

Roman poet noted for epigrams (first century BC).

- *The article explained what "martials" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martials" to mean roman poet noted for epigrams (first century bc).*

---

masturbators *(noun)*

A person who practices masturbation.

- *They discussed "masturbators" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masturbators."*

---

materialises *(verb)*

Come into being; become reality.

- *He did not know how to use "materialises" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "materialises" in real sentences.*

---

megillah *(noun)*

(Yiddish) a long boring tediously detailed account.

- *He insisted on giving us the whole megillah.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megillah."*

---

memorializes *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *Can you use "memorializes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "memorializes" when talking about this idea.*

---

memorisation *(noun)*

Learning so as to be able to remember verbatim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memorisation."*
- *He looked up "memorisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mezuzah *(noun)*

Religious texts from Deuteronomy inscribed on parchment and rolled up in a case that is attached to the doorframe of many Jewish households in accordance with Jewish law.

- *He looked up "mezuzah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mezuzah" to mean religious texts from deuteronomy inscribed on....*

---

middy *(noun)*

Blouse with a sailor collar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middy."*
- *He looked up "middy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mikhail ivanovich glinka *(noun)*

Russian composer (1804-1857).

- *Understanding "mikhail ivanovich glinka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mikhail ivanovich glinka."*

---

mileages *(noun)*

A travel allowance at a given rate per mile traveled.

- *They discussed "mileages" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mileages."*

---

milker *(noun)*

Cattle that are reared for their milk.

- *Understanding "milker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “milker” because he had never seen it before.*

---

misfeasance *(noun)*

Doing a proper act in a wrongful or injurious manner.

- *They discussed “misfeasance” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “misfeasance” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mockers *(noun)*

Someone who jeers or mocks or treats something with contempt or calls out in derision.

- *In class, the teacher used “mockers” to mean someone who jeers or mocks or treats something with....*
- *The article explained what “mockers” means with a simple example.*

---

moldable *(adjective)*

Capable of being molded or modeled (especially of earth or clay or other soft material).

- *Students compared “moldable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “moldable” when it is capable of being molded or modeled (especially of....*

---

monogenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an inheritable character that is controlled by a single pair of genes.

- *A “monogenic” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “monogenic.”*

---

monogenic disease *(noun)*

An inherited disease controlled by a single pair of genes.

- *The article explained what “monogenic disease” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “monogenic disease” during the group presentation.*

---

monogenic disorder *(noun)*

An inherited disease controlled by a single pair of genes.

- *The article explained what “monogenic disorder” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “monogenic disorder” to mean an inherited disease controlled by a single pair of....*

---

monotheist *(noun)*

A believer in one god.

- *In class, the teacher used “monotheist” to mean a believer in one god.*
- *They discussed “monotheist” during the group presentation.*

---

moodys *(noun)*

United States tennis player who dominated women’s tennis in the 1920s and 1930s (1905-1998).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moodys.”*
- *The article explained what “moodys” means with a simple example.*

---

multistorey *(adjective)*

Having more than one story.

- *The speaker chose “multistorey” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “multistorey”? Explain why.*

---

namibians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Namibia.

- *He looked up “namibians” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “namibians” during the group presentation.*

---

nevadans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Nevada.

- *Understanding “nevadans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “nevadans” means with a simple example.*

---

nies *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed "nies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nucleate *(adjective)*

Having a nucleus or occurring in the nucleus.

- *Nucleated cells.*
- *The speaker chose "nucleate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

nuda *(noun)*

Ctenophores lacking tentacles; comprises one genus: beroe.

- *He looked up "nuda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nuda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nymphomania *(noun)*

Abnormally intense sexual desire in women.

- *The article explained what "nymphomania" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nymphomania" during the group presentation.*

---

obbligato *(noun)*

A part of the score that must be performed without change or omission.

- *They discussed "obbligato" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "obbligato" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

occupancies *(noun)*

The act of occupying or taking possession of a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "occupancies."*
- *He looked up "occupancies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oddish *(adjective)*

Somewhat strange.

- *A "oddish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "oddish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

odoacer *(noun)*

Germanic barbarian leader who ended the Western Roman Empire in 476 and became the first barbarian ruler of Italy (434-493).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odoacer."*
- *He looked up "odoacer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oilier *(adjective)*

Containing an unusual amount of grease or oil.

- *Would you call this situation "oilier"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "oilier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

one-trillionth *(noun)*

One part in a trillion equal parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "one-trillionth" to mean one part in a trillion equal parts.*
- *The article explained what "one-trillionth" means with a simple example.*

---

order trichoptera *(noun)*

An order of insects consisting of caddis flies.

- *The article explained what "order trichoptera" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "order trichoptera" to mean an order of insects consisting of caddis flies.*

---

ortega y gasset *(noun)*

Spanish philosopher who advocated leadership by an intellectual elite (1883-1955).

- *He looked up "ortega y gasset" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ortega y gasset" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osteoclast *(noun)*

Cell that functions in the breakdown and resorption of bone tissue.

- *The article explained what "osteoclast" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "osteoclast" to mean cell that functions in the breakdown and resorption....*

---

outspokenly *(adverb)*

In an outspoken manner.

- *He was outspokenly critical of the Government's new social policy.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "outspokenly" in the final chapter.*

---

oversimplifies *(verb)*

Simplify to an excessive degree.

- *In everyday English, people use "oversimplifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "oversimplifies" in real sentences.*

---

packman *(noun)*

Someone who travels about selling his wares (as on the streets or at carnivals).

- *They discussed "packman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "packman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parmelia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Parmeliaceae; a large genus of chiefly alpine foliaceous lichens.

- *The article explained what "parmelia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "parmelia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

passiflora *(noun)*

Type genus of the Passifloraceae.

- *Understanding "passiflora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passiflora."*

---

paster *(noun)*

A workman who pastes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paster."*
- *He looked up "paster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

patas *(noun)*

Reddish long-tailed monkey of west Africa.

- *The article explained what "patas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patas."*

---

payslips *(noun)*

A slip of paper included with your pay that records how much money you have earned and how much tax or insurance etc. has been taken out.

- *The article explained what "payslips" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "payslips" during the group presentation.*

---

peaces *(noun)*

A treaty to cease hostilities.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peaces."*
- *He looked up "peaces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peckers *(noun)*

Bird with strong claws and a stiff tail adapted for climbing and a hard chisel-like bill for boring into wood for insects.

- *They discussed "peckers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peckers."*

penlight *(noun)*

A small flashlight resembling a fountain pen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penlight."*
- *They discussed "penlight" during the group presentation.*

pentoxide *(noun)*

An oxide containing five atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

- *He looked up "pentoxide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pentoxide" during the group presentation.*

perilla *(noun)*

Small genus of Asiatic herbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perilla."*
- *He looked up "perilla" because he had never seen it before.*

pessimistically *(adverb)*

With pessimism; in a pessimistic manner.

- *He evaluated his chances for survival rather pessimistically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pessimistically" in the final chapter.*

pesters *(verb)*

Annoy persistently.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pesters" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pesters" when talking about this idea.*

phlebitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a vein (usually in the legs).

- *He looked up "phlebitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phlebitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pico de orizaba *(noun)*

An extinct volcano in southern Mexico between Mexico City and Veracruz; the highest peak in Mexico (18,695 feet).

- *Understanding "pico de orizaba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pico de orizaba."*

picturesquely *(adverb)*

In a picturesque manner.

- *In the building trade such a trader is picturesquely described as a 'brass plate' merchant.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "picturesquely" in the final chapter.*

planchette *(noun)*

A triangular board supported on casters; when lightly touched with the fingertips it is supposed to spell out supernatural (or unconscious) messages.

- *Understanding "planchette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "planchette" because he had never seen it before.*

platonists *(noun)*

An advocate of Platonism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platonists."*
- *He looked up "platonists" because he had never seen it before.*

polecats *(noun)*

Dark brown mustelid of woodlands of Eurasia that gives off an unpleasant odor when threatened.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polecats."*
- *They discussed "polecats" during the group presentation.*

polytheist *(noun)*

One who believes in a plurality of gods.

- *They discussed "polytheist" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polytheist."*

---

popularisation *(noun)*

An interpretation that easily understandable and acceptable.

- *In class, the teacher used "popularisation" to mean an interpretation that easily understandable and....*
- *Understanding "popularisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

porticoes *(noun)*

A porch or entrance to a building consisting of a covered and often columned area.

- *In class, the teacher used "porticoes" to mean a porch or entrance to a building consisting of a....*
- *The article explained what "porticoes" means with a simple example.*

---

possessives *(noun)*

The case expressing ownership.

- *They discussed "possessives" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "possessives" to mean the case expressing ownership.*

---

potboiler *(noun)*

A literary composition of poor quality that was written quickly to make money (to boil the pot).

- *He looked up "potboiler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "potboiler" during the group presentation.*

---

presidentially *(adverb)*

In a presidential manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "presidentially" naturally.*
- *Place "presidentially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

primping *(noun)*

Careful or finicky grooming.

- *The primping alone took more than an hour.*
- *In class, the teacher used "primping" to mean careful or finicky grooming.*

---

priories *(noun)*

Religious residence in a monastery governed by a prior or a convent governed by a prioress.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "priories."*
- *The article explained what "priories" means with a simple example.*

---

protea mellifera *(noun)*

Australian shrub whose flowers yield honey copiously.

- *Understanding "protea mellifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "protea mellifera" means with a simple example.*

---

protectionists *(noun)*

An advocate of protectionism.

- *He looked up "protectionists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "protectionists" during the group presentation.*

---

pummelling *(verb)*

Strike, usually with the fist.

- *She tried to use "pummelling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "pummelling" until he saw an example.*

---

pyrophoric alloy *(noun)*

An alloy that emits sparks when struck or scratched with steel; used in lighter flints.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyrophoric alloy" to mean an alloy that emits sparks when struck or scratched....*

- *Understanding "pyrophoric alloy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quaestor *(noun)*

Any of several public officials of ancient Rome (usually in charge of finance and administration).

- *Understanding "quaestor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quaestor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quercus variabilis *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous tree of China, Japan, and Korea having thick corky bark.

- *He looked up "quercus variabilis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quercus variabilis."*

---

rainiest *(adjective)*

(of weather) wet by periods of rain.

- *A "rainiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "rainiest" when it is (of weather) wet by periods of rain.*

---

rana sylvatica *(noun)*

Wide-ranging light-brown frog of moist North American woodlands especially spruce.

- *He looked up "rana sylvatica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rana sylvatica" during the group presentation.*

---

rangefinders *(noun)*

A measuring instrument (acoustic or optical or electronic) for finding the distance of an object.

- *In class, the teacher used "rangefinders" to mean a measuring instrument (acoustic or optical or....*
- *He looked up "rangefinders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rastas *(noun)*

(Jamaica) a Black youth subculture and religious movement that arose in the ghettos of Kingston, Jamaica, in the 1950s; males grow hair in long dreadlocks and wear woolen caps; use marijuana and listen to reggae music.

- *In class, the teacher used "rastas" to mean (jamaica) a black youth subculture and religious....*
- *The article explained what "rastas" means with a simple example.*

---

reanimating *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *In everyday English, people use "reanimating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "reanimating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

redeemers *(noun)*

A teacher and prophet born in Bethlehem and active in Nazareth; his life and sermons form the basis for Christianity (circa 4 BC - AD 29).

- *Understanding "redeemers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "redeemers."*

---

reforest *(verb)*

Forest anew.

- *After the fire, they reforested the mountain.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reforest" and when to wait.*

---

regroups *(verb)*

Reorganize into new groups.

- *He did not know how to use "regroups" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "regroups" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

retorting *(verb)*

Answer back.

- *Learners should practice how to use "retorting" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "retorting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

retrying *(verb)*

Hear or try a court case anew.

- *She tried to use “retrying” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “retrying” and when to wait.*

---

rheostat *(noun)*

Resistor for regulating current.

- *He looked up “rheostat” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “rheostat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhus glabra *(noun)*

Common nonpoisonous shrub of eastern North America with waxy compound leaves and green paniculate flowers followed by red berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rhus glabra.”*
- *They discussed “rhus glabra” during the group presentation.*

---

riding bitt *(noun)*

One of the large bitts used to secure the cable of a dropped anchor.

- *In class, the teacher used “riding bitt” to mean one of the large bitts used to secure the cable of....*
- *The article explained what “riding bitt” means with a simple example.*

---

romanticise *(verb)*

Interpret romantically.

- *Learners should practice how to use “romanticise” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “romanticise” and when to wait.*

---

rosa odorata *(noun)*

Any of several hybrid bush roses derived from a tea-scented Chinese rose with pink or yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what “rosa odorata” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “rosa odorata” during the group presentation.*

---

roughhousing *(verb)*

Engage in rough or disorderly play.

- *Learners should practice how to use “roughhousing” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “roughhousing” when talking about this idea.*

---

ruinously *(adverb)*

In a ruinous manner or to a ruinous degree.

- *Ruinously high wages.*
- *Place “ruinously” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

ruminates *(verb)*

Reflect deeply on a subject.

- *Learners should practice how to use “ruminates” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “ruminates” when talking about this idea.*

---

sandblast *(noun)*

A blast of wind laden with sand.

- *Understanding “sandblast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sandblast.”*

---

satirise *(verb)*

Ridicule with satire.

- *The coach explained when to use “satirise” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “satirise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sawbones *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in surgery.

- *Understanding "sawbones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sawbones."*

---

sclerotia *(noun)*

Form genus of sterile imperfect fungi; many form sclerotia; some cause sclerotium disease in plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "sclerotia" to mean form genus of sterile imperfect fungi; many form....*
- *The article explained what "sclerotia" means with a simple example.*

---

sealings *(noun)*

The act of treating something to make it repel water.

- *Understanding "sealings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sealings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

secateurs *(noun)*

Small pruning shears with a spring that holds the handles open and a single blade that closes against a flat surface.

- *The article explained what "secateurs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "secateurs" during the group presentation.*

---

second sacker *(noun)*

(baseball) the person who plays second base.

- *They discussed "second sacker" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "second sacker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sensitiveness *(noun)*

The ability to respond to physical stimuli or to register small physical amounts or differences.

- *The sensitiveness of Mimosa leaves does not depend on a change of growth.*
- *They discussed "sensitiveness" during the group presentation.*

---

sensorium *(noun)*

The areas of the brain that process and register incoming sensory information and make possible the conscious awareness of the world.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sensorium."*
- *The article explained what "sensorium" means with a simple example.*

---

sergei sergeyevich prokofiev *(noun)*

Russian composer of ballets and symphonies and operas (1891-1953).

- *He looked up "sergei sergeyevich prokofiev" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sergei sergeyevich prokofiev" during the group presentation.*

---

shannons *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who pioneered mathematical communication theory (1916-2001).

- *Understanding "shannons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shannons" during the group presentation.*

---

shimmies *(noun)*

An abnormal wobble in a motor vehicle (especially in the front wheels).

- *They discussed "shimmies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shimmies" to mean an abnormal wobble in a motor vehicle (especially....*

---

sir frederick gowland hopkins *(noun)*

English biochemist who did pioneering work that led to the discovery of vitamins (1861-1947).

- *They discussed "sir frederick gowland hopkins" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sir frederick gowland hopkins" means with a simple example.*

---

sketcher *(noun)*

An implement for sketching.

- *They discussed "sketcher" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sketcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sleepier *(adjective)*

Ready to fall asleep.

- *A "sleepier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "sleepier"? Explain why.*

sniggered *(verb)*

Laugh quietly.

- *The coach explained when to use "sniggered" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sniggered" in real sentences.*

soaped *(verb)*

Rub soap all over, usually with the purpose of cleaning.

- *Learners should practice how to use "soaped" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "soaped" when talking about this idea.*

spaceflights *(noun)*

A voyage outside the Earth's atmosphere.

- *They discussed "spaceflights" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spaceflights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spatulate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having a broad rounded apex and a narrow base.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spatulate."*
- *A "spatulate" approach may work better in this case.*

spatulate leaf *(noun)*

Spatula-shaped leaf; having a broad rounded apex and narrow base.

- *The article explained what "spatulate leaf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spatulate leaf" to mean spatula-shaped leaf; having a broad rounded apex....*

spectroscope *(noun)*

An optical instrument for spectrographic analysis.

- *He looked up "spectroscope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spectroscope" during the group presentation.*

spendable *(adjective)*

(used of funds) remaining after taxes.

- *Spendable income.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "spendable" when it is (used of funds) remaining after taxes.*

spritzing *(verb)*

Cover (a location) wholly or partially by squirting a liquid onto it.

- *Learners should practice how to use "spritzing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "spritzing" and when to wait.*

steadiest *(adjective)*

Not subject to change or variation especially in behavior.

- *It is useful to describe something as "steadiest" when it is not subject to change or variation especially in....*
- *The speaker chose "steadiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

stepparents *(noun)*

The spouse of your parent by a subsequent marriage.

- *The article explained what "stepparents" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stepparents" to mean the spouse of your parent by a subsequent marriage.*

stomachaches *(noun)*

An ache localized in the stomach or abdominal region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stomachaches."*
- *The article explained what "stomachaches" means with a simple example.*

---

streetwalkers *(noun)*

A prostitute who attracts customers by walking the streets.

- *Understanding "streetwalkers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "streetwalkers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strew *(verb)*

Spread by scattering (is archaic).

- *Strew toys all over the carpet.*
- *Dead bodies strewed the ground.*

---

stylet *(noun)*

Small needlelike appendage; especially the feeding organ of a tardigrade.

- *They discussed "stylet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stylet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

summering *(verb)*

Spend the summer.

- *He did not know how to use "summering" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "summering" in real sentences.*

---

surmounts *(verb)*

Reach the highest point of.

- *The coach explained when to use "surmounts" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "surmounts" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tabbouleh *(noun)*

A finely chopped salad with tomatoes and parsley and mint and scallions and bulgur wheat.

- *Understanding "tabbouleh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tabbouleh" to mean a finely chopped salad with tomatoes and parsley....*

---

tads *(noun)*

A slight amount or degree of difference.

- *Understanding "tads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tads" means with a simple example.*

---

tailpipes *(noun)*

A pipe carrying fumes from the muffler to the rear of a car.

- *They discussed "tailpipes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tailpipes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tappet *(noun)*

A lever that is moved in order to tap something else.

- *In class, the teacher used "tappet" to mean a lever that is moved in order to tap something else.*
- *The article explained what "tappet" means with a simple example.*

---

tardive dyskinesia *(noun)*

Involuntary rolling of the tongue and twitching of the face or trunk or limbs; often occurs in patients with Parkinsonism who are treated with phenothiazine.

- *They discussed "tardive dyskinesia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tardive dyskinesia."*

---

telegrapher *(noun)*

Someone who transmits messages by telegraph.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "telegrapher."*

- *Understanding "telegrapher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

telemann *(noun)*

German baroque composer (1681-1767).

- *In class, the teacher used "telemann" to mean german baroque composer (1681-1767).*
- *He looked up "telemann" because he had never seen it before.*

---

televangelists *(noun)*

An evangelist who conducts services on television.

- *Understanding "televangelists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "televangelists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

telluric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing the chemical element tellurium.

- *Students compared "telluric" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "telluric."*

---

tenons *(noun)*

A projection at the end of a piece of wood that is shaped to fit into a mortise and form a mortise joint.

- *The article explained what "tenons" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tenons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tenzing norgay *(noun)*

Sherpa mountaineer guide who with Sir Edmund Hillary was one of the first to attain the summit of Mount Everest (1914-1986).

- *The article explained what "tenzing norgay" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tenzing norgay" during the group presentation.*

---

third sacker *(noun)*

(baseball) the person who plays third base.

- *He looked up "third sacker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "third sacker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thrombectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a blood clot (thrombus) from a blood vessel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrombectomy."*
- *They discussed "thrombectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

toques *(noun)*

A tall white hat with a pouched crown; worn by chefs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toques."*
- *He looked up "toques" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toroid *(noun)*

The doughnut-shaped object enclosed by a torus.

- *The article explained what "toroid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toroid."*

---

totting *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *In everyday English, people use "totting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "totting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

towline *(noun)*

(nautical) a rope used in towing.

- *Understanding "towline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "towline" to mean (nautical) a rope used in towing.*

---

tramline *(noun)*

The track on which trams or streetcars run.

- *Understanding "tramline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tramline" to mean the track on which trams or streetcars run.*

---

transected *(verb)*

Cut across or divide transversely.

- *Can you use "transected" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "transected" until he saw an example.*

---

trichoptera *(noun)*

An order of insects consisting of caddis flies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichoptera."*
- *They discussed "trichoptera" during the group presentation.*

---

trillionth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one trillion in counting order.

- *A "trillionth" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "trillionth"? Explain why.*

---

tropism *(noun)*

An involuntary orienting response; positive or negative reaction to a stimulus source.

- *Understanding "tropism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tropism" during the group presentation.*

---

turgot *(noun)*

French economist who in 1774 was put in control of finances by Louis XVI; his proposals for reforms that involved abolishing feudal privileges made him unpopular with the aristocracy and in 1776 he was dismissed (1727-1781).

- *They discussed "turgot" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turgot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tweeze *(verb)*

Pluck with tweezers.

- *Tweeze facial hair.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tweeze" in real sentences.*

---

unbinding *(verb)*

Untie or unfasten.

- *The coach explained when to use "unbinding" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "unbinding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

unclip *(verb)*

Remove the clip from.

- *In everyday English, people use "unclip" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unclip" in real sentences.*

---

unconsidered *(adjective)*

Without proper consideration or reflection.

- *Unconsidered words.*
- *Prejudice is the holding of unconsidered opinions.*

---

unfed *(adjective)*

Not given support.

- *A grudge that remained unfed.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfed"? Explain why.*

---

unicycles *(noun)*

A vehicle with a single wheel that is driven by pedals.

- *The article explained what “unicycles” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “unicycles” during the group presentation.*

---

unplugs *(verb)*

Pull the plug of (electrical appliances) and render inoperable.

- *She tried to use “unplugs” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “unplugs” until he saw an example.*

---

upholstering *(verb)*

Provide furniture with padding, springs, webbing, and covers.

- *She tried to use “upholstering” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “upholstering” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ursus ursinus *(noun)*

Common coarse-haired long-snouted bear of south-central Asia.

- *They discussed “ursus ursinus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ursus ursinus” to mean common coarse-haired long-snouted bear of....*

---

usurpations *(noun)*

Wrongfully seizing and holding (an office or powers) by force (especially the seizure of a throne or supreme authority).

- *They discussed “usurpations” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “usurpations.”*

---

variegation *(noun)*

The act of introducing variety (especially in investments or in the variety of goods and services offered).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “variegation.”*
- *The article explained what “variegation” means with a simple example.*

---

viola sylvatica *(noun)*

Common European violet that grows in woods and hedgerows.

- *They discussed “viola sylvatica” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “viola sylvatica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

virginias *(noun)*

A town in northeastern Minnesota in the heart of the Mesabi Range.

- *In class, the teacher used “virginias” to mean a town in northeastern minnesota in the heart of....*
- *He looked up “virginias” because he had never seen it before.*

---

visayan *(noun)*

A member of the most numerous indigenous people of the Philippines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “visayan.”*
- *He looked up “visayan” because he had never seen it before.*

---

visayan islands *(noun)*

Group of islands in the central Philippines.

- *The article explained what “visayan islands” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “visayan islands” during the group presentation.*

---

vocalizes *(verb)*

Sing (each note a scale or in a melody) with the same vowel.

- *The coach explained when to use “vocalizes” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “vocalizes” until he saw an example.*

---

walleyes *(noun)*

Strabismus in which one or both eyes are directed outward.

- *In class, the teacher used “walleyes” to mean strabismus in which one or both eyes are directed....*
- *Understanding “walleyes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

welcher *(noun)*

Someone who swindles you by not repaying a debt or wager.

- *Understanding "welcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welcher."*

wherefores *(noun)*

The cause or intention underlying an action or situation, especially in the phrase 'the whys and wherefores'.

- *Understanding "wherefores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wherefores" during the group presentation.*

whitewashes *(noun)*

A defeat in which the losing person or team fails to score.

- *Understanding "whitewashes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whitewashes."*

wonderfulness *(noun)*

Admirable excellence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wonderfulness."*
- *He looked up "wonderfulness" because he had never seen it before.*

xenografts *(noun)*

Tissue from an animal of one species used as a temporary graft (as in cases of severe burns) on an individual of another species.

- *The article explained what "xenografts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xenografts" to mean tissue from an animal of one species used as a....*

xerostomia *(noun)*

Abnormal dryness of the mouth resulting from decreased secretion of saliva.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xerostomia."*
- *They discussed "xerostomia" during the group presentation.*

yastrzemski *(noun)*

United States baseball player (born in 1939).

- *He looked up "yastrzemski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yastrzemski" to mean united states baseball player (born in 1939).*

yaws *(noun)*

An infectious tropical disease resembling syphilis in its early stages; marked by red skin eruptions and ulcerating lesions.

- *Understanding "yaws" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "yaws" during the group presentation.*

yellow henbane *(noun)*

Found on sea beaches from Virginia to South America having greenish-yellow flowers and orange or yellow berries.

- *They discussed "yellow henbane" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow henbane" because he had never seen it before.*

yquem *(noun)*

A sweet white French wine.

- *The article explained what "yquem" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yquem" to mean a sweet white french wine.*

zollinger-ellison syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome consisting of intractable peptic ulceration with gastric hypersecretion and hyperacidity.

- *He looked up "zollinger-ellison syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zollinger-ellison syndrome."*

abeles *(noun)*

A poplar that is widely cultivated in the United States; has white bark and leaves with whitish undersurfaces.

- *Understanding "abeles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abeles" to mean a poplar that is widely cultivated in the united....*

---

abiogenesis *(noun)*

A hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living organisms are created from nonliving matter.

- *The article explained what "abiogenesis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abiogenesis" to mean a hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living....*

---

abortifacient *(noun)*

A drug (or other chemical agent) that causes abortion.

- *The article explained what "abortifacient" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abortifacient" to mean a drug (or other chemical agent) that causes abortion.*

---

abysses *(noun)*

A bottomless gulf or pit; any unfathomable (or apparently unfathomable) cavity or chasm or void extending below (often used figuratively).

- *In class, the teacher used "abysses" to mean a bottomless gulf or pit; any unfathomable (or....*
- *He looked up "abysses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

achene *(noun)*

Small dry indehiscent fruit with the seed distinct from the fruit wall.

- *In class, the teacher used "achene" to mean small dry indehiscent fruit with the seed distinct....*
- *He looked up "achene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acidify *(verb)*

Make sour or more sour.

- *In everyday English, people use "acidify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "acidify" in real sentences.*

---

actinium *(noun)*

A radioactive element of the actinide series; found in uranium ores.

- *In class, the teacher used "actinium" to mean a radioactive element of the actinide series; found....*
- *They discussed "actinium" during the group presentation.*

---

adulterants *(noun)*

Any substance that lessens the purity or effectiveness of a substance.

- *It is necessary to remove the adulterants before use.*
- *The article explained what "adulterants" means with a simple example.*

---

aesthetes *(noun)*

One who professes great sensitivity to the beauty of art and nature.

- *In class, the teacher used "aesthetes" to mean one who professes great sensitivity to the beauty....*
- *The article explained what "aesthetes" means with a simple example.*

---

agglomerate *(noun)*

A collection of objects laid on top of each other.

- *Understanding "agglomerate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agglomerate" to mean a collection of objects laid on top of each other.*

---

ailed *(verb)*

Cause bodily suffering to and make sick or indisposed.

- *Can you use "ailed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "ailed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

allocable *(adjective)*

Capable of being distributed.

- *The speaker chose "allocable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allocable."*

---

alphabetize *(verb)*

Arrange in alphabetical order.

- *Alphabetize the list.*
- *Cyril and Method alphabetized the Slavic languages.*

---

amberjack *(noun)*

Any of several amber to coppery fork-tailed warm-water carangid fishes.

- *He looked up "amberjack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amberjack."*

---

andre derain *(noun)*

French painter and exponent of fauvism (1880-1954).

- *They discussed "andre derain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "andre derain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antiemetic *(noun)*

A drug that prevents or alleviates nausea and vomiting.

- *The article explained what "antiemetic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antiemetic" to mean a drug that prevents or alleviates nausea and vomiting.*

---

antiemetic drug *(noun)*

A drug that prevents or alleviates nausea and vomiting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiemetic drug."*
- *He looked up "antiemetic drug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antiheroes *(noun)*

A protagonist who lacks the characteristics that would make him a hero (or her a heroine).

- *In class, the teacher used "antiheroes" to mean a protagonist who lacks the characteristics that....*
- *The article explained what "antiheroes" means with a simple example.*

---

antimonopoly *(adjective)*

Of laws and regulations; designed to protect trade and commerce from unfair business practices.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antimonopoly."*
- *Would you call this situation "antimonopoly"? Explain why.*

---

antiphonal *(adjective)*

Containing or using responses; alternating.

- *Antiphonal laughter.*
- *Would you call this situation "antiphonal"? Explain why.*

---

apheresis *(noun)*

A procedure in which blood is drawn and separated into its components by dialysis; some are retained and the rest are returned to the donor by transfusion.

- *He looked up "apheresis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "apheresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aphoristic *(adjective)*

Containing aphorisms or maxims.

- *Students compared "aphoristic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aphoristic."*

---

apothecia *(noun)*

A cuplike ascocarp in many lichens and ascomycetous fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used "apothecia" to mean a cuplike ascocarp in many lichens and ascomycetous....*
- *He looked up "apothecia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arbitrating *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *He did not know how to use "arbitrating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "arbitrating" when talking about this idea.*

---

aristotelianism *(noun)*

(philosophy) the philosophy of Aristotle that deals with logic and metaphysics and ethics and poetics and politics and natural science.

- *Aristotelianism profoundly influenced Western thought.*
- *He looked up "aristotelianism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

assortative mating *(noun)*

Mating of individuals having more traits in common than likely in random mating.

- *They discussed "assortative mating" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "assortative mating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bacchanalian *(adjective)*

Used of riotously drunken merrymaking.

- *A night of bacchanalian revelry.*
- *The speaker chose "bacchanalian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

baccy *(noun)*

Leaves of the tobacco plant dried and prepared for smoking or ingestion.

- *He looked up "baccy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "baccy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baluster *(noun)*

One of a number of closely spaced supports for a railing.

- *Understanding "baluster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baluster."*

---

battle of st mihiel *(noun)*

A battle in the Meuse-Argonne operation in World War I (1918); the battle in which American troops launched their first offensive in France.

- *Understanding "battle of st mihiel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "battle of st mihiel" means with a simple example.*

---

battle of wagram *(noun)*

A battle in the Napoleonic campaigns (1809); Napoleon defeated the Austrians.

- *He looked up "battle of wagram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battle of wagram" to mean a battle in the napoleonic campaigns (1809);....*

---

bawls *(verb)*

Shout loudly and without restraint.

- *In everyday English, people use "bawls" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "bawls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

beguine *(noun)*

A ballroom dance that originated in the French West Indies; similar to the rumba.

- *The article explained what "beguine" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "beguine" during the group presentation.*

---

behoves *(verb)*

Be appropriate or necessary.

- *The coach explained when to use "behoves" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "behoves" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

belmonts *(noun)*

A racetrack for thoroughbred racing in Elmont on Long Island; site of the Belmont Stakes.

- *He looked up “belmonts” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “belmonts.”*

---

benefactress *(noun)*

A woman benefactor.

- *The article explained what “benefactress” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “benefactress” to mean a woman benefactor.*

---

betula pubescens *(noun)*

European birch with dull white to pale brown bark and somewhat drooping hairy branches.

- *They discussed “betula pubescens” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “betula pubescens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bifurcates *(verb)*

Divide into two branches.

- *She tried to use “bifurcates” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bifurcates” and when to wait.*

---

black-and-tan coonhound *(noun)*

American breed of large powerful hound dogs used for hunting raccoons and other game.

- *Understanding “black-and-tan coonhound” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “black-and-tan coonhound” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blander *(adjective)*

Lacking stimulating characteristics; uninteresting.

- *Would you call this situation “blander”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “blander” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

brachycephalic *(noun)*

An adult with a short broad head.

- *In class, the teacher used “brachycephalic” to mean an adult with a short broad head.*
- *They discussed “brachycephalic” during the group presentation.*

---

bridgework *(noun)*

A denture anchored to teeth on either side of missing teeth.

- *He looked up “bridgework” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bridgework” to mean a denture anchored to teeth on either side of....*

---

bronchodilator *(noun)*

A drug that relaxes and dilates the bronchial passageways and improves the passages of air into the lungs.

- *He looked up “bronchodilator” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bronchodilator.”*

---

burgling *(verb)*

Commit a burglary; enter and rob a dwelling.

- *Learners should practice how to use “burgling” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “burgling” until he saw an example.*

---

burnup *(noun)*

A high-speed motorcycle race on a public road.

- *Understanding “burnup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “burnup” means with a simple example.*

---

buspirone *(noun)*

A drug (trade name BuSpar) designed specifically for anxiety.

- *They discussed “buspirone” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “buspirone” to mean a drug (trade name buspar) designed specifically....*

calderas *(noun)*

A large crater caused by the violent explosion of a volcano that collapses into a depression.

- *The article explained what "calderas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calderas" to mean a large crater caused by the violent explosion of a....*

calendaring *(verb)*

Enter into a calendar.

- *The coach explained when to use "calendaring" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "calendaring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

caliche *(noun)*

Nitrate-bearing rock or gravel of the sodium nitrate deposits of Chile and Peru.

- *They discussed "caliche" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caliche" to mean nitrate-bearing rock or gravel of the sodium....*

caliche-topped *(adjective)*

Covered with caliche, a hard calcium-carbonate encrusted soil.

- *It is useful to describe something as "caliche-topped" when it is covered with caliche, a hard calcium-carbonate....*
- *Would you call this situation "caliche-topped"? Explain why.*

cancellous *(adjective)*

Having an open or latticed or porous structure.

- *The speaker chose "cancellous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "cancellous" approach may work better in this case.*

capriciousness *(noun)*

The trait of acting unpredictably and more from whim or caprice than from reason or judgment.

- *The article explained what "capriciousness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capriciousness" during the group presentation.*

carabidae *(noun)*

Ground beetles.

- *Understanding "carabidae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carabidae" means with a simple example.*

caravanserai *(noun)*

An inn in some eastern countries with a large courtyard that provides accommodation for caravans.

- *He looked up "caravanserai" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caravanserai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catchings *(noun)*

The act of detecting something; catching sight of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "catchings" to mean the act of detecting something; catching sight of....*
- *They discussed "catchings" during the group presentation.*

cautery *(noun)*

The act of coagulating blood and destroying tissue with a hot iron or caustic agent or by freezing.

- *The article explained what "cautery" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cautery" during the group presentation.*

chanters *(noun)*

Reed pipe with finger holes on which the melody is played.

- *He looked up "chanters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chanters" during the group presentation.*

chary *(adjective)*

Characterized by great caution and wariness.

- *Chary of the risks involved.*
- *A chary investor.*

---

cheddars *(noun)*

A village in southwestern England where cheddar cheese was first made.

- *Understanding "cheddars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cheddars" to mean a village in southwestern england where cheddar....*

---

chiselling *(verb)*

Engage in deceitful behavior; practice trickery or fraud.

- *She tried to use "chiselling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chiselling" when talking about this idea.*

---

cholecystitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the gall bladder.

- *They discussed "cholecystitis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cholecystitis" means with a simple example.*

---

chromatically *(adverb)*

With respect to color.

- *Chromatically pure.*
- *She spoke "chromatically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

cirri *(noun)*

A wispy white cloud (usually of fine ice crystals) at a high altitude (4 to 8 miles).

- *The article explained what "cirri" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cirri."*

---

coalescent *(adjective)*

Growing together, fusing.

- *Coalescent tradititions.*
- *Coalescent bones.*

---

cobia *(noun)*

Large dark-striped tropical food and game fish related to remoras; found worldwide in coastal to open waters.

- *In class, the teacher used "cobia" to mean large dark-striped tropical food and game fish....*
- *Understanding "cobia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cock's eggs *(noun)*

Weedy vine of Argentina having solitary white flowers followed by egg-shaped white or yellow fruit.

- *He looked up "cock's eggs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cock's eggs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cocooning *(noun)*

Retreating to the seclusion of your home (as for privacy or escape).

- *They discussed "cocooning" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cocooning."*

---

colonizes *(verb)*

Settle as colonists or establish a colony (in).

- *The coach explained when to use "colonizes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "colonizes" in real sentences.*

---

comptrollers *(noun)*

Someone who maintains and audits business accounts.

- *He looked up "comptrollers" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comptrollers."*

---

conductivities *(noun)*

The transmission of heat or electricity or sound.

- *They discussed "conductivities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "conductivities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conferment *(noun)*

The act of conferring an honor or presenting a gift.

- *They discussed "conferment" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conferment" to mean the act of conferring an honor or presenting a gift.*

---

conflagrations *(noun)*

A very intense and uncontrolled fire.

- *He looked up "conflagrations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conflagrations."*

---

connive *(verb)*

Form intrigues (for) in an underhand manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "connive" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "connive" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

connive at *(verb)*

Give one's silent approval to.

- *In everyday English, people use "connive at" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "connive at" in real sentences.*

---

conspecifics *(noun)*

An organism belonging to the same species as another organism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conspecifics."*
- *He looked up "conspecifics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conventionalized *(adjective)*

Using artistic forms and conventions to create effects; not natural or spontaneous.

- *Would you call this situation "conventionalized"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "conventionalized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

convertor *(noun)*

A device for changing one substance or form or state into another.

- *He looked up "convertor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "convertor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

convulsively *(adverb)*

With convulsions, in a convulsive way.

- *Her leg twitched convulsively.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "convulsively" in the final chapter.*

---

coonhound *(noun)*

Any of several breeds of hound developed for hunting raccoons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coonhound."*
- *He looked up "coonhound" because he had never seen it before.*

---

copyrighting *(verb)*

Secure a copyright on a written work.

- *Can you use "copyrighting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "copyrighting" and when to wait.*

---

cornstalk *(noun)*

The stalk of a corn plant.

- *They discussed "cornstalk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cornstalk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corynebacterium *(noun)*

Any species of the genus Corynebacterium.

- *He looked up "corynebacterium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corynebacterium" to mean any species of the genus corynebacterium.*

---

cowlick *(noun)*

A tuft of hair that grows in a different direction from the rest of the hair and usually will not lie flat.

- *He looked up "cowlick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowlick."*

---

davy's gray *(noun)*

Slightly purplish or bluish dark grey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "davy's gray."*
- *The article explained what "davy's gray" means with a simple example.*

---

davy's grey *(noun)*

Slightly purplish or bluish dark grey.

- *They discussed "davy's grey" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "davy's grey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decapod crustacean *(noun)*

Crustaceans characteristically having five pairs of locomotor appendages each joined to a segment of the thorax.

- *They discussed "decapod crustacean" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "decapod crustacean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deciliter *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one tenth of a liter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deciliter."*
- *They discussed "deciliter" during the group presentation.*

---

degradations *(noun)*

A low or downcast state; - H.L.Menchken.

- *The article explained what "degradations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "degradations" to mean a low or downcast state; - h.l.menchken.*

---

deistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to deism.

- *The speaker chose "deistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deistic" when it is of or relating to deism.*

---

deputised *(verb)*

Appoint as a substitute.

- *Can you use "deputised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "deputised" when talking about this idea.*

---

derain *(noun)*

French painter and exponent of fauvism (1880-1954).

- *The article explained what "derain" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "derain."*

---

derivable *(adjective)*

Capable of being derived.

- *It is useful to describe something as "derivable" when it is capable of being derived.*
- *Students compared "derivable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

devons *(noun)*

A county in southwestern England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devons."*
- *He looked up "devons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diabetes insipidus *(noun)*

A rare form of diabetes resulting from a deficiency of vasopressin (the pituitary hormone that regulates the kidneys); characterized by the chronic excretion of large amounts of pale dilute urine which results in dehydration and extreme thirst.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diabetes insipidus."*
- *They discussed "diabetes insipidus" during the group presentation.*

---

diarists *(noun)*

Someone who keeps a diary or journal.

- *The article explained what "diarists" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diarists."*

---

disdaining *(verb)*

Look down on with disdain.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disdaining" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "disdaining" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disfigurements *(noun)*

An appearance that has been spoiled or is misshapen.

- *There were distinguishing disfigurements on the suspect's back.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disfigurements."*

---

disneys *(noun)*

United States film maker who pioneered animated cartoons and created such characters as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck; founded Disneyland (1901-1966).

- *They discussed "disneys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "disneys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

djakarta *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Indonesia; located on the island of Java; founded by the Dutch in 17th century.

- *In class, the teacher used "djakarta" to mean capital and largest city of indonesia; located on....*
- *The article explained what "djakarta" means with a simple example.*

---

djinns *(noun)*

(Islam) an invisible spirit mentioned in the Koran and believed by Muslims to inhabit the earth and influence mankind by appearing in the form of humans or animals.

- *He looked up "djinns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "djinns" during the group presentation.*

---

dogtooth *(noun)*

A carved pyramidal ornament; used in 13th century England.

- *Understanding "dogtooth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dogtooth" during the group presentation.*

---

dogtooth violet *(noun)*

Perennial woodland spring-flowering plant; widely cultivated.

- *The article explained what "dogtooth violet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dogtooth violet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dramaturgical *(adjective)*

Relating to the technical aspects of drama.

- *Would you call this situation "dramaturgical"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dramaturgical."*

drawls *(noun)*

A slow speech pattern with prolonged vowels.

- *They discussed "drawls" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drawls" to mean a slow speech pattern with prolonged vowels.*

duffs *(noun)*

A stiff flour pudding steamed or boiled usually and containing e.g. currants and raisins and citron.

- *Understanding "duffs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duffs."*

eimeria *(noun)*

Parasitic on the digestive epithelium of vertebrates and higher invertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "eimeria" to mean parasitic on the digestive epithelium of....*
- *He looked up "eimeria" because he had never seen it before.*

ellul *(noun)*

The twelfth month of the civil year; the sixth month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in August and September).

- *Understanding "ellul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ellul" during the group presentation.*

embalmers *(noun)*

A mortician who treats corpses with preservatives.

- *He looked up "embalmers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "embalmers" to mean a mortician who treats corpses with preservatives.*

empanelled *(verb)*

Enter into a list of prospective jurors.

- *In everyday English, people use "empanelled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "empanelled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

englishes *(noun)*

The discipline that studies the English language and literature.

- *Understanding "englishes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "englishes" during the group presentation.*

entrapping *(verb)*

Catch in or as if in a trap.

- *Learners should practice how to use "entrapping" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "entrapping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ephesian *(noun)*

A resident of the ancient Greek city of Ephesus.

- *They discussed "ephesian" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ephesian" means with a simple example.*

epilogues *(noun)*

A short passage added at the end of a literary work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epilogues."*
- *He looked up "epilogues" because he had never seen it before.*

epiphyseal *(adjective)*

Relating to the epiphysis of a bone.

- *Would you call this situation "epiphyseal"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "epiphyseal."*

epistemologies *(noun)*

The philosophical theory of knowledge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epistemologies."*
- *He looked up "epistemologies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erythematous *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by erythema.

- *Would you call this situation "erythematous"? Explain why.*
- *A "erythematous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

european dogtooth *(noun)*

Sturdy European dogtooth with rose to mauve flowers; cultivated in many varieties.

- *The article explained what "european dogtooth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european dogtooth."*

---

excoriate *(verb)*

Tear or wear off the skin or make sore by abrading.

- *The coach explained when to use "excoriate" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "excoriate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

extemporaneously *(adverb)*

Without prior preparation.

- *He spoke extemporaneously.*
- *He answered "extemporaneously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

extirpate *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *The coach explained when to use "extirpate" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "extirpate" in real sentences.*

---

fallot *(noun)*

French physician who described cardiac anomalies including Fallot's tetralogy (1850-1911).

- *In class, the teacher used "fallot" to mean french physician who described cardiac anomalies....*
- *He looked up "fallot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family carabidae *(noun)*

Ground beetles.

- *He looked up "family carabidae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family carabidae" to mean ground beetles.*

---

fascias *(noun)*

A sheet or band of fibrous connective tissue separating or binding together muscles and organs etc.

- *He looked up "fascias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fascias."*

---

fews *(noun)*

A small elite group.

- *They discussed "fews" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fews" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

firestorms *(noun)*

An outburst of controversy.

- *He looked up "firestorms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firestorms" to mean an outburst of controversy.*

---

flagellates *(noun)*

A usually nonphotosynthetic free-living protozoan with whiplike appendages; some are pathogens of humans and other animals.

- *He looked up "flagellates" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "flagellates" during the group presentation.*

---

flouts *(verb)*

Treat with contemptuous disregard.

- *In everyday English, people use "flouts" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "flouts" in real sentences.*

---

fluffiness *(noun)*

A light softness.

- *The article explained what "fluffiness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluffiness."*

---

footbridges *(noun)*

A bridge designed for pedestrians.

- *In class, the teacher used "footbridges" to mean a bridge designed for pedestrians.*
- *The article explained what "footbridges" means with a simple example.*

---

formalwear *(noun)*

Attire to wear on formal occasions in the evening.

- *He looked up "formalwear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "formalwear" to mean attire to wear on formal occasions in the evening.*

---

fortuneteller *(noun)*

A person who foretells your personal future.

- *The article explained what "fortuneteller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fortuneteller" to mean a person who foretells your personal future.*

---

forwardness *(noun)*

An advanced stage.

- *The forwardness of the harvest this year.*
- *The arts are in no kind of forwardness in this matter.*

---

foxhounds *(noun)*

Medium-sized glossy-coated hounds developed for hunting foxes.

- *In class, the teacher used "foxhounds" to mean medium-sized glossy-coated hounds developed for....*
- *Understanding "foxhounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

froebel *(noun)*

German educator who founded the kindergarten system (1782-1852).

- *The article explained what "froebel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "froebel" during the group presentation.*

---

frustum *(noun)*

A truncated cone or pyramid; the part that is left when a cone or pyramid is cut by a plane parallel to the base and the apical part is removed.

- *He looked up "frustum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frustum."*

---

fussiness *(noun)*

An irritable petulant feeling.

- *They discussed "fussiness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fussiness" means with a simple example.*

---

gasconade *(noun)*

An instance of boastful talk.

- *Whenever he won we were exposed to his gasconade.*
- *The article explained what "gasconade" means with a simple example.*

---

genus corynebacterium *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Corynebacteriaceae which is widely distributed in nature; the best known are parasites and pathogens of humans and domestic animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus corynebacterium" to mean the type genus of the family corynebacteriaceae....*
- *Understanding "genus corynebacterium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus eimeria *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Eimeriidae; includes serious pathogens.

- *Understanding "genus eimeria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus eimeria" to mean type genus of the family eimeriidae; includes....*

---

genus hakea *(noun)*

Australian shrubs and small trees with evergreen usually spiny leaves and dense clusters of showy flowers.

- *He looked up "genus hakea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus hakea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus heliothis *(noun)*

A genus of Noctuidae.

- *They discussed "genus heliothis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus heliothis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus iguanodon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Iguanodontidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus iguanodon" to mean type genus of the iguanodontidae.*
- *He looked up "genus iguanodon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus kobus *(noun)*

African antelopes: waterbucks.

- *He looked up "genus kobus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus kobus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus lycopodium *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Lycopodiaceae; erect or creeping evergreen plants often used for Christmas decorations.

- *The article explained what "genus lycopodium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus lycopodium" to mean type and sole genus of the lycopodiaceae; erect or....*

---

genus nepenthes *(noun)*

Pitcher plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus nepenthes" to mean pitcher plants.*
- *They discussed "genus nepenthes" during the group presentation.*

---

genus panax *(noun)*

Perennial herbs of eastern North America and Asia having aromatic tuberous roots: ginseng.

- *He looked up "genus panax" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus panax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus potentilla *(noun)*

Chiefly perennial northern hemisphere herbs and shrubs: cinquefoil.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus potentilla" to mean chiefly perennial northern hemisphere herbs and....*
- *He looked up "genus potentilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gramme *(noun)*

A metric unit of weight equal to one thousandth of a kilogram.

- *The article explained what "gramme" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gramme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grampus *(noun)*

Slaty-grey blunt-nosed dolphin common in northern seas.

- *They discussed "grampus" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding "grampus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gravies *(noun)*

A sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a sudden opportunity to make money).

- *The article explained what "gravies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gravies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greedier *(adjective)*

Immoderately desirous of acquiring e.g. wealth.

- *Grew richer and greedier.*
- *A "greedier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

grumpily *(adverb)*

In an ill-natured manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "grumpily" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "grumpily" in the final chapter.*

---

gryphons *(noun)*

Winged monster with the head of an eagle and the body of a lion.

- *Understanding "gryphons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gryphons" to mean winged monster with the head of an eagle and the....*

---

guardedly *(adverb)*

In a conservative manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "guardedly" naturally.*
- *She spoke "guardedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

guesser *(noun)*

A person who guesses.

- *He looked up "guesser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "guesser" during the group presentation.*

---

gunsight *(noun)*

A sight used for aiming a gun.

- *The article explained what "gunsight" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gunsight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gypped *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *The cashier gypped me when he gave me too little change.*
- *Can you use "gypped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hairballs *(noun)*

A compact mass of hair that forms in the alimentary canal (especially in the stomach of animals as a result of licking fur).

- *He looked up "hairballs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hairballs" during the group presentation.*

---

hakea *(noun)*

Australian shrubs and small trees with evergreen usually spiny leaves and dense clusters of showy flowers.

- *Understanding "hakea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hakea."*

---

handsaw *(noun)*

A saw used with one hand for cutting wood.

- *He looked up "handsaw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "handsaw" to mean a saw used with one hand for cutting wood.*

---

handsaw fish *(noun)*

A soft-finned fish of the genus Alepisaurus.

- *In class, the teacher used "handsaw fish" to mean a soft-finned fish of the genus alepisaurus.*
- *Understanding "handsaw fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harpsichords *(noun)*

A clavier with strings that are plucked by plectra mounted on pivots.

- *In class, the teacher used "harpsichords" to mean a clavier with strings that are plucked by plectra....*
- *Understanding "harpsichords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

healthfulness *(noun)*

The quality of promoting good health.

- *In class, the teacher used "healthfulness" to mean the quality of promoting good health.*
- *They discussed "healthfulness" during the group presentation.*

---

hedonists *(noun)*

Someone motivated by desires for sensual pleasures.

- *They discussed "hedonists" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hedonists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heliothis *(noun)*

A genus of Noctuidae.

- *The article explained what "heliothis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heliothis" to mean a genus of noctuidae.*

---

hermaphroditism *(noun)*

Congenital condition in which external genitalia and internal sex organs have both male and female characteristics.

- *Understanding "hermaphroditism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hermaphroditism."*

---

hiccuping *(verb)*

Breathe spasmodically, and make a sound.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hiccuping" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hiccuping" when talking about this idea.*

---

hobnail *(noun)*

A short nail with a thick head; used to protect the soles of boots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hobnail."*
- *He looked up "hobnail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holocausts *(noun)*

An act of mass destruction and loss of life (especially in war or by fire).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holocausts."*
- *He looked up "holocausts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homiletic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to homiletics.

- *Homiletic speech.*
- *Students compared "homiletic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

homogenised *(adjective)*

Formed by blending unlike elements especially by reducing one element to particles and dispersing them throughout another substance.

- *It is useful to describe something as "homogenised" when it is formed by blending unlike elements especially by....*
- *Would you call this situation "homogenised"? Explain why.*

---

hoodoos *(noun)*

(geology) a column of weathered and unusually shaped rock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoodoos."*
- *He looked up "hoodoos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horsefly *(noun)*

Large swift fly the female of which sucks blood of various animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "horsefly" to mean large swift fly the female of which sucks blood of....*
- *The article explained what "horsefly" means with a simple example.*

---

horsefly weed *(noun)*

Much-branched erect herb with bright yellow flowers; distributed from Massachusetts to Florida.

- *The article explained what "horsefly weed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horsefly weed" to mean much-branched erect herb with bright yellow....*

---

husbandman *(noun)*

A person who operates a farm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "husbandman."*
- *The article explained what "husbandman" means with a simple example.*

---

hybridoma *(noun)*

A hybrid cell resulting from the fusion of a lymphocyte and a tumor cell; used to culture a specific monoclonal antibody.

- *They discussed "hybridoma" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hybridoma."*

---

hygienically *(adverb)*

In a hygienic manner.

- *The body must cared for hygienically.*
- *Place "hygienically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

ichneumon *(noun)*

Northern African mongoose; in ancient times thought to devour crocodile eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used "ichneumon" to mean northern african mongoose; in ancient times thought....*
- *The article explained what "ichneumon" means with a simple example.*

---

ichneumon fly *(noun)*

Hymenopterous insect that resembles a wasp and whose larvae are parasitic on caterpillars and other insect larvae.

- *The article explained what "ichneumon fly" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ichneumon fly" to mean hymenopterous insect that resembles a wasp and....*

---

icily *(adverb)*

In a cold and icy manner.

- *'Mr. Powell finds it easier to take it out of mothers, children and sick people than to take on this vast industry,' Mr Brown commented icily.*
- *Place "icily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

iguanodon *(noun)*

Massive herbivorous bipedal dinosaur with a long heavy tail; common in Europe and northern Africa; early Cretaceous period.

- *He looked up "iguanodon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "iguanodon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ileal artery *(noun)*

Branch of the superior mesenteric artery that supplies the ileum.

- *Understanding "ileal artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ileal artery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

impetuosity *(noun)*

Rash impulsiveness.

- *He looked up "impetuosity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impetuosity."*

importations *(noun)*

The commercial activity of buying and bringing in goods from a foreign country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "importations."*
- *Understanding "importations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

incurious *(adjective)*

Showing absence of intellectual inquisitiveness or natural curiosity.

- *Strangely incurious about the cause of the political upheaval surrounding them.*
- *The speaker chose "incurious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

intestacy *(noun)*

The situation of being or dying without a legally valid will.

- *Understanding "intestacy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intestacy" to mean the situation of being or dying without a legally....*

inuits *(noun)*

A member of a people inhabiting the Arctic (northern Canada or Greenland or Alaska or eastern Siberia); the Algonquians called them Eskimo ('eaters of raw flesh') but they call themselves the Inuit ('the people').

- *Understanding "inuits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inuits" means with a simple example.*

iris cristata *(noun)*

Low-growing summer-flowering iris of northeastern United States.

- *He looked up "iris cristata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iris cristata."*

irreverently *(adverb)*

In an irreverent manner.

- *In the seventeenth century England had known fifty years of doctrinal quarrels and civil war; clergymen had been turned from their cures, and churches irreverently used.*
- *The student irreverently mimicked the teacher in his presence.*

isak dinesen *(noun)*

Danish writer who lived in Kenya for 19 years and is remembered for her writings about Africa (1885-1962).

- *He looked up "isak dinesen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isak dinesen."*

jejune *(adjective)*

Lacking interest or significance or impact.

- *Jejune novel.*
- *The jejune diets of the very poor.*

jockeyed *(verb)*

Compete (for an advantage or a position).

- *Learners should practice how to use "jockeyed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jockeyed" when talking about this idea.*

john uhler *(noun)*

United States film actor (1925-2001).

- *They discussed "john uhler" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "john uhler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jonquil *(noun)*

Often used colloquially for any yellow daffodil.

- *Understanding "jonquil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jonquil" to mean often used colloquially for any yellow daffodil.*

judder *(verb)*

Shake or vibrate rapidly and intensively.

- *The old engine was juddering.*
- *She tried to use "judder" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

katydid *(noun)*

Large green long-horned grasshopper of North America; males produce shrill sounds by rubbing together special organs on the forewings.

- *Understanding "katydid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katydid."*

---

killdeer plover *(noun)*

American plover of inland waters and fields having a distinctive cry.

- *He looked up "killdeer plover" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "killdeer plover."*

---

kilobyte *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 bytes.

- *The article explained what "kilobyte" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilobyte."*

---

kleins *(noun)*

German mathematician who created the Klein bottle (1849-1925).

- *He looked up "kleins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kleins" during the group presentation.*

---

knobbed *(adjective)*

Used of old persons or old trees; covered with knobs or knots.

- *A knobbed stick.*
- *A "knobbed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

kobus *(noun)*

African antelopes: waterbucks.

- *Understanding "kobus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kobus" means with a simple example.*

---

kvetching *(verb)*

Express complaints, discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness.

- *In everyday English, people use "kvetching" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "kvetching" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

larus marinus *(noun)*

White gull having a black back and wings.

- *In class, the teacher used "larus marinus" to mean white gull having a black back and wings.*
- *Understanding "larus marinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lautaro popular rebel forces *(noun)*

A violent terrorist group organized in the 1980s and advocating the overthrow of the Chilean military government; leaders are mainly criminals or impoverished youths.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lautaro popular rebel forces."*
- *Understanding "lautaro popular rebel forces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lautaro youth movement *(noun)*

A violent terrorist group organized in the 1980s and advocating the overthrow of the Chilean military government; leaders are mainly criminals or impoverished youths.

- *In class, the teacher used "lautaro youth movement" to mean a violent terrorist group organized in the 1980s....*
- *They discussed "lautaro youth movement" during the group presentation.*

---

librium *(noun)*

A tranquilizer (trade names Librium and Libritabs) used in the treatment of alcoholism.

- *In class, the teacher used "librium" to mean a tranquilizer (trade names librium and libritabs)....*
- *The article explained what "librium" means with a simple example.*

---

lifework *(noun)*

The principal work of your career.

- *The article explained what "lifework" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lifework."*

---

limbering *(verb)*

Cause to become limber.

- *He did not know how to use "limbering" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "limbering" in real sentences.*

---

livelong *(adjective)*

(of time) constituting the full extent or duration.

- *All the livelong day.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "livelong" when it is (of time) constituting the full extent or duration.*

---

lorica *(noun)*

A hard protective sheath (as secreted by certain protoctists, for example).

- *He looked up "lorica" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lorica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lugers *(noun)*

A German semiautomatic pistol.

- *He looked up "lugers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lugers."*

---

luminosities *(noun)*

The quality of being luminous; emitting or reflecting light.

- *The article explained what "luminosities" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luminosities."*

---

lushness *(noun)*

The property of being lush and abundant and a pleasure to the senses.

- *The article explained what "lushness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lushness" during the group presentation.*

---

lvii *(adjective)*

Being seven more than fifty.

- *Students compared "lvii" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "lvii" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lycopodium *(noun)*

Type and sole genus of the Lycopodiaceae; erect or creeping evergreen plants often used for Christmas decorations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lycopodium."*
- *He looked up "lycopodium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lysimachus *(noun)*

Macedonian general under Alexander the Great; with Seleucus he defeated Antigonus and Demetrius at the battle of Ipsus (circa 355-281 BC).

- *He looked up "lysimachus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lysimachus."*

---

machination *(noun)*

A crafty and involved plot to achieve your (usually sinister) ends.

- *They discussed "machination" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "machination" to mean a crafty and involved plot to achieve your (usually....*

manufactories *(noun)*

A plant consisting of one or more buildings with facilities for manufacturing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manufactories."*
- *He looked up "manufactories" because he had never seen it before.*

mashers *(noun)*

A kitchen utensil used for mashing (e.g. potatoes).

- *They discussed "mashers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mashers" means with a simple example.*

masticating *(verb)*

Chew (food); to bite and grind with the teeth.

- *The cows were masticating the grass.*
- *She tried to use "masticating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

maund *(noun)*

A unit of weight used in Asia; has different values in different countries.

- *The official maund in India is 82.6 pounds avoirdupois.*
- *They discussed "maund" during the group presentation.*

mauriac *(noun)*

French novelist who wrote about the conflict between desire and religious belief (1885-1970).

- *In class, the teacher used "mauriac" to mean french novelist who wrote about the conflict....*
- *They discussed "mauriac" during the group presentation.*

maximian *(noun)*

Roman Emperor from 286 until he abdicated in 305; when Diocletian divided the Roman Empire in 286 Maximian became emperor in the west (died in 311).

- *In class, the teacher used "maximian" to mean roman emperor from 286 until he abdicated in 305;....*
- *He looked up "maximian" because he had never seen it before.*

maxwells *(noun)*

A cgs unit of magnetic flux equal to the flux perpendicular to an area of 1 square centimeter in a magnetic field of 1 gauss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maxwells."*
- *The article explained what "maxwells" means with a simple example.*

medicos *(noun)*

A licensed medical practitioner.

- *Understanding "medicos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medicos" to mean a licensed medical practitioner.*

metabolise *(verb)*

Produce by metabolism.

- *He did not know how to use "metabolise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "metabolise" and when to wait.*

metier *(noun)*

An occupation for which you are especially well suited.

- *In law he found his true metier.*
- *He looked up "metier" because he had never seen it before.*

militate *(verb)*

Have force or influence; bring about an effect or change.

- *Politeness militated against this opinion being expressed.*
- *He did not know how to use "militate" until he saw an example.*

misappropriate *(verb)*

Appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use.

- *She tried to use "misappropriate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misappropriate" in real sentences.*

---

mocker *(noun)*

Someone who jeers or mocks or treats something with contempt or calls out in derision.

- *They discussed "mocker" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mocker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moisturised *(verb)*

Make (more) humid.

- *She tried to use "moisturised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "moisturised" when talking about this idea.*

---

mollah *(noun)*

A Muslim trained in the doctrine and law of Islam; the head of a mosque.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mollah."*
- *The article explained what "mollah" means with a simple example.*

---

monas *(noun)*

A singular metaphysical entity from which material properties are said to derive.

- *Understanding "monas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monas" during the group presentation.*

---

monetised *(verb)*

Give legal value to or establish as the legal tender of a country.

- *She tried to use "monetised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "monetised" when talking about this idea.*

---

motorization *(noun)*

The act of motorizing (equiping with motors or with motor vehicles).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motorization."*
- *The article explained what "motorization" means with a simple example.*

---

multipotent *(adjective)*

Able to many things.

- *Multipotent drugs.*
- *The speaker chose "multipotent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

musculus adductor brevis *(noun)*

The short adductor muscle of the thigh.

- *In class, the teacher used "musculus adductor brevis" to mean the short adductor muscle of the thigh.*
- *The article explained what "musculus adductor brevis" means with a simple example.*

---

musculus tibialis *(noun)*

Either of two skeletal muscle in each leg arising from the tibia; provides for movement of the foot.

- *Understanding "musculus tibialis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "musculus tibialis" means with a simple example.*

---

muslimah *(noun)*

A Muslim woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "muslimah" to mean a muslim woman.*
- *The article explained what "muslimah" means with a simple example.*

---

mycologist *(noun)*

A botanist who specializes in the study of fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used "mycologist" to mean a botanist who specializes in the study of fungi.*

- *They discussed "mycologist" during the group presentation.*

---

mynah *(noun)*

Tropical Asian starlings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mynah."*
- *Understanding "mynah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mynah bird *(noun)*

Tropical Asian starlings.

- *In class, the teacher used "mynah bird" to mean tropical asian starlings.*
- *Understanding "mynah bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nastily *(adverb)*

In a nasty ill-tempered manner.

- *'Don't expect me to help you,' he added nastily.*
- *Place "nastily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

navels *(noun)*

A scar where the umbilical cord was attached.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "navels."*
- *They discussed "navels" during the group presentation.*

---

neisseria gonorrhoeae *(noun)*

The pus-producing bacterium that causes gonorrhea.

- *In class, the teacher used "neisseria gonorrhoeae" to mean the pus-producing bacterium that causes gonorrhea.*
- *He looked up "neisseria gonorrhoeae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nepenthes *(noun)*

Pitcher plants.

- *He looked up "nepenthes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nepenthes."*

---

nerium oleander *(noun)*

An ornamental but poisonous flowering shrub having narrow evergreen leaves and clusters of fragrant white to pink or red flowers: native to East Indies but widely cultivated in warm regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "nerium oleander" to mean an ornamental but poisonous flowering shrub having....*
- *Understanding "nerium oleander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nicolo amati *(noun)*

Italian violin maker in Cremona; taught the craft to Guarneri and Stradivari (1596-1684).

- *In class, the teacher used "nicolo amati" to mean italian violin maker in cremona; taught the craft....*
- *Understanding "nicolo amati" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nicotiana glauca *(noun)*

Evergreen South American shrub naturalized in United States; occasionally responsible for poisoning livestock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicotiana glauca."*
- *He looked up "nicotiana glauca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitrogenase *(noun)*

An enzyme of nitrogen-fixing microorganisms that catalyzes the conversion of nitrogen to ammonia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrogenase."*
- *He looked up "nitrogenase" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nominator *(noun)*

Someone who proposes a candidate for appointment or election.

- *They discussed "nominator" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nominator" to mean someone who proposes a candidate for appointment or....*

---

nrem *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which rapid eye movements do not occur and dreaming does not occur; accounts for about 75% of normal sleep time.

- *Understanding "nrem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nrem" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nrem sleep *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which rapid eye movements do not occur and dreaming does not occur; accounts for about 75% of normal sleep time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nrem sleep."*
- *He looked up "nrem sleep" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nuthatches *(noun)*

Any of various small short-tailed songbirds with strong feet and a sharp beak that feed on small nuts and insects.

- *They discussed "nuthatches" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nuthatches."*

---

nvs *(noun)*

A state in the southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nvs."*
- *He looked up "nvs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

obstreperous *(adjective)*

Noisily and stubbornly defiant.

- *Obstreperous boys.*
- *Kept up an obstreperous clamor.*

---

ocotillo *(noun)*

Desert shrub of southwestern United States and Mexico having slender naked spiny branches that after the rainy season put forth foliage and clusters of red flowers.

- *They discussed "ocotillo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ocotillo."*

---

ophiuchus *(noun)*

A large constellation in the equatorial region between Hercules and Scorpius.

- *In class, the teacher used "ophiuchus" to mean a large constellation in the equatorial region....*
- *The article explained what "ophiuchus" means with a simple example.*

---

opposer *(noun)*

Someone who offers opposition.

- *Understanding "opposer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opposer."*

---

ortolan bunting *(noun)*

Brownish Old World bunting often eaten as a delicacy.

- *He looked up "ortolan bunting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ortolan bunting."*

---

oubliette *(noun)*

A dungeon with the only entrance or exit being a trap door in the ceiling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oubliette."*
- *He looked up "oubliette" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outclassing *(verb)*

Cause to appear in a lower class.

- *She tried to use "outclassing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "outclassing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overlie *(verb)*

Lie upon; lie on top of.

- *The granite overlies the older rocks.*
- *She tried to use "overlie" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

overtopping *(verb)*

Look down on.

- *Can you use "overtopping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "overtopping" and when to wait.*

---

oxidoreductase *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes oxidation-reduction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxidoreductase."*
- *The article explained what "oxidoreductase" means with a simple example.*

---

palooka *(noun)*

A second-rate prize fighter.

- *They discussed "palooka" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palooka" to mean a second-rate prize fighter.*

---

panax *(noun)*

Perennial herbs of eastern North America and Asia having aromatic tuberous roots: ginseng.

- *Understanding "panax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panax."*

---

paramours *(noun)*

A woman who cohabits with an important man.

- *Understanding "paramours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paramours."*

---

pavo *(noun)*

A small constellation near the South Pole between Tucana and Ara.

- *In class, the teacher used "pavo" to mean a small constellation near the south pole between....*
- *They discussed "pavo" during the group presentation.*

---

peloponnesus *(noun)*

The southern peninsula of Greece; dominated by Sparta until the 4th century BC.

- *The article explained what "peloponnesus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "peloponnesus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perquisites *(noun)*

An incidental benefit awarded for certain types of employment (especially if it is regarded as a right).

- *Understanding "perquisites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "perquisites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

petrolatum gauze *(noun)*

Gauze saturated with petrolatum.

- *They discussed "petrolatum gauze" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "petrolatum gauze" to mean gauze saturated with petrolatum.*

---

pewee *(noun)*

Small olive-colored woodland flycatchers of eastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "pewee" to mean small olive-colored woodland flycatchers of eastern....*
- *The article explained what "pewee" means with a simple example.*

---

phidias *(noun)*

Ancient Greek sculptor (circa 500-432 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "phidias" to mean ancient greek sculptor (circa 500-432 bc).*
- *They discussed "phidias" during the group presentation.*

pinnipeds *(noun)*

Aquatic carnivorous mammal having a streamlined body specialized for swimming with limbs modified as flippers.

- *He looked up "pinnipeds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinnipeds."*

piquancy *(noun)*

The quality of being agreeably stimulating or mentally exciting.

- *He looked up "piquancy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "piquancy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

placket *(noun)*

A piece of cloth sewn under an opening.

- *Understanding "placket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "placket" to mean a piece of cloth sewn under an opening.*

playschool *(noun)*

A small informal nursery group meeting for half-day sessions.

- *In class, the teacher used "playschool" to mean a small informal nursery group meeting for half-day....*
- *The article explained what "playschool" means with a simple example.*

pleasurably *(adverb)*

In a very pleasurable manner.

- *He answered "pleasurably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pleasurably" in the final chapter.*

plunderer *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

- *They discussed "plunderer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "plunderer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

poisoners *(noun)*

Someone who kills with poison.

- *He looked up "poisoners" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "poisoners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polygynous *(adjective)*

Having more than one wife at a time.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "polygynous."*
- *A "polygynous" approach may work better in this case.*

polyphosphate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of polyphosphoric acid.

- *Understanding "polyphosphate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "polyphosphate" because he had never seen it before.*

pompon *(noun)*

Dusky grey food fish found from Louisiana and Florida southward.

- *They discussed "pompon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pompon" means with a simple example.*

postindustrial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a society or economy marked by a lessened importance of manufacturing and an increase of services, information, and research.

- *Postindustrial countries.*
- *A "postindustrial" approach may work better in this case.*

potentilla *(noun)*

Chiefly perennial northern hemisphere herbs and shrubs: cinquefoil.

- *He looked up "potentilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "potentilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

predaceous *(adjective)*

Living by or given to victimizing others for personal gain; ; - Peter S. Prescott; - W.E.Swinton.

- *A "predaceous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "predaceous"? Explain why.*

---

presupposing *(verb)*

Require as a necessary antecedent or precondition.

- *Can you use "presupposing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "presupposing" when talking about this idea.*

---

proprieties *(noun)*

Correct or appropriate behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "proprieties" to mean correct or appropriate behavior.*
- *The article explained what "proprieties" means with a simple example.*

---

prorogue *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *Can you use "prorogue" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "prorogue" and when to wait.*

---

provender *(noun)*

A stock or supply of foods.

- *The article explained what "provender" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "provender" to mean a stock or supply of foods.*

---

prussic acid *(noun)*

A solution of hydrogen cyanide in water; weak solutions are used in fumigating and in the synthesis of organic compounds.

- *He looked up "prussic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prussic acid."*

---

psychoanalyze *(verb)*

Subject to psychoanalytic treatment.

- *She tried to use "psychoanalyze" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "psychoanalyze" when talking about this idea.*

---

puranic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Purana.

- *Students compared "puranic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "puranic"? Explain why.*

---

puzzlers *(noun)*

A particularly baffling problem that is said to have a correct solution.

- *They discussed "puzzlers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "puzzlers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quadriceps femoris *(noun)*

A muscle of the thigh that extends the leg.

- *Understanding "quadriceps femoris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quadriceps femoris" during the group presentation.*

---

quagmires *(noun)*

A soft wet area of low-lying land that sinks underfoot.

- *Understanding "quagmires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up “quagmires” because he had never seen it before.*

---

queasiness *(noun)*

A mild state of nausea.

- *The article explained what “queasiness” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “queasiness” to mean a mild state of nausea.*

---

queen triggerfish *(noun)*

Tropical Atlantic fish.

- *He looked up “queen triggerfish” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “queen triggerfish” during the group presentation.*

---

quipping *(verb)*

Make jokes or quips.

- *Can you use “quipping” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “quipping” when talking about this idea.*

---

quoin *(noun)*

Expandable metal or wooden wedge used by printers to lock up a form within a chase.

- *He looked up “quoin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “quoin” during the group presentation.*

---

rabbi moses ben maimon *(noun)*

Spanish philosopher considered the greatest Jewish scholar of the Middle Ages who codified Jewish law in the Talmud (1135-1204).

- *The article explained what “rabbi moses ben maimon” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rabbi moses ben maimon” to mean spanish philosopher considered the greatest jewish....*

---

reassignments *(noun)*

Assignment to a different duty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reassignments.”*
- *Understanding “reassignments” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

redevelopments *(noun)*

The act of improving by renewing and restoring.

- *They discussed “redevelopments” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “redevelopments” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rehashes *(noun)*

Old material that is slightly reworked and used again.

- *They discussed “rehashes” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rehashes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rehouse *(verb)*

Put up in a new or different housing.

- *Can you use “rehouse” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “rehouse” and when to wait.*

---

reneges *(noun)*

The mistake of not following suit when able to do so.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reneges.”*
- *He looked up “reneges” because he had never seen it before.*

---

replys *(noun)*

The speech act of continuing a conversational exchange.

- *They discussed “replys” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “replys” because he had never seen it before.*

---

resect *(verb)*

Surgically remove a part of a structure or an organ.

- *The coach explained when to use "resect" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "resect" until he saw an example.*

---

riffed *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *Learners should practice how to use "riffed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "riffed" when talking about this idea.*

---

riskless *(adjective)*

Thought to be devoid of risk.

- *Students compared "riskless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "riskless."*

---

ritualism *(noun)*

The study of religious or magical rites and ceremonies.

- *Understanding "ritualism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ritualism."*

---

roadstead *(noun)*

A partly sheltered anchorage.

- *The article explained what "roadstead" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roadstead" to mean a partly sheltered anchorage.*

---

roamers *(noun)*

Someone who leads a wandering unsettled life.

- *They discussed "roamers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "roamers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

romanic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or derived from Rome (especially ancient Rome).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "romanic."*
- *Students compared "romanic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rotifers *(noun)*

Minute aquatic multicellular organisms having a ciliated wheel-like organ for feeding and locomotion; constituents of freshwater plankton.

- *Understanding "rotifers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rotifers" means with a simple example.*

---

ruing *(verb)*

Feel remorse for; feel sorry for; be contrite about.

- *In everyday English, people use "ruing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ruing" in real sentences.*

---

saint-mihiel *(noun)*

A battle in the Meuse-Argonne operation in World War I (1918); the battle in which American troops launched their first offensive in France.

- *Understanding "saint-mihiel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "saint-mihiel" to mean a battle in the meuse-argonne operation in world....*

---

salade *(noun)*

A light medieval helmet with a slit for vision.

- *In class, the teacher used "salade" to mean a light medieval helmet with a slit for vision.*
- *They discussed "salade" during the group presentation.*

---

salmonellosis *(noun)*

A kind of food poisoning caused by eating foods contaminated with Salmonella typhimurium.

- *The article explained what "salmonellosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salmonellosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scilla verna *(noun)*

European scilla with small blue or purple flowers.

- *He looked up "scilla verna" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scilla verna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screwups *(noun)*

The complete mismanagement or mishandling of a situation.

- *He looked up "screwups" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "screwups" to mean the complete mismanagement or mishandling of a....*

---

scrumpy *(noun)*

Strong cider (as made in western England).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrumpy."*
- *The article explained what "scrumpy" means with a simple example.*

---

scrutineers *(noun)*

Someone who examines votes at an election.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrutineers."*
- *The article explained what "scrutineers" means with a simple example.*

---

seeked *(verb)*

Try to locate or discover, or try to establish the existence of.

- *Can you use "seeked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "seeked" and when to wait.*

---

senna alata *(noun)*

Tropical shrub (especially of Americas) having yellow flowers and large leaves whose juice is used as a cure for ringworm and poisonous bites; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *In class, the teacher used "senna alata" to mean tropical shrub (especially of americas) having....*
- *Understanding "senna alata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serializing *(verb)*

Arrange serially.

- *In everyday English, people use "serializing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "serializing" until he saw an example.*

---

shamash *(noun)*

The chief sun god; drives away winter and storms and brightens the earth with greenery; drives away evil and brings justice and compassion.

- *The article explained what "shamash" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shamash" to mean the chief sun god; drives away winter and storms....*

---

shortlisting *(verb)*

Put someone or something on a short list.

- *She tried to use "shortlisting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "shortlisting" until he saw an example.*

---

sidonie-gabrielle claudine colette *(noun)*

French writer of novels about women (1873-1954).

- *Understanding "sidonie-gabrielle claudine colette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sidonie-gabrielle claudine colette" to mean french writer of novels about women (1873-1954).*

---

signally *(adverb)*

As a signal.

- *A term that is used signally rather than symbolically.*
- *Signally inappropriate methods.*

singeing *(verb)*

Become superficially burned.

- *Learners should practice how to use "singeing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "singeing" and when to wait.*

sinistral *(adjective)*

Preferring to use left foot or hand or eye.

- *Sinistral individuals exhibit dominance of the left hand and eye.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sinistral."*

skive *(verb)*

Remove the surface of.

- *Skive leather.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "skive" in real sentences.*

sloppier *(adjective)*

Wet or smeared with a spilled liquid or moist material.

- *Would you call this situation "sloppier"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "sloppier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

soldierly *(adjective)*

(of persons) befitting a warrior.

- *A "soldierly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "soldierly" when it is (of persons) befitting a warrior.*

sophisticates *(verb)*

Alter and make impure, as with the intention to deceive.

- *Can you use "sophisticates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "sophisticates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sparseness *(noun)*

The property of being scanty or scattered; lacking denseness.

- *The article explained what "sparseness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sparseness" during the group presentation.*

splotch *(noun)*

An irregularly shaped spot.

- *The article explained what "splotch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "splotch" during the group presentation.*

springers *(noun)*

The lowest stone in an arch – from which it springs.

- *They discussed "springers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "springers."*

squalling *(adjective)*

Characterized by short periods of noisy commotion.

- *Students compared "squalling" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "squalling" approach may work better in this case.*

st mihiel *(noun)*

A battle in the Meuse-Argonne operation in World War I (1918); the battle in which American troops launched their first offensive in France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "st mihiel."*
- *He looked up "st mihiel" because he had never seen it before.*

staghorn sumac *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubby tree or eastern North America with compound leaves that turn brilliant red in fall and dense panicles of greenish yellow flowers followed by crimson acidic berries.

- *They discussed "staghorn sumac" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "staghorn sumac."*

---

stalemates *(noun)*

A situation in which no progress can be made or no advancement is possible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stalemates."*
- *He looked up "stalemates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

staminate *(adjective)*

Capable of fertilizing female organs.

- *It is useful to describe something as "staminate" when it is capable of fertilizing female organs.*
- *The speaker chose "staminate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

steelmaker *(noun)*

A worker engaged in making steel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steelmaker."*
- *They discussed "steelmaker" during the group presentation.*

---

sterlings *(noun)*

British money; especially the pound sterling as the basic monetary unit of the UK.

- *The article explained what "sterlings" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sterlings."*

---

stirk *(noun)*

Yearling heifer or bullock.

- *They discussed "stirk" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stirk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stratum lucidum *(noun)*

The layer of epidermis immediately under the stratum corneum in the skin of the palms and soles.

- *They discussed "stratum lucidum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stratum lucidum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stria *(noun)*

A stripe or stripes of contrasting color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stria."*
- *The article explained what "stria" means with a simple example.*

---

strivers *(noun)*

Someone who works as hard as a slave.

- *He looked up "strivers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strivers."*

---

submandibular salivary gland *(noun)*

A salivary gland inside the lower jaw on either side that produces most of the nocturnal saliva; discharges saliva into the mouth under the tongue.

- *He looked up "submandibular salivary gland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "submandibular salivary gland" to mean a salivary gland inside the lower jaw on either....*

---

sugarcoated *(verb)*

Cause to appear more pleasant or appealing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sugarcoated" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "sugarcoated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sulphates *(noun)*

A salt or ester of sulphuric acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulphates."*

- *He looked up "sulphates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supermom *(noun)*

An informal term for a mother who can combine childcare and full-time employment.

- *In class, the teacher used "supermom" to mean an informal term for a mother who can combine....*
- *They discussed "supermom" during the group presentation.*

---

syndicating *(verb)*

Join together into a syndicate.

- *He did not know how to use "syndicating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "syndicating" and when to wait.*

---

synovitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the synovial membrane that lines a synovial joint; results in pain and swelling.

- *Understanding "synovitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synovitis."*

---

tardigrade *(noun)*

An arthropod of the division Tardigrada.

- *The article explained what "tardigrade" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tardigrade."*

---

tatting *(noun)*

The act or art of making handmade lace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tatting."*
- *He looked up "tatting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teahouses *(noun)*

A restaurant where tea and light meals are available.

- *They discussed "teahouses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "teahouses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thill *(noun)*

One of two shafts extending from the body of a cart or carriage on either side of the animal that pulls it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thill."*
- *Understanding "thill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thingamajig *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *The article explained what "thingamajig" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thingamajig" during the group presentation.*

---

thundershowers *(noun)*

A short rainstorm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

- *They discussed "thundershowers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thundershowers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

timeworn *(adjective)*

Repeated too often; overfamiliar through overuse.

- *Parroting some timeworn axiom.*
- *The speaker chose "timeworn" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tinkles *(noun)*

A light clear metallic sound as of a small bell.

- *In class, the teacher used "tinkles" to mean a light clear metallic sound as of a small bell.*
- *He looked up "tinkles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tootle *(noun)*

The sound of casual playing on a musical instrument.

- *He enjoyed hearing the tootles of their horns as the musicians warmed up.*
- *The article explained what "tootle" means with a simple example.*

triggerfish *(noun)*

Any of numerous compressed deep-bodied tropical fishes with sandpapery skin and erectile spines in the first dorsal fin.

- *In class, the teacher used "triggerfish" to mean any of numerous compressed deep-bodied tropical....*
- *He looked up "triggerfish" because he had never seen it before.*

trimaran *(noun)*

A fast sailboat with 3 parallel hulls.

- *He looked up "trimaran" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trimaran" to mean a fast sailboat with 3 parallel hulls.*

troopship *(noun)*

Ship for transporting troops.

- *He looked up "troopship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "troopship."*

troubleshooters *(noun)*

A worker whose job is to locate and fix sources of trouble (especially in mechanical devices).

- *Understanding "troubleshooters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "troubleshooters" during the group presentation.*

tuberose *(noun)*

A tuberous Mexican herb having grasslike leaves and cultivated for its spikes of highly fragrant lily-like waxy white flowers.

- *The article explained what "tuberose" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tuberose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tugger *(noun)*

Someone who pulls or tugs or drags in an effort to move something.

- *In class, the teacher used "tugger" to mean someone who pulls or tugs or drags in an effort to....*
- *The article explained what "tugger" means with a simple example.*

turmoils *(noun)*

A violent disturbance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turmoils."*
- *He looked up "turmoils" because he had never seen it before.*

ulmus laevis *(noun)*

Eurasian elm closely resembling the American elm; thrives in a moist environment.

- *In class, the teacher used "ulmus laevis" to mean eurasian elm closely resembling the american elm;....*
- *He looked up "ulmus laevis" because he had never seen it before.*

unalterably *(adverb)*

In an unalterable and unchangeable manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "unalterably" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "unalterably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

uncrossed *(adjective)*

(of a check) not crossed.

- *Sitting primly with uncrossed legs.*
- *Students compared "uncrossed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

underplaying *(verb)*

Play a card lower than (a held high card).

- *She tried to use "underplaying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "underplaying" when talking about this idea.*

---

undervalues *(verb)*

Assign too low a value to.

- *The coach explained when to use "undervalues" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "undervalues" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

undisputable *(adjective)*

Not open to question; obviously true.

- *It is useful to describe something as "undisputable" when it is not open to question; obviously true.*
- *The speaker chose "undisputable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unexpurgated *(adjective)*

Not having material deleted; - Havelock Ellis.

- *Volumes of the best plays, unexpurgated.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unexpurgated" when it is not having material deleted; - havelock ellis.*

---

unregenerate *(adjective)*

Unrepentant and incapable of being reformed.

- *An unregenerate criminal.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unregenerate."*

---

unspotted *(adjective)*

Without soil or spot or stain.

- *Would you call this situation "unspotted"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unspotted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unstrung *(adjective)*

Emotionally upset.

- *The incident left him unstrung and incapable of rational effort.*
- *Would you call this situation "unstrung"? Explain why.*

---

unswervingly *(adverb)*

Without swerving; in a direct and unswerving manner.

- *The ship travelled unswervingly through the night.*
- *An unswervingly loyal man.*

---

utilitarians *(noun)*

Someone who believes that the value of a thing depends on its utility.

- *The article explained what "utilitarians" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "utilitarians" during the group presentation.*

---

uzis *(noun)*

A type of submachine gun that is designed and manufactured in Israel.

- *The article explained what "uzis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uzis" to mean a type of submachine gun that is designed and....*

---

varlet *(noun)*

A deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.

- *In class, the teacher used "varlet" to mean a deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.*
- *The article explained what "varlet" means with a simple example.*

---

vaulters *(noun)*

An athlete who jumps over a high crossbar with the aid of a long pole.

- *He looked up "vaulters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vaulters" during the group presentation.*

venerates *(verb)*

Regard with feelings of respect and reverence; consider hallowed or exalted or be in awe of.

- *Can you use "venerates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "venerates" and when to wait.*

verdure *(noun)*

The lush appearance of flourishing vegetation.

- *The article explained what "verdure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "verdure" during the group presentation.*

visigoth *(noun)*

A member of the western group of Goths who sacked Rome and created a kingdom in present-day Spain and southern France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visigoth."*
- *The article explained what "visigoth" means with a simple example.*

wagram *(noun)*

A battle in the Napoleonic campaigns (1809); Napoleon defeated the Austrians.

- *The article explained what "wagram" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wagram" to mean a battle in the napoleonic campaigns (1809);....*

wanner *(adjective)*

(of light) lacking in intensity or brightness; dim or feeble.

- *The speaker chose "wanner" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wanner" when it is (of light) lacking in intensity or brightness; dim....*

warmness *(noun)*

The quality of having a moderate degree of heat.

- *The warmness of his welcome made us feel right at home.*
- *He looked up "warmness" because he had never seen it before.*

western wood pewee *(noun)*

Small flycatcher of western North America.

- *The article explained what "western wood pewee" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "western wood pewee" during the group presentation.*

white dogtooth violet *(noun)*

North American dogtooth having solitary white flowers with yellow centers and blue or pink exteriors.

- *He looked up "white dogtooth violet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white dogtooth violet."*

whored *(verb)*

Compromise oneself for money or other gains.

- *She whored herself to Hollywood.*
- *Can you use "whored" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

william edward burghardt du bois *(noun)*

United States civil rights leader and political activist who campaigned for equality for Black Americans (1868-1963).

- *They discussed "william edward burghardt du bois" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william edward burghardt du bois."*

wood pewee *(noun)*

Small olive-colored woodland flycatchers of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "wood pewee" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wood pewee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

woodlice *(noun)*

Any of various small terrestrial isopods having a flat elliptical segmented body; found in damp habitats.

- *Understanding "woodlice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "woodlice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

woodworm *(noun)*

A larva of a woodborer.

- *In class, the teacher used "woodworm" to mean a larva of a woodborer.*
- *The article explained what "woodworm" means with a simple example.*

---

abjured *(verb)*

Formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief, usually under pressure.

- *She abjured her beliefs.*
- *Can you use "abjured" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

abrasiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being sharply disagreeable.

- *Understanding "abrasiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abrasiveness."*

---

absolutists *(noun)*

One who advocates absolutism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "absolutists."*
- *He looked up "absolutists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accretions *(noun)*

An increase by natural growth or addition.

- *He scraped away the accretions of paint.*
- *The central city surrounded by recent accretions.*

---

acquiescent *(adjective)*

Willing to carry out the orders or wishes of another without protest.

- *Too acquiescent to challenge authority.*
- *The speaker chose "acquiescent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

acquiesces *(verb)*

To agree or express agreement.

- *Learners should practice how to use "acquiesces" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "acquiesces" and when to wait.*

---

adulterate *(verb)*

Corrupt, debase, or make impure by adding a foreign or inferior substance; often by replacing valuable ingredients with inferior ones.

- *Adulterate liquor.*
- *He did not know how to use "adulterate" until he saw an example.*

---

alights *(verb)*

To come to rest, settle.

- *The coach explained when to use "alights" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "alights" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

alkalosis *(noun)*

Abnormally high alkalinity (low hydrogen-ion concentration) of the blood and other body tissues.

- *The article explained what "alkalosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alkalosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amah *(noun)*

A woman hired to suckle a child of someone else.

- *They discussed "amah" during the group presentation.*

- *Understanding “amah” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amoeboid *(adjective)*

Like an amoeba (especially in having a variable irregular shape).

- *Students compared “amoeboid” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “amoeboid” when it is like an amoeba (especially in having a variable....*

---

anamnesis *(noun)*

The case history of a medical patient as recalled by the patient.

- *They discussed “anamnesis” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anamnesis.”*

---

anaximander *(noun)*

A presocratic Greek philosopher and student of Thales who believed the universal substance to be infinity rather than something resembling ordinary objects (611-547 BC).

- *Understanding “anaximander” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anaximander” to mean a presocratic greek philosopher and student of....*

---

anchorite *(noun)*

One retired from society for religious reasons.

- *The article explained what “anchorite” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anchorite.”*

---

apiculture *(noun)*

The cultivation of bees on a commercial scale for the production of honey.

- *In class, the teacher used “apiculture” to mean the cultivation of bees on a commercial scale for....*
- *The article explained what “apiculture” means with a simple example.*

---

archpriest *(noun)*

A senior clergyman and dignitary.

- *The article explained what “archpriest” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “archpriest.”*

---

asclepias *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly North American perennial herbs: silkweed; milkweed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “asclepias.”*
- *They discussed “asclepias” during the group presentation.*

---

atelectasis *(noun)*

Collapse of an expanded lung (especially in infants); also failure of pulmonary alveoli to expand at birth.

- *In class, the teacher used “atelectasis” to mean collapse of an expanded lung (especially in....*
- *Understanding “atelectasis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

athwart *(adverb)*

At right angles to the center line of a ship.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “athwart” naturally.*
- *Place “athwart” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

autobus *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *The article explained what “autobus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “autobus” to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*

---

aventurine *(noun)*

A translucent quartz spangled with bits of mica or other minerals.

- *The article explained what “aventurine” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aventurine” to mean a translucent quartz spangled with bits of mica or....*

---

azolla *(noun)*

A genus of fern sometimes placed in its own family Azollaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azolla."*
- *He looked up "azolla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baksheesh *(noun)*

A relatively small amount of money given for services rendered (as by a waiter).

- *In class, the teacher used "baksheesh" to mean a relatively small amount of money given for....*
- *He looked up "baksheesh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

banquettes *(noun)*

An upholstered bench.

- *He looked up "banquettes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "banquettes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barbwire *(noun)*

Strong wire with barbs at regular intervals used to prevent passage.

- *In class, the teacher used "barbwire" to mean strong wire with barbs at regular intervals used to....*
- *The article explained what "barbwire" means with a simple example.*

---

basophils *(noun)*

A leukocyte with basophilic granules easily stained by basic stains.

- *They discussed "basophils" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "basophils" means with a simple example.*

---

battle of plataea *(noun)*

A defeat of the Persian army by the Greeks at Plataea in 479 BC.

- *The article explained what "battle of plataea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battle of plataea" to mean a defeat of the persian army by the greeks at....*

---

bauhinia *(noun)*

Mountain ebony, orchid tree.

- *They discussed "bauhinia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bauhinia" to mean mountain ebony, orchid tree.*

---

bezoar goat *(noun)*

Wild goat of Iran and adjacent regions.

- *He looked up "bezoar goat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bezoar goat" to mean wild goat of iran and adjacent regions.*

---

bides *(verb)*

Make a serious effort to attain something.

- *In everyday English, people use "bides" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bides" in real sentences.*

---

blahs *(noun)*

A general feeling of boredom and dissatisfaction.

- *In class, the teacher used "blahs" to mean a general feeling of boredom and dissatisfaction.*
- *He looked up "blahs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bloviating *(verb)*

Orate verbosely and windily.

- *In everyday English, people use "bloviating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bloviating" in real sentences.*

---

blowy *(adjective)*

Abounding in or exposed to the wind or breezes.

- *Blowy weather.*
- *A "blowy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

boozers *(noun)*

A person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.

- *He looked up "boozers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boozers" to mean a person who drinks alcohol to excess habitually.*

---

browbeaten *(verb)*

Discourage or frighten with threats or a domineering manner; intimidate.

- *In everyday English, people use "browbeaten" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "browbeaten" until he saw an example.*

---

bufo boreas *(noun)*

Of a great variety of habitats from southern Alaska to Baja California west of the Rockies.

- *He looked up "bufo boreas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bufo boreas" during the group presentation.*

---

bulrush *(noun)*

Tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in Eurasia, Australia, New Zealand, and common in North America.

- *They discussed "bulrush" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bulrush" to mean tall rush with soft erect or arching stems found in....*

---

bunged *(verb)*

Give a tip or gratuity to in return for a service, beyond the compensation agreed on.

- *He did not know how to use "bunged" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "bunged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

burgeon *(verb)*

Grow and flourish.

- *The burgeoning administration.*
- *The burgeoning population.*

---

burgeon forth *(verb)*

Produce buds, branches, or germinate.

- *Can you use "burgeon forth" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "burgeon forth" and when to wait.*

---

calcifying *(verb)*

Become inflexible and unchanging.

- *He did not know how to use "calcifying" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "calcifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

canopic vase *(noun)*

A jar used in ancient Egypt to contain entrails of an embalmed body.

- *Understanding "canopic vase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canopic vase."*

---

canvasser *(noun)*

Someone who conducts surveys of public opinion.

- *In class, the teacher used "canvasser" to mean someone who conducts surveys of public opinion.*
- *The article explained what "canvasser" means with a simple example.*

---

carbureted *(verb)*

Combine with carbon.

- *Can you use "carbureted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "carbureted" when talking about this idea.*

casque *(noun)*

(15-16th century) any armor for the head; usually ornate without a visor.

- *In class, the teacher used "casque" to mean (15-16th century) any armor for the head; usually....*
- *He looked up "casque" because he had never seen it before.*

catamount *(noun)*

Short-tailed wildcats with usually tufted ears; valued for their fur.

- *In class, the teacher used "catamount" to mean short-tailed wildcats with usually tufted ears;....*
- *He looked up "catamount" because he had never seen it before.*

caustically *(adverb)*

In a caustic vitriolic manner.

- *He addressed her caustically.*
- *He answered "caustically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

cetacea *(noun)*

An order of Eutheria.

- *Understanding "cetacea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cetacea" to mean an order of eutheria.*

chitinous *(adjective)*

Of or resembling chitin.

- *Students compared "chitinous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chitinous" when it is of or resembling chitin.*

chloris *(noun)*

Tufted or perennial or annual grasses having runners: finger grass; windmill grass.

- *In class, the teacher used "chloris" to mean tufted or perennial or annual grasses having....*
- *The article explained what "chloris" means with a simple example.*

cholestasis *(noun)*

A condition in which little or no bile is secreted or the flow of bile into the digestive tract is obstructed.

- *He looked up "cholestasis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cholestasis" during the group presentation.*

cinnabar chanterelle *(noun)*

Mushroom with a distinctive pink to vermillion fruiting body.

- *They discussed "cinnabar chanterelle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cinnabar chanterelle" because he had never seen it before.*

clamming *(verb)*

Gather clams, by digging in the sand by the ocean.

- *Learners should practice how to use "clamming" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "clamming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

clapboards *(noun)*

A long thin board with one edge thicker than the other; used as siding by lapping one board over the board below.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clapboards."*
- *Understanding "clapboards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clatters *(noun)*

A rattling noise (often produced by rapid movement).

- *Understanding "clatters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clatters."*

clavichord *(noun)*

An early stringed instrument like a piano but with more delicate sound.

- *They discussed "clavichord" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clavichord" means with a simple example.*

---

coalface *(noun)*

The part of a coal seam that is being cut.

- *He looked up "coalface" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coalface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cochon de lait *(noun)*

Whole young pig suitable for roasting.

- *They discussed "cochon de lait" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cochon de lait" means with a simple example.*

---

cockneys *(noun)*

The nonstandard dialect of natives of the east end of London.

- *They discussed "cockneys" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cockneys" to mean the nonstandard dialect of natives of the east end....*

---

collagens *(noun)*

A fibrous scleroprotein in bone and cartilage and tendon and other connective tissue; yields gelatin on boiling.

- *He looked up "collagens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "collagens" to mean a fibrous scleroprotein in bone and cartilage and....*

---

columbarium *(noun)*

A niche for a funeral urn containing the ashes of the cremated dead.

- *Understanding "columbarium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "columbarium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

combustibles *(noun)*

A substance that can be burned to provide heat or power.

- *Understanding "combustibles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "combustibles" during the group presentation.*

---

commiserated *(verb)*

To feel or express sympathy or compassion.

- *He did not know how to use "commiserated" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "commiserated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

communicant *(noun)*

A person entitled to receive Communion.

- *In class, the teacher used "communicant" to mean a person entitled to receive communion.*
- *He looked up "communicant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

condole *(verb)*

Express one's sympathetic grief, on the occasion of someone's death.

- *You must condole the widow.*
- *She tried to use "condole" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

condole with *(verb)*

Share the suffering of.

- *The coach explained when to use "condole with" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "condole with" until he saw an example.*

---

congress gaiter *(noun)*

An ankle high shoe with elastic gussets in the sides.

- *In class, the teacher used "congress gaiter" to mean an ankle high shoe with elastic gussets in the sides.*

- *The article explained what "congress gaiter" means with a simple example.*

---

connoisseurship *(noun)*

Love of or taste for fine objects of art.

- *In class, the teacher used "connoisseurship" to mean love of or taste for fine objects of art.*
- *The article explained what "connoisseurship" means with a simple example.*

---

consumptions *(noun)*

The process of taking food into the body through the mouth (as by eating).

- *He looked up "consumptions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consumptions."*

---

contrives *(verb)*

Come up with (an idea, plan, explanation, theory, or principle) after a mental effort.

- *He did not know how to use "contrives" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "contrives" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

coriaceous *(adjective)*

Resembling or made to resemble leather; tough but pliable.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coriaceous."*
- *A "coriaceous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

corium *(noun)*

The deep vascular inner layer of the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corium."*
- *He looked up "corium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coronoid process of the mandible *(noun)*

The coronoid process that provides an attachment for the temporal muscle.

- *He looked up "coronoid process of the mandible" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coronoid process of the mandible."*

---

cowing *(verb)*

Subdue, restrain, or overcome by affecting with a feeling of awe; frighten (as with threats).

- *He did not know how to use "cowing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "cowing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

coyness *(noun)*

The affectation of being demure in a provocative way.

- *He looked up "coyness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coyness" to mean the affectation of being demure in a provocative way.*

---

cristoforo colombo *(noun)*

Italian navigator who discovered the New World in the service of Spain while looking for a route to China (1451-1506).

- *They discussed "cristoforo colombo" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cristoforo colombo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cuirassiers *(noun)*

A cavalryman equipped with a cuirass.

- *The article explained what "cuirassiers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuirassiers."*

---

curium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic metallic element; produced by bombarding plutonium with helium nuclei.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curium."*
- *Understanding "curium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cutis *(noun)*

A natural protective body covering and site of the sense of touch.

- *In class, the teacher used "cutis" to mean a natural protective body covering and site of the....*
- *He looked up "cutis" because he had never seen it before.*

cyperus papyrus *(noun)*

Tall sedge of the Nile valley yielding fiber that served many purposes in historic times.

- *The article explained what "cyperus papyrus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cyperus papyrus" to mean tall sedge of the nile valley yielding fiber that....*

dame kiri te kanawa *(noun)*

New Zealand operatic soprano (born in 1944).

- *Understanding "dame kiri te kanawa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dame kiri te kanawa" means with a simple example.*

dateable *(adjective)*

That can be given a date; - C.W.Shumaker.

- *Would you call this situation "dateable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "dateable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

deliverers *(noun)*

A person who rescues you from harm or danger.

- *The article explained what "deliverers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deliverers."*

demoiselles *(noun)*

Small brilliantly colored tropical marine fishes of coral reefs.

- *He looked up "demoiselles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "demoiselles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

denazification *(noun)*

Social process of removing Nazis from official positions and giving up any allegiance to Nazism.

- *Denazification was a slow process.*
- *He looked up "denazification" because he had never seen it before.*

diddled *(verb)*

Manipulate manually or in one's mind or imagination.

- *Learners should practice how to use "diddled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "diddled" when talking about this idea.*

diming *(verb)*

Become vague or indistinct.

- *She tried to use "diming" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "diming" until he saw an example.*

dirties *(verb)*

Make soiled, filthy, or dirty.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dirties" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dirties" when talking about this idea.*

disaccharide *(noun)*

Any of a variety of carbohydrates that yield two monosaccharide molecules on complete hydrolysis.

- *In class, the teacher used "disaccharide" to mean any of a variety of carbohydrates that yield two....*
- *The article explained what "disaccharide" means with a simple example.*

discrepant *(adjective)*

Not compatible with other facts.

- *Widely discrepant statements.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "discrepant."*

---

disfranchisement *(noun)*

The discontinuation of a franchise; especially the discontinuation of the right to vote.

- *They discussed "disfranchisement" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disfranchisement" to mean the discontinuation of a franchise; especially the....*

---

disinflation *(noun)*

A reduction of prices intended to improve the balance of payments.

- *In class, the teacher used "disinflation" to mean a reduction of prices intended to improve the....*
- *The article explained what "disinflation" means with a simple example.*

---

distributary *(noun)*

A branch of a river that flows away from the main stream and does not rejoin it.

- *He looked up "distributary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distributary."*

---

diuresis *(noun)*

Increased secretion of urine; if not due to increased liquid intake or to the action of a diuretic drug it can be a symptom of diabetes mellitus.

- *Understanding "diuresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diuresis" during the group presentation.*

---

divinatory *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.

- *The high priest's divinatory pronouncement.*
- *A "divinatory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dixiecrats *(noun)*

A former political party in the United States; formed in 1948 by Democrats from southern states in order to oppose to the candidacy of Harry S Truman.

- *He looked up "dixiecrats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dixiecrats" to mean a former political party in the united states;....*

---

doxepin *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Adapin and Sinequan) with numerous side effects (dry mouth and sedation and gastrointestinal disturbances).

- *The article explained what "doxepin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doxepin" to mean a tricyclic antidepressant (trade names adapin and....*

---

dracaena *(noun)*

An agave that is often cultivated for its decorative foliage.

- *They discussed "dracaena" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dracaena" means with a simple example.*

---

duder *(adjective)*

Failing to detonate; especially not charged with an active explosive.

- *Students compared "duder" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "duder" when it is failing to detonate; especially not charged with an....*

---

dyer's woad *(noun)*

European biennial formerly grown for the blue coloring matter yielded by its leaves.

- *They discussed "dyer's woad" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dyer's woad."*

---

eastern malayo-polynesian *(noun)*

An eastern subfamily of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

- *Understanding "eastern malayo-polynesian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eastern malayo-polynesian" because he had never seen it before.*

ectoparasites *(noun)*

Any external parasitic organism (as fleas).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ectoparasites."*
- *They discussed "ectoparasites" during the group presentation.*

edible-podded pea *(noun)*

A variety of pea plant producing peas having soft thick edible pods lacking the fibrous inner lining of the common pea.

- *He looked up "edible-podded pea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "edible-podded pea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

emceed *(verb)*

Act as a master of ceremonies.

- *He did not know how to use "emceed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "emceed" and when to wait.*

empathizes *(verb)*

Be understanding of.

- *She tried to use "empathizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "empathizes" until he saw an example.*

enamelware *(noun)*

Cooking utensil of enameled iron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enamelware."*
- *The article explained what "enamelware" means with a simple example.*

epicureanism *(noun)*

A doctrine of hedonism that was defended by several ancient Greek philosophers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epicureanism."*
- *He looked up "epicureanism" because he had never seen it before.*

equisetum *(noun)*

Horsetails; coextensive with the family Equisetaceae.

- *He looked up "equisetum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "equisetum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

estrous *(adjective)*

(of lower mammals) showing or in a state of estrus; in heat.

- *The estrous state.*
- *The estrous cycle.*

eudaimonia *(noun)*

A contented state of being happy and healthy and prosperous.

- *Understanding "eudaimonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eudaimonia" during the group presentation.*

everyplace *(adverb)*

To or in any or all places; ; ; ; ; ('everyplace' is used informally for 'everywhere').

- *Place "everyplace" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "everyplace," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

exculpate *(verb)*

Pronounce not guilty of criminal charges.

- *He did not know how to use "exculpate" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "exculpate" and when to wait.*

expedites *(verb)*

Process fast and efficiently.

- *He did not know how to use “expedites” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “expedites” and when to wait.*

---

extorts *(verb)*

Obtain by coercion or intimidation.

- *Can you use “extorts” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “extorts” and when to wait.*

---

exulting *(adjective)*

Joyful and proud especially because of triumph or success.

- *Students compared “exulting” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “exulting.”*

---

falange *(noun)*

The Spanish Nazi party under Franco.

- *He looked up “falange” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “falange.”*

---

falco peregrinus *(noun)*

A widely distributed falcon formerly used in falconry.

- *The article explained what “falco peregrinus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “falco peregrinus” to mean a widely distributed falcon formerly used in falconry.*

---

familiarisation *(noun)*

The experience of becoming familiar with something.

- *In class, the teacher used “familiarisation” to mean the experience of becoming familiar with something.*
- *The article explained what “familiarisation” means with a simple example.*

---

fantasised *(verb)*

Indulge in fantasies.

- *She tried to use “fantasised” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “fantasised” when talking about this idea.*

---

fearfulness *(noun)*

An emotion experienced in anticipation of some specific pain or danger (usually accompanied by a desire to flee or fight).

- *In class, the teacher used “fearfulness” to mean an emotion experienced in anticipation of some....*
- *He looked up “fearfulness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

feebleness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking intensity or substance; - Nathaniel Hawthorne.

- *Understanding “feebleness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “feebleness” during the group presentation.*

---

ferrules *(noun)*

A metal cap or band placed on a wooden pole to prevent splitting.

- *Understanding “ferrules” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “ferrules” during the group presentation.*

---

flatcar *(noun)*

Freight car without permanent sides or roof.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “flatcar.”*
- *He looked up “flatcar” because he had never seen it before.*

---

flexible sigmoidoscopy *(noun)*

Visual examination (with a sigmoidoscope) of the lower third of the colon in a search for polyps.

- *In class, the teacher used “flexible sigmoidoscopy” to mean visual examination (with a sigmoidoscope) of the....*

- *He looked up "flexible sigmoidoscopy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flophouse *(noun)*

A cheap lodging house.

- *The article explained what "flophouse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flophouse" to mean a cheap lodging house.*

---

foaling *(verb)*

Give birth to a foal.

- *The coach explained when to use "foaling" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "foaling" until he saw an example.*

---

fondles *(verb)*

Touch or stroke lightly in a loving or endearing manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "fondles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "fondles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gading *(verb)*

Wander aimlessly in search of pleasure.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gading" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "gading" until he saw an example.*

---

gaiter *(noun)*

A shoe covering the ankle with elastic gores in the sides.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaiter" to mean a shoe covering the ankle with elastic gores in the....*
- *The article explained what "gaiter" means with a simple example.*

---

gaoler *(noun)*

Someone who guards prisoners.

- *He looked up "gaoler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gaoler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garble *(verb)*

Make false by mutilation or addition; as of a message or story.

- *In everyday English, people use "garble" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "garble" in real sentences.*

---

gavage *(noun)*

Feeding that consists of the delivery of a nutrient solution (as through a nasal tube) to someone who cannot or will not eat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gavage."*
- *They discussed "gavage" during the group presentation.*

---

gay-lussac *(noun)*

French chemist and physicist who first isolated boron and who formulated the law describing the behavior of gases under constant pressure (1778-1850).

- *The article explained what "gay-lussac" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gay-lussac."*

---

genus asclepias *(noun)*

Genus of chiefly North American perennial herbs: silkweed; milkweed.

- *The article explained what "genus asclepias" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus asclepias."*

---

genus azolla *(noun)*

A genus of fern sometimes placed in its own family Azollaceae.

- *The article explained what "genus azolla" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus azolla" to mean a genus of fern sometimes placed in its own family....*

---

genus bauhinia *(noun)*

Mountain ebony, orchid tree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bauhinia."*
- *Understanding "genus bauhinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus chloris *(noun)*

Tufted or perennial or annual grasses having runners: finger grass; windmill grass.

- *Understanding "genus chloris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus chloris" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus dracaena *(noun)*

Old World tropical plants with branches ending in tufts of sword-shaped leaves; in some classifications considered a genus of Liliaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dracaena."*
- *He looked up "genus dracaena" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus equisetum *(noun)*

Horsetails; coextensive with the family Equisetaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus equisetum" to mean horsetails; coextensive with the family equisetaceae.*
- *He looked up "genus equisetum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus lepas *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Lepadidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus lepas."*
- *Understanding "genus lepas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus phaethon *(noun)*

Type genus of the Phaethontidae.

- *They discussed "genus phaethon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus phaethon" to mean type genus of the phaethontidae.*

---

genus sciara *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sciaridae: fungus gnat.

- *They discussed "genus sciara" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus sciara" means with a simple example.*

---

genus syringa *(noun)*

Genus of Old World shrubs or low trees having fragrant flowers in showy panicles: lilacs.

- *They discussed "genus syringa" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus syringa" to mean genus of old world shrubs or low trees having....*

---

gomel *(noun)*

Industrial city of Belarus to the southeast of Minsk.

- *He looked up "gomel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gomel" to mean industrial city of belarus to the southeast of minsk.*

---

granduncle *(noun)*

An uncle of your father or mother.

- *The article explained what "granduncle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "granduncle" to mean an uncle of your father or mother.*

---

greengrocers *(noun)*

A grocer who sells fresh fruits and vegetables.

- *Understanding "greengrocers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greengrocers."*

---

greyness *(noun)*

A neutral achromatic color midway between white and black.

- *He looked up "greyness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greyness."*

---

grimer *(adjective)*

Not to be placated or appeased or moved by entreaty.

- *Students compared "grimer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "grimer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

guibert of ravenna *(noun)*

Italian antipope from 1080 to 1100 who was installed as pope by the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV who consistently opposed efforts at papal reform (died in 1100).

- *Understanding "guibert of ravenna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "guibert of ravenna" means with a simple example.*

---

gunwale *(noun)*

Wale at the top of the side of boat; topmost planking of a wooden vessel.

- *They discussed "gunwale" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gunwale" means with a simple example.*

---

haberdashers *(noun)*

A merchant who sells men's clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "haberdashers" to mean a merchant who sells men's clothing.*
- *Understanding "haberdashers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

handholds *(noun)*

An appendage to hold onto.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handholds."*
- *They discussed "handholds" during the group presentation.*

---

hangnail *(noun)*

A loose narrow strip of skin near the base of a fingernail; tearing it produces a painful sore that is easily infected.

- *In class, the teacher used "hangnail" to mean a loose narrow strip of skin near the base of a....*
- *The article explained what "hangnail" means with a simple example.*

---

hanoverians *(noun)*

A member (or supporter) of the house of Hanover.

- *In class, the teacher used "hanoverians" to mean a member (or supporter) of the house of hanover.*
- *He looked up "hanoverians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harassments *(noun)*

A feeling of intense annoyance caused by being tormented.

- *They discussed "harassments" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harassments" to mean a feeling of intense annoyance caused by being....*

---

hausen *(noun)*

Valuable source of caviar and isinglass; found in Black and Caspian seas.

- *Understanding "hausen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hausen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heartier *(adjective)*

Endowed with or exhibiting great bodily or mental health.

- *It is useful to describe something as "heartier" when it is endowed with or exhibiting great bodily or mental....*
- *Students compared "heartier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

herms *(noun)*

A statue consisting of a squared stone pillar with a carved head (usually a bearded Hermes) on top; used in ancient Greece as a boundary marker or signpost.

- *The article explained what "herms" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "herms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hiatuses *(noun)*

A missing piece (as a gap in a manuscript).

- *In class, the teacher used "hiatuses" to mean a missing piece (as a gap in a manuscript).*
- *Understanding "hiatuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hickock *(noun)*

Frontier marshal whose adventures have become legendary (1837-1876).

- *In class, the teacher used "hickock" to mean frontier marshal whose adventures have become....*
- *He looked up "hickock" because he had never seen it before.*

historiographer *(noun)*

A person who is an authority on history and who studies it and writes about it.

- *In class, the teacher used "historiographer" to mean a person who is an authority on history and who....*
- *The article explained what "historiographer" means with a simple example.*

hogback *(noun)*

A narrow ridge of hills.

- *They discussed "hogback" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hogback."*

holidaymaker *(noun)*

Someone who travels for pleasure.

- *Understanding "holidaymaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "holidaymaker" because he had never seen it before.*

horizontals *(noun)*

Something that is oriented horizontally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horizontals."*
- *He looked up "horizontals" because he had never seen it before.*

housecoat *(noun)*

A loose dressing gown for women.

- *They discussed "housecoat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "housecoat" because he had never seen it before.*

illuminance *(noun)*

The luminous flux incident on a unit area.

- *They discussed "illuminance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "illuminance."*

immobilise *(verb)*

To hold fast or prevent from moving.

- *The coach explained when to use "immobilise" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "immobilise" until he saw an example.*

implosions *(noun)*

The initial occluded phase of a stop consonant.

- *The article explained what "implosions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "implosions" to mean the initial occluded phase of a stop consonant.*

imprudently *(adverb)*

In an imprudent manner.

- *Imprudently, he downed tools and ran home to make his wife happy.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "imprudently" naturally.*

indubitable *(adjective)*

Too obvious to be doubted.

- *The speaker chose "indubitable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "indubitable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inflexion *(noun)*

A change in the form of a word (usually by adding a suffix) to indicate a change in its grammatical function.

- *In class, the teacher used "inflexion" to mean a change in the form of a word (usually by adding a....*
- *He looked up "inflexion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

insectivores *(noun)*

Any organism that feeds mainly on insects.

- *Understanding "insectivores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "insectivores" to mean any organism that feeds mainly on insects.*

---

internationalize *(verb)*

Put under international control.

- *Internationalize trade of certain drugs.*
- *We internationalized the committee.*

---

isochronous *(adjective)*

Equal in duration or interval.

- *It is useful to describe something as "isochronous" when it is equal in duration or interval.*
- *Students compared "isochronous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

isocrates *(noun)*

Athenian rhetorician and orator (436-338 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isocrates."*
- *He looked up "isocrates" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jackboot *(noun)*

(19th century) a man's high tasseled boot.

- *They discussed "jackboot" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jackboot" means with a simple example.*

---

jackknifed *(verb)*

Dive into the water bending the body at the waist at a right angle, like a jackknife.

- *She tried to use "jackknifed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "jackknifed" and when to wait.*

---

james butler hickock *(noun)*

Frontier marshal whose adventures have become legendary (1837-1876).

- *He looked up "james butler hickock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "james butler hickock."*

---

jasons *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the husband of Medea and leader of the Argonauts who sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece.

- *In class, the teacher used "jasons" to mean (greek mythology) the husband of medea and leader....*
- *The article explained what "jasons" means with a simple example.*

---

jean honore fragonard *(noun)*

French artist whose rococo paintings typified the frivolity of life in the royal court of France in the 18th century (1732-1806).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jean honore fragonard."*
- *The article explained what "jean honore fragonard" means with a simple example.*

---

john ronald reuel tolkien *(noun)*

British philologist and writer of fantasies (born in South Africa) (1892-1973).

- *In class, the teacher used "john ronald reuel tolkien" to mean british philologist and writer of fantasies (born....*

- *The article explained what "john ronald reuel tolkien" means with a simple example.*

john van vleck *(noun)*

United States physicist (1899-1980).

- *The article explained what "john van vleck" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "john van vleck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

joseph louis gay-lussac *(noun)*

French chemist and physicist who first isolated boron and who formulated the law describing the behavior of gases under constant pressure (1778-1850).

- *In class, the teacher used "joseph louis gay-lussac" to mean french chemist and physicist who first isolated....*
- *The article explained what "joseph louis gay-lussac" means with a simple example.*

jugal bone *(noun)*

The arch of bone beneath the eye that forms the prominence of the cheek.

- *They discussed "jugal bone" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jugal bone" to mean the arch of bone beneath the eye that forms the....*

jugal point *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the union of the frontal and temporal processes of the zygomatic bone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jugal point."*
- *The article explained what "jugal point" means with a simple example.*

junes *(noun)*

The month following May and preceding July.

- *The article explained what "junes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junes" to mean the month following may and preceding july.*

juster *(adjective)*

Fair to all parties as dictated by reason and conscience.

- *The speaker chose "juster" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "juster" when it is fair to all parties as dictated by reason and....*

keloids *(noun)*

Raised pinkish scar tissue at the site of an injury; results from excessive tissue repair.

- *The article explained what "keloids" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keloids."*

khmers *(noun)*

The Mon-Khmer language spoken in Cambodia.

- *Understanding "khmers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "khmers" to mean the mon-khmer language spoken in cambodia.*

killingly *(adverb)*

In a very humorous manner.

- *Using "killingly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "killingly" in the final chapter.*

kingmakers *(noun)*

An important person who can bring leaders to power through the exercise of political influence.

- *In class, the teacher used "kingmakers" to mean an important person who can bring leaders to power....*
- *They discussed "kingmakers" during the group presentation.*

klystron *(noun)*

An electron tube used to generate or amplify electromagnetic radiation in the microwave region by velocity modulation.

- *Understanding "klystron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "klystron" during the group presentation.*

knackers *(noun)*

Someone who buys up old horses for slaughter.

- *He looked up "knackers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "knackers."*

krauts *(noun)*

Offensive term for a person of German descent.

- *In class, the teacher used "krauts" to mean offensive term for a person of german descent.*
- *The article explained what "krauts" means with a simple example.*

kyat *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Myanmar.

- *The article explained what "kyat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kyat" to mean the basic unit of money in myanmar.*

labials *(noun)*

A consonant whose articulation involves movement of the lips.

- *Understanding "labials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "labials" means with a simple example.*

langurs *(noun)*

Slender long-tailed monkey of Asia.

- *Understanding "langurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "langurs" because he had never seen it before.*

lassoed *(verb)*

Catch with a lasso.

- *In everyday English, people use "lassoed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "lassoed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

laxness *(noun)*

The condition of being physiologically lax.

- *Baths can help the laxness of the bowels.*
- *He looked up "laxness" because he had never seen it before.*

leones *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Sierra Leone; equal to 100 cents.

- *He looked up "leones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "leones" during the group presentation.*

lepas *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Lepadidae.

- *They discussed "lepas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lepas" to mean type genus of the family lepadidae.*

librettos *(noun)*

The words of an opera or musical play.

- *In class, the teacher used "librettos" to mean the words of an opera or musical play.*
- *The article explained what "librettos" means with a simple example.*

likelihoods *(noun)*

The probability of a specified outcome.

- *They discussed "likelihoods" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "likelihoods" means with a simple example.*

lobotomies *(noun)*

Surgical interruption of nerve tracts to and from the frontal lobe of the brain; often results in marked cognitive and personality changes.

- *They discussed “lobotomies” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “lobotomies” means with a simple example.*

---

lycanthrope *(noun)*

A monster able to change appearance from human to wolf and back again.

- *They discussed “lycanthrope” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “lycanthrope” to mean a monster able to change appearance from human to....*

---

lychees *(noun)*

Chinese fruit having a thin brittle shell enclosing a sweet jellylike pulp and a single seed; often dried.

- *They discussed “lychees” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lychees.”*

---

magnetos *(noun)*

A small dynamo with a secondary winding that produces a high voltage enabling a spark to jump between the poles of a spark plug in a gasoline engine.

- *He looked up “magnetos” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “magnetos” to mean a small dynamo with a secondary winding that....*

---

malayo-polynesian *(noun)*

The branch of the Austronesian languages spoken from Madagascar to the central Pacific.

- *Understanding “malayo-polynesian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “malayo-polynesian” means with a simple example.*

---

mambas *(noun)*

Arboreal snake of central and southern Africa whose bite is often fatal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mambas.”*
- *He looked up “mambas” because he had never seen it before.*

---

manges *(noun)*

A persistent and contagious disease of the skin causing inflammation and itching and loss of hair; affects domestic animals (and sometimes people).

- *They discussed “manges” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “manges” means with a simple example.*

---

maraca *(noun)*

A percussion instrument consisting of a hollow gourd containing pebbles or beans; often played in pairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “maraca.”*
- *He looked up “maraca” because he had never seen it before.*

---

marginalise *(verb)*

Relegate to a lower or outer edge, as of specific groups of people.

- *Learners should practice how to use “marginalise” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “marginalise” when talking about this idea.*

---

measurer *(noun)*

A person who makes measurements.

- *He looked up “measurer” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “measurer.”*

---

memorizes *(verb)*

Commit to memory; learn by heart.

- *In everyday English, people use “memorizes” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “memorizes” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

metabolic alkalosis *(noun)*

Alkalosis resulting from hydrogen-ion loss or excessive intake of alkaline substances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “metabolic alkalosis.”*
- *They discussed “metabolic alkalosis” during the group presentation.*

micmac *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people inhabiting the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

- *In class, the teacher used "micmac" to mean a member of the algonquian people inhabiting the....*
- *They discussed "micmac" during the group presentation.*

mineralocorticoid *(noun)*

Hormone that is one of the steroids of the adrenal cortex that influences the metabolism of sodium and potassium.

- *The article explained what "mineralocorticoid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mineralocorticoid" during the group presentation.*

minicabs *(noun)*

A minicar used as a taxicab.

- *He looked up "minicabs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minicabs."*

misremembered *(verb)*

Remember incorrectly.

- *I misremembered the date.*
- *In everyday English, people use "misremembered" when talking about this idea.*

mola lanceolata *(noun)*

Caudal fin has a central projection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mola lanceolata."*
- *Understanding "mola lanceolata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

molarity *(noun)*

Concentration measured by the number of moles of solute per liter of solution.

- *They discussed "molarity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "molarity" because he had never seen it before.*

monosaccharide *(noun)*

A sugar (like sucrose or fructose) that does not hydrolyse to give other sugars; the simplest group of carbohydrates.

- *Understanding "monosaccharide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "monosaccharide" during the group presentation.*

mount orizaba *(noun)*

An extinct volcano in southern Mexico between Mexico City and Veracruz; the highest peak in Mexico (18,695 feet).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount orizaba."*
- *They discussed "mount orizaba" during the group presentation.*

mt orizaba *(noun)*

An extinct volcano in southern Mexico between Mexico City and Veracruz; the highest peak in Mexico (18,695 feet).

- *They discussed "mt orizaba" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mt orizaba" because he had never seen it before.*

multicolour *(adjective)*

Having sections or patches colored differently and usually brightly.

- *The speaker chose "multicolour" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "multicolour" approach may work better in this case.*

muntjac *(noun)*

Small Asian deer with small antlers and a cry like a bark.

- *He looked up "muntjac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "muntjac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

musculus teres major *(noun)*

Teres muscle that moves the arm and rotates it medially.

- *They discussed "musculus teres major" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "musculus teres major" means with a simple example.*

---

musculus teres minor *(noun)*

Teres muscle that adducts the arm and rotates it laterally.

- *They discussed "musculus teres minor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "musculus teres minor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mytilene *(noun)*

An island of eastern Greece in the eastern Aegean Sea; in antiquity it was famous for lyric poetry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mytilene."*
- *Understanding "mytilene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nark *(noun)*

An informer or spy working for the police.

- *Understanding "nark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nark" means with a simple example.*

---

neckband *(noun)*

A band that fits around the neck and is usually folded over.

- *In class, the teacher used "neckband" to mean a band that fits around the neck and is usually....*
- *He looked up "neckband" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nephthys *(noun)*

Egyptian goddess associated with ritual of the dead; sister of Geb and Nut; wife of Set.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephthys."*
- *He looked up "nephthys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neurasthenia *(noun)*

Nervous breakdown (not in technical use).

- *The article explained what "neurasthenia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neurasthenia."*

---

neurobiologist *(noun)*

A specialist in neurobiology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neurobiologist."*
- *He looked up "neurobiologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

newports *(noun)*

A resort city in southeastern Rhode Island; known for the summer homes of millionaires; important yachting center.

- *He looked up "newports" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newports."*

---

noisemaker *(noun)*

A device (such as a clapper or bell or horn) used to make a loud noise at a celebration.

- *Understanding "noisemaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "noisemaker" to mean a device (such as a clapper or bell or horn) used....*

---

nonaligned *(adjective)*

Not affiliated with any faction, party, or cause.

- *A "nonaligned" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "nonaligned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

northern casque-headed frog *(noun)*

Terrestrial burrowing nocturnal frog of grassy terrain and scrub forests having very hard upper surface of head; of the United States southwest.

- *In class, the teacher used "northern casque-headed frog" to mean terrestrial burrowing nocturnal frog of grassy....*

- *The article explained what “northern casque-headed frog” means with a simple example.*

---

ntis *(noun)*

An agency in the Technology Administration that is a primary resource for government-funded scientific and technical and engineering and business related information.

- *Understanding “ntis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ntis.”*

---

nubby *(adjective)*

Of textiles; having a rough surface.

- *Students compared “nubby” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “nubby”? Explain why.*

---

nucleosides *(noun)*

A glycoside formed by partial hydrolysis of a nucleic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used “nucleosides” to mean a glycoside formed by partial hydrolysis of a....*
- *He looked up “nucleosides” because he had never seen it before.*

---

obiter dictum *(noun)*

An opinion voiced by a judge on a point of law not directly bearing on the case in question and therefore not binding.

- *The article explained what “obiter dictum” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “obiter dictum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

order cetacea *(noun)*

An order of Eutheria.

- *He looked up “order cetacea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “order cetacea” to mean an order of eutheria.*

---

orizaba *(noun)*

A city of east central Mexico (west of Veracruz); a popular resort.

- *In class, the teacher used “orizaba” to mean a city of east central mexico (west of veracruz); a....*
- *The article explained what “orizaba” means with a simple example.*

---

oropharynx *(noun)*

Cavity formed by the pharynx at the back of the mouth.

- *He looked up “oropharynx” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “oropharynx” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osteitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a bone as a consequence of infection or trauma or degeneration.

- *Understanding “osteitis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “osteitis” because he had never seen it before.*

---

outbidding *(verb)*

Bid over an opponent’s bid when one’s partner has not bid or doubled.

- *In everyday English, people use “outbidding” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “outbidding” until he saw an example.*

---

overfeed *(verb)*

Feed excessively.

- *She tried to use “overfeed” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overfeed” when talking about this idea.*

---

oxidization *(noun)*

The process of oxidizing; the addition of oxygen to a compound with a loss of electrons; always occurs accompanied by reduction.

- *Understanding “oxidization” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “oxidization” during the group presentation.*

---

packings *(noun)*

Carrying something in a pack on the back.

- *Understanding "packings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "packings" means with a simple example.*

parboiled *(verb)*

Cook (vegetables) briefly.

- *The coach explained when to use "parboiled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "parboiled" until he saw an example.*

partitive *(adjective)*

Indicating or characterized by or serving to create partition or division into parts.

- *Partitive tendencies in education.*
- *A partitive construction.*

pastorale *(noun)*

A musical composition that evokes rural life.

- *They discussed "pastorale" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pastorale" because he had never seen it before.*

paterfamilias *(noun)*

The male head of family or tribe.

- *He looked up "paterfamilias" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paterfamilias."*

pates *(verb)*

Pat or squeeze fondly or playfully, especially under the chin.

- *Can you use "pates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "pates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

payslip *(noun)*

A slip of paper included with your pay that records how much money you have earned and how much tax or insurance etc. has been taken out.

- *Understanding "payslip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "payslip" to mean a slip of paper included with your pay that records....*

pedalled *(verb)*

Operate the pedals on a keyboard instrument.

- *He did not know how to use "pedalled" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "pedalled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

penstock *(noun)*

Conduit that carries a rapid flow of water controlled by a sluicegate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penstock."*
- *Understanding "penstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pergolas *(noun)*

A framework that supports climbing plants.

- *The article explained what "pergolas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pergolas" to mean a framework that supports climbing plants.*

pericarp *(noun)*

The ripened and variously modified walls of a plant ovary.

- *Understanding "pericarp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pericarp" because he had never seen it before.*

phaethon *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) son of Helios; killed when trying to drive his father's chariot and came too close to earth.

- *The article explained what “phaethon” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “phaethon” during the group presentation.*

---

phanerozoic aeon *(noun)*

The period from about 5,400 million years ago until the present.

- *They discussed “phanerozoic aeon” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “phanerozoic aeon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pharisaic *(adjective)*

Excessively or hypocritically pious.

- *It is useful to describe something as “pharisaic” when it is excessively or hypocritically pious.*
- *A “pharisaic” approach may work better in this case.*

---

phenergan *(noun)*

Antihistamine (trade name Phenergan) used to treat allergies; also an antiemetic used to treat motion sickness.

- *He looked up “phenergan” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phenergan” to mean antihistamine (trade name phenergan) used to treat....*

---

phials *(noun)*

A small bottle that contains a drug (especially a sealed sterile container for injection by needle).

- *They discussed “phials” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “phials” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pistillate *(adjective)*

Having gynoecia, or pistils, the ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant.

- *The speaker chose “pistillate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “pistillate”? Explain why.*

---

pitocin *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland (trade name Pitocin); stimulates contractions of the uterus and ejection of milk.

- *Understanding “pitocin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pitocin” means with a simple example.*

---

plastron *(noun)*

The ornamental front of a woman’s bodice or shirt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plastron.”*
- *He looked up “plastron” because he had never seen it before.*

---

plataea *(noun)*

A defeat of the Persian army by the Greeks at Plataea in 479 BC.

- *Understanding “plataea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “plataea” means with a simple example.*

---

playacting *(noun)*

The performance of a part or role in a drama.

- *In class, the teacher used “playacting” to mean the performance of a part or role in a drama.*
- *They discussed “playacting” during the group presentation.*

---

pliability *(noun)*

The property of being easily bent without breaking.

- *He was valued for his reliability and pliability.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pliability.”*

---

plosive consonant *(noun)*

A consonant produced by stopping the flow of air at some point and suddenly releasing it.

- *His stop consonants are too aspirated.*
- *They discussed “plosive consonant” during the group presentation.*

podgy *(adjective)*

Short and plump.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "podgy."*
- *The speaker chose "podgy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

poinciana *(noun)*

A tropical flowering shrub having bright orange or red flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *He looked up "poinciana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "poinciana" during the group presentation.*

polyphase *(adjective)*

Of an electrical system that uses or generates two or more alternating voltages of the same frequency but differing in phase angle.

- *The speaker chose "polyphase" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "polyphase" when it is of an electrical system that uses or generates two....*

porphyritic *(adjective)*

(of rocks) consisting of porphyry or containing large crystals in a fine groundmass of minerals.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "porphyritic."*
- *Students compared "porphyritic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

porphyritic rock *(noun)*

Any igneous rock with crystals embedded in a finer groundmass of minerals.

- *Understanding "porphyritic rock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porphyritic rock."*

post hoc ergo propter hoc *(noun)*

The logical fallacy of believing that temporal succession implies a causal relation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "post hoc ergo propter hoc."*
- *They discussed "post hoc ergo propter hoc" during the group presentation.*

praetors *(noun)*

An annually elected magistrate of the ancient Roman Republic.

- *He looked up "praetors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "praetors."*

pressurising *(verb)*

Maintain a certain pressure.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pressurising" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pressurising" when talking about this idea.*

princeton wordnet *(noun)*

A machine-readable lexical database organized by meanings; developed at Princeton University.

- *They discussed "princeton wordnet" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "princeton wordnet" because he had never seen it before.*

prognosticators *(noun)*

Someone who makes predictions of the future (usually on the basis of special knowledge).

- *They discussed "prognosticators" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prognosticators."*

pulpwood *(noun)*

Softwood used to make paper.

- *Understanding "pulpwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulpwood" to mean softwood used to make paper.*

purgation *(noun)*

The act of clearing yourself (or another) from some stigma or charge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purgation."*
- *He looked up "purgation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pussys *(noun)*

Informal terms referring to a domestic cat.

- *They discussed "pussys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pussys" means with a simple example.*

---

pyromania *(noun)*

An uncontrollable desire to set fire to things.

- *He looked up "pyromania" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pyromania" during the group presentation.*

---

quadric *(noun)*

A curve or surface whose equation (in Cartesian coordinates) is of the second degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quadric."*
- *He looked up "quadric" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quadric surface *(noun)*

A curve or surface whose equation (in Cartesian coordinates) is of the second degree.

- *He looked up "quadric surface" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quadric surface" to mean a curve or surface whose equation (in cartesian....*

---

quadrilaterals *(noun)*

A four-sided polygon.

- *Understanding "quadrilaterals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quadrilaterals" during the group presentation.*

---

quantum chromodynamics *(noun)*

A theory of strong interactions between elementary particles (including the interaction that binds protons and neutrons in the nucleus); it assumes that strongly interacting particles (hadrons) are made of quarks and that gluons bind the quarks together.

- *They discussed "quantum chromodynamics" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quantum chromodynamics" means with a simple example.*

---

quoins *(noun)*

Expandable metal or wooden wedge used by printers to lock up a form within a chase.

- *They discussed "quoins" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "quoins" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rale *(noun)*

A rapid series of short loud sounds (as might be heard with a stethoscope in some types of respiratory disorders).

- *In class, the teacher used "rale" to mean a rapid series of short loud sounds (as might be....*
- *Understanding "rale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ramekin *(noun)*

A small fireproof dish used for baking and serving individual portions.

- *They discussed "ramekin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ramekin" to mean a small fireproof dish used for baking and serving....*

---

raucously *(adverb)*

With a raucous sound.

- *His voice rang raucously.*
- *Using "raucously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

reassessments *(noun)*

A new appraisal or evaluation.

- *Understanding "reassessments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "reassessments" because he had never seen it before.*

recitatives *(noun)*

A vocal passage of narrative text that a singer delivers with natural rhythms of speech.

- *They discussed "recitatives" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "recitatives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

red underwing *(noun)*

Moth having dull forewings and red-marked hind wings.

- *In class, the teacher used "red underwing" to mean moth having dull forewings and red-marked hind wings.*
- *The article explained what "red underwing" means with a simple example.*

redactor *(noun)*

Someone who puts text into appropriate form for publication.

- *In class, the teacher used "redactor" to mean someone who puts text into appropriate form for....*
- *He looked up "redactor" because he had never seen it before.*

refractometer *(noun)*

Measuring instrument for measuring the refractive index of a substance.

- *The article explained what "refractometer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "refractometer" during the group presentation.*

regenerations *(noun)*

The activity of spiritual or physical renewal.

- *In class, the teacher used "regenerations" to mean the activity of spiritual or physical renewal.*
- *They discussed "regenerations" during the group presentation.*

rescaled *(verb)*

Establish on a new scale.

- *Can you use "rescaled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "rescaled" and when to wait.*

respiratory alkalosis *(noun)*

Alkalosis resulting from increased gas exchange in the lungs (as in hyperventilation associated with extreme anxiety or aspirin intoxication or metabolic acidosis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "respiratory alkalosis."*
- *He looked up "respiratory alkalosis" because he had never seen it before.*

restrictively *(adverb)*

In a restrictive manner.

- *This relative clause is used restrictively.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "restrictively" in the final chapter.*

ringer's solution *(noun)*

An aqueous solution containing the chlorides of sodium and potassium and calcium that is isotonic to animal tissues; used to correct dehydration and (in physiological experiments) as a medium for in vitro preparations.

- *He looked up "ringer's solution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ringer's solution" during the group presentation.*

roleplays *(verb)*

Perform on a stage or theater.

- *In everyday English, people use "roleplays" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "roleplays" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

royal poinciana *(noun)*

Showy tropical tree or shrub native to Madagascar; widely planted in tropical regions for its immense racemes of scarlet and orange flowers; sometimes placed in genus Poinciana.

- *They discussed "royal poinciana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "royal poinciana."*

salyut *(noun)*

Either of two Soviet space stations launched in the 1970s.

- *Understanding "salyut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "salyut" because he had never seen it before.*

samnites *(noun)*

An Oscan-speaking member of an ancient people of Campania who clashed repeatedly with the early Romans.

- *He looked up "samnites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samnites."*

sapele mahogany *(noun)*

African tree having rather lightweight cedar-scented wood varying in color from pink to reddish brown.

- *In class, the teacher used "sapele mahogany" to mean african tree having rather lightweight....*
- *They discussed "sapele mahogany" during the group presentation.*

savarin *(noun)*

A sponge cake baked in a ring mold.

- *In class, the teacher used "savarin" to mean a sponge cake baked in a ring mold.*
- *The article explained what "savarin" means with a simple example.*

scandalize *(verb)*

Strike with disgust or revulsion.

- *The coach explained when to use "scandalize" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "scandalize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sciara *(noun)*

Minute blackish gregarious flies destructive to mushrooms and seedlings.

- *The article explained what "sciara" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sciara."*

scramblers *(noun)*

A rapid mover; someone who scrambles.

- *Scramblers can often unnerve a better tennis player.*
- *Understanding "scramblers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seps *(noun)*

The month following August and preceding October.

- *They discussed "seps" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seps" to mean the month following august and preceding october.*

shadiest *(adjective)*

Of questionable taste or morality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shadiest."*
- *Students compared "shadiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

shepards *(noun)*

United States author of surrealistic allegorical plays (born in 1943).

- *In class, the teacher used "shepards" to mean united states author of surrealistic allegorical....*
- *They discussed "shepards" during the group presentation.*

shewn *(verb)*

Establish the validity of something, as by an example, explanation or experiment.

- *In everyday English, people use "shewn" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shewn" in real sentences.*

shingon *(noun)*

A form of Buddhism emphasizing mystical symbolism of mantras and mudras and the Buddha's ideal which is inexpressible.

- *Understanding "shingon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shingon" means with a simple example.*

---

shysters *(noun)*

A person (especially a lawyer or politician) who uses unscrupulous or unethical methods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shysters."*
- *Understanding "shysters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sigmoidoscopy *(noun)*

Visual examination (with a sigmoidoscope) of the lower third of the colon in a search for polyps.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sigmoidoscopy."*
- *The article explained what "sigmoidoscopy" means with a simple example.*

---

sipper *(noun)*

A drinker who sips.

- *They discussed "sipper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sipper."*

---

smelliest *(adjective)*

Offensively malodorous.

- *It is useful to describe something as "smelliest" when it is offensively malodorous.*
- *A "smelliest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

smolders *(noun)*

A fire that burns with thick smoke but no flame.

- *The article explained what "smolders" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "smolders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snookered *(verb)*

Leave one's opponent unable to take a direct shot.

- *He was snookered by the con-man's smooth talk.*
- *The coach explained when to use "snookered" and when to wait.*

---

sodomize *(verb)*

Practice anal sex upon.

- *The coach explained when to use "sodomize" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "sodomize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

solidago canadensis *(noun)*

Large North American goldenrod having showy clusters of yellow flowers on arching branches; often a weed.

- *They discussed "solidago canadensis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "solidago canadensis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

somnambulist *(noun)*

Someone who walks about in their sleep.

- *Understanding "somnambulist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somnambulist" to mean someone who walks about in their sleep.*

---

sourly *(adverb)*

In a sour manner.

- *He complained sourly that the new rules only benefitted the managers.*
- *She spoke "sourly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

spiffing *(adjective)*

Excellent or splendid.

- *That's a perfectly spiffing idea.*

- *Would you call this situation "spiffing"? Explain why.*

---

spitters *(noun)*

A person who spits (ejects saliva or phlegm from the mouth).

- *In class, the teacher used "spitters" to mean a person who spits (ejects saliva or phlegm from....*
- *The article explained what "spitters" means with a simple example.*

---

stigmatisation *(noun)*

The act of stigmatizing.

- *Understanding "stigmatisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stigmatisation" to mean the act of stigmatizing.*

---

sturgeons *(noun)*

Large primitive fishes valued for their flesh and roe; widely distributed in the North Temperate Zone.

- *In class, the teacher used "sturgeons" to mean large primitive fishes valued for their flesh and....*
- *He looked up "sturgeons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subdivides *(verb)*

Divide into smaller and smaller pieces.

- *Learners should practice how to use "subdivides" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "subdivides" when talking about this idea.*

---

submersed *(adjective)*

Beneath the surface of the water.

- *Students compared "submersed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "submersed."*

---

suckles *(verb)*

Suck milk from the mother's breasts.

- *Learners should practice how to use "suckles" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "suckles" and when to wait.*

---

suffusion *(noun)*

The process of permeating or infusing something with a substance.

- *He looked up "suffusion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "suffusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superabundance *(noun)*

A quantity that is more than what is appropriate.

- *In class, the teacher used "superabundance" to mean a quantity that is more than what is appropriate.*
- *They discussed "superabundance" during the group presentation.*

---

supplicate *(verb)*

Ask for humbly or earnestly, as in prayer.

- *Supplicate God's blessing.*
- *He supplicated the King for clemency.*

---

swines *(noun)*

Stout-bodied short-legged omnivorous animals.

- *They discussed "swines" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "swines" means with a simple example.*

---

swivelled *(verb)*

Turn on a pivot.

- *In everyday English, people use "swivelled" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "swivelled" until he saw an example.*

---

symbolists *(noun)*

A member of an artistic movement that expressed ideas indirectly via symbols.

- *The article explained what "symbolists" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "symbolists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

synthesisers *(noun)*

An intellectual who synthesizes or uses synthetic methods.

- *In class, the teacher used "synthesisers" to mean an intellectual who synthesizes or uses synthetic....*
- *He looked up "synthesisers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syringa *(noun)*

Genus of Old World shrubs or low trees having fragrant flowers in showy panicles: lilacs.

- *The article explained what "syringa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "syringa" during the group presentation.*

---

tarahumara *(noun)*

A member of the Taracahitian people of north central Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarahumara" to mean a member of the taracahitian people of north....*
- *He looked up "tarahumara" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tarahumara frog *(noun)*

Mexican frog found within a jump or two of water.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarahumara frog" to mean mexican frog found within a jump or two of water.*
- *The article explained what "tarahumara frog" means with a simple example.*

---

taxidermists *(noun)*

A craftsman who stuffs and mounts the skins of animals for display.

- *They discussed "taxidermists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taxidermists" to mean a craftsman who stuffs and mounts the skins of....*

---

tchotchkes *(noun)*

(Yiddish) an attractive, unconventional woman.

- *He looked up "tchotchkes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tchotchkes" to mean (yiddish) an attractive, unconventional woman.*

---

terbium *(noun)*

A metallic element of the rare earth group; used in lasers; occurs in apatite and monazite and xenotime and ytterbite.

- *He looked up "terbium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terbium."*

---

terbium metal *(noun)*

A separate group of related lanthanides, including terbium, europium, gadolinium, and sometimes dysprosium.

- *The article explained what "terbium metal" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "terbium metal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tercel *(noun)*

Male hawk especially male peregrine or gyrfalcon.

- *The article explained what "tercel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tercel" to mean male hawk especially male peregrine or gyrfalcon.*

---

tesserae *(noun)*

A small square tile of stone or glass used in making mosaics.

- *Understanding "tesserae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tesserae" to mean a small square tile of stone or glass used in....*

---

tetrads *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *The article explained what "tetrads" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tetrads" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.*

---

thirsted *(verb)*

Have a craving, appetite, or great desire for.

- *Can you use "thirsted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "thirsted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

throwaways *(noun)*

An advertisement (usually printed on a page or in a leaflet) intended for wide distribution.

- *The article explained what "throwaways" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "throwaways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tideway *(noun)*

A channel in which a tidal current runs.

- *The article explained what "tideway" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tideway" to mean a channel in which a tidal current runs.*

---

tinea corporis *(noun)*

Fungal infection of nonhairy parts of the skin.

- *Understanding "tinea corporis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tinea corporis" during the group presentation.*

---

tinkerers *(noun)*

An unskilled person who tries to fix or mend.

- *They discussed "tinkerers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tinkerers" to mean an unskilled person who tries to fix or mend.*

---

tinning *(noun)*

The application of a thin layer of soft solder to the ends of wires before soldering them.

- *Careful tinning of the ends of wires results in a better joint when you solder them.*
- *The article explained what "tinning" means with a simple example.*

---

titbits *(noun)*

A small tasty bit of food.

- *The article explained what "titbits" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "titbits" to mean a small tasty bit of food.*

---

tittering *(adjective)*

Being or sounding of nervous or suppressed laughter.

- *Would you call this situation "tittering"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tittering."*

---

tragedian *(noun)*

An actor who specializes in tragic roles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tragedian."*
- *He looked up "tragedian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traipsed *(verb)*

Walk or tramp about.

- *She tried to use "traipsed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "traipsed" in real sentences.*

---

tranquilizing *(adjective)*

Tending to soothe or tranquilize.

- *Valium has a tranquilizing effect.*
- *The speaker chose "tranquilizing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

transferor *(noun)*

(law) someone who conveys a title or property to another.

- *Understanding "transferor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "transferor" because he had never seen it before.*

tristan tzara *(noun)*

French poet (born in Romania) who was one of the cofounders of the dada movement (1896-1963).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tristan tzara."*
- *Understanding "tristan tzara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

truants *(noun)*

One who is absent from school without permission.

- *They discussed "truants" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "truants" means with a simple example.*

underclassman *(noun)*

An undergraduate who is not yet a senior.

- *In class, the teacher used "underclassman" to mean an undergraduate who is not yet a senior.*
- *He looked up "underclassman" because he had never seen it before.*

underpopulated *(adjective)*

Having a lower population density than normal or desirable.

- *The richly endowed but underpopulated Ivory Coast.*
- *Students compared "underpopulated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

undershoot *(verb)*

Fall short of (the runway) in a landing.

- *Can you use "undershoot" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "undershoot" until he saw an example.*

underwing *(noun)*

Moth having dull forewings and brightly colored hind wings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underwing."*
- *They discussed "underwing" during the group presentation.*

undescended *(adjective)*

(of the testis) remaining in the abdomen instead of descending into the scrotum.

- *Would you call this situation "undescended"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "undescended" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unowned *(adjective)*

Having no owner.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unowned" when it is having no owner.*
- *A "unowned" approach may work better in this case.*

unprintable *(adjective)*

Unfit for print because morally or legally objectionable or offensive to good taste.

- *An unprintable epithet.*
- *Unprintable pictures.*

unresolvable *(adjective)*

Not capable of being resolved.

- *Unresolvable confusion.*
- *Would you call this situation "unresolvable"? Explain why.*

untrammeled *(adjective)*

Not confined or limited; - Russell Lord; - Farley Mowat.

- *The gift of a fresh eye and an untrammeled curiosity.*
- *The untrammeled rush that the snows had shown in the first spring sun.*

---

ursine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or similar to bears.

- *Would you call this situation "ursine"? Explain why.*
- *A "ursine" approach may work better in this case.*

---

van vleck *(noun)*

United States physicist (1899-1980).

- *Understanding "van vleck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "van vleck" to mean united states physicist (1899-1980).*

---

vasodilators *(noun)*

A drug that causes dilation of blood vessels.

- *They discussed "vasodilators" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "vasodilators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaudois *(noun)*

A Christian sect of dissenters that originated in southern France in the late 12th century adopted Calvinist doctrines in the 16th century.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaudois."*
- *He looked up "vaudois" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vermonter *(noun)*

A native or resident of Vermont.

- *He looked up "vermonter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vermonter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vervet *(noun)*

South African monkey with black face and hands.

- *Understanding "vervet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vervet" means with a simple example.*

---

vervet monkey *(noun)*

South African monkey with black face and hands.

- *The article explained what "vervet monkey" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vervet monkey" to mean south african monkey with black face and hands.*

---

viborg *(noun)*

A town of Denmark in north central Jutland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "viborg."*
- *They discussed "viborg" during the group presentation.*

---

vilely *(adverb)*

In a vile manner.

- *His vilely spelt and illiterate letters.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "vilely" naturally.*

---

wallaces *(noun)*

English writer noted for his crime novels (1875-1932).

- *He looked up "wallaces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wallaces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

weltanschauung *(noun)*

A comprehensive view of the world and human life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weltanschauung."*

- *He looked up "weltanschauung" because he had never seen it before.*

---

western malayo-polynesian *(noun)*

A western subfamily of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "western malayo-polynesian" to mean a western subfamily of malayo-polynesian languages.*
- *The article explained what "western malayo-polynesian" means with a simple example.*

---

wheatear *(noun)*

Small songbird of northern America and Eurasia having a distinctive white rump.

- *The article explained what "wheatear" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wheatear" to mean small songbird of northern america and eurasia....*

---

wholesales *(noun)*

The selling of goods to merchants; usually in large quantities for resale to consumers.

- *They discussed "wholesales" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wholesales."*

---

wild bill hickock *(noun)*

Frontier marshal whose adventures have become legendary (1837-1876).

- *The article explained what "wild bill hickock" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild bill hickock."*

---

wogs *(noun)*

(offensive British slang) term used by the British to refer to people of color from Africa or Asia.

- *He looked up "wogs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wogs."*

---

woodcarver *(noun)*

Makes decorative wooden panels.

- *He looked up "woodcarver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "woodcarver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wordnet *(noun)*

A machine-readable lexical database organized by meanings; developed at Princeton University.

- *The article explained what "wordnet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wordnet" to mean a machine-readable lexical database organized by....*

---

wriggly *(adjective)*

Moving in a twisting or snake-like or wormlike fashion.

- *A "wriggly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wriggly" when it is moving in a twisting or snake-like or wormlike fashion.*

---

xeric *(adjective)*

Being deficient in moisture.

- *Deserts provide xeric environments.*
- *A "xeric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

yakking *(verb)*

Talk profusely.

- *She was yakking away about her grandchildren.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "yakking" in real sentences.*

---

zea mays rugosa *(noun)*

A corn plant developed in order to have young ears that are sweet and suitable for eating.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zea mays rugosa."*
- *He looked up "zea mays rugosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zoophilia *(noun)*

A sexual attraction to animals.

- *The article explained what "zoophilia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zoophilia" during the group presentation.*

---

abkhazian *(noun)*

A Circassian language spoken by the Abkhaz.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abkhazian."*
- *The article explained what "abkhazian" means with a simple example.*

---

aboveboard *(adjective)*

Without concealment or deception; honest.

- *Their business was open and aboveboard.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aboveboard."*

---

absconds *(verb)*

Run away; usually includes taking something or somebody along.

- *He did not know how to use "absconds" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "absconds" when talking about this idea.*

---

absentminded *(adjective)*

Lost in thought; showing preoccupation.

- *An absentminded professor.*
- *Would you call this situation "absentminded"? Explain why.*

---

acinar *(adjective)*

Pertaining to one of the small sacs (as in a compound gland).

- *Students compared "acinar" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acinar" when it is pertaining to one of the small sacs (as in a....*

---

acnes *(noun)*

An inflammatory disease involving the sebaceous glands of the skin; characterized by papules or pustules or comedones.

- *In class, the teacher used "acnes" to mean an inflammatory disease involving the sebaceous....*
- *He looked up "acnes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adenosine deaminase *(noun)*

An enzyme found in mammals that can catalyze the deamination of adenosine into inosine and ammonia.

- *The article explained what "adenosine deaminase" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adenosine deaminase."*

---

aesthetician *(noun)*

A philosopher who specializes in the nature of beauty.

- *In class, the teacher used "aesthetician" to mean a philosopher who specializes in the nature of beauty.*
- *The article explained what "aesthetician" means with a simple example.*

---

agnatic *(adjective)*

Related on the father's side.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "agnatic."*
- *The speaker chose "agnatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

aleksandr sergeyevich pushkin *(noun)*

Russian poet (1799-1837).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aleksandr sergeyevich pushkin."*
- *He looked up "aleksandr sergeyevich pushkin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alpinist *(noun)*

A mountain climber who specializes in difficult climbs.

- *He looked up "alpinist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpinist."*

---

altay mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in central Asia that extends a thousand miles from Kazakhstan eastward into western Mongolia and northern China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "altay mountains."*
- *Understanding "altay mountains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ambles *(noun)*

A leisurely walk (usually in some public place).

- *He looked up "ambles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambles."*

---

ambrosian *(adjective)*

Of or by or relating to Saint Ambrose.

- *Ambrosian chants.*
- *Would you call this situation "ambrosian"? Explain why.*

---

amphibolite *(noun)*

A metamorphic rock composed chiefly of amphibole and plagioclase.

- *Understanding "amphibolite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphibolite."*

---

analecta *(noun)*

A collection of excerpts from a literary work.

- *The article explained what "analecta" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "analecta" during the group presentation.*

---

antiferromagnetic *(adjective)*

Relating to antiferromagnetism.

- *Students compared "antiferromagnetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antiferromagnetic."*

---

apostleship *(noun)*

The position of apostle.

- *Understanding "apostleship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apostleship."*

---

aramean *(noun)*

A member of one of a group of Semitic peoples inhabiting Aram and parts of Mesopotamia from the 11th to the 8th century BC.

- *They discussed "aramean" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "aramean" means with a simple example.*

---

arcadians *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Arcadia.

- *He looked up "arcadians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "arcadians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

archly *(adverb)*

In_an_arch_manner; with playful slyness or roguishness.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "archly" naturally.*
- *Place "archly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

armata corsa *(noun)*

A terrorist organization founded in 1999 to oppose the link between nationalists and the Corsican mafia.

- *The attacks of Armata Corsa are aimed at symbolic targets of colonialism in Corsica.*
- *He looked up "armata corsa" because he had never seen it before.*

aspirating *(verb)*

Pronounce with aspiration; of stop sounds.

- *Learners should practice how to use "aspirating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "aspirating" when talking about this idea.*

atrophies *(noun)*

A decrease in size of an organ caused by disease or disuse.

- *The article explained what "atrophies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "atrophies" during the group presentation.*

avons *(noun)*

A river in central England that flows through Stratford-on-Avon and empties into the Severn.

- *They discussed "avons" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "avons" because he had never seen it before.*

bacteroides *(noun)*

Type genus of Bacteroidaceae; genus of Gram-negative rodlike anaerobic bacteria producing no endospores and no pigment and living in the gut of man and animals.

- *They discussed "bacteroides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bacteroides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ballasted *(verb)*

Make steady with a ballast.

- *The coach explained when to use "ballasted" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ballasted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

baltic-finnic *(noun)*

A group of Finnic languages including Finnish and Estonian.

- *The article explained what "baltic-finnic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baltic-finnic" to mean a group of finnic languages including finnish and....*

barbet *(noun)*

Small brightly colored stout-billed tropical bird having short weak wings.

- *In class, the teacher used "barbet" to mean small brightly colored stout-billed tropical bird....*
- *The article explained what "barbet" means with a simple example.*

baronets *(noun)*

A member of the British order of honor; ranks below a baron but above a knight.

- *He looked up "baronets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baronets" to mean a member of the british order of honor; ranks below....*

barong *(noun)*

A knife resembling a cleaver; used in the Philippines.

- *The article explained what "barong" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "barong" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

begrudged *(verb)*

Wish ill or allow unwillingly.

- *Can you use "begrudged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "begrudged" when talking about this idea.*

benefaction *(noun)*

An act intending or showing kindness and good will.

- *He looked up "benefaction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benefaction."*

benefactions *(noun)*

An act intending or showing kindness and good will.

- *They discussed "benefactions" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "benefactions" means with a simple example.*

---

bequeaths *(verb)*

Leave or give by will after one's death.

- *She tried to use "bequeaths" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "bequeaths" until he saw an example.*

---

besought *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *Can you use "besought" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "besought" and when to wait.*

---

bigeye *(noun)*

Red fishes of American coastal tropical waters having very large eyes and rough scales.

- *They discussed "bigeye" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bigeye."*

---

blears *(verb)*

Make dim or indistinct.

- *In everyday English, people use "blears" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "blears" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bleeders *(noun)*

Someone who has hemophilia and is subject to uncontrollable bleeding.

- *He looked up "bleeders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bleeders."*

---

bluebottle *(noun)*

An annual Eurasian plant cultivated in North America having showy heads of blue or purple or pink or white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "bluebottle" to mean an annual eurasian plant cultivated in north....*
- *The article explained what "bluebottle" means with a simple example.*

---

blunter *(adjective)*

Used of a knife or other blade; not sharp.

- *Would you call this situation "blunter"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "blunter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blurriness *(noun)*

The quality of being indistinct and without sharp outlines.

- *They discussed "blurriness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blurriness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boardings *(noun)*

The act of passengers and crew getting aboard a ship or aircraft.

- *They discussed "boardings" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boardings" to mean the act of passengers and crew getting aboard a....*

---

boeotian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ancient Boeotia or its people or to the dialect spoken there in classical times.

- *Boeotian dialects.*
- *The speaker chose "boeotian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bogeyed *(verb)*

To shoot in one stroke over par.

- *In everyday English, people use "bogeyed" when talking about this idea.*

- *He did not know how to use "bogeyed" until he saw an example.*

---

bohemian waxwing *(noun)*

Large waxwing of northern North America; similar to but larger than the cedar waxwing.

- *Understanding "bohemian waxwing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bohemian waxwing" to mean large waxwing of northern north america; similar to....*

---

bolshevist *(noun)*

A Russian member of the left-wing majority group that followed Lenin and eventually became the Russian communist party.

- *They discussed "bolshevist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bolshevist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

borzoi *(noun)*

Tall fast-moving dog breed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "borzoi."*
- *Understanding "borzoi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

broadcloth *(noun)*

A densely textured woolen fabric with a lustrous finish.

- *Understanding "broadcloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "broadcloth" means with a simple example.*

---

bureaucratically *(adverb)*

With respect to bureaucracy.

- *It's bureaucratically complicated.*
- *His bureaucratically petty behavior annoyed her.*

---

byelorussia *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in eastern Europe; formerly a European soviet.

- *Understanding "byelorussia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "byelorussia" during the group presentation.*

---

caciques *(noun)*

Black-and-red or black-and-yellow orioles of the American tropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "caciques" to mean black-and-red or black-and-yellow orioles of the....*
- *The article explained what "caciques" means with a simple example.*

---

cains *(noun)*

(Old Testament) Cain and Abel were the first children of Adam and Eve born after the Fall of Man; Cain killed Abel out of jealousy and was exiled by God.

- *He looked up "cains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cains" during the group presentation.*

---

camouflages *(noun)*

An outward semblance that misrepresents the true nature of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camouflages."*
- *They discussed "camouflages" during the group presentation.*

---

canonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or required by canon law.

- *A canonical book of the Christian New Testament.*
- *A "canonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

canopic jar *(noun)*

A jar used in ancient Egypt to contain entrails of an embalmed body.

- *Understanding "canopic jar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "canopic jar" during the group presentation.*

---

cantabrian mountains *(noun)*

A range of mountains in northern Spain along the coast of the Bay of Biscay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cantabrian mountains."*
- *He looked up "cantabrian mountains" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cape verde escudo *(noun)*

The basic unit of money on Cape Verde; equal to 100 centavos.

- *In class, the teacher used "cape verde escudo" to mean the basic unit of money on cape verde; equal to 100....*
- *Understanding "cape verde escudo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carcases *(noun)*

The dead body of an animal especially one slaughtered and dressed for food.

- *The article explained what "carcases" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carcases."*

---

careworn *(adjective)*

Showing the wearing effects of overwork or care or suffering; ; ; ; - Charles Dickens.

- *Looking careworn as she bent over her mending.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "careworn."*

---

cassia marginata *(noun)*

East Indian tree having long pods containing a black cathartic pulp used as a horse medicine.

- *In class, the teacher used "cassia marginata" to mean east indian tree having long pods containing a....*
- *They discussed "cassia marginata" during the group presentation.*

---

cauterizing *(verb)*

Burn, sear, or freeze (tissue) using a hot iron or electric current or a caustic agent.

- *Can you use "cauterizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "cauterizing" until he saw an example.*

---

celecoxib *(noun)*

A Cox-2 inhibitor (trade name Celebrex) that relieves pain and inflammation without harming the digestive tract.

- *In class, the teacher used "celecoxib" to mean a cox-2 inhibitor (trade name celebrex) that....*
- *He looked up "celecoxib" because he had never seen it before.*

---

celesta *(noun)*

A musical instrument consisting of graduated steel plates that are struck by hammers activated by a keyboard.

- *They discussed "celesta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "celesta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cementum *(noun)*

A specialized bony substance covering the root of a tooth.

- *He looked up "cementum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cementum" to mean a specialized bony substance covering the root of a....*

---

ceremonials *(noun)*

A formal event performed on a special occasion.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceremonials" to mean a formal event performed on a special occasion.*
- *Understanding "ceremonials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chabad-lubavitch *(noun)*

A large missionary Hasidic movement known for their hospitality, technological expertise, optimism and emphasis on religious study.

- *In class, the teacher used "chabad-lubavitch" to mean a large missionary hasidic movement known for their....*
- *He looked up "chabad-lubavitch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

changjiang *(noun)*

The longest river of Asia; flows eastward from Tibet into the East China Sea near Shanghai.

- *Understanding "changjiang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "changjiang" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charles camille saint-saens *(noun)*

French pianist and composer (1835-1921).

- *The article explained what "charles camille saint-saens" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "charles camille saint-saens" during the group presentation.*

---

cheyennes *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Cheyenne.

- *Understanding "cheyennes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cheyennes" during the group presentation.*

---

chromophores *(noun)*

The chemical group that gives color to a molecule.

- *The article explained what "chromophores" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chromophores" during the group presentation.*

---

cisalpine *(adjective)*

On the Italian or Roman side of the Alps.

- *Ancient cisalpine Gaul included an area south and east of the Alps.*
- *Students compared "cisalpine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cobalamin *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is used to treat pernicious anemia.

- *He looked up "cobalamin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cobalamin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

colchicum *(noun)*

Chiefly fall-blooming perennial cormous herbs; sometimes placed in family Colchicaceae.

- *The article explained what "colchicum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colchicum" to mean chiefly fall-blooming perennial cormous herbs;....*

---

collectivisation *(noun)*

The organization of a nation or economy on the basis of collectivism.

- *Understanding "collectivisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "collectivisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

collectivists *(noun)*

A person who belongs to the political left.

- *In class, the teacher used "collectivists" to mean a person who belongs to the political left.*
- *The article explained what "collectivists" means with a simple example.*

---

colorados *(noun)*

A river in Texas; flows southeast into the Gulf of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "colorados" to mean a river in texas; flows southeast into the gulf of....*
- *The article explained what "colorados" means with a simple example.*

---

commissaire maigret *(noun)*

A fictional detective in novels by Georges Simenon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commissaire maigret."*
- *The article explained what "commissaire maigret" means with a simple example.*

---

companionway *(noun)*

A stairway or ladder that leads from one deck to another on a ship.

- *They discussed "companionway" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "companionway" because he had never seen it before.*

compendiums *(noun)*

A publication containing a variety of works.

- *In class, the teacher used "compendiums" to mean a publication containing a variety of works.*
- *They discussed "compendiums" during the group presentation.*

compliances *(noun)*

Acting according to certain accepted standards.

- *Understanding "compliances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compliances."*

conniption *(noun)*

A display of bad temper.

- *The article explained what "conniption" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conniption" to mean a display of bad temper.*

considerately *(adverb)*

In a considerate manner.

- *They considerately withdrew.*
- *He answered "considerately," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

constantin brancusi *(noun)*

Romanian sculptor noted for abstractions of animal forms (1876-1957).

- *Understanding "constantin brancusi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "constantin brancusi."*

coppersmith *(noun)*

Someone who makes articles from copper.

- *He looked up "coppersmith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coppersmith."*

coreopsis *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Coreopsis having a profusion of showy usually yellow daisylike flowers over long periods; North and South America.

- *They discussed "coreopsis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coreopsis" to mean any of numerous plants of the genus coreopsis....*

corollaries *(noun)*

A practical consequence that follows naturally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corollaries."*
- *He looked up "corollaries" because he had never seen it before.*

cosiness *(noun)*

A state of warm snug comfort.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cosiness."*
- *Understanding "cosiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coville *(noun)*

Desert shrub of southwestern United States and New Mexico having persistent resinous aromatic foliage and small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "coville" to mean desert shrub of southwestern united states and new....*
- *Understanding "coville" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cowtown *(noun)*

A small town in a cattle-raising area of western North America.

- *They discussed "cowtown" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cowtown" means with a simple example.*

crotchet *(noun)*

A sharp curve or crook; a shape resembling a hook.

- *Understanding "crotchet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crotchet" to mean a sharp curve or crook; a shape resembling a hook.*

---

cubas *(noun)*

A communist state in the Caribbean on the island of Cuba.

- *He looked up "cubas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cubas" during the group presentation.*

---

culms *(noun)*

Stem of plants of the Gramineae.

- *Understanding "culms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "culms" means with a simple example.*

---

curies *(noun)*

A unit of radioactivity equal to the amount of a radioactive isotope that decays at the rate of 37,000,000,000 disintegrations per second.

- *The article explained what "curies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curies" to mean a unit of radioactivity equal to the amount of a....*

---

cyclopes *(noun)*

Only the silky anteater.

- *Understanding "cyclopes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclopes."*

---

dairyman *(noun)*

A man who works in a dairy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dairyman."*
- *He looked up "dairyman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

daming *(verb)*

Obstruct with, or as if with, a dam.

- *Learners should practice how to use "daming" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "daming" when talking about this idea.*

---

deadliness *(noun)*

The quality of being deadly.

- *Understanding "deadliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "deadliness" during the group presentation.*

---

deckhands *(noun)*

A member of a ship's crew who performs manual labor.

- *The article explained what "deckhands" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "deckhands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delicatessens *(noun)*

A shop selling ready-to-eat food products.

- *The article explained what "delicatessens" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "delicatessens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

demobilize *(verb)*

Release from military service or remove from the active list of military service.

- *The coach explained when to use "demobilize" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "demobilize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

demurs *(noun)*

(law) a formal objection to an opponent's pleadings.

- *Understanding "demurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demurs."*

---

dewdrops *(noun)*

A drop of dew.

- *Understanding "dewdrops" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dewdrops" during the group presentation.*

---

dhaulagiri *(noun)*

A mountain in the Himalayas in Nepal (26,820 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "dhaulagiri" to mean a mountain in the himalayas in nepal (26,820 feet high).*
- *Understanding "dhaulagiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dhobi itch *(noun)*

Fungal infection attacking moist parts of the body.

- *Understanding "dhobi itch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dhobi itch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diminuendo *(noun)*

(music) a gradual decrease in loudness.

- *In class, the teacher used "diminuendo" to mean (music) a gradual decrease in loudness.*
- *They discussed "diminuendo" during the group presentation.*

---

diovan *(noun)*

An angiotensin II inhibitor that is used to treat high blood pressure.

- *They discussed "diovan" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "diovan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disembowelled *(verb)*

Remove the entrails of.

- *She tried to use "disembowelled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "disembowelled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dismounts *(noun)*

The act of dismounting (a horse or bike etc.).

- *Understanding "dismounts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dismounts" means with a simple example.*

---

dispassion *(noun)*

Objectivity and detachment.

- *Her manner assumed a dispassion and dryness very unlike her usual tone.*
- *They discussed "dispassion" during the group presentation.*

---

dols *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for promoting the working conditions of wage earners in the United States; created in 1913.

- *Understanding "dols" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dols" because he had never seen it before.*

---

donets basin *(noun)*

An industrial region in the Ukraine.

- *He looked up "donets basin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "donets basin."*

---

draggers *(noun)*

A fishing boat that uses a trawl net or dragnet to catch fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "draggers."*
- *The article explained what "draggers" means with a simple example.*

---

droops *(verb)*

Droop, sink, or settle from or as if from pressure or loss of tautness.

- *In everyday English, people use "droops" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "droops" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dunkers *(noun)*

A Baptist denomination founded in 1708 by Americans of German descent; opposed to military service and taking legal oaths; practiced trine immersion.

- *Understanding "dunkers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dunkers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dysplastic *(adjective)*

Relating to or evidencing dysplasia.

- *Would you call this situation "dysplastic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "dysplastic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dysprosium *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; forms compounds that are highly magnetic.

- *The article explained what "dysprosium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dysprosium" to mean a trivalent metallic element of the rare earth....*

---

ecgs *(noun)*

A graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced by an electrocardiograph.

- *He looked up "ecgs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecgs."*

---

eclogues *(noun)*

A short poem descriptive of rural or pastoral life.

- *The article explained what "eclogues" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "eclogues" during the group presentation.*

---

egeria *(noun)*

Small genus of dioecious tropical aquatic plants.

- *The article explained what "egeria" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "egeria" to mean small genus of dioecious tropical aquatic plants.*

---

embroiderers *(noun)*

Someone who ornaments with needlework.

- *They discussed "embroiderers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "embroiderers" to mean someone who ornaments with needlework.*

---

eminences *(noun)*

High status importance owing to marked superiority.

- *The article explained what "eminences" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eminences" to mean high status importance owing to marked superiority.*

---

empiricists *(noun)*

A philosopher who subscribes to empiricism.

- *Understanding "empiricists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "empiricists."*

---

encyclicals *(noun)*

A letter from the pope sent to all Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world.

- *He looked up "encyclicals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encyclicals" to mean a letter from the pope sent to all roman catholic....*

---

endemism *(noun)*

Nativeness by virtue of originating or occurring naturally (as in a particular place).

- *He looked up “endemism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “endemism.”*

---

entomb *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *The pharaohs were entombed in the pyramids.*
- *In everyday English, people use “entomb” when talking about this idea.*

---

entrain *(verb)*

Board a train.

- *In everyday English, people use “entrain” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “entrain” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

entreating *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *He did not know how to use “entreating” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “entreating” in real sentences.*

---

epigraphs *(noun)*

A quotation at the beginning of some piece of writing.

- *The article explained what “epigraphs” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “epigraphs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erysipelas *(noun)*

An acute streptococcal infection characterized by deep-red inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes.

- *The article explained what “erysipelas” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “erysipelas” to mean an acute streptococcal infection characterized by....*

---

euclid’s postulate *(noun)*

(mathematics) any of five axioms that are generally recognized as the basis for Euclidean geometry.

- *The article explained what “euclid’s postulate” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “euclid’s postulate” to mean (mathematics) any of five axioms that are generally....*

---

eulogizing *(verb)*

Praise formally and eloquently.

- *He did not know how to use “eulogizing” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “eulogizing” when talking about this idea.*

---

everlastingly *(adverb)*

For a limitless time; ; - P.P.Bliss.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “everlastingly” naturally.*
- *Using “everlastingly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

eviscerates *(verb)*

Take away a vital or essential part of.

- *Learners should practice how to use “eviscerates” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “eviscerates” and when to wait.*

---

exegete *(noun)*

A person skilled in exegesis (especially of religious texts).

- *They discussed “exegete” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “exegete” to mean a person skilled in exegesis (especially of....*

---

externalization *(noun)*

Embodying in an outward form.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “externalization.”*
- *He looked up “externalization” because he had never seen it before.*

extortions *(noun)*

Unjust exaction (as by the misuse of authority).

- *The article explained what "extortions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extortions" to mean unjust exaction (as by the misuse of authority).*

fabaceae *(noun)*

A large family of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs bearing bean pods; divided for convenience into the subfamilies Caesalpiniaceae; Mimosaceae; Papilionaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "fabaceae" to mean a large family of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs....*
- *He looked up "fabaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

facer *(noun)*

(a dated Briticism) a serious difficulty with which one is suddenly faced.

- *The article explained what "facer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "facer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

falsettos *(noun)*

A male singing voice with artificially high tones in an upper register.

- *The article explained what "falsettos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "falsettos" to mean a male singing voice with artificially high tones....*

family fabaceae *(noun)*

A large family of trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs bearing bean pods; divided for convenience into the subfamilies Caesalpiniaceae; Mimosaceae; Papilionaceae.

- *Understanding "family fabaceae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "family fabaceae."*

fauns *(noun)*

Ancient Italian deity in human shape, with horns, pointed ears and a goat's tail; equivalent to Greek satyr.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fauns."*
- *Understanding "fauns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finnic *(noun)*

One of two branches of the Finno-Ugric languages; a family of languages including Finnish and Estonian (but not Hungarian).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finnic."*
- *Understanding "finnic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

firebreak *(noun)*

A narrow field that has been cleared to check the spread of a prairie fire or forest fire.

- *The article explained what "firebreak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firebreak" to mean a narrow field that has been cleared to check the....*

five-petalled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having five petals.

- *It is useful to describe something as "five-petalled" when it is (of flowers) having five petals.*
- *The speaker chose "five-petalled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

flays *(verb)*

Strip the skin off.

- *In everyday English, people use "flays" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "flays" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fluorescein isocyanate *(noun)*

A fluorochrome commonly conjugated with antibodies for use in indirect immunofluorescence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluorescein isocyanate."*
- *The article explained what "fluorescein isocyanate" means with a simple example.*

fogey *(noun)*

Someone whose style is out of fashion.

- *He looked up "fogey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fogey."*

---

formularies *(noun)*

(pharmacology) a book containing a compilation of pharmaceutical products with their formulas and methods of preparation.

- *They discussed "formularies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "formularies" to mean (pharmacology) a book containing a compilation of....*

---

foundlings *(noun)*

A child who has been abandoned and whose parents are unknown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foundlings."*
- *Understanding "foundlings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

four-petalled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having four petals.

- *It is useful to describe something as "four-petalled" when it is (of flowers) having four petals.*
- *Students compared "four-petalled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fraxinus nigra *(noun)*

Vigorous spreading North American tree having dark brown heavy wood; leaves turn gold in autumn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraxinus nigra."*
- *Understanding "fraxinus nigra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frothed *(verb)*

Become bubbly or frothy or foaming.

- *The coach explained when to use "frothed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "frothed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fugal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the style of a musical fugue.

- *A "fugal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "fugal"? Explain why.*

---

fusty *(adjective)*

Stale and unclean smelling.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fusty."*
- *Would you call this situation "fusty"? Explain why.*

---

gandhis *(noun)*

Daughter of Nehru who served as prime minister of India from 1966 to 1977 (1917-1984).

- *Understanding "gandhis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gandhis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gasometer *(noun)*

A meter for measuring the amount of gas flowing through a particular pipe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gasometer."*
- *The article explained what "gasometer" means with a simple example.*

---

gazillions *(noun)*

A very large indefinite number (usually hyperbole).

- *He looked up "gazillions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gazillions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus bacteroides *(noun)*

Type genus of Bacteroidaceae; genus of Gram-negative rodlike anaerobic bacteria producing no endospores and no pigment and living in the gut of man and animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus bacteroides."*

- *He looked up “genus bacteroides” because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus colchicum *(noun)*

Chiefly fall-blooming perennial cormous herbs; sometimes placed in family Colchicaceae.

- *They discussed “genus colchicum” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus colchicum.”*

---

genus coreopsis *(noun)*

Genus of American plants widely cultivated for their flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus coreopsis.”*
- *Understanding “genus coreopsis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus cyclopes *(noun)*

Only the silky anteater.

- *He looked up “genus cyclopes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus cyclopes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus egeria *(noun)*

Small genus of dioecious tropical aquatic plants.

- *They discussed “genus egeria” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus egeria.”*

---

genus laminaria *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Laminariaceae: perennial brown kelps.

- *Understanding “genus laminaria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus laminaria” to mean type genus of the family laminariaceae: perennial....*

---

genus linum *(noun)*

A herbaceous plant genus of the family Linaceae with small sessile leaves.

- *They discussed “genus linum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “genus linum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus mytilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mytilidae: smooth-shelled marine mussels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus mytilus.”*
- *They discussed “genus mytilus” during the group presentation.*

---

genus prosopis *(noun)*

Genus of tropical or subtropical branching shrubs or trees: mesquite.

- *The article explained what “genus prosopis” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus prosopis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pythium *(noun)*

Destructive root-parasitic fungi.

- *In class, the teacher used “genus pythium” to mean destructive root-parasitic fungi.*
- *He looked up “genus pythium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

giant coreopsis *(noun)*

Large treelike shrub having feathery leaves and clusters of large yellow flower heads; coastal southern California.

- *He looked up “giant coreopsis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “giant coreopsis” during the group presentation.*

---

gingery *(adjective)*

(used especially of hair or fur) having a bright orange-brown color.

- *A man with gingery hair and bright blue eyes.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “gingery.”*

---

glinted *(verb)*

Throw a glance at; take a brief look at.

- *He did not know how to use "glinted" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "glinted" in real sentences.*

---

goitre *(noun)*

Abnormally enlarged thyroid gland; can result from underproduction or overproduction of hormone or from a deficiency of iodine in the diet.

- *Understanding "goitre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goitre" to mean abnormally enlarged thyroid gland; can result from....*

---

gooks *(noun)*

(slang) a disparaging term for an Asian person (especially for North Vietnamese soldiers in the Vietnam War).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gooks."*
- *The article explained what "gooks" means with a simple example.*

---

goosed *(verb)*

Pinch in the buttocks.

- *He goosed the unsuspecting girl.*
- *He did not know how to use "goosed" until he saw an example.*

---

gracefulness *(noun)*

Beautiful carriage.

- *He looked up "gracefulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gracefulness" to mean beautiful carriage.*

---

graining *(noun)*

A texture like that of wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graining."*
- *The article explained what "graining" means with a simple example.*

---

gravelled *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *We gravelled the driveway.*
- *She tried to use "gravelled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gravitons *(noun)*

A gauge boson that mediates the (extremely weak) gravitational interactions between particles.

- *They discussed "gravitons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gravitons."*

---

griffons *(noun)*

Winged monster with the head of an eagle and the body of a lion.

- *He looked up "griffons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "griffons" to mean winged monster with the head of an eagle and the....*

---

guardroom *(noun)*

A cell in which soldiers who are prisoners are confined.

- *He looked up "guardroom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "guardroom" during the group presentation.*

---

guidepost *(noun)*

A post bearing a sign that gives directions or shows the way.

- *Understanding "guidepost" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guidepost" to mean a post bearing a sign that gives directions or....*

---

harangues *(noun)*

A loud bombastic declamation expressed with strong emotion.

- *He looked up “harangues” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “harangues.”*

---

headways *(noun)*

Vertical space available to allow easy passage under something.

- *Understanding “headways” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “headways” because he had never seen it before.*

---

hemodynamics *(noun)*

The branch of physiology that studies the circulation of the blood and the forces involved.

- *The article explained what “hemodynamics” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “hemodynamics” to mean the branch of physiology that studies the....*

---

heptane *(noun)*

A colorless volatile highly flammable liquid obtained from petroleum and used as an anesthetic or a solvent or in determining octane ratings.

- *The article explained what “heptane” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “heptane” to mean a colorless volatile highly flammable liquid....*

---

high-spiritedness *(noun)*

Exuberant liveliness.

- *In class, the teacher used “high-spiritedness” to mean exuberant liveliness.*
- *Understanding “high-spiritedness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hill myna *(noun)*

Glossy black Asiatic starling often taught to mimic speech.

- *In class, the teacher used “hill myna” to mean glossy black asiatic starling often taught to mimic....*
- *The article explained what “hill myna” means with a simple example.*

---

hilum *(noun)*

The scar on certain seeds marking its point of attachment to the funicle.

- *The article explained what “hilum” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “hilum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homiletics *(noun)*

The branch of theology that deals with sermons and homilies.

- *They discussed “homiletics” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “homiletics” to mean the branch of theology that deals with sermons and....*

---

horsed *(verb)*

Provide with a horse or horses.

- *In everyday English, people use “horsed” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “horsed” until he saw an example.*

---

horsehead *(noun)*

Any of several silvery marine fishes with very flat bodies.

- *They discussed “horsehead” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “horsehead” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humanise *(verb)*

Make more humane.

- *Learners should practice how to use “humanise” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “humanise” until he saw an example.*

---

hydrolysed *(verb)*

Undergo hydrolysis; decompose by reacting with water.

- *In everyday English, people use “hydrolysed” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “hydrolysed” until he saw an example.*

hysteroscopy *(noun)*

Visual examination of the uterus and uterine lining using an endoscope inserted through the vagina.

- *Understanding "hysteroscopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hysteroscopy" to mean visual examination of the uterus and uterine lining....*

immodesty *(noun)*

The perverse act of exposing and attracting attention to your own genitals.

- *The article explained what "immodesty" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immodesty."*

imponderable *(noun)*

A factor whose effects cannot be accurately assessed.

- *Human behavior depends on many imponderables.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imponderable" to mean a factor whose effects cannot be accurately assessed.*

imputing *(verb)*

Attribute (responsibility or fault) to a cause or source.

- *Can you use "imputing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "imputing" when talking about this idea.*

inattentiveness *(noun)*

A lack of attentiveness (as to children or helpless people).

- *He looked up "inattentiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "inattentiveness" during the group presentation.*

inconclusively *(adverb)*

Not conclusively.

- *The meeting ended inconclusively.*
- *Using "inconclusively" can make your explanation more exact.*

inderal *(noun)*

The first beta blocker (trade name Inderal) used in treating hypertension and angina pectoris and essential tremor.

- *The article explained what "inderal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inderal" during the group presentation.*

industriously *(adverb)*

In an industrious manner.

- *They hoed up weeds industriously all morning.*
- *She spoke "industriously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

inflect *(verb)*

Change the form of a word in accordance as required by the grammatical rules of the language.

- *In everyday English, people use "inflect" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "inflect" in real sentences.*

injudicious *(adjective)*

Lacking or showing lack of judgment or discretion; unwise.

- *An injudicious measure.*
- *The result of an injudicious decision.*

inspirer *(noun)*

A leader who stimulates and excites people to action.

- *In class, the teacher used "inspirer" to mean a leader who stimulates and excites people to action.*
- *The article explained what "inspirer" means with a simple example.*

internalisation *(noun)*

Learning (of values or attitudes etc.) that is incorporated within yourself.

- *In class, the teacher used "internalisation" to mean learning (of values or attitudes etc.) that is....*
- *Understanding "internalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iris germanica *(noun)*

A large iris with purple or white flowers, native to central and southern Europe.

- *Understanding "iris germanica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iris germanica."*

---

isere *(noun)*

A river in southeastern France; a tributary of the Rhone.

- *Understanding "isere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isere."*

---

isere river *(noun)*

A river in southeastern France; a tributary of the Rhone.

- *He looked up "isere river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isere river."*

---

jeweler's loupe *(noun)*

Small magnifying glass (usually set in an eyepiece) used by jewelers and horologists.

- *The article explained what "jeweler's loupe" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jeweler's loupe" during the group presentation.*

---

jimmys *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *He did not know how to use "jimmys" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jimmys" when talking about this idea.*

---

jimson weed *(noun)*

Intensely poisonous tall coarse annual tropical weed having rank-smelling foliage, large white or violet trumpet-shaped flowers and prickly fruits.

- *They discussed "jimson weed" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jimson weed."*

---

jinni *(noun)*

(Islam) an invisible spirit mentioned in the Koran and believed by Muslims to inhabit the earth and influence mankind by appearing in the form of humans or animals.

- *Understanding "jinni" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jinni."*

---

jockstraps *(noun)*

A support for the genitals worn by men engaging in strenuous exercise.

- *In class, the teacher used "jockstraps" to mean a support for the genitals worn by men engaging in....*
- *He looked up "jockstraps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

joyfulness *(noun)*

The emotion of great happiness.

- *Understanding "joyfulness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joyfulness."*

---

judgement in personam *(noun)*

A judgment rendered against an individual (or corporation) for the payment of money damages.

- *They discussed "judgement in personam" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "judgement in personam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

judgment in personam *(noun)*

A judgment rendered against an individual (or corporation) for the payment of money damages.

- *In class, the teacher used "judgment in personam" to mean a judgment rendered against an individual (or....*

- *Understanding "judgment in personam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

julienned *(verb)*

Cut into long thin strips.

- *The coach explained when to use "julienned" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "julienned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

jumbles *(noun)*

A theory or argument made up of miscellaneous or incongruous ideas.

- *He looked up "jumbles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jumbles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kabbalists *(noun)*

An expert who is highly skilled in obscure or difficult or esoteric matters.

- *In class, the teacher used "kabbalists" to mean an expert who is highly skilled in obscure or....*
- *The article explained what "kabbalists" means with a simple example.*

---

karel capek *(noun)*

Czech writer who introduced the word 'robot' into the English language (1890-1938).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karel capek."*
- *He looked up "karel capek" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kedgeree *(noun)*

A dish of rice and hard-boiled eggs and cooked flaked fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "kedgeree" to mean a dish of rice and hard-boiled eggs and cooked....*
- *They discussed "kedgeree" during the group presentation.*

---

kenzo tange *(noun)*

Japanese architect (born in 1913).

- *In class, the teacher used "kenzo tange" to mean japanese architect (born in 1913).*
- *Understanding "kenzo tange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kinkiest *(adjective)*

(used of sexual behavior) showing or appealing to bizarre or deviant tastes.

- *Would you call this situation "kinkiest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kinkiest."*

---

kirpan *(noun)*

A ceremonial four-inch curved dagger that Sikh men and women are obliged to wear at all times.

- *The article explained what "kirpan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kirpan" during the group presentation.*

---

koopmans *(noun)*

United States economist (born in the Netherlands) (1910-1985).

- *Understanding "koopmans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "koopmans" during the group presentation.*

---

lacquerware *(noun)*

A decorative work made of wood and covered with lacquer and often inlaid with ivory or precious metals.

- *He looked up "lacquerware" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lacquerware."*

---

lambaste *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *Can you use "lambaste" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "lambaste" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lambchop *(noun)*

Chop cut from a lamb.

- *He looked up "lambchop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lambchop."*

laminaria *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Laminariaceae: perennial brown kelps.

- *In class, the teacher used "laminaria" to mean type genus of the family laminariaceae: perennial....*
- *He looked up "laminaria" because he had never seen it before.*

lascars *(noun)*

A volcano in the Andes in Chile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lascars."*
- *He looked up "lascars" because he had never seen it before.*

legerdemain *(noun)*

An illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.

- *The article explained what "legerdemain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legerdemain" to mean an illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.*

lenience *(noun)*

A disposition to yield to the wishes of someone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lenience."*
- *He looked up "lenience" because he had never seen it before.*

lignum *(noun)*

Woody tissue.

- *He looked up "lignum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lignum" to mean woody tissue.*

linalool *(noun)*

A colorless fragrant liquid found in many essential oils.

- *In class, the teacher used "linalool" to mean a colorless fragrant liquid found in many essential....*
- *They discussed "linalool" during the group presentation.*

lineament *(noun)*

The characteristic parts of a person's face: eyes and nose and mouth and chin.

- *His lineaments were very regular.*
- *The article explained what "lineament" means with a simple example.*

linum *(noun)*

A herbaceous plant genus of the family Linaceae with small sessile leaves.

- *The article explained what "linum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linum" to mean a herbaceous plant genus of the family linaceae....*

lividity *(noun)*

A state of fury so great the face becomes discolored.

- *Understanding "lividity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lividity" means with a simple example.*

lobectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a lobe from any organ of the body (as the lung or brain).

- *Understanding "lobectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lobectomy" because he had never seen it before.*

locums *(noun)*

Someone (physician or clergyman) who substitutes temporarily for another member of the same profession.

- *They discussed “locums” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “locums.”*

---

lops *(verb)*

Cultivate, tend, and cut back the growth of.

- *She tried to use “lops” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “lops” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

low-spiritedness *(noun)*

A feeling of low spirits.

- *In class, the teacher used “low-spiritedness” to mean a feeling of low spirits.*
- *He looked up “low-spiritedness” because he had never seen it before.*

---

luxuriating *(verb)*

Thrive profusely or flourish extensively.

- *Learners should practice how to use “luxuriating” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “luxuriating” and when to wait.*

---

mainlining *(verb)*

Inject into the vein.

- *She is mainlining heroin.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “mainlining” in real sentences.*

---

maliciousness *(noun)*

Feeling a need to see others suffer.

- *The article explained what “maliciousness” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “maliciousness.”*

---

mammas *(noun)*

Informal terms for a mother.

- *In class, the teacher used “mammas” to mean informal terms for a mother.*
- *The article explained what “mammas” means with a simple example.*

---

mavin *(noun)*

Someone who is dazzlingly skilled in any field.

- *They discussed “mavin” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mavin.”*

---

maximisation *(noun)*

The act of raising to the highest possible point or condition or position.

- *The article explained what “maximisation” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “maximisation” to mean the act of raising to the highest possible point or....*

---

mayenne *(noun)*

A department of northwestern France in the Pays de la Loire region.

- *They discussed “mayenne” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mayenne.”*

---

medicament *(noun)*

(medicine) something that treats or prevents or alleviates the symptoms of disease.

- *The article explained what “medicament” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “medicament.”*

---

memorialised *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *In everyday English, people use “memorialised” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “memorialised” until he saw an example.*

menthols *(noun)*

A lotion containing menthol which gives it the smell of mint.

- *He looked up "menthols" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "menthols" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

merlins *(noun)*

(Arthurian legend) the magician who acted as King Arthur's advisor.

- *In class, the teacher used "merlins" to mean (arthurian legend) the magician who acted as king....*
- *He looked up "merlins" because he had never seen it before.*

micks *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Irish descent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "micks."*
- *He looked up "micks" because he had never seen it before.*

microsomal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to microsomes.

- *Students compared "microsomal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "microsomal."*

miscarrying *(verb)*

Suffer a miscarriage.

- *The coach explained when to use "miscarrying" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "miscarrying" in real sentences.*

misguide *(verb)*

Lead someone in the wrong direction or give someone wrong directions.

- *In everyday English, people use "misguide" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "misguide" until he saw an example.*

momos *(noun)*

God of blame and mockery.

- *The article explained what "momos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "momos" during the group presentation.*

moonflower *(noun)*

Pantropical climber having white fragrant nocturnal flowers.

- *He looked up "moonflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "moonflower" during the group presentation.*

morus nigra *(noun)*

European mulberry having dark foliage and fruit.

- *They discussed "morus nigra" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "morus nigra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mosaicism *(noun)*

The condition in which an organism has two or more cell populations that differ in genetic makeup.

- *They discussed "mosaicism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mosaicism" means with a simple example.*

moster *(adjective)*

The superlative of 'much' that can be used with mass nouns and is usually preceded by 'the'; a quantifier meaning the greatest in amount or extent or degree.

- *It is useful to describe something as "moster" when it is the superlative of 'much' that can be used with....*
- *The speaker chose "moster" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

mostest *(adjective)*

The superlative of 'much' that can be used with mass nouns and is usually preceded by 'the'; a quantifier meaning the greatest in amount or extent or degree.

- *The speaker chose "mostest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "mostest"? Explain why.*

---

mousing *(verb)*

To go stealthily or furtively.

- *She tried to use "mousing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mousing" in real sentences.*

---

mug's game *(noun)*

A futile or unprofitable endeavor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mug's game."*
- *He looked up "mug's game" because he had never seen it before.*

---

multiplicities *(noun)*

The property of being multiple.

- *The article explained what "multiplicities" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multiplicities" to mean the property of being multiple.*

---

myna *(noun)*

Tropical Asian starlings.

- *They discussed "myna" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "myna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

myna bird *(noun)*

Tropical Asian starlings.

- *He looked up "myna bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "myna bird" during the group presentation.*

---

mytilus *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mytilidae: smooth-shelled marine mussels.

- *They discussed "mytilus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mytilus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nativists *(noun)*

A philosopher who subscribes to nativism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nativists."*
- *The article explained what "nativists" means with a simple example.*

---

naturopaths *(noun)*

A therapist who practices naturopathy.

- *The article explained what "naturopaths" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naturopaths" to mean a therapist who practices naturopathy.*

---

naughtier *(adjective)*

Suggestive of sexual impropriety.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "naughtier."*
- *The speaker chose "naughtier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

necrotizing enteritis *(noun)*

Enteritis characterized by bloody diarrhea and severe abdominal pain.

- *The article explained what "necrotizing enteritis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "necrotizing enteritis" to mean enteritis characterized by bloody diarrhea and....*

---

nenets *(noun)*

A Uralic language spoken by a Samoyed of northern Siberia.

- *They discussed "nenets" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “nenets” to mean a uralic language spoken by a samoyed of northern....*

---

neuroanatomical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to neural tissue or the nervous system.

- *It is useful to describe something as “neuroanatomical” when it is of or relating to neural tissue or the nervous system.*
- *Students compared “neuroanatomical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nicholas vachel lindsay *(noun)*

United States poet who traveled the country trading his poems for room and board (1879-1931).

- *He looked up “nicholas vachel lindsay” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “nicholas vachel lindsay” during the group presentation.*

---

nigerien *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the people of Nigeria.

- *The speaker chose “nigerien” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “nigerien” when it is of or relating to the people of nigeria.*

---

nighties *(noun)*

Lingerie consisting of a loose dress designed to be worn in bed by women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nighties.”*
- *They discussed “nighties” during the group presentation.*

---

noiselessly *(adverb)*

Without a sound.

- *Place “noiselessly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “noiselessly” naturally.*

---

nonphysical *(adjective)*

Lacking substance or reality; incapable of being touched or seen.

- *Students compared “nonphysical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “nonphysical” when it is lacking substance or reality; incapable of being....*

---

nonsuch *(noun)*

Model of excellence or perfection of a kind; one having no equal.

- *He looked up “nonsuch” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “nonsuch” during the group presentation.*

---

nras *(noun)*

A powerful lobby that advocates the right to own and bear arms and rejects any gun regulation by the government.

- *He looked up “nras” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “nras” during the group presentation.*

---

nscs *(noun)*

A committee in the executive branch of government that advises the president on foreign and military and national security; supervises the Central Intelligence Agency.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “nscs.”*
- *They discussed “nscs” during the group presentation.*

---

nudibranch *(noun)*

Any of various marine gastropods of the suborder Nudibranchia having a shell-less and often beautifully colored body.

- *He looked up “nudibranch” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “nudibranch” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

o’briens *(noun)*

Irish writer (born in 1932).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “o’briens.”*
- *He looked up “o’briens” because he had never seen it before.*

---

obscurantism *(noun)*

A deliberate act intended to make something obscure.

- *He looked up "obscurantism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "obscurantism" during the group presentation.*

---

obsessives *(noun)*

A person who has obsessions.

- *Understanding "obsessives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "obsessives" because he had never seen it before.*

---

occultations *(noun)*

One celestial body obscures another.

- *Understanding "occultations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "occultations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ocelots *(noun)*

Nocturnal wildcat of Central America and South America having a dark-spotted buff-brown coat.

- *They discussed "ocelots" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ocelots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

odysseys *(noun)*

A Greek epic poem (attributed to Homer) describing the journey of Odysseus after the fall of Troy.

- *They discussed "odysseys" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odysseys."*

---

ojos del salado *(noun)*

A mountain in the Andes on the border between Argentina and Chile (22,572 feet high).

- *He looked up "ojos del salado" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ojos del salado" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oldsters *(noun)*

An elderly person.

- *He looked up "oldsters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oldsters."*

---

opacities *(noun)*

The phenomenon of not permitting the passage of electromagnetic radiation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opacities."*
- *Understanding "opacities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opposers *(noun)*

Someone who offers opposition.

- *The article explained what "opposers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "opposers" to mean someone who offers opposition.*

---

order rodentia *(noun)*

Small gnawing animals: porcupines; rats; mice; squirrels; marmots; beavers; gophers; voles; hamsters; guinea pigs; agoutis.

- *He looked up "order rodentia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "order rodentia" during the group presentation.*

---

ortolan *(noun)*

Brownish Old World bunting often eaten as a delicacy.

- *They discussed "ortolan" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ortolan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxime *(noun)*

Any compound containing the group -C=NOH.

- *In class, the teacher used "oxime" to mean any compound containing the group -c=noh.*
- *The article explained what "oxime" means with a simple example.*

---

oystercatcher *(noun)*

Black-and-white shorebird with stout legs and bill; feed on oysters etc.

- *He looked up "oystercatcher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oystercatcher."*

---

paeans *(noun)*

A formal expression of praise.

- *Understanding "paeans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paeans" during the group presentation.*

---

papain *(noun)*

A proteolytic enzyme obtained from the unripe papaya; used as a meat tenderizer.

- *The article explained what "papain" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "papain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paraboloid reflector *(noun)*

A concave reflector used to produce a parallel beam when the source is placed at its focus or to focus an incoming parallel beam.

- *They discussed "paraboloid reflector" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "paraboloid reflector" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paraquat *(noun)*

A poisonous yellow solid used in solution as a herbicide.

- *They discussed "paraquat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paraquat" to mean a poisonous yellow solid used in solution as a....*

---

paraquat poisoning *(noun)*

Poisoning caused by ingestion of paraquat; characterized by progressive damage to the esophagus and liver and kidneys.

- *They discussed "paraquat poisoning" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "paraquat poisoning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

partings *(noun)*

A line of scalp that can be seen when sections of hair are combed in opposite directions.

- *Understanding "partings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "partings" during the group presentation.*

---

paunchy *(adjective)*

Having a large belly.

- *Students compared "paunchy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "paunchy."*

---

pcts *(noun)*

A proportion in relation to a whole (which is usually the amount per hundred).

- *He looked up "pcts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pcts" to mean a proportion in relation to a whole (which is....*

---

pea-souper *(noun)*

A heavy thick yellow fog.

- *They discussed "pea-souper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pea-souper" means with a simple example.*

---

pearled *(verb)*

Gather pearls, from oysters in the ocean.

- *Can you use "pearled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pearled" and when to wait.*

penciling *(verb)*

Write, draw, or trace with a pencil.

- *He did not know how to use "penciling" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "penciling" in real sentences.*

perjurer *(noun)*

A person who deliberately gives false testimony.

- *The article explained what "perjurer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perjurer" to mean a person who deliberately gives false testimony.*

permuted *(verb)*

Change the order or arrangement of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "permuted" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "permuted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

pestilential *(adjective)*

Likely to spread and cause an epidemic disease; - Jonathan Swift.

- *A pestilential malignancy in the air.*
- *Students compared "pestilential" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

petalled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having petals.

- *The speaker chose "petalled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "petalled"? Explain why.*

phanerozoic eon *(noun)*

The period from about 5,400 million years ago until the present.

- *He looked up "phanerozoic eon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phanerozoic eon."*

pids *(noun)*

Inflammation of the female pelvic organs (especially the Fallopian tubes) caused by infection by any of several microorganisms (chiefly gonococci and chlamydia); symptoms are abdominal pain and fever and foul-smelling vaginal discharge.

- *In class, the teacher used "pids" to mean inflammation of the female pelvic organs....*
- *He looked up "pids" because he had never seen it before.*

pieties *(noun)*

Righteousness by virtue of being pious.

- *They discussed "pieties" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pieties" means with a simple example.*

pine siskin *(noun)*

Small finch of North American coniferous forests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pine siskin."*
- *The article explained what "pine siskin" means with a simple example.*

planck's constant *(noun)*

The constant of proportionality relating the energy of a photon to its frequency; approximately 6.626 x 10^-34 joule-second.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "planck's constant."*
- *He looked up "planck's constant" because he had never seen it before.*

planck's radiation law *(noun)*

(physics) an equation that expresses the distribution of energy in the radiated spectrum of an ideal black body.

- *In class, the teacher used "planck's radiation law" to mean (physics) an equation that expresses the....*
- *Understanding "planck's radiation law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plavix *(noun)*

A blood thinner (trade name Plavix) approved for the treatment of mild heart attacks; works by preventing blood platelets from sticking together to form clots that would restrict blood flow.

- *In class, the teacher used "plavix" to mean a blood thinner (trade name plavix) approved for....*
- *Understanding "plavix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plier *(noun)*

Someone who plies a trade.

- *In class, the teacher used "plier" to mean someone who plies a trade.*
- *Understanding "plier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plumps *(verb)*

Set (something or oneself) down with or as if with a noise.

- *Can you use "plumps" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "plumps" and when to wait.*

---

pluralities *(noun)*

The state of being plural.

- *He looked up "pluralities" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pluralities."*

---

podded *(verb)*

Take something out of its shell or pod.

- *Learners should practice how to use "podded" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "podded" when talking about this idea.*

---

poesy *(noun)*

Literature in metrical form.

- *Understanding "poesy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poesy" to mean literature in metrical form.*

---

polarizes *(verb)*

Cause to vibrate in a definite pattern.

- *Can you use "polarizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "polarizes" and when to wait.*

---

polyelectrolyte *(noun)*

An electrolyte of high molecular weight.

- *He looked up "polyelectrolyte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyelectrolyte."*

---

potshot *(noun)*

A shot taken at an easy or casual target (as by a pothunter).

- *Reporters took potshots at the mayor.*
- *They discussed "potshot" during the group presentation.*

---

pretentiously *(adverb)*

In a pretentious manner.

- *This author writes pretentiously.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pretentiously" naturally.*

---

priapus *(noun)*

(classical mythology) god of male procreative power and guardian of gardens and vineyards.

- *He looked up "priapus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "priapus" to mean (classical mythology) god of male procreative power....*

---

probenecid *(noun)*

A uricosuric drug that reduces the level of uric acid in the blood; used to treat gout.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "probenecid."*
- *Understanding "probenecid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prosopis *(noun)*

Genus of tropical or subtropical branching shrubs or trees: mesquite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prosopis."*
- *He looked up "prosopis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

provisos *(noun)*

A stipulated condition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "provisos."*
- *Understanding "provisos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prunus pumila *(noun)*

Small straggling American cherry growing on sandy soil and having minute scarcely edible purplish-black fruit.

- *The article explained what "prunus pumila" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "prunus pumila" during the group presentation.*

---

psalmody *(noun)*

The act of singing psalms or hymns.

- *The article explained what "psalmody" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "psalmody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

psychotherapies *(noun)*

The branch of psychiatry concerned with psychological methods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychotherapies."*
- *The article explained what "psychotherapies" means with a simple example.*

---

pythium *(noun)*

Any fungus of the genus Pythium.

- *He looked up "pythium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pythium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

qatari riyal *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Qatar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qatari riyal."*
- *They discussed "qatari riyal" during the group presentation.*

---

quadrupedal *(adjective)*

Having four feet.

- *It is useful to describe something as "quadrupedal" when it is having four feet.*
- *The speaker chose "quadrupedal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rachels *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the second wife of Jacob and mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

- *In class, the teacher used "rachels" to mean (old testament) the second wife of jacob and mother....*
- *They discussed "rachels" during the group presentation.*

---

radiobiology *(noun)*

The branch of biology that studies the effects of radiation on living organisms.

- *In class, the teacher used "radiobiology" to mean the branch of biology that studies the effects of....*
- *The article explained what "radiobiology" means with a simple example.*

---

red siskin *(noun)*

South American species of scarlet finch with black head and wings and tail.

- *Understanding "red siskin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "red siskin" because he had never seen it before.*

redes *(verb)*

Give an interpretation or explanation to.

- *In everyday English, people use "redes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "redes" in real sentences.*

reformations *(noun)*

Rescuing from error and returning to a rightful course.

- *The article explained what "reformations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reformations" during the group presentation.*

rejuvenates *(verb)*

Return to life; get or give new life or energy.

- *She tried to use "rejuvenates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "rejuvenates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reliquaries *(noun)*

A container where religious relics are stored or displayed (especially relics of saints).

- *Understanding "reliquaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reliquaries" to mean a container where religious relics are stored or....*

repossessing *(verb)*

Regain possession of something.

- *In everyday English, people use "repossessing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "repossessing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reproaching *(verb)*

Express criticism towards.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reproaching" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "reproaching" carefully so everyone would understand.*

requited *(verb)*

Make repayment for or return something.

- *In everyday English, people use "requited" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "requited" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

revocations *(noun)*

The act (by someone having the authority) of annulling something previously done.

- *The article explained what "revocations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revocations."*

rinderpest *(noun)*

An acute infectious viral disease of cattle (usually fatal); characterized by fever and diarrhea and inflammation of mucous membranes.

- *Understanding "rinderpest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rinderpest" means with a simple example.*

rodentia *(noun)*

Small gnawing animals: porcupines; rats; mice; squirrels; marmots; beavers; gophers; voles; hamsters; guinea pigs; agoutis.

- *Understanding "rodentia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rodentia" because he had never seen it before.*

ruanda *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in central Africa; formerly a German colony.

- *They discussed "ruanda" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ruanda" means with a simple example.*

sabines *(noun)*

A river in eastern Texas that flows south into the Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "sabines" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sabines" to mean a river in eastern texas that flows south into the....*

---

safecracker *(noun)*

A thief who breaks open safes to steal valuable contents.

- *In class, the teacher used "safecracker" to mean a thief who breaks open safes to steal valuable....*
- *The article explained what "safecracker" means with a simple example.*

---

saliency *(noun)*

The state of being salient.

- *He looked up "saliency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saliency" during the group presentation.*

---

sames *(noun)*

The language of nomadic Lapps in northern Scandinavia and the Kola Peninsula.

- *The article explained what "sames" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sames."*

---

sangay *(noun)*

An inactive volcano in the Andes in central Ecuador; last erupted in 1946.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sangay."*
- *He looked up "sangay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saxes *(noun)*

A single-reed woodwind with a conical bore.

- *Understanding "saxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saxes" means with a simple example.*

---

scabbards *(noun)*

A sheath for a sword or dagger or bayonet.

- *The article explained what "scabbards" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scabbards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scourging *(verb)*

Cause extensive destruction or ruin utterly.

- *He did not know how to use "scourging" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "scourging" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

septate *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a septum.

- *Would you call this situation "septate"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "septate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

serviette *(noun)*

A small piece of table linen that is used to wipe the mouth and to cover the lap in order to protect clothing.

- *The article explained what "serviette" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serviette."*

---

shaaban *(noun)*

The eighth month of the Islamic calendar.

- *He looked up "shaaban" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shaaban."*

---

shakier *(adjective)*

Inclined to shake as from weakness or defect.

- *A "shakier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "shakier" when it is inclined to shake as from weakness or defect.*

shiism *(noun)*

The branch of Islam that regards Ali as the legitimate successor to Mohammed and rejects the first three caliphs.

- *They discussed "shiism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shiism" to mean the branch of islam that regards ali as the....*

shintoism *(noun)*

The ancient indigenous religion of Japan lacking formal dogma; characterized by a veneration of nature spirits and of ancestors.

- *In class, the teacher used "shintoism" to mean the ancient indigenous religion of japan lacking....*
- *Understanding "shintoism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

siberians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

- *In class, the teacher used "siberians" to mean a native or inhabitant of siberia.*
- *Understanding "siberians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sigmoid flexure *(noun)*

The s-shaped curve between the descending colon and the rectum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sigmoid flexure."*
- *He looked up "sigmoid flexure" because he had never seen it before.*

silvas *(noun)*

The forest trees growing in a country or region.

- *He looked up "silvas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silvas."*

siskin *(noun)*

Small yellow-and-black Eurasian finch with a sharp beak.

- *The article explained what "siskin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siskin."*

skywriting *(noun)*

Writing formed in the sky by smoke released from an airplane.

- *They discussed "skywriting" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "skywriting" means with a simple example.*

snoozed *(verb)*

Sleep lightly or for a short period of time.

- *She tried to use "snoozed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "snoozed" in real sentences.*

snowfield *(noun)*

A permanent wide expanse of snow.

- *They discussed "snowfield" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "snowfield" because he had never seen it before.*

solomonic *(adjective)*

Exhibiting or requiring the wisdom of Solomon in making difficult decisions.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "solomonic."*
- *A "solomonic" approach may work better in this case.*

solubilities *(noun)*

The quality of being soluble and easily dissolved in liquid.

- *Understanding "solubilities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "solubilities" because he had never seen it before.*

somalians *(noun)*

A member of a tall dark (mostly Muslim) people inhabiting Somalia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somalians."*
- *The article explained what "somalians" means with a simple example.*

---

soms *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Uzbekistan.

- *In class, the teacher used "soms" to mean the basic unit of money in uzbekistan.*
- *Understanding "soms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sorcerous *(adjective)*

Possessing or using or characteristic of or appropriate to supernatural powers; ; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sorcerous."*
- *The speaker chose "sorcerous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spiritedness *(noun)*

Quality of being active or spirited or alive and vigorous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spiritedness."*
- *They discussed "spiritedness" during the group presentation.*

---

squealer *(noun)*

One who reveals confidential information in return for money.

- *Understanding "squealer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squealer."*

---

stickle *(verb)*

Dispute or argue stubbornly (especially minor points).

- *Can you use "stickle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "stickle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

streamliner *(noun)*

A streamlined train.

- *Understanding "streamliner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "streamliner" to mean a streamlined train.*

---

striked *(verb)*

Drive something violently into a location.

- *She tried to use "striked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "striked" when talking about this idea.*

---

supercedes *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Can you use "supercedes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "supercedes" and when to wait.*

---

superhighways *(noun)*

A broad highway designed for high-speed traffic.

- *They discussed "superhighways" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "superhighways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supraorbital torus *(noun)*

A ridge on the frontal bone above the eye socket.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supraorbital torus."*
- *They discussed "supraorbital torus" during the group presentation.*

---

surmountable *(adjective)*

Capable of being surmounted or overcome.

- *Situations of measurable and surmountable danger.*

- *A "surmountable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

susceptibilities *(noun)*

The state of being susceptible; easily affected.

- *They discussed "susceptibilities" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "susceptibilities" to mean the state of being susceptible; easily affected.*

---

tailwinds *(noun)*

Wind blowing in the same direction as the path of a ship or aircraft.

- *The article explained what "tailwinds" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tailwinds" during the group presentation.*

---

tamarins *(noun)*

Small South American marmoset with silky fur and long nonprehensile tail.

- *They discussed "tamarins" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tamarins" to mean small south american marmoset with silky fur and....*

---

thalli *(noun)*

A plant body without true stems or roots or leaves or vascular system; characteristic of the thallophytes.

- *Understanding "thalli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "thalli" means with a simple example.*

---

thessalian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Thessaly.

- *In class, the teacher used "thessalian" to mean a native or inhabitant of thessaly.*
- *They discussed "thessalian" during the group presentation.*

---

thieve *(verb)*

Take by theft.

- *In everyday English, people use "thieve" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "thieve" until he saw an example.*

---

three-petalled *(adjective)*

(of flowers) having three petals.

- *Would you call this situation "three-petalled"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "three-petalled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tobacconists *(noun)*

A retail dealer in tobacco and tobacco-related articles.

- *Understanding "tobacconists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tobacconists" during the group presentation.*

---

tomatillo *(noun)*

Small edible yellow to purple tomato-like fruit enclosed in a bladderlike husk.

- *The article explained what "tomatillo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tomatillo" to mean small edible yellow to purple tomato-like fruit....*

---

toradol *(noun)*

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Acular and Toradol) that is administered only intramuscularly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toradol."*
- *The article explained what "toradol" means with a simple example.*

---

totalizing *(verb)*

Make into a total.

- *Can you use "totalizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "totalizing" and when to wait.*

---

tourers *(noun)*

Large open car seating four with folding top.

- *Understanding "tourers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tourers" means with a simple example.*

---

transcaucasia *(noun)*

A geographical region to the south of the Caucasus Mountains and to the north of Turkey that comprises Georgia and Armenia and Azerbaijan.

- *He looked up "transcaucasia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transcaucasia."*

---

trematodes *(noun)*

Parasitic flatworms having external suckers for attaching to a host.

- *In class, the teacher used "trematodes" to mean parasitic flatworms having external suckers for....*
- *Understanding "trematodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trichinosis *(noun)*

Infestation by trichina larvae that are transmitted by eating inadequately cooked meat (especially pork); larvae migrate from the intestinal tract to the muscles where they become encysted.

- *They discussed "trichinosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichinosis."*

---

trigrams *(noun)*

A word that is written with three letters in an alphabetic writing system.

- *The article explained what "trigrams" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "trigrams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trowels *(noun)*

A small hand tool with a handle and flat metal blade; used for scooping or spreading plaster or similar materials.

- *He looked up "trowels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trowels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trygve lie *(noun)*

Norwegian diplomat who was the first Secretary General of the United Nations (1896-1968).

- *They discussed "trygve lie" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trygve lie."*

---

turboprops *(noun)*

An airplane with an external propeller that is driven by a turbojet engine.

- *He looked up "turboprops" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turboprops."*

---

turnbuckles *(noun)*

An oblong metal coupling with a swivel at one end and an internal thread at the other into which a threaded rod can be screwed in order to form a unit that can be adjusted for length or tension.

- *Understanding "turnbuckles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "turnbuckles" during the group presentation.*

---

tzara *(noun)*

French poet (born in Romania) who was one of the cofounders of the dada movement (1896-1963).

- *In class, the teacher used "tzara" to mean french poet (born in romania) who was one of the....*
- *The article explained what "tzara" means with a simple example.*

---

umbers *(noun)*

A medium brown to dark-brown color.

- *In class, the teacher used "umbers" to mean a medium brown to dark-brown color.*
- *The article explained what "umbers" means with a simple example.*

---

underbid *(verb)*

Bid (a hand of cards) at less than the strength of the hand warrants.

- *He did not know how to use "underbid" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "underbid" when talking about this idea.*

---

unhappier *(adjective)*

Experiencing or marked by or causing sadness or sorrow or discontent.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unhappier" when it is experiencing or marked by or causing sadness or....*
- *Students compared "unhappier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unitard *(noun)*

A tight-fitting garment of stretchy material that covers the body from the shoulders to the thighs (and may have long sleeves or legs reaching down to the ankles); worn by ballet dancers and acrobats for practice or performance.

- *The article explained what "unitard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unitard" to mean a tight-fitting garment of stretchy material that....*

---

unities *(noun)*

The smallest whole number or a numeral representing this number.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unities."*
- *They discussed "unities" during the group presentation.*

---

unresponsiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being unresponsive; not reacting; as a quality of people, it is marked by a failure to respond quickly or with emotion to people or events.

- *She began to recover from her numb unresponsiveness after the accident.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unresponsiveness" to mean the quality of being unresponsive; not reacting; as....*

---

utile *(adjective)*

Being of use or service.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "utile."*
- *The speaker chose "utile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

valediction *(noun)*

A farewell oration (especially one delivered during graduation exercises by an outstanding member of a graduating class).

- *In class, the teacher used "valediction" to mean a farewell oration (especially one delivered during....*
- *Understanding "valediction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

velum *(noun)*

A muscular flap that closes off the nasopharynx during swallowing or speaking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "velum."*
- *He looked up "velum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

viols *(noun)*

Any of a family of bowed stringed instruments that preceded the violin family.

- *They discussed "viols" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "viols" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wagtails *(noun)*

Old World bird having a very long tail that jerks up and down as it walks.

- *Understanding "wagtails" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wagtails" to mean old world bird having a very long tail that jerks....*

---

weeper *(noun)*

A hired mourner.

- *In class, the teacher used "weeper" to mean a hired mourner.*
- *They discussed "weeper" during the group presentation.*

---

whorled caraway *(noun)*

A caraway with whorled leaves.

- *The article explained what "whorled caraway" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "whorled caraway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

whorled milkweed *(noun)*

Milkweed of the eastern United States with narrow leaves in whorls and greenish-white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whorled milkweed."*
- *They discussed "whorled milkweed" during the group presentation.*

wilde dagga *(noun)*

Relatively nontoxic South African herb smoked like tobacco.

- *The article explained what "wilde dagga" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wilde dagga" during the group presentation.*

wildebeests *(noun)*

Large African antelope having a head with horns like an ox and a long tufted tail.

- *The article explained what "wildebeests" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wildebeests" to mean large african antelope having a head with horns....*

winching *(verb)*

Pull or lift up with or as if with a winch.

- *In everyday English, people use "winching" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "winching" until he saw an example.*

windsurf *(verb)*

Ride standing on a surfboard with an attached sail, on water.

- *You cannot windsurf when the air is completely still.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "windsurf" in real sentences.*

womanising *(verb)*

Have amorous affairs; of men.

- *The coach explained when to use "womanising" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "womanising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

workbenches *(noun)*

A strong worktable for a carpenter or mechanic.

- *The article explained what "workbenches" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workbenches" to mean a strong worktable for a carpenter or mechanic.*

wurzburg *(noun)*

A city of south central Germany.

- *He looked up "wurzburg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wurzburg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

yamani *(noun)*

Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum who was a central figure in the creation of OPEC (born in 1930).

- *The article explained what "yamani" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yamani" to mean saudi arabian minister of petroleum who was a....*

zoospores *(noun)*

An asexual spore of some algae and fungi that moves by means of flagella.

- *He looked up "zoospores" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zoospores" to mean an asexual spore of some algae and fungi that moves....*

adages *(noun)*

A condensed but memorable saying embodying some important fact of experience that is taken as true by many people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adages."*
- *He looked up "adages" because he had never seen it before.*

adjournments *(noun)*

The act of postponing to another time or place.

- *He looked up "adjournments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "adjournments" during the group presentation.*

---

aftereffect *(noun)*

A delayed effect of a drug or therapy.

- *The drug had unexpected aftereffects.*
- *They discussed "aftereffect" during the group presentation.*

---

aliveness *(noun)*

The condition of living or the state of being alive.

- *He looked up "aliveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aliveness."*

---

alkynes *(noun)*

A colorless flammable gas used chiefly in welding and in organic synthesis.

- *The article explained what "alkynes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alkynes" to mean a colorless flammable gas used chiefly in welding....*

---

allots *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *Can you use "allots" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "allots" and when to wait.*

---

altarpieces *(noun)*

A painted or carved screen placed above and behind an altar or communion table.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "altarpieces."*
- *He looked up "altarpieces" because he had never seen it before.*

---

altruistically *(adverb)*

In an altruistic manner.

- *She spoke "altruistically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "altruistically" naturally.*

---

ambulation *(noun)*

Walking about.

- *The hospital encouraged early ambulation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ambulation" to mean walking about.*

---

americanisms *(noun)*

A custom that is peculiar to the United States or its citizens.

- *He looked up "americanisms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "americanisms" during the group presentation.*

---

amortizing *(verb)*

Liquidate gradually.

- *Learners should practice how to use "amortizing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "amortizing" and when to wait.*

---

anatomies *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anatomies."*
- *Understanding "anatomies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anaxagoras *(noun)*

A presocratic Athenian philosopher who maintained that everything is composed of very small particles that were arranged by some eternal intelligence (500-428 BC).

- *They discussed "anaxagoras" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "anaxagoras" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antipode *(noun)*

Direct opposite.

- *Quiet: an antipode to focused busyness.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antipode" to mean direct opposite.*

---

antipyretic *(noun)*

Any medicine that lowers body temperature to prevent or alleviate fever.

- *Understanding "antipyretic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antipyretic."*

---

antispasmodic *(noun)*

A drug used to relieve or prevent spasms (especially of the smooth muscles).

- *They discussed "antispasmodic" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "antispasmodic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antispasmodic agent *(noun)*

A drug used to relieve or prevent spasms (especially of the smooth muscles).

- *In class, the teacher used "antispasmodic agent" to mean a drug used to relieve or prevent spasms....*
- *Understanding "antispasmodic agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appeases *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *The coach explained when to use "appeases" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "appeases" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

approver *(noun)*

An authority with power to approve.

- *The article explained what "approver" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "approver" to mean an authority with power to approve.*

---

aqualung *(noun)*

A device (trade name Aqua-Lung) that lets divers breathe under water; scuba is an acronym for self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.

- *He looked up "aqualung" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aqualung" to mean a device (trade name aqua-lung) that lets divers....*

---

architraves *(noun)*

The lowest part of an entablature; rests immediately on the capitals of the columns.

- *He looked up "architraves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "architraves."*

---

austenite *(noun)*

A solid solution of ferric carbide or carbon in iron; cools to form pearlite or martensite.

- *In class, the teacher used "austenite" to mean a solid solution of ferric carbide or carbon in....*
- *They discussed "austenite" during the group presentation.*

---

avow *(verb)*

To declare or affirm solemnly and formally as true.

- *Can you use "avow" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "avow" and when to wait.*

---

bacchanalia *(noun)*

A wild gathering involving excessive drinking and promiscuity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacchanalia."*
- *Understanding "bacchanalia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

belaying *(verb)*

Turn a rope round an object or person in order to secure it or him.

- *In everyday English, people use "belaying" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "belaying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

belaying pin *(noun)*

A wood or metal bar to which a rope can be secured (as on a ship or in mountain climbing).

- *Understanding "belaying pin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "belaying pin" during the group presentation.*

bespeaks *(verb)*

Be a signal for or a symptom of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bespeaks" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bespeaks" when talking about this idea.*

betted *(verb)*

Have faith or confidence in.

- *She tried to use "betted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "betted" until he saw an example.*

bicyclic *(adjective)*

Having molecules consisting of two fused rings.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bicyclic" when it is having molecules consisting of two fused rings.*
- *The speaker chose "bicyclic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bidentate *(adjective)*

Having toothlike projections that are themselves toothed.

- *Would you call this situation "bidentate"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bidentate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bifurcating *(verb)*

Divide into two branches.

- *She tried to use "bifurcating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bifurcating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

biodegrade *(verb)*

Break down naturally through the action of biological agents.

- *Plastic bottles do not biodegrade.*
- *The coach explained when to use "biodegrade" and when to wait.*

bisection *(noun)*

Dividing into two equal parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "bisection" to mean dividing into two equal parts.*
- *Understanding "bisection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bluestem wheatgrass *(noun)*

Valuable forage grass of western United States.

- *He looked up "bluestem wheatgrass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluestem wheatgrass."*

boding *(noun)*

A feeling of evil to come.

- *A steadily escalating sense of foreboding.*
- *The article explained what "boding" means with a simple example.*

bolos *(noun)*

A cord fastened around the neck with an ornamental clasp and worn as a necktie.

- *The article explained what “bolos” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “bolos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bootlicking *(adjective)*

Attempting to win favor from influential people by flattery.

- *The speaker chose “bootlicking” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “bootlicking”? Explain why.*

---

bornean *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Borneo.

- *The article explained what “bornean” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bornean” to mean a native or inhabitant of borneo.*

---

brewpubs *(noun)*

A combination brewery and restaurant; beer is brewed for consumption on the premises and served along with food.

- *He looked up “brewpubs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “brewpubs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bulbar *(adjective)*

Involving the medulla oblongata.

- *Bulbar paralysis.*
- *Would you call this situation “bulbar”? Explain why.*

---

cadaverous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cadaver or corpse.

- *We had long anticipated his cadaverous end.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cadaverous.”*

---

calendrical *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of or used in a calendar or time measurement.

- *Students compared “calendrical” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “calendrical.”*

---

camarilla *(noun)*

A clique (often secret) that seeks power usually through intrigue.

- *He looked up “camarilla” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “camarilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cankers *(noun)*

A pernicious and malign influence that is hard to get rid of.

- *They discussed “cankers” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cankers” to mean a pernicious and malign influence that is hard to....*

---

cape dagga *(noun)*

Relatively nontoxic South African herb smoked like tobacco.

- *They discussed “cape dagga” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “cape dagga” because he had never seen it before.*

---

capitulates *(verb)*

Surrender under agreed conditions.

- *Can you use “capitulates” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “capitulates” and when to wait.*

---

castanea sativa *(noun)*

Wild or cultivated throughout southern Europe, northwestern Africa and southwestern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used “castanea sativa” to mean wild or cultivated throughout southern europe,....*
- *He looked up “castanea sativa” because he had never seen it before.*

castling *(noun)*

Interchanging the positions of the king and a rook.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castling."*
- *He looked up "castling" because he had never seen it before.*

catgut *(noun)*

A strong cord made from the intestines of sheep and used in surgery.

- *In class, the teacher used "catgut" to mean a strong cord made from the intestines of sheep and....*
- *They discussed "catgut" during the group presentation.*

catties *(noun)*

Any of various units of weight used in southeastern Asia (especially a Chinese measure equal to 500 grams).

- *They discussed "catties" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catties."*

cedar waxwing *(noun)*

Widely distributed over temperate North America.

- *Understanding "cedar waxwing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedar waxwing."*

chairmanships *(noun)*

The position of chairman.

- *In class, the teacher used "chairmanships" to mean the position of chairman.*
- *The article explained what "chairmanships" means with a simple example.*

changeovers *(noun)*

An event that results in a transformation.

- *The article explained what "changeovers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "changeovers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

charwoman *(noun)*

A human female employed to do housework.

- *In class, the teacher used "charwoman" to mean a human female employed to do housework.*
- *Understanding "charwoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chewer *(noun)*

Someone who chews (especially someone who chews tobacco).

- *Understanding "chewer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chewer" means with a simple example.*

chieftainship *(noun)*

The position of chieftain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chieftainship."*
- *He looked up "chieftainship" because he had never seen it before.*

chlorosis *(noun)*

Iron deficiency anemia in young women; characterized by weakness and menstrual disturbances and a green color to the skin.

- *He looked up "chlorosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlorosis" to mean iron deficiency anemia in young women;....*

circumscription *(noun)*

The act of circumscribing.

- *He looked up "circumscription" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "circumscription."*

clangers *(noun)*

A conspicuous mistake whose effects seem to reverberate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clangers."*
- *The article explained what "clangers" means with a simple example.*

---

clubrooms *(noun)*

A room used for the activities of a club.

- *He looked up "clubrooms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clubrooms" to mean a room used for the activities of a club.*

---

coalesces *(verb)*

Mix together different elements.

- *The coach explained when to use "coalesces" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "coalesces" until he saw an example.*

---

complexioned *(verb)*

Give a certain color to.

- *The setting sun complexioned the hills.*
- *In everyday English, people use "complexioned" when talking about this idea.*

---

conceptualism *(noun)*

The doctrine that the application of a general term to various objects indicates the existence of a mental entity that mediates the application.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conceptualism."*
- *They discussed "conceptualism" during the group presentation.*

---

congener *(noun)*

A whole (a thing or person) of the same kind or category as another.

- *Lard was also used, though its congener, butter, was more frequently employed.*
- *The American shopkeeper differs from his European congener.*

---

consecrates *(verb)*

Give entirely to a specific person, activity, or cause.

- *She tried to use "consecrates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "consecrates" when talking about this idea.*

---

controversialist *(noun)*

A person who disputes; who is good at or enjoys controversy.

- *The article explained what "controversialist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "controversialist" during the group presentation.*

---

cornhusker *(noun)*

A native or resident of Nebraska.

- *In class, the teacher used "cornhusker" to mean a native or resident of nebraska.*
- *He looked up "cornhusker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cornhusker state *(noun)*

A midwestern state on the Great Plains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornhusker state."*
- *They discussed "cornhusker state" during the group presentation.*

---

corpuscular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to corpuscles.

- *The speaker chose "corpuscular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "corpuscular"? Explain why.*

---

corpuscular radiation *(noun)*

A stream of atomic or subatomic particles that may be charged positively (e.g. alpha particles) or negatively (e.g. beta particles) or not at all (e.g. neutrons).

- *In class, the teacher used "corpuscular radiation" to mean a stream of atomic or subatomic particles that may....*

- *Understanding "corpuscular radiation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corpuscular theory *(noun)*

(physics) the theory that light is transmitted as a stream of particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "corpuscular theory" to mean (physics) the theory that light is transmitted as a....*
- *He looked up "corpuscular theory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corpuscular theory of light *(noun)*

(physics) the theory that light is transmitted as a stream of particles.

- *The article explained what "corpuscular theory of light" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "corpuscular theory of light" during the group presentation.*

---

corpuscular-radiation pressure *(noun)*

The minute pressure exerted on a surface normal to the direction of propagation of a wave.

- *He looked up "corpuscular-radiation pressure" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "corpuscular-radiation pressure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

countersign *(noun)*

A secret word or phrase known only to a restricted group.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "countersign."*
- *Understanding "countersign" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crans *(noun)*

A capacity unit used for measuring fresh herring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crans."*
- *He looked up "crans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

creditably *(adverb)*

To a tolerably worthy extent.

- *Using "creditably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "creditably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

crocket *(noun)*

An architectural ornament of curved foliage used at the edge of a spire or gable.

- *The article explained what "crocket" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crocket."*

---

crusting *(verb)*

Form a crust or form into a crust.

- *In everyday English, people use "crusting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "crusting" in real sentences.*

---

cuing *(verb)*

Assist (somebody acting or reciting) by suggesting the next words of something forgotten or imperfectly learned.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cuing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cuing" when talking about this idea.*

---

curcuma *(noun)*

Tropical Asiatic perennial herbs.

- *Understanding "curcuma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "curcuma" during the group presentation.*

---

cyperus *(noun)*

Type genus of Cyperaceae; grasslike rhizomatous herbs; cosmopolitan except very cold regions.

- *They discussed "cyperus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyperus."*

---

dagda *(noun)*

Chief Celtic god of the Tuatha De Danann; father of Angus Og and Brigit.

- *They discussed "dagda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dagda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dagga *(noun)*

Relatively nontoxic South African herb smoked like tobacco.

- *Understanding "dagga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dagga" to mean relatively nontoxic south african herb smoked like....*

damselfly *(noun)*

Slender non-stinging insect similar to but smaller than the dragonfly but having wings folded when at rest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "damselfly."*
- *Understanding "damselfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dawsons *(noun)*

A town in northwestern Canada in the Yukon on the Yukon River; a boom town around 1900 when gold was discovered in the Klondike.

- *They discussed "dawsons" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dawsons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deathblow *(noun)*

The blow that kills (usually mercifully).

- *In class, the teacher used "deathblow" to mean the blow that kills (usually mercifully).*
- *The article explained what "deathblow" means with a simple example.*

debuggers *(noun)*

A program that helps in locating and correcting programming errors.

- *He looked up "debuggers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "debuggers" to mean a program that helps in locating and correcting....*

decelerates *(verb)*

Lose velocity; move more slowly.

- *Can you use "decelerates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "decelerates" and when to wait.*

decors *(noun)*

Decoration consisting of the layout and furnishings of a livable interior.

- *He looked up "decors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decors."*

defaulter *(noun)*

A contestant who forfeits a match.

- *Understanding "defaulter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defaulter."*

delocalized *(verb)*

Remove from the proper or usual locality.

- *Learners should practice how to use "delocalized" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "delocalized" and when to wait.*

demonisation *(noun)*

To represent as diabolically evil.

- *In class, the teacher used "demonisation" to mean to represent as diabolically evil.*
- *Understanding "demonisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

depersonalized *(verb)*

Make impersonal or present as an object.

- *In everyday English, people use "depersonalized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "depersonalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dionysia *(noun)*

An orgiastic festival in ancient Greece in honor of Dionysus (= Bacchus).

- *In class, the teacher used "dionysia" to mean an orgiastic festival in ancient greece in honor of....*
- *The article explained what "dionysia" means with a simple example.*

---

dissuades *(verb)*

Turn away from by persuasion.

- *He did not know how to use "dissuades" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dissuades" when talking about this idea.*

---

divests *(verb)*

Reduce or dispose of; cease to hold (an investment).

- *She tried to use "divests" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "divests" in real sentences.*

---

doulas *(noun)*

An assistant (often the father of the soon-to-be-born child) who provides support for a woman in labor by encouraging her to use techniques learned in childbirth-preparation classes.

- *In class, the teacher used "doulas" to mean an assistant (often the father of the....*
- *They discussed "doulas" during the group presentation.*

---

dozes *(verb)*

Sleep lightly or for a short period of time.

- *In everyday English, people use "dozes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dozes" in real sentences.*

---

dragoman *(noun)*

An interpreter and guide in the Near East; in the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries a translator of European languages for the Turkish and Arab authorities and most dragomans were Greek (many reached high positions in the government).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dragoman."*
- *Understanding "dragoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

druthers *(noun)*

The right or chance to choose.

- *Given my druthers, I'd eat cake.*
- *They discussed "druthers" during the group presentation.*

---

dunghill *(noun)*

A foul or degraded condition.

- *The article explained what "dunghill" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dunghill" during the group presentation.*

---

durians *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia having edible oval fruit with a hard spiny rind.

- *Understanding "durians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "durians" means with a simple example.*

---

dynamiting *(verb)*

Blow up with dynamite.

- *She tried to use "dynamiting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "dynamiting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dynes *(noun)*

A unit of force equal to the force that imparts an acceleration of 1 cm/sec/sec to a mass of 1 gram.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dynes."*
- *The article explained what "dynes" means with a simple example.*

earthlike *(adjective)*

Earth colored; of something having a color of soil or earth.

- *A range of earthlike colors.*
- *Earthlike atmosphere.*

ebn *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point north of due east.

- *The article explained what "ebn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ebn" to mean the compass point that is one point north of due east.*

eclat *(noun)*

Brilliant or conspicuous success or effect.

- *The eclat of a great achievement.*
- *They gave him more eclat than he really deserved.*

el caudillo *(noun)*

Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until his death (1892-1975).

- *In class, the teacher used "el caudillo" to mean spanish general whose armies took control of spain....*
- *The article explained what "el caudillo" means with a simple example.*

electrotherapy *(noun)*

The therapeutic application of electricity to the body (as in the treatment of various forms of paralysis).

- *The article explained what "electrotherapy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "electrotherapy" during the group presentation.*

elephantiasis *(noun)*

Hypertrophy of certain body parts (usually legs and scrotum); the end state of the disease filariasis.

- *In class, the teacher used "elephantiasis" to mean hypertrophy of certain body parts (usually legs and....*
- *The article explained what "elephantiasis" means with a simple example.*

emboss *(verb)*

Raise in a relief.

- *Embossed stationery.*
- *Can you use "emboss" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

emulations *(noun)*

(computer science) technique of one machine obtaining the same results as another.

- *The article explained what "emulations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emulations" to mean (computer science) technique of one machine....*

enuresis *(noun)*

Inability to control the flow of urine and involuntary urination.

- *Understanding "enuresis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "enuresis" means with a simple example.*

episteme *(noun)*

The body of ideas that determine the knowledge that is intellectually certain at any particular time.

- *Understanding "episteme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "episteme" to mean the body of ideas that determine the knowledge that....*

erasures *(noun)*

A surface area where something has been erased.

- *There were many erasures in the typescript.*
- *He looked up "erasures" because he had never seen it before.*

erato *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Muse of lyric and love poetry.

- *They discussed "erato" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erato."*

---

escudo *(noun)*

The basic unit of money on Cape Verde; equal to 100 centavos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "escudo."*
- *He looked up "escudo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethelred the unready *(noun)*

King of the English who succeeded to the throne after his half-brother Edward the Martyr was murdered; he struggled unsuccessfully against the invading Danes (969-1016).

- *He looked up "ethelred the unready" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethelred the unready."*

---

euphonious *(adjective)*

(of speech or dialect) pleasing in sound; not harsh or strident.

- *Her euphonious Southern speech.*
- *A "euphonious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

euphony *(noun)*

Any agreeable (pleasing and harmonious) sounds.

- *Understanding "euphony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euphony."*

---

euphorbia litchi *(noun)*

Tree of southeastern Asia to Australia grown primarily for its sweet edible fruit resembling litchi nuts; sometimes placed in genera Euphorbia or Nephelium.

- *Understanding "euphorbia litchi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "euphorbia litchi" means with a simple example.*

---

extraditing *(verb)*

Hand over to the authorities of another country.

- *He did not know how to use "extraditing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "extraditing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

extraverted *(adjective)*

Being concerned with the social and physical environment.

- *Students compared "extraverted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "extraverted."*

---

faas *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Transportation that is responsible for the safety of civilian aviation.

- *The article explained what "faas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faas" to mean an agency in the department of transportation that....*

---

fallouts *(noun)*

Any adverse and unwanted secondary effect.

- *He looked up "fallouts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fallouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

felicitation *(noun)*

The act of acknowledging that someone has an occasion for celebration.

- *The article explained what "felicitation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "felicitation" during the group presentation.*

---

fenestra of the cochlea *(noun)*

Fenestra leading into the cochlea.

- *The article explained what "fenestra of the cochlea" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "fenestra of the cochlea" during the group presentation.*

---

firehouses *(noun)*

A station housing fire apparatus and firemen.

- *They discussed "firehouses" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "firehouses" means with a simple example.*

---

fivers *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 5 dollars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fivers."*
- *He looked up "fivers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flagellate protozoan *(noun)*

A usually nonphotosynthetic free-living protozoan with whiplike appendages; some are pathogens of humans and other animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flagellate protozoan."*
- *The article explained what "flagellate protozoan" means with a simple example.*

---

flugelhorn *(noun)*

A brass instrument resembling a cornet but with a wider bore.

- *He looked up "flugelhorn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flugelhorn."*

---

fluorescents *(noun)*

A lighting fixture that uses a fluorescent lamp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluorescents."*
- *They discussed "fluorescents" during the group presentation.*

---

forecloses *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *In everyday English, people use "forecloses" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "forecloses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fornicators *(noun)*

Someone who commits adultery or fornication.

- *In class, the teacher used "fornicators" to mean someone who commits adultery or fornication.*
- *The article explained what "fornicators" means with a simple example.*

---

foundress *(noun)*

A woman founder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foundress."*
- *He looked up "foundress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fundings *(noun)*

Financial resources provided to make some project possible.

- *He looked up "fundings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fundings" to mean financial resources provided to make some project....*

---

gaging *(verb)*

Struggle for breath; have insufficient oxygen intake.

- *In everyday English, people use "gaging" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gaging" in real sentences.*

---

gastronomical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to gastronomy.

- *The speaker chose "gastronomical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "gastronomical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

genus curcuma *(noun)*

Tropical Asiatic perennial herbs.

- *He looked up "genus curcuma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus curcuma."*

genus cyperus *(noun)*

Type genus of Cyperaceae; grasslike rhizomatous herbs; cosmopolitan except very cold regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus cyperus."*
- *The article explained what "genus cyperus" means with a simple example.*

genus lupinus *(noun)*

Herbs or shrubs: lupin.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus lupinus" to mean herbs or shrubs: lupin.*
- *He looked up "genus lupinus" because he had never seen it before.*

genus rumex *(noun)*

Docks: coarse herbs and shrubs mainly native to north temperate regions.

- *They discussed "genus rumex" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rumex."*

genus sclerotinia *(noun)*

Large genus of ascomycetous fungi including various destructive plant pathogens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sclerotinia."*
- *They discussed "genus sclerotinia" during the group presentation.*

genus termes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Termitidae.

- *He looked up "genus termes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus termes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

germ plasm *(noun)*

The protoplasm of the germ cells that contains chromosomes and genes.

- *He looked up "germ plasm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "germ plasm."*

giuseppe balsamo *(noun)*

Italian who was famous as a magician and alchemist (1743-1795).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giuseppe balsamo."*
- *He looked up "giuseppe balsamo" because he had never seen it before.*

goldfinches *(noun)*

American finch whose male has yellow body plumage in summer.

- *In class, the teacher used "goldfinches" to mean american finch whose male has yellow body plumage....*
- *They discussed "goldfinches" during the group presentation.*

graphology *(noun)*

The study of handwriting (especially as an indicator of the writer's character or disposition).

- *He looked up "graphology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "graphology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

groover *(noun)*

A device that makes grooves by cutting or punching.

- *He looked up "groover" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "groover" to mean a device that makes grooves by cutting or punching.*

grouted *(verb)*

Bind with grout.

- *Learners should practice how to use "grouted" in real sentences.*

- *The coach explained when to use "grouted" and when to wait.*

---

gunwales *(noun)*

Wale at the top of the side of boat; topmost planking of a wooden vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "gunwales" to mean wale at the top of the side of boat; topmost....*
- *Understanding "gunwales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemlocks *(noun)*

Poisonous drug derived from an Eurasian plant of the genus Conium.

- *Understanding "hemlocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hemlocks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

herd's grass *(noun)*

Grass with long cylindrical spikes grown in northern United States and Europe for hay.

- *The article explained what "herd's grass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herd's grass" to mean grass with long cylindrical spikes grown in....*

---

hobnobs *(verb)*

Rub elbows with.

- *He hobnobs with the best of society.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hobnobs" when talking about this idea.*

---

hollyhocks *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Althaea; similar to but having smaller flowers than genus Alcea.

- *Understanding "hollyhocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hollyhocks" means with a simple example.*

---

homelike *(adjective)*

Having a feeling of home; cozy and comfortable.

- *It is useful to describe something as "homelike" when it is having a feeling of home; cozy and comfortable.*
- *The speaker chose "homelike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hotfoot *(noun)*

A practical joke that involves inserting a match surreptitiously between the sole and upper of the victim's shoe and then lighting it.

- *The article explained what "hotfoot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hotfoot" to mean a practical joke that involves inserting a match....*

---

hushing *(noun)*

A fricative sound (especially as an expression of disapproval).

- *Understanding "hushing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hushing" means with a simple example.*

---

hydroxyzine hydrochloride *(noun)*

A drug (trade names Atarax and Vistaril) used as a tranquilizer to treat anxiety and motion sickness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydroxyzine hydrochloride."*
- *He looked up "hydroxyzine hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypersomnia *(noun)*

An inability to stay awake.

- *They discussed "hypersomnia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypersomnia."*

---

hypochondriacs *(noun)*

A patient with imaginary symptoms and ailments.

- *Understanding "hypochondriacs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hypochondriacs" during the group presentation.*

---

hypotonic *(adjective)*

(of living tissue) lacking normal tone or tension.

- *A "hypotonic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypotonic."*

---

ichthyosaur *(noun)*

Any of several marine reptiles of the Mesozoic having a body like a porpoise with dorsal and tail fins and paddle-shaped limbs.

- *The article explained what "ichthyosaur" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ichthyosaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imbecility *(noun)*

Retardation more severe than a moron but not as severe as an idiot.

- *They discussed "imbecility" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "imbecility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

immunoassays *(noun)*

Identification of a substance (especially a protein) by its action as an antigen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immunoassays."*
- *Understanding "immunoassays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impetuously *(adverb)*

In an impulsive or impetuous way; without taking cautions.

- *She spoke "impetuously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "impetuously" in the final chapter.*

---

inadmissibility *(noun)*

Unacceptability as a consequence of not being admissible.

- *In class, the teacher used "inadmissibility" to mean unacceptability as a consequence of not being....*
- *The article explained what "inadmissibility" means with a simple example.*

---

incongruities *(noun)*

The quality of disagreeing; being unsuitable and inappropriate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incongruities."*
- *Understanding "incongruities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

incriminates *(verb)*

Bring an accusation against; level a charge against.

- *She tried to use "incriminates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "incriminates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

incus *(noun)*

The ossicle between the malleus and the stapes.

- *In class, the teacher used "incus" to mean the ossicle between the malleus and the stapes.*
- *The article explained what "incus" means with a simple example.*

---

initialled *(verb)*

Mark with one's initials.

- *He did not know how to use "initialled" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "initialled" when talking about this idea.*

---

insurrectionist *(noun)*

A person who takes part in an armed rebellion against the constituted authority (especially in the hope of improving conditions).

- *The article explained what "insurrectionist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "insurrectionist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

interrelate *(verb)*

Be in a relationship with.

- *I cannot interrelate these two events.*
- *Can you use "interrelate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

intone *(verb)*

Utter monotonously and repetitively and rhythmically.

- *He did not know how to use "intone" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "intone" in real sentences.*

---

intrusiveness *(noun)*

Aggressiveness as evidenced by intruding; by advancing yourself or your ideas without invitation.

- *Understanding "intrusiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "intrusiveness" during the group presentation.*

---

intussusception *(noun)*

The folding in of an outer layer so as to form a pocket in the surface.

- *Understanding "intussusception" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "intussusception" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iroquoian *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken by the Iroquois.

- *They discussed "iroquoian" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iroquoian" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*

---

iroquoian language *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken by the Iroquois.

- *The article explained what "iroquoian language" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iroquoian language" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*

---

jailbreaks *(noun)*

An escape from jail.

- *He looked up "jailbreaks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jailbreaks."*

---

japes *(noun)*

A humorous anecdote or remark intended to provoke laughter.

- *The article explained what "japes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "japes" to mean a humorous anecdote or remark intended to provoke....*

---

johann joachim winckelmann *(noun)*

German archaeologist and art historian said to be the father of archaeology (1717-1768).

- *He looked up "johann joachim winckelmann" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johann joachim winckelmann."*

---

jubilate *(verb)*

To express great joy.

- *She tried to use "jubilate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jubilate" when talking about this idea.*

---

juglans nigra *(noun)*

North American walnut tree with hard dark wood and edible nut.

- *The article explained what "juglans nigra" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juglans nigra."*

---

kelt *(noun)*

A member of a European people who once occupied Britain and Spain and Gaul prior to Roman times.

- *In class, the teacher used "kelt" to mean a member of a european people who once occupied....*
- *He looked up "kelt" because he had never seen it before.*

kovno *(noun)*

A city in central Lithuania.

- *They discussed "kovno" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kovno" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kumquats *(noun)*

Small oval citrus fruit with thin sweet rind and very acid pulp.

- *The article explained what "kumquats" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kumquats" to mean small oval citrus fruit with thin sweet rind and....*

lascar *(noun)*

A volcano in the Andes in Chile.

- *In class, the teacher used "lascar" to mean a volcano in the andes in chile.*
- *Understanding "lascar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

latinate *(adjective)*

Derived from or imitative of Latin.

- *Students compared "latinate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "latinate."*

leaners *(noun)*

(horseshoes) the throw of a horseshoe so as to lean against (but not encircle) the stake.

- *Understanding "leaners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaners."*

leered *(verb)*

Look suggestively or obliquely; look or gaze with a sly, immodest, or malign expression.

- *The men leered at the young women on the beach.*
- *Can you use "leered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

levitra *(noun)*

Virility drug (trade name Levitra) used to treat erectile dysfunction in men.

- *The article explained what "levitra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "levitra" to mean virility drug (trade name levitra) used to treat....*

limeade *(noun)*

Sweetened beverage of lime juice and water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limeade."*
- *Understanding "limeade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

linnets *(noun)*

Small finch originally of the western United States and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "linnets" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "linnets" during the group presentation.*

lisinopril *(noun)*

An ACE inhibiting drug (trade names Prinival or Zestril) administered as an antihypertensive and after heart attacks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lisinopril."*
- *He looked up "lisinopril" because he had never seen it before.*

listlessness *(noun)*

A feeling of lack of interest or energy.

- *He looked up "listlessness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "listlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lodes *(noun)*

A deposit of valuable ore occurring within definite boundaries separating it from surrounding rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lodes."*
- *He looked up "lodes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lupinus *(noun)*

Herbs or shrubs: lupin.

- *He looked up "lupinus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lupinus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malaysian mujahidin group *(noun)*

A clandestine group of southeast Asian terrorists organized in 1993 and trained by al-Qaeda; supports militant Muslims in Indonesia and the Philippines and has cells in Singapore and Malaysia and Indonesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malaysian mujahidin group."*
- *He looked up "malaysian mujahidin group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maldivians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Maldives.

- *Understanding "maldivians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "maldivians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malus angustifolia *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of southeastern United States; cultivated as an ornamental for its rose-colored blossoms.

- *He looked up "malus angustifolia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "malus angustifolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mandara *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in the Mandara mountains in Cameroon; has only two vowels.

- *He looked up "mandara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mandara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marquise de maintenon *(noun)*

French consort of Louis XIV who secretly married the king after the death of his first wife (1635-1719).

- *They discussed "marquise de maintenon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "marquise de maintenon" means with a simple example.*

---

meadow salsify *(noun)*

Weedy European annual with yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "meadow salsify" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meadow salsify" to mean weedy european annual with yellow flowers;....*

---

medoc *(noun)*

Red Bordeaux wine from the Medoc district of southwestern France.

- *He looked up "medoc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medoc."*

---

metrological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to metrology.

- *Students compared "metrological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "metrological" when it is of or relating to metrology.*

---

minibars *(noun)*

Sideboard with compartments for holding bottles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minibars."*
- *He looked up "minibars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misspells *(verb)*

Spell incorrectly.

- *The coach explained when to use "misspells" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use "misspells" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

molls *(noun)*

The girlfriend of a gangster.

- *They discussed "molls" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "molls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moonies *(noun)*

An often derogatory term for a member of the Unification Church.

- *In class, the teacher used "moonies" to mean an often derogatory term for a member of the....*
- *He looked up "moonies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mujahidin *(noun)*

A military force of Muslim guerilla warriors engaged in a jihad.

- *Some call the mujahidin international warriors but others just call them terrorists.*
- *They discussed "mujahidin" during the group presentation.*

---

multiversity *(noun)*

A university system having several separate campuses and colleges and research centers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multiversity."*
- *He looked up "multiversity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musette *(noun)*

A small bagpipe formerly popular in France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musette."*
- *He looked up "musette" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musette pipe *(noun)*

A small simple oboe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musette pipe."*
- *The article explained what "musette pipe" means with a simple example.*

---

myoclonus epilepsy *(noun)*

Epilepsy characterized by clonus of muscle groups and progressive mental deterioration and genetic origin.

- *In class, the teacher used "myoclonus epilepsy" to mean epilepsy characterized by clonus of muscle groups....*
- *They discussed "myoclonus epilepsy" during the group presentation.*

---

nailers *(noun)*

A worker who attaches something by nailing it.

- *In class, the teacher used "nailers" to mean a worker who attaches something by nailing it.*
- *Understanding "nailers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nasopharynx *(noun)*

Cavity forming the upper part of the pharynx.

- *They discussed "nasopharynx" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nasopharynx" because he had never seen it before.*

---

negress *(noun)*

A Black woman or girl.

- *The article explained what "negress" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "negress" to mean a black woman or girl.*

---

nestorians *(noun)*

A follower of Nestorius.

- *Understanding "nestorians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nestorians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nicknaming *(verb)*

Give a nickname to.

- *He did not know how to use "nicknaming" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "nicknaming" when talking about this idea.*

---

nominalism *(noun)*

(philosophy) the doctrine that the various objects labeled by the same term have nothing in common but their name.

- *They discussed "nominalism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nominalism."*

---

nonces *(noun)*

The present occasion.

- *He looked up "nonces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nonces" during the group presentation.*

---

nopal *(noun)*

Cactus having yellow flowers and purple fruits.

- *He looked up "nopal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nopal."*

---

novocain *(noun)*

Procaine administered as a hydrochloride (trade name Novocain).

- *The article explained what "novocain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "novocain" to mean procaine administered as a hydrochloride (trade....*

---

occiput *(noun)*

Back part of the head or skull.

- *The article explained what "occiput" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "occiput" to mean back part of the head or skull.*

---

oilmen *(noun)*

A worker who produces or sells petroleum.

- *Understanding "oilmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "oilmen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

okefenokee swamp *(noun)*

A large swampy area of northeast Florida and southeast Georgia.

- *He looked up "okefenokee swamp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "okefenokee swamp" during the group presentation.*

---

onomatopoeic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by onomatopoeia.

- *Onomatopoeic words are imitative of noises.*
- *The speaker chose "onomatopoeic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

opaline *(adjective)*

Having a play of lustrous rainbow colors.

- *A milky opalescent (or opaline) luster.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "opaline" when it is having a play of lustrous rainbow colors.*

---

optative *(noun)*

A mood (as in Greek or Sanskrit) that expresses a wish or hope; expressed in English by modal verbs.

- *In class, the teacher used "optative" to mean a mood (as in greek or sanskrit) that expresses a....*
- *The article explained what "optative" means with a simple example.*

---

optative mood *(noun)*

A mood (as in Greek or Sanskrit) that expresses a wish or hope; expressed in English by modal verbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “optative mood.”*
- *They discussed “optative mood” during the group presentation.*

---

osteoblast *(noun)*

A cell from which bone develops.

- *Understanding “osteoblast” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “osteoblast” means with a simple example.*

---

osteogenesis imperfecta *(noun)*

Autosomal dominant disorder of connective tissue characterized by brittle bones that fracture easily.

- *He looked up “osteogenesis imperfecta” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “osteogenesis imperfecta” to mean autosomal dominant disorder of connective tissue....*

---

otis tarda *(noun)*

Largest European land bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “otis tarda.”*
- *He looked up “otis tarda” because he had never seen it before.*

---

outlandishly *(adverb)*

In an outlandish manner.

- *The Bavarian was outlandishly dressed in lederhosen.*
- *Place “outlandishly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

outpointed *(verb)*

Sail closer to the wind than.

- *Can you use “outpointed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “outpointed” until he saw an example.*

---

overcompensation *(noun)*

(psychiatry) an attempt to overcome a real or imagined defect or unwanted trait by overly exaggerating its opposite.

- *In class, the teacher used “overcompensation” to mean (psychiatry) an attempt to overcome a real or....*
- *Understanding “overcompensation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxaloacetate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of oxalacetic acid.

- *Understanding “oxaloacetate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “oxaloacetate” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pageboy *(noun)*

A smooth hair style with the ends of the hair curled inward.

- *They discussed “pageboy” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pageboy” to mean a smooth hair style with the ends of the hair....*

---

palindromes *(noun)*

A word or phrase that reads the same backward as forward.

- *In class, the teacher used “palindromes” to mean a word or phrase that reads the same backward as....*
- *He looked up “palindromes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

panfish *(noun)*

Any of numerous small food fishes; especially those caught with hook and line and not available on the market.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “panfish.”*
- *He looked up “panfish” because he had never seen it before.*

---

patsies *(noun)*

A person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of.

- *They discussed “patsies” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “patsies” because he had never seen it before.*

pedagogically *(adverb)*

In a didactic manner.

- *Using "pedagogically" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "pedagogically" in the final chapter.*

pegmatite *(noun)*

A form of igneous rock consisting of extremely coarse granite resulting from the crystallization of magma rich in rare elements.

- *In class, the teacher used "pegmatite" to mean a form of igneous rock consisting of extremely....*
- *Understanding "pegmatite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

penumbral *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the region of partial shadow around an umbra.

- *It is useful to describe something as "penumbral" when it is of or pertaining to the region of partial shadow....*
- *The speaker chose "penumbral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

petrify *(verb)*

Make rigid and set into a conventional pattern.

- *Slogans petrify our thinking.*
- *In everyday English, people use "petrify" when talking about this idea.*

petrolatum *(noun)*

A semisolid mixture of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum; used in medicinal ointments and for lubrication.

- *The article explained what "petrolatum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "petrolatum" to mean a semisolid mixture of hydrocarbons obtained from....*

phalanxes *(noun)*

A body of troops in close array.

- *He looked up "phalanxes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phalanxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

photoemission *(noun)*

An emission of photoelectrons (especially from a metallic surface).

- *The article explained what "photoemission" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "photoemission" during the group presentation.*

phreatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ground water.

- *Would you call this situation "phreatic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "phreatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

piltdown hoax *(noun)*

A supposedly primitive man later proven to be a hoax.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piltdown hoax."*
- *He looked up "piltdown hoax" because he had never seen it before.*

pinochle *(noun)*

A card game played with a pack of forty-eight cards (two of each suit for high cards); play resembles whist.

- *He looked up "pinochle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinochle."*

pleomorphic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by pleomorphism.

- *Students compared "pleomorphic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "pleomorphic" approach may work better in this case.*

plosive *(noun)*

A consonant produced by stopping the flow of air at some point and suddenly releasing it.

- *Understanding "plosive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plosive" to mean a consonant produced by stopping the flow of air at....*

---

plosive speech sound *(noun)*

A consonant produced by stopping the flow of air at some point and suddenly releasing it.

- *The article explained what "plosive speech sound" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plosive speech sound" to mean a consonant produced by stopping the flow of air at....*

---

plutons *(noun)*

Large mass of intrusive igneous rock believed to have solidified deep within the earth.

- *The article explained what "plutons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plutons" to mean large mass of intrusive igneous rock believed to....*

---

pneumoconiosis *(noun)*

Chronic respiratory disease caused by inhaling metallic or mineral particles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pneumoconiosis."*
- *Understanding "pneumoconiosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

politicise *(verb)*

Give a political character to.

- *In everyday English, people use "politicise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "politicise" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

polyatomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a molecule made up of more than two atoms.

- *The speaker chose "polyatomic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "polyatomic" when it is of or relating to a molecule made up of more than....*

---

polymerize *(verb)*

Cause (a compound) to polymerize.

- *Learners should practice how to use "polymerize" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "polymerize" when talking about this idea.*

---

polyploid *(adjective)*

Of a cell or organism having more than twice the haploid number of chromosomes.

- *A polyploid cell.*
- *A polyploid species.*

---

portuguese escudo *(noun)*

Formerly the basic monetary unit of Portugal; equal to 100 centavo.

- *In class, the teacher used "portuguese escudo" to mean formerly the basic monetary unit of portugal; equal....*
- *He looked up "portuguese escudo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poseurs *(noun)*

A person who habitually pretends to be something he is not.

- *They discussed "poseurs" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "poseurs" means with a simple example.*

---

postured *(verb)*

Assume a posture as for artistic purposes.

- *She postured and made a total fool of herself.*
- *The coach explained when to use "postured" and when to wait.*

---

potentiated *(verb)*

Increase the effect of or act synergistically with (a drug or a physiological or biochemical phenomenon).

- *In everyday English, people use "potentiated" when talking about this idea.*

- *He did not know how to use "potentiated" until he saw an example.*

---

pouched mammal *(noun)*

Mammals of which the females have a pouch (the marsupium) containing the teats where the young are fed and carried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pouched mammal."*
- *He looked up "pouched mammal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

poultices *(noun)*

A medical dressing consisting of a soft heated mass of meal or clay that is spread on a cloth and applied to the skin to treat inflamed areas or improve circulation etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "poultices" to mean a medical dressing consisting of a soft heated mass....*
- *The article explained what "poultices" means with a simple example.*

---

prances *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *The coach explained when to use "prances" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "prances" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prayerbook *(noun)*

A book containing prayers.

- *In class, the teacher used "prayerbook" to mean a book containing prayers.*
- *The article explained what "prayerbook" means with a simple example.*

---

primos *(noun)*

The principal part of a duet (especially a piano duet).

- *In class, the teacher used "primos" to mean the principal part of a duet (especially a piano duet).*
- *The article explained what "primos" means with a simple example.*

---

prodromal *(adjective)*

Symptomatic of the onset of an attack or a disease.

- *Students compared "prodromal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "prodromal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

propagators *(noun)*

Someone who propagates plants (as under glass).

- *Understanding "propagators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "propagators" during the group presentation.*

---

pterodactyls *(noun)*

Extinct flying reptile.

- *Understanding "pterodactyls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pterodactyls" to mean extinct flying reptile.*

---

purus *(noun)*

A Brazilian river; tributary of the Amazon River.

- *They discussed "purus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "purus" means with a simple example.*

---

purus river *(noun)*

A Brazilian river; tributary of the Amazon River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purus river."*
- *They discussed "purus river" during the group presentation.*

---

pyrus communis *(noun)*

Old World tree having sweet gritty-textured juicy fruit; widely cultivated in many varieties.

- *He looked up "pyrus communis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pyrus communis" during the group presentation.*

---

rampantly *(adverb)*

In an uncontrolled and rampant manner.

- *Weeds grew rampantly around here.*
- *He answered "rampantly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

rasher *(noun)*

A commercially important fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "rasher" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rasher" during the group presentation.*

---

receptiveness *(noun)*

Willingness or readiness to receive (especially impressions or ideas).

- *He was testing the government's receptiveness to reform.*
- *This receptiveness is the key feature in oestral behavior, enabling natural mating to occur.*

---

recompensed *(verb)*

Make payment to; compensate.

- *In everyday English, people use "recompensed" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "recompensed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

red dagga *(noun)*

Relatively nontoxic South African herb smoked like tobacco.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red dagga."*
- *The article explained what "red dagga" means with a simple example.*

---

referable *(adjective)*

Capable of being assigned or credited to.

- *It is useful to describe something as "referable" when it is capable of being assigned or credited to.*
- *The speaker chose "referable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

refracts *(verb)*

Determine the refracting power of (a lens).

- *Learners should practice how to use "refracts" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "refracts" until he saw an example.*

---

regurgitates *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *The blood regurgitates into the heart ventricle.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "regurgitates" in real sentences.*

---

reimpose *(verb)*

Impose anew.

- *The fine was reimposed.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reimpose" and when to wait.*

---

remits *(noun)*

The topic that a person, committee, or piece of research is expected to deal with or has authority to deal with.

- *In class, the teacher used "remits" to mean the topic that a person, committee, or piece of....*
- *Understanding "remits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rescaling *(verb)*

Establish on a new scale.

- *The coach explained when to use "rescaling" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rescaling" in real sentences.*

---

retinues *(noun)*

The group following and attending to some important person.

- *The article explained what "retinues" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retinues" to mean the group following and attending to some important....*

---

retreads *(noun)*

A used automobile tire that has been remolded to give it new treads.

- *In class, the teacher used "retreads" to mean a used automobile tire that has been remolded to....*
- *They discussed "retreads" during the group presentation.*

---

ringtail *(noun)*

Monkey of Central America and South America having thick hair on the head that resembles a monk's cowl.

- *In class, the teacher used "ringtail" to mean monkey of central america and south america having....*
- *They discussed "ringtail" during the group presentation.*

---

ritualised *(verb)*

Make or evolve into a ritual.

- *The coach explained when to use "ritualised" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ritualised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ritualist *(noun)*

An advocate of strict observance of ritualistic forms.

- *The article explained what "ritualist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ritualist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

romanticist *(noun)*

An artist of the Romantic Movement or someone influenced by Romanticism.

- *The article explained what "romanticist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "romanticist."*

---

rubberised *(verb)*

Coat or impregnate with rubber.

- *Can you use "rubberised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "rubberised" and when to wait.*

---

rumex *(noun)*

Docks: coarse herbs and shrubs mainly native to north temperate regions.

- *The article explained what "rumex" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rumex" to mean docks: coarse herbs and shrubs mainly native to....*

---

saint emilion *(noun)*

Full-bodied red wine from around the town of Saint Emilion in Bordeaux.

- *He looked up "saint emilion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "saint emilion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saint-saens *(noun)*

French pianist and composer (1835-1921).

- *He looked up "saint-saens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saint-saens" during the group presentation.*

---

sambas *(noun)*

A form of canasta using three decks of cards and six jokers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sambas."*
- *Understanding "sambas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

samian ware *(noun)*

Earthenware made from the reddish-brown clay found on the Aegean island of Lemnos.

- *He looked up "samian ware" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "samian ware" during the group presentation.*

scampers *(verb)*

To move about or proceed hurriedly.

- *The coach explained when to use "scampers" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "scampers" in real sentences.*

scapulae *(noun)*

Either of two flat triangular bones one on each side of the shoulder in human beings.

- *In class, the teacher used "scapulae" to mean either of two flat triangular bones one on each....*
- *The article explained what "scapulae" means with a simple example.*

sclerotinia *(noun)*

Any fungus of the genus Sclerotinia; some causing brown rot diseases in plants.

- *They discussed "sclerotinia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sclerotinia" because he had never seen it before.*

scuppers *(verb)*

Put in a dangerous, disadvantageous, or difficult position.

- *In everyday English, people use "scuppers" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "scuppers" until he saw an example.*

selvage *(noun)*

The edge of a fabric that is woven so that it will not ravel or fray.

- *They discussed "selvage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selvage" to mean the edge of a fabric that is woven so that it will....*

seminiferous *(adjective)*

Bearing or producing seed or semen.

- *Seminiferous tubules.*
- *The speaker chose "seminiferous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

sextuplets *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *They discussed "sextuplets" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sextuplets" because he had never seen it before.*

shakespeares *(noun)*

English poet and dramatist considered one of the greatest English writers (1564-1616).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shakespeares."*
- *They discussed "shakespeares" during the group presentation.*

shanghaied *(verb)*

Take (someone) against his will for compulsory service, especially on board a ship.

- *The men were shanghaied after being drugged.*
- *The coach explained when to use "shanghaied" and when to wait.*

sheepfold *(noun)*

A pen for sheep.

- *In class, the teacher used "sheepfold" to mean a pen for sheep.*
- *The article explained what "sheepfold" means with a simple example.*

shf *(noun)*

3 to 30 gigahertz.

- *The article explained what "shf" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shf" to mean 3 to 30 gigahertz.*

shoaling *(verb)*

Make shallow.

- *Can you use “shoaling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “shoaling” and when to wait.*

---

shortener *(noun)*

Any agent that shortens.

- *Alcohol is a great shortener of life.*
- *Understanding “shortener” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shrikes *(noun)*

Any of numerous Old World birds having a strong hooked bill that feed on smaller animals.

- *They discussed “shrikes” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “shrikes” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shuffler *(noun)*

The card player who shuffles the cards.

- *They discussed “shuffler” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “shuffler” to mean the card player who shuffles the cards.*

---

silicic acid *(noun)*

A jellylike substance (hydrated silica).

- *They discussed “silicic acid” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “silicic acid.”*

---

simas *(noun)*

Rock that form the continuous lower layer of the earth’s crust; rich in silicon and magnesium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “simas.”*
- *Understanding “simas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smarted *(verb)*

Be the source of pain.

- *She tried to use “smarted” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “smarted” until he saw an example.*

---

snakebites *(noun)*

A bite inflicted by a (venomous) snake.

- *The article explained what “snakebites” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “snakebites” during the group presentation.*

---

sodalite *(noun)*

A vitreous mineral consisting of sodium aluminum silicate and sodium chloride in crystalline form; occurs in igneous rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sodalite.”*
- *He looked up “sodalite” because he had never seen it before.*

---

soleus *(noun)*

A broad flat muscle in the calf of the leg under the gastrocnemius muscle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soleus.”*
- *The article explained what “soleus” means with a simple example.*

---

soleus muscle *(noun)*

A broad flat muscle in the calf of the leg under the gastrocnemius muscle.

- *He looked up “soleus muscle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “soleus muscle.”*

---

splenomegaly *(noun)*

An abnormal enlargement of the spleen.

- *In class, the teacher used “splenomegaly” to mean an abnormal enlargement of the spleen.*

- *The article explained what "splenomegaly" means with a simple example.*

---

spondylolisthesis *(noun)*

A forward dislocation of one vertebra over the one beneath it producing pressure on spinal nerves.

- *In class, the teacher used "spondylolisthesis" to mean a forward dislocation of one vertebra over the one....*
- *He looked up "spondylolisthesis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spotlessly *(adverb)*

In a spotless manner.

- *Spotlessly clean.*
- *He answered "spotlessly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

steerer *(noun)*

A beguiler who leads someone into danger (usually as part of a plot).

- *In class, the teacher used "steerer" to mean a beguiler who leads someone into danger (usually....*
- *He looked up "steerer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stigmatizes *(verb)*

To accuse or condemn or openly or formally or brand as disgraceful.

- *The coach explained when to use "stigmatizes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "stigmatizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stockinette *(noun)*

Knit used especially for infants' wear and undergarments.

- *The article explained what "stockinette" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stockinette."*

---

stockinette stitch *(noun)*

Knitting stitch having alternate rows of knit stitches and purl stitches, producing a fabric as for stockings.

- *In class, the teacher used "stockinette stitch" to mean knitting stitch having alternate rows of knit....*
- *The article explained what "stockinette stitch" means with a simple example.*

---

storekeepers *(noun)*

A merchant who owns or manages a shop.

- *In class, the teacher used "storekeepers" to mean a merchant who owns or manages a shop.*
- *They discussed "storekeepers" during the group presentation.*

---

stubbly *(adjective)*

Having a short growth of beard.

- *A "stubbly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stubbly" when it is having a short growth of beard.*

---

stuffiness *(noun)*

The quality of being close and poorly ventilated.

- *In class, the teacher used "stuffiness" to mean the quality of being close and poorly ventilated.*
- *They discussed "stuffiness" during the group presentation.*

---

stupefy *(verb)*

Make senseless or dizzy by or as if by a blow.

- *The coach explained when to use "stupefy" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "stupefy" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sudsy *(adjective)*

Resembling lather or covered with lather.

- *Students compared "sudsy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sudsy."*

---

superconducting supercollider *(noun)*

A collider that operates at very low temperatures.

- *In class, the teacher used "superconducting supercollider" to mean a collider that operates at very low temperatures.*
- *The article explained what "superconducting supercollider" means with a simple example.*

---

superlatively *(adverb)*

To a superlative degree.

- *The narrator describes the scene "superlatively" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "superlatively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

supernaturals *(noun)*

Supernatural forces and events and beings collectively.

- *They discussed "supernaturals" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "supernaturals" to mean supernatural forces and events and beings collectively.*

---

supplants *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "supplants" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "supplants" and when to wait.*

---

swaggered *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *He did not know how to use "swaggered" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swaggered" in real sentences.*

---

sweetmeat *(noun)*

A sweetened delicacy (as a preserve or pastry).

- *The article explained what "sweetmeat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sweetmeat" during the group presentation.*

---

syndic *(noun)*

One appointed to represent a city or university or corporation in business transactions.

- *Understanding "syndic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "syndic" to mean one appointed to represent a city or university or....*

---

synergetic *(adjective)*

Working together; used especially of groups, as subsidiaries of a corporation, cooperating for an enhanced effect.

- *A "synergetic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "synergetic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

tailgaters *(noun)*

A driver who follows too closely behind another motor vehicle.

- *He looked up "tailgaters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tailgaters" to mean a driver who follows too closely behind another....*

---

taus *(noun)*

The 19th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taus."*
- *He looked up "taus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

teju *(noun)*

Large (to 3 feet) blackish yellow-banded South American lizard; raid henhouses; used as food.

- *Understanding "teju" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teju" to mean large (to 3 feet) blackish yellow-banded south....*

---

tenderer *(adjective)*

Given to sympathy or gentleness or sentimentality.

- *A "tenderer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "tenderer"? Explain why.*

---

termes *(noun)*

Type genus of the Termitidae.

- *Understanding "termes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "termes."*

---

theogony *(noun)*

The study of the origins and genealogy of the gods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theogony."*
- *The article explained what "theogony" means with a simple example.*

---

thomism *(noun)*

The comprehensive theological doctrine created by Saint Thomas Aquinas in the 13th century and still taught by the Dominicans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomism."*
- *They discussed "thomism" during the group presentation.*

---

thrifts *(noun)*

Extreme care in spending money; reluctance to spend money unnecessarily.

- *He looked up "thrifts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thrifts" to mean extreme care in spending money; reluctance to spend....*

---

tiberius claudius drusus nero germanicus *(noun)*

Roman Emperor after his nephew Caligula was murdered; consolidated the Roman Empire and conquered southern Britain; was poisoned by his fourth wife Agrippina after her son Nero was named as Claudius' heir (10 BC to AD 54).

- *The article explained what "tiberius claudius drusus nero germanicus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tiberius claudius drusus nero germanicus" to mean roman emperor after his nephew caligula was....*

---

tody *(noun)*

Tiny insectivorous West Indian bird having red-and-green plumage and a long straight bill.

- *He looked up "tody" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tody."*

---

tooted *(verb)*

Make a loud noise.

- *Can you use "tooted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "tooted" and when to wait.*

---

tostadas *(noun)*

A flat tortilla with various fillings piled on it.

- *The article explained what "tostadas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tostadas."*

---

transformable *(adjective)*

Capable of being changed in substance as if by alchemy.

- *It is useful to describe something as "transformable" when it is capable of being changed in substance as if by alchemy.*
- *Students compared "transformable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trireme *(noun)*

Ancient Greek or Roman galley or warship having three tiers of oars on each side.

- *He looked up "trireme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trireme."*

---

triremes *(noun)*

Ancient Greek or Roman galley or warship having three tiers of oars on each side.

- *They discussed "triremes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "triremes" means with a simple example.*

turp *(noun)*

Removal of significant amounts of prostate tissue (as in cases of benign prostatic hyperplasia).

- *The article explained what "turp" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turp" to mean removal of significant amounts of prostate tissue....*

turps *(noun)*

Volatile liquid distilled from turpentine oleoresin; used as paint thinner and solvent and medicinally.

- *He looked up "turps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "turps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tussled *(verb)*

Fight or struggle in a confused way at close quarters.

- *The coach explained when to use "tussled" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tussled" in real sentences.*

ulmus rubra *(noun)*

North American elm having rough leaves that are red when opening; yields a hard wood.

- *He looked up "ulmus rubra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ulmus rubra."*

uncomprehending *(adjective)*

Lacking understanding.

- *Tried to explain to her uncomprehending husband.*
- *Students compared "uncomprehending" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unforgettably *(adverb)*

In a memorable manner.

- *Place "unforgettably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "unforgettably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

unmercifully *(adverb)*

Without pity; in a merciless manner.

- *Using "unmercifully" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "unmercifully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

unobjectionable *(adjective)*

(of behavior or especially language) free from objectionable elements; fit for all observers.

- *Students compared "unobjectionable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unobjectionable."*

unreceptive *(adjective)*

Not receptive.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unreceptive" when it is not receptive.*
- *The speaker chose "unreceptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unrelieved *(adjective)*

Not lessened or diminished.

- *Unrelieved suffering.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrelieved."*

unselfconscious *(adjective)*

Not self-conscious.

- *She grew up with him in unselfconscious friendship.*
- *The speaker chose "unselfconscious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

uremia *(noun)*

Accumulation in the blood of nitrogenous waste products (urea) that are usually excreted in the urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uremia."*
- *He looked up "uremia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uvs *(noun)*

Radiation lying in the ultraviolet range; wave lengths shorter than light but longer than X rays.

- *Understanding "uvs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uvs" to mean radiation lying in the ultraviolet range; wave....*

---

vachel lindsay *(noun)*

United States poet who traveled the country trading his poems for room and board (1879-1931).

- *They discussed "vachel lindsay" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vachel lindsay" means with a simple example.*

---

voyaged *(verb)*

Travel on water propelled by wind or by other means.

- *Can you use "voyaged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "voyaged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vulgarly *(adverb)*

In a smutty manner.

- *Place "vulgarly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "vulgarly" in the final chapter.*

---

wakening *(noun)*

The act of waking.

- *It was an early awakening.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wakening" to mean the act of waking.*

---

wallpapered *(verb)*

Cover with wallpaper.

- *He did not know how to use "wallpapered" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "wallpapered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

walther hermann nernst *(noun)*

German physicist and chemist who formulated the third law of thermodynamics (1864-1941).

- *Understanding "walther hermann nernst" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "walther hermann nernst" because he had never seen it before.*

---

waxwing *(noun)*

Brown velvety-plumaged songbirds of the northern hemisphere having crested heads and red waxy wing tips.

- *They discussed "waxwing" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waxwing" to mean brown velvety-plumaged songbirds of the northern....*

---

weavings *(noun)*

Creating fabric.

- *He looked up "weavings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weavings."*

---

white-chinned petrel *(noun)*

Large black petrel of southern seas having a white mark on the chin.

- *They discussed "white-chinned petrel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white-chinned petrel" to mean large black petrel of southern seas having a white....*

---

whittles *(verb)*

Cut small bits or pare shavings from.

- *She tried to use "whittles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use “whittles” and when to wait.*

---

windjammer *(noun)*

A large sailing ship.

- *Understanding “windjammer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “windjammer” to mean a large sailing ship.*

---

woks *(noun)*

Pan with a convex bottom; used for frying in Chinese cooking.

- *Understanding “woks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “woks” during the group presentation.*

---

wops *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Italian descent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wops.”*
- *The article explained what “wops” means with a simple example.*

---

yhvh *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *The article explained what “yhvh” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “yhvh.”*

---

aardvarks *(noun)*

Nocturnal burrowing mammal of the grasslands of Africa that feeds on termites; sole extant representative of the order Tubulidentata.

- *They discussed “aardvarks” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aardvarks.”*

---

acetabular *(adjective)*

Of the cup-shaped socket that receives the head of the thigh bone.

- *It is useful to describe something as “acetabular” when it is of the cup-shaped socket that receives the head of....*
- *The speaker chose “acetabular” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

achondroplasia *(noun)*

An inherited skeletal disorder beginning before birth; cartilage is converted to bone resulting in dwarfism.

- *He looked up “achondroplasia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “achondroplasia.”*

---

aconitum *(noun)*

Genus of poisonous plants of temperate regions of northern hemisphere with a vaulted and enlarged petal.

- *In class, the teacher used “aconitum” to mean genus of poisonous plants of temperate regions of....*
- *The article explained what “aconitum” means with a simple example.*

---

acrophobia *(noun)*

A morbid fear of great heights.

- *He looked up “acrophobia” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “acrophobia.”*

---

adduce *(verb)*

Advance evidence for.

- *She tried to use “adduce” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “adduce” and when to wait.*

---

adnate *(adjective)*

Of unlike parts or organs; growing closely attached.

- *A calyx adnate to the ovary.*
- *The speaker chose “adnate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

adrenocortical *(adjective)*

Of or derived from the cortex of the adrenal glands.

- *It is useful to describe something as "adrenocortical" when it is of or derived from the cortex of the adrenal glands.*
- *Students compared "adrenocortical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

adsorbents *(noun)*

A material having capacity or tendency to adsorb another substance.

- *The article explained what "adsorbents" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adsorbents."*

---

affably *(adverb)*

In an affable manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "affably" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "affably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

agapanthus *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Agapanthus having umbels of showy blue to purple flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "agapanthus" to mean any of various plants of the genus agapanthus....*
- *They discussed "agapanthus" during the group presentation.*

---

airlifting *(verb)*

Fly people or goods to or from places not accessible by other means.

- *In everyday English, people use "airlifting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "airlifting" until he saw an example.*

---

aluminate *(noun)*

A compound of alumina and a metallic oxide.

- *In class, the teacher used "aluminate" to mean a compound of alumina and a metallic oxide.*
- *Understanding "aluminate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

americanize *(verb)*

Make American in character.

- *The year in the US has completely Americanized him.*
- *After a year in Iowa, he has totally Americanized.*

---

anachronistically *(adverb)*

In an anachronistic manner.

- *Let's look at this phenomenon anachronistically.*
- *Place "anachronistically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

anaesthetised *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *The coach explained when to use "anaesthetised" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "anaesthetised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anosmia *(noun)*

Absence of the sense of smell (as by damage to olfactory nasal tissue or the olfactory nerve or by obstruction of the nasal passages).

- *In class, the teacher used "anosmia" to mean absence of the sense of smell (as by damage to....*
- *The article explained what "anosmia" means with a simple example.*

---

apparatchiks *(noun)*

A humorous but derogatory term for an official of a large organization (especially a political organization).

- *Democratic apparatchiks.*
- *The article explained what "apparatchiks" means with a simple example.*

---

approachability *(noun)*

The attribute of being easy to meet or deal with.

- *In class, the teacher used "approachability" to mean the attribute of being easy to meet or deal with.*
- *The article explained what "approachability" means with a simple example.*

---

aquae *(noun)*

A shade of blue tinged with green.

- *The article explained what "aquae" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "aquae" during the group presentation.*

---

armatures *(noun)*

Coil in which voltage is induced by motion through a magnetic field.

- *Understanding "armatures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "armatures" to mean coil in which voltage is induced by motion through....*

---

arroyos *(noun)*

A stream or brook.

- *The article explained what "arroyos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "arroyos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artemisia annua *(noun)*

Wormwood of southeastern Europe to Iran.

- *He looked up "artemisia annua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "artemisia annua" to mean wormwood of southeastern europe to iran.*

---

aspirator *(noun)*

A pump that draws air or another gas through a liquid.

- *The article explained what "aspirator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aspirator" to mean a pump that draws air or another gas through a liquid.*

---

assignations *(noun)*

The act of distributing by allotting or apportioning; distribution according to a plan.

- *The article explained what "assignations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assignations" to mean the act of distributing by allotting or....*

---

atrial auricle *(noun)*

A small conical pouch projecting from the upper anterior part of each atrium of the heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "atrial auricle" to mean a small conical pouch projecting from the upper....*
- *Understanding "atrial auricle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attenders *(noun)*

A person who is present and participates in a meeting.

- *He looked up "attenders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attenders."*

---

auks *(noun)*

Black-and-white short-necked web-footed diving bird of northern seas.

- *He looked up "auks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "auks" during the group presentation.*

---

auspiciously *(adverb)*

In an auspicious manner.

- *He started his new job auspiciously on his birthday.*
- *She spoke "auspiciously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

aweigh *(adjective)*

(used of an anchor) hanging clear of the bottom.

- *Anchors aweigh.*
- *A "aweigh" approach may work better in this case.*

awes *(noun)*

An overwhelming feeling of wonder or admiration.

- *In class, the teacher used "awes" to mean an overwhelming feeling of wonder or admiration.*
- *He looked up "awes" because he had never seen it before.*

balas *(noun)*

A pale rose-colored variety of the ruby spinel.

- *They discussed "balas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "balas" means with a simple example.*

balas ruby *(noun)*

A pale rose-colored variety of the ruby spinel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balas ruby."*
- *The article explained what "balas ruby" means with a simple example.*

batmen *(noun)*

An orderly assigned to serve a British military officer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "batmen."*
- *Understanding "batmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baulked *(verb)*

Refuse to comply.

- *She tried to use "baulked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "baulked" when talking about this idea.*

bermudians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Bermuda.

- *He looked up "bermudians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bermudians" during the group presentation.*

berried *(adjective)*

Producing or bearing berries.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "berried."*
- *Students compared "berried" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

besmirching *(verb)*

Charge falsely or with malicious intent; attack the good name and reputation of someone.

- *He did not know how to use "besmirching" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "besmirching" in real sentences.*

bevins *(noun)*

British labor leader and statesman who played an important role in diplomacy after World War II (1884-1951).

- *They discussed "bevins" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bevins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bewilders *(verb)*

Be a mystery or bewildering to.

- *Can you use "bewilders" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bewilders" carefully so everyone would understand.*

beys *(noun)*

(formerly) a title of respect for a man in Turkey or Egypt.

- *The article explained what "beys" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "beys" during the group presentation.*

biharis *(noun)*

The Indic language spoken in Bihar (and by some people in Pakistan and Bangladesh).

- *In class, the teacher used "biharis" to mean the indic language spoken in bihar (and by some....*
- *They discussed "biharis" during the group presentation.*

---

bindweed *(noun)*

Any of several vines of the genera Convolvulus and Calystegia having a twining habit.

- *In class, the teacher used "bindweed" to mean any of several vines of the genera convolvulus and....*
- *The article explained what "bindweed" means with a simple example.*

---

black bindweed *(noun)*

Common European twining vine with tuberous roots and cordate leaves and red berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black bindweed."*
- *He looked up "black bindweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

black salsify *(noun)*

Perennial south European herb having narrow entire leaves and solitary yellow flower heads and long black edible roots shaped like carrots.

- *Understanding "black salsify" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "black salsify" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blandishments *(noun)*

The act of urging by means of teasing or flattery.

- *Understanding "blandishments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blandishments" means with a simple example.*

---

bobwhite quail *(noun)*

A popular North American game bird; named for its call.

- *Understanding "bobwhite quail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bobwhite quail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bootmaker *(noun)*

A maker of boots.

- *He looked up "bootmaker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bootmaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boutonniere *(noun)*

A flower that is worn in a buttonhole.

- *In class, the teacher used "boutonniere" to mean a flower that is worn in a buttonhole.*
- *The article explained what "boutonniere" means with a simple example.*

---

brassicas *(noun)*

Mustards: cabbages; cauliflowers; turnips; etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brassicas."*
- *He looked up "brassicas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

breastfeeds *(verb)*

Give suck to.

- *She tried to use "breastfeeds" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "breastfeeds" in real sentences.*

---

breastworks *(noun)*

Fortification consisting of a low wall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breastworks."*
- *The article explained what "breastworks" means with a simple example.*

---

brummies *(noun)*

A native or resident of Birmingham, England.

- *He looked up "brummies" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brummies."*

---

bufo bufo *(noun)*

Common toad of Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "bufo bufo" to mean common toad of europe.*
- *They discussed "bufo bufo" during the group presentation.*

---

bunkum *(noun)*

Unacceptable behavior (especially ludicrously false statements).

- *He looked up "bunkum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bunkum."*

---

burnable *(adjective)*

Capable of burning.

- *The speaker chose "burnable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "burnable"? Explain why.*

---

bvd *(noun)*

Trademark for men's underwear.

- *He looked up "bvd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bvd" during the group presentation.*

---

calcifications *(noun)*

An inflexible and unchanging state.

- *He looked up "calcifications" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calcifications."*

---

cants *(noun)*

A characteristic language of a particular group (as among thieves).

- *The article explained what "cants" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cants."*

---

carborundum *(noun)*

An abrasive composed of silicon carbide crystals.

- *He looked up "carborundum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carborundum" during the group presentation.*

---

carboys *(noun)*

A large bottle for holding corrosive liquids; usually cushioned in a special container.

- *They discussed "carboys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "carboys" means with a simple example.*

---

careerists *(noun)*

A professional who is intent on furthering his or her career by any possible means and often at the expense of their own integrity.

- *The article explained what "careerists" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "careerists."*

---

carline thistle *(noun)*

A thistle of the genus Carlina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carline thistle."*
- *Understanding "carline thistle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carnauba *(noun)*

Brazilian fan palm having an edible root; source of a useful leaf fiber and a brittle yellowish wax.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnauba."*
- *They discussed "carnauba" during the group presentation.*

---

carnauba palm *(noun)*

Brazilian fan palm having an edible root; source of a useful leaf fiber and a brittle yellowish wax.

- *The article explained what "carnauba palm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnauba palm."*

carnauba wax *(noun)*

Hard yellowish to brownish wax from leaves of the carnauba palm used especially in floor waxes and polishes.

- *The article explained what "carnauba wax" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnauba wax."*

cartwheeling *(verb)*

Do cartwheels: perform an acrobatic movement using both hands and feet.

- *He did not know how to use "cartwheeling" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "cartwheeling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

caryatids *(noun)*

A supporting column carved in the shape of a person.

- *He looked up "caryatids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caryatids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cashbox *(noun)*

A strongbox for holding cash.

- *In class, the teacher used "cashbox" to mean a strongbox for holding cash.*
- *The article explained what "cashbox" means with a simple example.*

castrato *(noun)*

A male singer who was castrated before puberty and retains a soprano or alto voice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "castrato."*
- *He looked up "castrato" because he had never seen it before.*

castros *(noun)*

Cuban socialist leader who overthrew a dictator in 1959 and established a Marxist socialist state in Cuba (born in 1927).

- *They discussed "castros" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "castros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

catalyses *(noun)*

Acceleration of a chemical reaction induced the presence of material that is chemically unchanged at the end of the reaction.

- *The article explained what "catalyses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catalyses" to mean acceleration of a chemical reaction induced the....*

catholicity *(noun)*

The beliefs and practices of a Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "catholicity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "catholicity" because he had never seen it before.*

chador *(noun)*

A cloth used as a head covering (and veil and shawl) by Muslim and Hindu women.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chador."*
- *He looked up "chador" because he had never seen it before.*

champagne-ardenne *(noun)*

A region of northeastern France.

- *In class, the teacher used "champagne-ardenne" to mean a region of northeastern france.*
- *Understanding "champagne-ardenne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

changan *(noun)*

A city of central China; capital of ancient Chinese empire 221-206 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "changan" to mean a city of central china; capital of ancient chinese....*
- *Understanding "changan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chiasm *(noun)*

An intersection or crossing of two tracts in the form of the letter X.

- *They discussed "chiasm" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiasm."*

---

chickweed phlox *(noun)*

Low mat-forming herb of rocky places in United States.

- *He looked up "chickweed phlox" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chickweed phlox" to mean low mat-forming herb of rocky places in united states.*

---

clammed *(verb)*

Gather clams, by digging in the sand by the ocean.

- *In everyday English, people use "clammed" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "clammed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

clines *(noun)*

American geneticist who succeeded in transferring a functioning gene from one mouse to another (born in 1934).

- *Understanding "clines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "clines" means with a simple example.*

---

cloches *(noun)*

A woman's close-fitting hat that resembles a helmet.

- *They discussed "cloches" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cloches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coagulating *(verb)*

Change from a liquid to a thickened or solid state.

- *She tried to use "coagulating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "coagulating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

coinages *(noun)*

A newly invented word or phrase.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coinages."*
- *Understanding "coinages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

collaborationist *(noun)*

Someone who collaborates with an enemy occupying force.

- *They discussed "collaborationist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "collaborationist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

comfortingly *(adverb)*

In a comforting or consoling manner.

- *One part of a strange world should be given a comfortingly familiar form.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "comfortingly" naturally.*

---

commencements *(noun)*

The time at which something is supposed to begin.

- *He looked up "commencements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commencements."*

---

common carline thistle *(noun)*

Eurasian thistle growing in sand dunes and dry chalky soils.

- *He looked up "common carline thistle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common carline thistle" to mean eurasian thistle growing in sand dunes and dry....*

common scoter *(noun)*

A variety of scoter.

- *They discussed "common scoter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "common scoter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

communed *(verb)*

Communicate intimately with; be in a state of heightened, intimate receptivity.

- *The coach explained when to use "communed" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "communed" until he saw an example.*

concerti *(noun)*

A composition for orchestra and a soloist.

- *The article explained what "concerti" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "concerti" during the group presentation.*

conjuror *(noun)*

A witch doctor who practices conjury.

- *In class, the teacher used "conjuror" to mean a witch doctor who practices conjury.*
- *He looked up "conjuror" because he had never seen it before.*

consignors *(noun)*

The person who delivers over or commits merchandise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consignors."*
- *He looked up "consignors" because he had never seen it before.*

contrastingly *(adverb)*

In a contrasting manner.

- *Contrastingly, both the rooms leading off it gave an immediate impression of being disgraced.*
- *Using "contrastingly" can make your explanation more exact.*

conversationalists *(noun)*

Someone skilled at conversation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conversationalists."*
- *He looked up "conversationalists" because he had never seen it before.*

corrida *(noun)*

A Spanish or Portuguese or Latin American spectacle; a matador baits and (usually) kills a bull in an arena before many spectators.

- *Understanding "corrida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corrida" to mean a spanish or portuguese or latin american....*

cosier *(adjective)*

Enjoying or affording comforting warmth and shelter especially in a small space.

- *The speaker chose "cosier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "cosier" approach may work better in this case.*

counterespionage *(noun)*

Spying on the spies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counterespionage."*
- *He looked up "counterespionage" because he had never seen it before.*

creeping oxalis *(noun)*

Creeping much-branched mat-forming weed; cosmopolitan.

- *The article explained what "creeping oxalis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "creeping oxalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cryptogram *(noun)*

A piece of writing in code or cipher.

- *He looked up "cryptogram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cryptogram" during the group presentation.*

---

culotte *(noun)*

A divided skirt.

- *In class, the teacher used "culotte" to mean a divided skirt.*
- *They discussed "culotte" during the group presentation.*

---

cynosure *(noun)*

Something that strongly attracts attention and admiration.

- *If he was the cynosure of all eyes he didn't notice.*
- *Let faith be your cynosure to walk by.*

---

czestochowa *(noun)*

A city of southern Poland whose church contains the statue of the black Madonna which attracts many pilgrims.

- *In class, the teacher used "czestochowa" to mean a city of southern poland whose church contains the....*
- *The article explained what "czestochowa" means with a simple example.*

---

dapsone *(noun)*

Antibacterial drug used to treat leprosy and some kinds of skin diseases.

- *Understanding "dapsone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dapsone."*

---

debilitation *(noun)*

Serious weakening and loss of energy.

- *In class, the teacher used "debilitation" to mean serious weakening and loss of energy.*
- *He looked up "debilitation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deltoids *(noun)*

A large triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint and serving to abduct and flex and extend and rotate the arm.

- *He looked up "deltoids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "deltoids" during the group presentation.*

---

dermabrasion *(noun)*

Removal of scars or tattoos by anesthetizing the skin surface and then sanding or scraping off some of the outer skin layer.

- *They discussed "dermabrasion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dermabrasion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desalinated *(verb)*

Remove salt from.

- *The coach explained when to use "desalinated" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "desalinated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

desiderius erasmus *(noun)*

Dutch humanist and theologian who was the leading Renaissance scholar of northern Europe; although his criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church led to the Reformation, he opposed violence and condemned Martin Luther (1466-1536).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desiderius erasmus."*
- *He looked up "desiderius erasmus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

deviousness *(noun)*

The quality of being deceitful and underhanded.

- *Understanding "deviousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "deviousness" means with a simple example.*

---

diastole *(noun)*

The widening of the chambers of the heart between two contractions when the chambers fill with blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diastole."*

- *He looked up “diastole” because he had never seen it before.*

---

digitalisation *(noun)*

The administration of digitalis for the treatment of certain heart disorders.

- *They discussed “digitalisation” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “digitalisation” to mean the administration of digitalis for the treatment....*

---

digitising *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *He did not know how to use “digitising” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “digitising” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disbar *(verb)*

Remove from the bar; expel from the practice of law by official action.

- *The corrupt lawyer was disbarred.*
- *He did not know how to use “disbar” until he saw an example.*

---

discoid *(adjective)*

Having a flat circular shape.

- *The speaker chose “discoid” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “discoid” approach may work better in this case.*

---

disestablished *(verb)*

Deprive (an established church) of its status.

- *The coach explained when to use “disestablished” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “disestablished” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dishcloth gourd *(noun)*

Any of several tropical annual climbers having large yellow flowers and edible young fruits; grown commercially for the mature fruit’s dried fibrous interior that is used as a sponge.

- *The article explained what “dishcloth gourd” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dishcloth gourd” to mean any of several tropical annual climbers having....*

---

diverticulum *(noun)*

A herniation through the muscular wall of a tubular organ (especially the colon).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “diverticulum.”*
- *They discussed “diverticulum” during the group presentation.*

---

dodder *(noun)*

A leafless annual parasitic vine of the genus Cuscuta having whitish or yellow filamentous stems; obtain nourishment through haustoria.

- *Understanding “dodder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dodder.”*

---

dolmens *(noun)*

A prehistoric megalithic tomb typically having two large upright stones and a capstone.

- *He looked up “dolmens” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “dolmens” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dorsiflexion *(noun)*

The act of bending backward (of the body or a body part).

- *In class, the teacher used “dorsiflexion” to mean the act of bending backward (of the body or a body....*
- *He looked up “dorsiflexion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

doubloon *(noun)*

A former Spanish gold coin.

- *Understanding “doubloon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “doubloon.”*

---

doyenne *(noun)*

A woman who is the senior member of a group.

- *He looked up "doyenne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "doyenne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drawbridges *(noun)*

A bridge that can be raised to block passage or to allow boats or ships to pass beneath it.

- *Understanding "drawbridges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drawbridges."*

dugs *(noun)*

An udder or breast or teat.

- *The article explained what "dugs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dugs" during the group presentation.*

eaglet *(noun)*

A young eagle.

- *Understanding "eaglet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eaglet."*

edmond rostand *(noun)*

French dramatist and poet whose play immortalized Cyrano de Bergerac (1868-1918).

- *He looked up "edmond rostand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "edmond rostand" during the group presentation.*

egalitarians *(noun)*

A person who believes in the equality of all people.

- *Understanding "egalitarians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "egalitarians" means with a simple example.*

eicosapentaenoic acid *(noun)*

An omega-3 fatty acid with 20 carbon atoms; found in fish (especially tuna and bluefish).

- *They discussed "eicosapentaenoic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eicosapentaenoic acid" to mean an omega-3 fatty acid with 20 carbon atoms; found....*

elasticities *(noun)*

The tendency of a body to return to its original shape after it has been stretched or compressed.

- *They discussed "elasticities" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elasticities" to mean the tendency of a body to return to its original....*

enameling *(verb)*

Coat, inlay, or surface with enamel.

- *She tried to use "enameling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "enameling" and when to wait.*

encrusting *(verb)*

Decorate or cover lavishly (as with gems).

- *The coach explained when to use "encrusting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "encrusting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

enfolded *(verb)*

Enclose or enfold completely with or as if with a covering.

- *He did not know how to use "enfolded" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enfolded" in real sentences.*

ennoble *(verb)*

Confer dignity or honor upon.

- *Can you use “ennoble” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “ennoble” until he saw an example.*

---

entailment *(noun)*

Something that is inferred (deduced or entailed or implied).

- *They discussed “entailment” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “entailment” to mean something that is inferred (deduced or entailed or....*

---

eulogize *(verb)*

Praise formally and eloquently.

- *The dead woman was eulogized at the funeral.*
- *The coach explained when to use “eulogize” and when to wait.*

---

eumenes *(noun)*

Mason wasps.

- *He looked up “eumenes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “eumenes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exactions *(noun)*

Act of demanding or levying by force or authority.

- *Understanding “exactions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “exactions” because he had never seen it before.*

---

exonerations *(noun)*

The act of vindicating or defending against criticism or censure etc.

- *The article explained what “exonerations” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “exonerations” to mean the act of vindicating or defending against....*

---

explicated *(verb)*

Elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses.

- *In everyday English, people use “explicated” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “explicated” in real sentences.*

---

exponentiation *(noun)*

The process of raising a quantity to some assigned power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “exponentiation.”*
- *He looked up “exponentiation” because he had never seen it before.*

---

family poaceae *(noun)*

The grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody plants including cereals; bamboo; reeds; sugar cane.

- *In class, the teacher used “family poaceae” to mean the grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody....*
- *He looked up “family poaceae” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fatback *(noun)*

Salt pork from the back of a hog carcass.

- *Understanding “fatback” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fatback.”*

---

fiducial *(adjective)*

Used as a fixed standard of reference for comparison or measurement.

- *A fiducial point.*
- *Fiducial power.*

---

field bindweed *(noun)*

Weakly climbing European perennial with white or pink flowers; naturalized in North America and an invasive weed.

- *Understanding “field bindweed” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “field bindweed” during the group presentation.*

flairs *(noun)*

A shape that spreads outward.

- *They discussed "flairs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "flairs" because he had never seen it before.*

frigidity *(noun)*

A lack of affection or enthusiasm.

- *They discussed "frigidity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "frigidity" because he had never seen it before.*

frisia *(noun)*

An ancient region of northwestern Europe including the Frisian Islands.

- *Understanding "frisia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "frisia" means with a simple example.*

frisians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Friesland or Frisia.

- *They discussed "frisians" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frisians" to mean a native or inhabitant of friesland or frisia.*

fula *(noun)*

A member of a pastoral and nomadic people of western Africa; they are traditionally cattle herders of Muslim faith.

- *He looked up "fula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

furl *(verb)*

Form into a cylinder by rolling.

- *In everyday English, people use "furl" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "furl" in real sentences.*

futons *(noun)*

Mattress consisting of a pad of cotton batting that is used for sleeping on the floor or on a raised frame.

- *They discussed "futons" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "futons" because he had never seen it before.*

gangers *(noun)*

The foreman of a work gang.

- *They discussed "gangers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gangers" to mean the foreman of a work gang.*

gangways *(noun)*

A temporary bridge for getting on and off a vessel at dockside.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gangways."*
- *He looked up "gangways" because he had never seen it before.*

gastroenterologists *(noun)*

A physician who specializes in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

- *In class, the teacher used "gastroenterologists" to mean a physician who specializes in diseases of the....*
- *He looked up "gastroenterologists" because he had never seen it before.*

gazetteers *(noun)*

A geographical dictionary (as at the back of an atlas).

- *In class, the teacher used "gazetteers" to mean a geographical dictionary (as at the back of an atlas).*
- *The article explained what "gazetteers" means with a simple example.*

gefilte fish *(noun)*

Well-seasoned balls of ground fish and eggs and crushed crumbs simmered in fish stock.

- *In class, the teacher used "gefilte fish" to mean well-seasoned balls of ground fish and eggs and....*
- *The article explained what "gefilte fish" means with a simple example.*

---

genetical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of genetics.

- *Students compared "genetical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "genetical."*

---

genus aconitum *(noun)*

Genus of poisonous plants of temperate regions of northern hemisphere with a vaulted and enlarged petal.

- *Understanding "genus aconitum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus aconitum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus agapanthus *(noun)*

Small genus of South African evergreen or deciduous plants; sometimes placed in the family or subfamily Alliaceae.

- *Understanding "genus agapanthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus agapanthus."*

---

genus eumenes *(noun)*

Mason wasps.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus eumenes" to mean mason wasps.*
- *He looked up "genus eumenes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus hyla *(noun)*

The type genus of the Hylidae; tree toads.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus hyla" to mean the type genus of the hylidae; tree toads.*
- *They discussed "genus hyla" during the group presentation.*

---

genus indri *(noun)*

Type genus of the Indriidae.

- *Understanding "genus indri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus indri" during the group presentation.*

---

genus mustela *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mustelidae: minks and weasels.

- *The article explained what "genus mustela" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus mustela" to mean type genus of the family mustelidae: minks and weasels.*

---

genus sitta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sittidae.

- *They discussed "genus sitta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus sitta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geomancy *(noun)*

Divination by means of signs connected with the earth (as points taken at random or the arrangement of particles thrown down at random or from the configuration of a region and its relation to another).

- *They discussed "geomancy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "geomancy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

germicidal *(adjective)*

Preventing infection by inhibiting the growth or action of microorganisms.

- *The speaker chose "germicidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "germicidal" when it is preventing infection by inhibiting the growth or....*

---

glenoid fossa *(noun)*

The concavity in the head of the scapula that receives the head of the humerus to form the shoulder joint.

- *Understanding "glenoid fossa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "glenoid fossa" to mean the concavity in the head of the scapula that....*

---

gloried *(verb)*

Rejoice proudly.

- *The coach explained when to use "gloried" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gloried" in real sentences.*

---

gluey *(adjective)*

Having the sticky properties of an adhesive.

- *Students compared "gluey" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gluey."*

---

gneisses *(noun)*

A laminated metamorphic rock similar to granite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gneisses."*
- *He looked up "gneisses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

golfo de campeche *(noun)*

A part of the Gulf of Mexico to the west of Yucatan.

- *Understanding "golfo de campeche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "golfo de campeche" during the group presentation.*

---

goofiest *(adjective)*

Ludicrous, foolish.

- *It is useful to describe something as "goofiest" when it is ludicrous, foolish.*
- *The speaker chose "goofiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

goshawks *(noun)*

Large hawk of Eurasia and North America used in falconry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goshawks."*
- *Understanding "goshawks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goulds *(noun)*

United States paleontologist and popularizer of science (1941-2002).

- *In class, the teacher used "goulds" to mean united states paleontologist and popularizer of....*
- *The article explained what "goulds" means with a simple example.*

---

grans *(noun)*

The mother of your father or mother.

- *They discussed "grans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grans."*

---

grimoires *(noun)*

A manual of black magic (for invoking spirits and demons).

- *They discussed "grimoires" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grimoires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hamsun *(noun)*

Norwegian writer of novels (1859-1952).

- *He looked up "hamsun" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hamsun" to mean norwegian writer of novels (1859-1952).*

---

handballs *(noun)*

A small rubber ball used in playing the game of handball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handballs."*
- *The article explained what "handballs" means with a simple example.*

---

headboards *(noun)*

A vertical board or panel forming the head of a bedstead.

- *They discussed "headboards" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "headboards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hedge bindweed *(noun)*

Common Eurasian and American wild climber with pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Convolvulus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hedge bindweed."*
- *He looked up "hedge bindweed" because he had never seen it before.*

homophonic *(adjective)*

Having a single melodic line with accompaniment.

- *Would you call this situation "homophonic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "homophonic."*

homunculi *(noun)*

A person who is very small but who is not otherwise deformed or abnormal.

- *Understanding "homunculi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homunculi" to mean a person who is very small but who is not otherwise....*

honore daumier *(noun)*

French painter best known for his satirical lithographs of bourgeois society (1808-1879).

- *He looked up "honore daumier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "honore daumier" during the group presentation.*

humanising *(verb)*

Make more humane.

- *Can you use "humanising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "humanising" and when to wait.*

hurdlers *(noun)*

An athlete who runs the hurdles.

- *The article explained what "hurdlers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hurdlers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hyla *(noun)*

The type genus of the Hylidae; tree toads.

- *He looked up "hyla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyla."*

ilx *(adjective)*

Being nine more than fifty.

- *The speaker chose "ilx" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ilx"? Explain why.*

incapacitates *(verb)*

Make unable to perform a certain action.

- *Can you use "incapacitates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "incapacitates" until he saw an example.*

incubates *(verb)*

Grow under conditions that promote development.

- *The coach explained when to use "incubates" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "incubates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

indri *(noun)*

Large short-tailed lemur of Madagascar having thick silky fur in black and white and fawn.

- *In class, the teacher used “indri” to mean large short-tailed lemur of madagascar having thick....*
- *The article explained what “indri” means with a simple example.*

---

interspersing *(verb)*

Place at intervals in or among.

- *He did not know how to use “interspersing” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “interspersing” and when to wait.*

---

ipomoea alba *(noun)*

Pantropical climber having white fragrant nocturnal flowers.

- *Understanding “ipomoea alba” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “ipomoea alba” means with a simple example.*

---

ipomoea nil *(noun)*

Annual Old World tropical climbing herb distinguished by wide color range and frilled or double flowers.

- *The article explained what “ipomoea nil” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ipomoea nil” to mean annual old world tropical climbing herb....*

---

irking *(verb)*

Irritate or vex.

- *She tried to use “irking” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “irking” and when to wait.*

---

ironworker *(noun)*

A person who makes articles of iron.

- *Understanding “ironworker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ironworker.”*

---

jabiru *(noun)*

Large white stork of warm regions of the world especially America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “jabiru.”*
- *The article explained what “jabiru” means with a simple example.*

---

jauntily *(adverb)*

In a jaunty fashionable manner.

- *His hat sat jauntily on his full brown hair.*
- *Place “jauntily” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

jawans *(noun)*

(India) a private soldier or male constable.

- *Understanding “jawans” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “jawans” because he had never seen it before.*

---

jives *(noun)*

A style of jazz played by big bands popular in the 1930s; flowing rhythms but less complex than later styles of jazz.

- *They discussed “jives” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “jives” means with a simple example.*

---

johann winckelmann *(noun)*

German archaeologist and art historian said to be the father of archaeology (1717-1768).

- *The article explained what “johann winckelmann” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “johann winckelmann” during the group presentation.*

---

jook *(noun)*

A Chinese rice gruel eaten for breakfast.

- *The article explained what “jook” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “jook” during the group presentation.*

jook house *(noun)*

A small roadside establishment in the southeastern United States where you can eat and drink and dance to music provided by a jukebox.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jook house."*
- *He looked up "jook house" because he had never seen it before.*

jook joint *(noun)*

A small roadside establishment in the southeastern United States where you can eat and drink and dance to music provided by a jukebox.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jook joint."*
- *He looked up "jook joint" because he had never seen it before.*

jottings *(noun)*

A brief (and hurriedly handwritten) note.

- *In class, the teacher used "jottings" to mean a brief (and hurriedly handwritten) note.*
- *He looked up "jottings" because he had never seen it before.*

juncos *(noun)*

Small North American finch seen chiefly in winter.

- *He looked up "juncos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juncos."*

kach *(noun)*

A terrorist organization founded for Jewish defense; fights antisemitism and hopes to restore the biblical state of Israel.

- *They discussed "kach" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kelpies *(noun)*

An Australian sheepdog with pointed ears.

- *They discussed "kelpies" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kelpies."*

kittiwake *(noun)*

Small pearl-grey gull of northern regions; nests on cliffs and has a rudimentary hind toe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kittiwake."*
- *He looked up "kittiwake" because he had never seen it before.*

kshatriyas *(noun)*

A member of the royal or warrior Hindu caste.

- *They discussed "kshatriyas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kshatriyas" because he had never seen it before.*

lambdas *(noun)*

The craniometric point at the junction of the sagittal and lamboid sutures of the skull.

- *He looked up "lambdas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lambdas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

laxer *(adjective)*

Lacking in strength or firmness or resilience.

- *It is useful to describe something as "laxer" when it is lacking in strength or firmness or resilience.*
- *Would you call this situation "laxer"? Explain why.*

leanness *(noun)*

The quality of being meager; -George Eliot.

- *They discussed "leanness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "leanness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

legislates *(verb)*

Make laws, bills, etc. or bring into effect by legislation.

- *Can you use "legislates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "legislates" until he saw an example.*

---

lesvos *(noun)*

An island of eastern Greece in the eastern Aegean Sea; in antiquity it was famous for lyric poetry.

- *Understanding "lesvos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lesvos" means with a simple example.*

---

levitates *(verb)*

Be suspended in the air, as if in defiance of gravity.

- *He did not know how to use "levitates" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "levitates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lexicographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to lexicography.

- *A "lexicographical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lexicographical" when it is of or relating to lexicography.*

---

leydig cell *(noun)*

A cell in the testes that secretes the hormone testosterone.

- *In class, the teacher used "leydig cell" to mean a cell in the testes that secretes the hormone....*
- *The article explained what "leydig cell" means with a simple example.*

---

lianas *(noun)*

A woody climbing usually tropical plant.

- *Understanding "lianas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lianas" during the group presentation.*

---

liberalising *(verb)*

Make liberal or more liberal, of laws and rules.

- *In everyday English, people use "liberalising" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "liberalising" in real sentences.*

---

libration *(noun)*

(astronomy) a real or apparent slow oscillation of a moon or satellite.

- *The libration of the moon.*
- *He looked up "libration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lunate *(adjective)*

Resembling the new moon in shape.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lunate."*
- *A "lunate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lunate bone *(noun)*

One of the eight small wrist bones.

- *The article explained what "lunate bone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lunate bone" to mean one of the eight small wrist bones.*

---

madame tussaud *(noun)*

French modeler (resident in England after 1802) who made wax death masks of prominent victims of the French Revolution and toured Britain with her wax models; in 1835 she opened a permanent waxworks exhibition in London (1761-1850).

- *In class, the teacher used "madame tussaud" to mean french modeler (resident in england after 1802) who....*
- *He looked up "madame tussaud" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malignant pustule *(noun)*

A form of anthrax infection that begins as papule that becomes a vesicle and breaks with a discharge of toxins; symptoms of septicemia are severe with vomiting and high fever and profuse sweating; the infection is often fatal.

- *The article explained what "malignant pustule" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "malignant pustule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malus fusca *(noun)*

Small tree or shrub of western United States having white blossoms and tiny yellow or red fruit.

- *He looked up "malus fusca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malus fusca."*

---

manipulable *(adjective)*

Easily managed (controlled or taught or molded); ; - Samuel Butler.

- *Students compared "manipulable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "manipulable" when it is easily managed (controlled or taught or molded); ;....*

---

marie tussaud *(noun)*

French modeler (resident in England after 1802) who made wax death masks of prominent victims of the French Revolution and toured Britain with her wax models; in 1835 she opened a permanent waxworks exhibition in London (1761-1850).

- *The article explained what "marie tussaud" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "marie tussaud" during the group presentation.*

---

matricide *(noun)*

The murder of your mother.

- *He looked up "matricide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "matricide" during the group presentation.*

---

mcguffey eclectic readers *(noun)*

Readers that combined lessons in reading with moralistic messages.

- *He looked up "mcguffey eclectic readers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mcguffey eclectic readers."*

---

medial geniculate *(noun)*

A neural structure that serves as the last of a series of processing centers along the auditory pathway from the cochlea to the temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex.

- *They discussed "medial geniculate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medial geniculate."*

---

medial geniculate body *(noun)*

A neural structure that serves as the last of a series of processing centers along the auditory pathway from the cochlea to the temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex.

- *They discussed "medial geniculate body" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "medial geniculate body" because he had never seen it before.*

---

megalith *(noun)*

Memorial consisting of a very large stone forming part of a prehistoric structure (especially in western Europe).

- *The article explained what "megalith" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "megalith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mermen *(noun)*

Half man and half fish; lives in the sea.

- *Understanding "mermen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mermen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

metazoan *(noun)*

Any animal of the subkingdom Metazoa; all animals except protozoans and sponges.

- *They discussed "metazoan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metazoan" to mean any animal of the subkingdom metazoa; all animals....*

---

mewes *(verb)*

Utter a high-pitched cry, as of seagulls.

- *He did not know how to use "mewes" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "mewes" when talking about this idea.*

mikvah *(noun)*

(Hebrew) a ritual purification and cleansing bath that Orthodox Jews take on certain occasions (as before Sabbath or after menstruation).

- *He looked up "mikvah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mikvah."*

miscalculate *(verb)*

Calculate incorrectly.

- *I miscalculated the number of guests at the wedding.*
- *He did not know how to use "miscalculate" until he saw an example.*

misreads *(verb)*

Read or interpret wrongly.

- *The coach explained when to use "misreads" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "misreads" until he saw an example.*

mmpi *(noun)*

A self-report personality inventory consisting of 550 items that describe feelings or actions which the person is asked to agree with or disagree with; many scales estimating traits and qualities of personality have been developed using MMPI items.

- *The article explained what "mmpi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mmpi" during the group presentation.*

modals *(noun)*

An auxiliary verb (such as 'can' or 'will') that is used to express modality.

- *He looked up "modals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modals."*

modest mussorgsky *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works (1839-1881).

- *They discussed "modest mussorgsky" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "modest mussorgsky" because he had never seen it before.*

molted *(verb)*

Cast off hair, skin, horn, or feathers.

- *In everyday English, people use "molted" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "molted" until he saw an example.*

monos *(noun)*

An acute disease characterized by fever and swollen lymph nodes and an abnormal increase of mononuclear leucocytes or monocytes in the bloodstream; not highly contagious; some believe it can be transmitted by kissing.

- *He looked up "monos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "monos" during the group presentation.*

mountebank *(noun)*

A flamboyant deceiver; one who attracts customers with tricks or jokes.

- *Understanding "mountebank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountebank."*

mousepads *(noun)*

A small portable pad that provides traction for the ball of a computer mouse.

- *They discussed "mousepads" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mousepads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mulligans *(noun)*

Irish version of burgoo.

- *In class, the teacher used "mulligans" to mean irish version of burgoo.*
- *He looked up "mulligans" because he had never seen it before.*

mullioned *(adjective)*

Of windows; divided by vertical bars or piers usually of stone.

- *Mullioned windows.*
- *The speaker chose "mullioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

musculus pectoralis *(noun)*

Either of two large muscles of the chest.

- *The article explained what "musculus pectoralis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus pectoralis."*

---

musculus pectoralis major *(noun)*

A skeletal muscle that adducts and rotates the arm.

- *Understanding "musculus pectoralis major" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus pectoralis major."*

---

musculus pectoralis minor *(noun)*

A skeletal muscle that draws down the scapula or raises the ribs.

- *Understanding "musculus pectoralis minor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "musculus pectoralis minor" means with a simple example.*

---

mussorgsky *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works (1839-1881).

- *They discussed "mussorgsky" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mussorgsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mustela *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Mustelidae: minks and weasels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mustela."*
- *He looked up "mustela" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myoclonus *(noun)*

A clonic spasm of a muscle or muscle group.

- *They discussed "myoclonus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "myoclonus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nabob *(noun)*

A governor in India during the Mogul empire.

- *He looked up "nabob" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nabob" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nacre *(noun)*

The iridescent internal layer of a mollusk shell.

- *They discussed "nacre" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nacre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

namer *(noun)*

A person who gives a name or names.

- *The owner is usually the namer of a boat.*
- *The article explained what "namer" means with a simple example.*

---

nibelung *(noun)*

(German mythology) a companion or follower of Siegfried.

- *In class, the teacher used "nibelung" to mean (german mythology) a companion or follower of siegfried.*
- *He looked up "nibelung" because he had never seen it before.*

---

noisome *(adjective)*

Causing or able to cause nausea.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noisome" when it is causing or able to cause nausea.*
- *Students compared "noisome" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

norns *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) any of the three goddesses of destiny; identified with Anglo-Saxon Wyrd; similar to Greek Moirae and Roman Parcae.

- *Understanding "norns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "norns" to mean (norse mythology) any of the three goddesses of....*

---

notate *(verb)*

Put into notation, as of music or choreography.

- *Nowadays, you can notate an entire ballet; in the old days, the steps had to be memorized.*
- *In everyday English, people use "notate" when talking about this idea.*

---

nunneries *(noun)*

The convent of a community of nuns.

- *They discussed "nunneries" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nunneries" to mean the convent of a community of nuns.*

---

obligating *(verb)*

Commit in order to fulfill an obligation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "obligating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "obligating" when talking about this idea.*

---

old-womanish *(adjective)*

Primly fastidious.

- *Students compared "old-womanish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "old-womanish"? Explain why.*

---

optic chiasm *(noun)*

The crossing of the optic nerves from the two eyes at the base of the brain.

- *He looked up "optic chiasm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "optic chiasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opuntia cholla *(noun)*

Arborescent cacti having very spiny cylindrical stem segments; southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *They discussed "opuntia cholla" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "opuntia cholla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outfox *(verb)*

Beat through cleverness and wit.

- *She outfoxed her competitors.*
- *He did not know how to use "outfox" until he saw an example.*

---

overenthusiastic *(adjective)*

Unduly enthusiastic.

- *Students compared "overenthusiastic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "overenthusiastic"? Explain why.*

---

ovine *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or of the nature of or characteristic of a sheep or sheep.

- *A "ovine" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "ovine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

palatines *(noun)*

The most important of the Seven Hills of Rome; supposedly the location of the first settlement and the site of many imperial palaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palatines."*
- *Understanding "palatines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paraboloid *(noun)*

A surface having parabolic sections parallel to a single coordinate axis and elliptic sections perpendicular to that axis.

- *The article explained what "paraboloid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "paraboloid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paraprofessionals *(noun)*

A trained worker who is not a member of a profession but who assists a professional.

- *In class, the teacher used "paraprofessionals" to mean a trained worker who is not a member of a....*
- *The article explained what "paraprofessionals" means with a simple example.*

parfaits *(noun)*

Layers of ice cream and syrup and whipped cream.

- *In class, the teacher used "parfaits" to mean layers of ice cream and syrup and whipped cream.*
- *They discussed "parfaits" during the group presentation.*

parky *(adjective)*

Appreciably or disagreeably cold.

- *A "parky" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "parky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

pashas *(noun)*

A civil or military authority in Turkey or Egypt.

- *He looked up "pashas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pashas."*

paternally *(adverb)*

In a paternal manner.

- *He behaves very paternally toward his young bride.*
- *Place "paternally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

penology *(noun)*

The branch of criminology concerned with prison management and prisoner rehabilitation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penology."*
- *The article explained what "penology" means with a simple example.*

persnickety *(adjective)*

(used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant; -Laurent Le Sage.

- *They're snobs--stuck-up and uppity and persnickety.*
- *A persnickety job.*

phenylketonuria *(noun)*

A genetic disorder of metabolism; lack of the enzyme needed to turn phenylalanine into tyrosine results in an accumulation of phenylalanine in the body fluids which causes various degrees of mental deficiency.

- *Understanding "phenylketonuria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "phenylketonuria" because he had never seen it before.*

pick's disease *(noun)*

A progressive form of presenile dementia found most often in middle-aged and elderly women and characterized by degeneration of the frontal and temporal lobes with loss of intellectual ability and transitory aphasia.

- *They discussed "pick's disease" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pick's disease" to mean a progressive form of presenile dementia found most....*

pictorially *(adverb)*

In a pictorial manner.

- *Depth is established pictorially.*
- *She spoke "pictorially," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

pieris japonica *(noun)*

Broad-leaved evergreen Asiatic shrub with glossy leaves and drooping clusters of white flowers.

- *The article explained what "pieris japonica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pieris japonica" to mean broad-leaved evergreen asiatic shrub with glossy....*

pierre teilhard de chardin *(noun)*

French paleontologist and philosopher (1881-1955).

- *He looked up "pierre teilhard de chardin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pierre teilhard de chardin."*

piltdown man *(noun)*

A supposedly primitive man later proven to be a hoax.

- *They discussed "piltdown man" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piltdown man."*

plasm *(noun)*

The protoplasm of the germ cells that contains chromosomes and genes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plasm."*
- *Understanding "plasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

poaceae *(noun)*

The grasses: chiefly herbaceous but some woody plants including cereals; bamboo; reeds; sugar cane.

- *He looked up "poaceae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poaceae."*

polders *(noun)*

Low-lying land that has been reclaimed and is protected by dikes (especially in the Netherlands).

- *They discussed "polders" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "polders" because he had never seen it before.*

politicising *(verb)*

Give a political character to.

- *The coach explained when to use "politicising" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "politicising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

polychaetes *(noun)*

Chiefly marine annelids possessing both sexes and having paired appendages (parapodia) bearing bristles.

- *The article explained what "polychaetes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "polychaetes" during the group presentation.*

pouched *(adjective)*

Having a pouch.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pouched" when it is having a pouch.*
- *The speaker chose "pouched" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pouched mole *(noun)*

Small burrowing Australian marsupial that resembles a mole.

- *They discussed "pouched mole" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pouched mole" means with a simple example.*

pouched mouse *(noun)*

Any of numerous small sharp-nosed insectivorous marsupials superficially resembling mice or rats.

- *The article explained what "pouched mouse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pouched mouse" to mean any of numerous small sharp-nosed insectivorous....*

pouched rat *(noun)*

Burrowing rodent of the family Geomyidae having large external cheek pouches; of Central America and southwestern North America.

- *They discussed "pouched rat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pouched rat" to mean burrowing rodent of the family geomyidae having....*

---

practicability *(noun)*

The quality of being usable.

- *He looked up "practicability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "practicability" to mean the quality of being usable.*

---

precipices *(noun)*

A very steep cliff.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "precipices."*
- *He looked up "precipices" because he had never seen it before.*

---

predetermine *(verb)*

Determine beforehand.

- *Learners should practice how to use "predetermine" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "predetermine" when talking about this idea.*

---

priggish *(adjective)*

Exaggeratedly proper.

- *The speaker chose "priggish" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "priggish" when it is exaggeratedly proper.*

---

probabilistically *(adverb)*

By the use of probability theory.

- *We can calculate the position of the particles probabilistically.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "probabilistically" in the final chapter.*

---

professionalisation *(noun)*

The social process whereby people come to engage in an activity for pay or as a means of livelihood.

- *Understanding "professionalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "professionalisation" to mean the social process whereby people come to engage in....*

---

prohibitory *(adjective)*

Tending to discourage (especially of prices).

- *A "prohibitory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "prohibitory" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

promethium *(noun)*

A soft silvery metallic element of the rare earth group having no stable isotope; was discovered in radioactive form as a fission product of uranium.

- *In class, the teacher used "promethium" to mean a soft silvery metallic element of the rare earth....*
- *They discussed "promethium" during the group presentation.*

---

proneness *(noun)*

Being disposed to do something.

- *Accident proneness.*
- *They discussed "proneness" during the group presentation.*

---

proscriptions *(noun)*

A decree that prohibits something.

- *They discussed "proscriptions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proscriptions."*

---

pulitzers *(noun)*

United States newspaper publisher (born in Hungary) who established the Pulitzer prizes (1847-1911).

- *Understanding "pulitzers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulitzers" to mean united states newspaper publisher (born in hungary)....*

punctum *(noun)*

(anatomy) a point or small area.

- *In class, the teacher used "punctum" to mean (anatomy) a point or small area.*
- *Understanding "punctum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

purulent pleurisy *(noun)*

A collection of pus in the lung cavity.

- *Understanding "purulent pleurisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purulent pleurisy" to mean a collection of pus in the lung cavity.*

pushchairs *(noun)*

A small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or child is pushed around.

- *Understanding "pushchairs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pushchairs" during the group presentation.*

queering *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "queering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "queering" when talking about this idea.*

radome *(noun)*

A housing for a radar antenna; transparent to radio waves.

- *Understanding "radome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "radome" during the group presentation.*

reabsorb *(verb)*

Undergo resorption.

- *She tried to use "reabsorb" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reabsorb" when talking about this idea.*

rebated *(verb)*

Give a reduction in the price during a sale.

- *Can you use "rebated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "rebated" when talking about this idea.*

rebirths *(noun)*

A spiritual enlightenment causing a person to lead a new life.

- *The article explained what "rebirths" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rebirths."*

reciprocals *(noun)*

Something (a term or expression or concept) that has a reciprocal relation to something else.

- *They discussed "reciprocals" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "reciprocals" means with a simple example.*

red-berried elder *(noun)*

Common North American shrub or small tree.

- *They discussed "red-berried elder" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red-berried elder."*

reshuffles *(noun)*

A redistribution of something.

- *They discussed "reshuffles" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reshuffles."*

retched *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "retched" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "retched" until he saw an example.*

---

retrievals *(noun)*

The cognitive operation of accessing information in memory.

- *The article explained what "retrievals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "retrievals" to mean the cognitive operation of accessing information in....*

---

richard trevithick *(noun)*

English engineer who built the first railway locomotive (1771-1833).

- *Understanding "richard trevithick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "richard trevithick" to mean english engineer who built the first railway....*

---

robitussin *(noun)*

Trade name of an expectorant that loosens phlegm and makes it easier to cough up.

- *Understanding "robitussin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robitussin."*

---

ropers *(noun)*

A cowboy who uses a lasso to rope cattle or horses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ropers."*
- *The article explained what "ropers" means with a simple example.*

---

rough bindweed *(noun)*

Creeping or climbing evergreen having spiny zigzag stems with shiny leaves and racemes of pale-green flowers; Canary Islands to southern Europe and Ethiopia and India.

- *They discussed "rough bindweed" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rough bindweed" means with a simple example.*

---

roustabout *(noun)*

A member of a ship's crew who performs manual labor.

- *Understanding "roustabout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "roustabout" during the group presentation.*

---

saccades *(noun)*

A rapid, jerky movement of the eyes between positions of rest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saccades."*
- *He looked up "saccades" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saleslady *(noun)*

A woman salesperson.

- *Understanding "saleslady" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "saleslady" during the group presentation.*

---

salsify *(noun)*

Mediterranean biennial herb with long-stemmed heads of purple ray flowers and milky sap and long edible root; naturalized throughout United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salsify."*
- *He looked up "salsify" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sanatoriums *(noun)*

A hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of chronic diseases.

- *In class, the teacher used "sanatoriums" to mean a hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of....*
- *The article explained what "sanatoriums" means with a simple example.*

---

sanely *(adverb)*

With good sense or in a reasonable or intelligent manner.

- *Speak more sanely about these affairs.*

- *She is behaving rather sanely these days even though we know she is schizophrenic.*

---

saponification *(noun)*

A chemical reaction in which an ester is heated with an alkali (especially the alkaline hydrolysis of a fat or oil to make soap).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saponification."*
- *He looked up "saponification" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saudi arabian riyal *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Saudi Arabia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saudi arabian riyal."*
- *Understanding "saudi arabian riyal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

savaging *(verb)*

Criticize harshly or violently.

- *She tried to use "savaging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "savaging" when talking about this idea.*

---

sawfish *(noun)*

Primitive ray with sharp teeth on each edge of a long flattened snout.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sawfish."*
- *The article explained what "sawfish" means with a simple example.*

---

scamps *(verb)*

Perform hastily and carelessly.

- *He did not know how to use "scamps" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "scamps" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

schoolbook *(noun)*

A book prepared for use in schools or colleges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolbook."*
- *He looked up "schoolbook" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sclerites *(noun)*

Hard plate or element of the exoskeleton of some arthropods.

- *Understanding "sclerites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sclerites" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scoter *(noun)*

Large black diving duck of northern parts of the northern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "scoter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scoter."*

---

sculptress *(noun)*

A woman sculptor.

- *Understanding "sculptress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sculptress" during the group presentation.*

---

scutes *(noun)*

Large bony or horny plate as on an armadillo or turtle or the underside of a snake.

- *The article explained what "scutes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scutes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seamans *(noun)*

A man who serves as a sailor.

- *In class, the teacher used "seamans" to mean a man who serves as a sailor.*
- *The article explained what "seamans" means with a simple example.*

---

sensate *(adjective)*

Having physical sensation.

- *Sensate creatures.*
- *A "sensate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sensitisation *(noun)*

The state of being sensitive (as to an antigen).

- *They discussed "sensitisation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sensitisation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sergei pavlovich diaghilev *(noun)*

Russian ballet impresario who founded the Russian ballet and later introduced it to the West (1872-1929).

- *In class, the teacher used "sergei pavlovich diaghilev" to mean russian ballet impresario who founded the russian....*
- *The article explained what "sergei pavlovich diaghilev" means with a simple example.*

---

sheens *(noun)*

The visual property of something that shines with reflected light.

- *He looked up "sheens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sheens" during the group presentation.*

---

shewing *(verb)*

Establish the validity of something, as by an example, explanation or experiment.

- *Can you use "shewing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "shewing" when talking about this idea.*

---

shinned *(verb)*

Climb awkwardly, as if by scrambling.

- *Can you use "shinned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "shinned" and when to wait.*

---

shirty *(adjective)*

(British informal) ill-tempered or annoyed.

- *The speaker chose "shirty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "shirty" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sholem asch *(noun)*

United States writer (born in Poland) who wrote in Yiddish (1880-1957).

- *The article explained what "sholem asch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sholem asch" during the group presentation.*

---

sitta *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sittidae.

- *The article explained what "sitta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sitta" to mean type genus of the sittidae.*

---

slewing *(verb)*

Move obliquely or sideways, usually in an uncontrolled manner.

- *He did not know how to use "slewing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slewing" and when to wait.*

---

slithery *(adjective)*

Having a slippery surface or quality.

- *Slithery mud.*
- *Slithery eels.*

---

snafus *(noun)*

An acronym often used by soldiers in World War II: situation normal all fucked up.

- *Understanding “snafus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “snafus.”*

---

snake’s head fritillary *(noun)*

Eurasian checkered lily with pendant flowers usually veined and checkered with purple or maroon on a pale ground and shaped like the bells carried by lepers in medieval times; widely grown as an ornamental.

- *Understanding “snake’s head fritillary” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “snake’s head fritillary” to mean eurasian checkered lily with pendant flowers....*

---

snooper *(noun)*

A spy who makes uninvited inquiries into the private affairs of others.

- *In class, the teacher used “snooper” to mean a spy who makes uninvited inquiries into the....*
- *The article explained what “snooper” means with a simple example.*

---

sodality *(noun)*

People engaged in a particular occupation.

- *The article explained what “sodality” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sodality” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

solemnize *(verb)*

Observe or perform with dignity or gravity.

- *The King solemnized this day of morning.*
- *This ceremony solemnized our hearts.*

---

solitudes *(noun)*

A state of social isolation.

- *He looked up “solitudes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “solitudes.”*

---

sorceresses *(noun)*

A woman sorcerer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sorceresses.”*
- *Understanding “sorceresses” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sorceries *(noun)*

The belief in magical spells that harness occult forces or evil spirits to produce unnatural effects in the world.

- *The article explained what “sorceries” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sorceries” during the group presentation.*

---

spandrel *(noun)*

An approximately triangular surface area between two adjacent arches and the horizontal plane above them.

- *They discussed “spandrel” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “spandrel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spooled *(verb)*

Transfer data intended for a peripheral device (usually a printer) into temporary storage.

- *She tried to use “spooled” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use “spooled” when talking about this idea.*

---

spoonbill catfish *(noun)*

Large catfish of central United States having a flattened head and projecting jaw.

- *Understanding “spoonbill catfish” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “spoonbill catfish” means with a simple example.*

---

stag’s garlic *(noun)*

Pungent Old World wild onion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stag’s garlic.”*
- *He looked up “stag’s garlic” because he had never seen it before.*

stag's-horn coral *(noun)*

Large branching coral resembling antlers.

- *He looked up "stag's-horn coral" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stag's-horn coral."*

staphylococci *(noun)*

Spherical Gram-positive parasitic bacteria that tend to form irregular colonies; some cause boils or septicemia or infections.

- *They discussed "staphylococci" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "staphylococci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stepmothers *(noun)*

The wife of your father by a subsequent marriage.

- *Understanding "stepmothers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stepmothers" because he had never seen it before.*

stifler *(noun)*

A person who stifles or smothers or suppresses.

- *He is a real conversation stifler.*
- *They discussed "stifler" during the group presentation.*

stogie *(noun)*

A cheap cigar.

- *The article explained what "stogie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stogie" to mean a cheap cigar.*

stouter *(adjective)*

Having rugged physical strength; inured to fatigue or hardships.

- *Students compared "stouter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stouter."*

stows *(verb)*

Fill by packing tightly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stows" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stows" when talking about this idea.*

straitjackets *(noun)*

Anything immaterial that severely hinders or confines.

- *In class, the teacher used "straitjackets" to mean anything immaterial that severely hinders or confines.*
- *The article explained what "straitjackets" means with a simple example.*

striped killifish *(noun)*

Black-barred fish of bays and coastal marshes of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of the United States.

- *Understanding "striped killifish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "striped killifish" because he had never seen it before.*

subjectivities *(noun)*

Judgment based on individual personal impressions and feelings and opinions rather than external facts.

- *They discussed "subjectivities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "subjectivities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

submandibular gland *(noun)*

A salivary gland inside the lower jaw on either side that produces most of the nocturnal saliva; discharges saliva into the mouth under the tongue.

- *The article explained what "submandibular gland" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "submandibular gland" during the group presentation.*

sulfamethoxazole *(noun)*

A sulfonamide (trade name Gantanol) used to treat infections (especially infections of the urinary tract).

- *They discussed "sulfamethoxazole" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfamethoxazole."*

---

sulfonamide *(noun)*

Antibacterial consisting of any of several synthetic organic compounds capable of inhibiting the growth of bacteria that require PABA.

- *They discussed "sulfonamide" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sulfonamide" means with a simple example.*

---

tabes *(noun)*

Wasting of the body during a chronic disease.

- *They discussed "tabes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tabes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tackiness *(noun)*

The property of being cohesive and sticky.

- *They discussed "tackiness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tackiness" means with a simple example.*

---

tardigrades *(noun)*

An arthropod of the division Tardigrada.

- *He looked up "tardigrades" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tardigrades" to mean an arthropod of the division tardigrada.*

---

tartlets *(noun)*

A small tart usually used as a canape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tartlets."*
- *He looked up "tartlets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tartly *(adverb)*

In a tart manner.

- *'Never mind your immortal soul,' she said tartly.*
- *He answered "tartly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

teilhard de chardin *(noun)*

French paleontologist and philosopher (1881-1955).

- *The article explained what "teilhard de chardin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teilhard de chardin" to mean french paleontologist and philosopher (1881-1955).*

---

tenderhearted *(adjective)*

Easily moved by another's distress; - W.M.Thackeray.

- *A noble tenderhearted creature who sympathizes with all the human race.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tenderhearted."*

---

tetrapod *(noun)*

A vertebrate animal having four feet or legs or leglike appendages.

- *The article explained what "tetrapod" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetrapod."*

---

theophany *(noun)*

A visible (but not necessarily material) manifestation of a deity to a human person.

- *He looked up "theophany" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "theophany" during the group presentation.*

---

thick-skulled *(adjective)*

(used informally) stupid.

- *It is useful to describe something as "thick-skulled" when it is (used informally) stupid.*

- *Students compared "thick-skulled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tilia americana *(noun)*

Large American shade tree with large dark green leaves and rounded crown.

- *He looked up "tilia americana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tilia americana" to mean large american shade tree with large dark green....*

---

titus lucretius carus *(noun)*

Roman philosopher and poet; in a long didactic poem he tried to provide a scientific explanation of the universe (96-55 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titus lucretius carus."*
- *The article explained what "titus lucretius carus" means with a simple example.*

---

tomatos *(noun)*

Mildly acid red or yellow pulpy fruit eaten as a vegetable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tomatos."*
- *He looked up "tomatos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tomentose *(adjective)*

Densely covered with short matted woolly hairs.

- *A tomentose leaf.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tomentose" when it is densely covered with short matted woolly hairs.*

---

transfuse *(verb)*

Treat by applying evacuated cups to the patient's skin.

- *Transfuse love of music into the students.*
- *In everyday English, people use "transfuse" when talking about this idea.*

---

treater *(noun)*

Someone who negotiates (confers with others in order to reach a settlement).

- *The article explained what "treater" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treater" to mean someone who negotiates (confers with others in....*

---

trentino-alto adige *(noun)*

A region of northeastern Italy bordering Austria.

- *Understanding "trentino-alto adige" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trentino-alto adige" means with a simple example.*

---

trevithick *(noun)*

English engineer who built the first railway locomotive (1771-1833).

- *They discussed "trevithick" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trevithick" means with a simple example.*

---

tsuga canadensis *(noun)*

Common forest tree of the eastern United States and Canada; used especially for pulpwood.

- *The article explained what "tsuga canadensis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tsuga canadensis" to mean common forest tree of the eastern united states and....*

---

tussaud *(noun)*

French modeler (resident in England after 1802) who made wax death masks of prominent victims of the French Revolution and toured Britain with her wax models; in 1835 she opened a permanent waxworks exhibition in London (1761-1850).

- *The article explained what "tussaud" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tussaud."*

---

tussles *(verb)*

Fight or struggle in a confused way at close quarters.

- *Can you use "tussles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "tussles" when talking about this idea.*

---

txs *(noun)*

The second largest state; located in southwestern United States on the Gulf of Mexico.

- *The article explained what "txs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "txs" to mean the second largest state; located in southwestern....*

---

tyramine *(noun)*

Amino acid derived from tyrosine; has a sympathomimetic action; found in chocolate and cola drinks and ripe cheese and beer.

- *Patients taking MAOIs should avoid foods containing tyramine.*
- *The article explained what "tyramine" means with a simple example.*

---

underactive *(adjective)*

Abnormally inactive.

- *Would you call this situation "underactive"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "underactive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

undergird *(verb)*

Make secure underneath.

- *Undergird the ship.*
- *The coach explained when to use "undergird" and when to wait.*

---

unfasten *(verb)*

Cause to become undone.

- *Unfasten your belt.*
- *The shoelaces unfastened.*

---

unisexual *(adjective)*

Relating to only one sex or having only one type of sexual organ; not hermaphroditic.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unisexual" when it is relating to only one sex or having only one type of....*
- *Would you call this situation "unisexual"? Explain why.*

---

unmindful *(adjective)*

(followed by 'to' or 'of') lacking conscious awareness of.

- *Not unmindful of the heavy responsibility.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unmindful" when it is (followed by 'to' or 'of') lacking conscious....*

---

uveal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the uvea of the eye.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uveal."*
- *Would you call this situation "uveal"? Explain why.*

---

vacantly *(adverb)*

In a vacant manner.

- *She was staring vacantly into the room.*
- *She spoke "vacantly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

vasoconstrictor *(noun)*

Any agent that causes a narrowing of an opening of a blood vessel: cold or stress or nicotine or epinephrine or norepinephrine or angiotensin or vasopressin or certain drugs; maintains or increases blood pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasoconstrictor."*
- *Understanding "vasoconstrictor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

veau *(noun)*

Meat from a calf.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veau."*
- *He looked up "veau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vena hepatica *(noun)*

A vein that drains the liver; empties into the vena cava.

- *They discussed “vena hepatica” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vena hepatica.”*

---

venders *(noun)*

Someone who promotes or exchanges goods or services for money.

- *The article explained what “venders” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “venders” to mean someone who promotes or exchanges goods or services....*

---

ventriloquists *(noun)*

A performer who projects the voice into a wooden dummy.

- *He looked up “ventriloquists” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “ventriloquists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vilifies *(verb)*

Spread negative information about.

- *Can you use “vilifies” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “vilifies” until he saw an example.*

---

vinca rosea *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated Old World woody herb having large pinkish to red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “vinca rosea.”*
- *They discussed “vinca rosea” during the group presentation.*

---

volcanically *(adverb)*

By or like volcanoes.

- *Volcanically created landscape.*
- *Using “volcanically” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

wailer *(noun)*

A mourner who utters long loud high-pitched cries.

- *Understanding “wailer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “wailer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wangle *(noun)*

An instance of accomplishing something by scheming or trickery.

- *Understanding “wangle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “wangle” means with a simple example.*

---

weepers *(noun)*

A hired mourner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “weepers.”*
- *He looked up “weepers” because he had never seen it before.*

---

weil’s disease *(noun)*

A severe form of leptospirosis in human beings.

- *The article explained what “weil’s disease” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “weil’s disease” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whippersnappers *(noun)*

Someone who is unimportant but cheeky and presumptuous.

- *They discussed “whippersnappers” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “whippersnappers” to mean someone who is unimportant but cheeky and presumptuous.*

---

white-rumped shrike *(noun)*

A butcherbird of western North America; grey with white underparts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “white-rumped shrike.”*
- *Understanding “white-rumped shrike” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

whooshed *(verb)*

Move with a sibilant sound.

- *He whooshed the doors open.*
- *Oil whooshed up when the drill hit the well.*

windbreakers *(noun)*

A kind of heavy jacket (‘windcheater’ is a British term).

- *The article explained what “windbreakers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “windbreakers” to mean a kind of heavy jacket (‘windcheater’ is a british....*

windier *(adjective)*

Not practical or realizable; speculative.

- *Students compared “windier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “windier”? Explain why.*

winker *(noun)*

Blind consisting of a leather eyepatch sewn to the side of the halter that prevents a horse from seeing something on either side.

- *Understanding “winker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “winker.”*

wisconsinites *(noun)*

A native or resident of Wisconsin.

- *He looked up “wisconsinites” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “wisconsinites” during the group presentation.*

womanish *(adjective)*

Having characteristics associated with women and considered undesirable in men.

- *Womanish tears.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “womanish” when it is having characteristics associated with women and....*

xenograft *(noun)*

Tissue from an animal of one species used as a temporary graft (as in cases of severe burns) on an individual of another species.

- *Understanding “xenograft” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “xenograft” because he had never seen it before.*

yellow salsify *(noun)*

European perennial naturalized throughout United States having hollow stems with a few long narrow tapered leaves and each bearing a solitary pale yellow flower.

- *They discussed “yellow salsify” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “yellow salsify” to mean european perennial naturalized throughout united....*

zinnia grandiflora *(noun)*

Subshrub having short leafy stems and numerous small flower heads with nearly round yellow-orange rays; Arizona south to Mexico and east to Kansas.

- *In class, the teacher used “zinnia grandiflora” to mean subshrub having short leafy stems and numerous....*
- *He looked up “zinnia grandiflora” because he had never seen it before.*

aahs *(verb)*

Express admiration and pleasure by uttering ‘ooh’ or ‘aah’.

- *He did not know how to use “aahs” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “aahs” in real sentences.*

abadan *(noun)*

A port city in southwestern Iran.

- *They discussed “abadan” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “abadan.”*

abrade *(verb)*

Rub hard or scrub.

- *Can you use "abrade" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "abrade" when talking about this idea.*

---

abutted *(verb)*

Lie adjacent to another or share a boundary.

- *Can you use "abutted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "abutted" and when to wait.*

---

acetylsalicylic acid *(noun)*

The acetylated derivative of salicylic acid; used as an analgesic anti-inflammatory drug (trade names Bayer, Empirin, and St. Joseph) usually taken in tablet form; used as an antipyretic; slows clotting of the blood by poisoning platelets.

- *He looked up "acetylsalicylic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acetylsalicylic acid" to mean the acetylated derivative of salicylic acid; used....*

---

acrolein *(noun)*

A pungent colorless unsaturated liquid aldehyde made from propene.

- *They discussed "acrolein" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "acrolein" means with a simple example.*

---

addle *(verb)*

Become rotten.

- *Addled eggs.*
- *She tried to use "addle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

addle-head *(noun)*

A person with confused ideas; incapable of serious thought.

- *They discussed "addle-head" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "addle-head" to mean a person with confused ideas; incapable of serious....*

---

adjudications *(noun)*

The final judgment in a legal proceeding; the act of pronouncing judgment based on the evidence presented.

- *He looked up "adjudications" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adjudications."*

---

aerialist *(noun)*

An acrobat who performs in the air (as on a rope or trapeze).

- *He looked up "aerialist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerialist."*

---

agribusinesses *(noun)*

A large-scale farming enterprise.

- *They discussed "agribusinesses" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "agribusinesses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

airburst *(noun)*

An explosion in the atmosphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "airburst" to mean an explosion in the atmosphere.*
- *The article explained what "airburst" means with a simple example.*

---

airguns *(noun)*

A gun that propels a projectile by compressed air.

- *They discussed "airguns" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "airguns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aksa martyrs brigades *(noun)*

A militant offshoot of al-Fatah that is the newest and strongest and best equipped faction active in the West Bank; responsible for many deadly attacks in Israel in 2002.

- *They discussed "aksa martyrs brigades" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aksa martyrs brigades."*

al-aksa martyrs brigades *(noun)*

A militant offshoot of al-Fatah that is the newest and strongest and best equipped faction active in the West Bank; responsible for many deadly attacks in Israel in 2002.

- *The article explained what "al-aksa martyrs brigades" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "al-aksa martyrs brigades" to mean a militant offshoot of al-fatah that is the newest....*

alexandrians *(noun)*

A resident or native of Alexandria (especially Alexandria in Egypt).

- *Understanding "alexandrians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alexandrians" because he had never seen it before.*

alnico *(noun)*

Trade name for an alloy used to make high-energy permanent magnets; contains aluminum and iron and nickel plus cobalt or copper or titanium.

- *In class, the teacher used "alnico" to mean trade name for an alloy used to make high-energy....*
- *Understanding "alnico" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

american bog asphodel *(noun)*

Of the eastern United States: New Jersey to South Carolina.

- *He looked up "american bog asphodel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "american bog asphodel" during the group presentation.*

anoints *(verb)*

Choose by or as if by divine intervention.

- *She tried to use "anoints" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "anoints" and when to wait.*

anthropometry *(noun)*

Measurement and study of the human body and its parts and capacities.

- *Understanding "anthropometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anthropometry."*

anticyclone *(noun)*

(meteorology) winds spiraling outward from a high pressure center; circling clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anticyclone."*
- *The article explained what "anticyclone" means with a simple example.*

anton pavlovich chekov *(noun)*

Russian dramatist whose plays are concerned with the difficulty of communication between people (1860-1904).

- *In class, the teacher used "anton pavlovich chekov" to mean russian dramatist whose plays are concerned with....*
- *Understanding "anton pavlovich chekov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aquitania *(noun)*

A region of southwestern France between Bordeaux and the Pyrenees.

- *The article explained what "aquitania" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aquitania."*

armiger *(noun)*

A nobleman entitled to bear heraldic arms.

- *They discussed "armiger" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "armiger" to mean a nobleman entitled to bear heraldic arms.*

arrogate *(verb)*

Demand as being one's due or property; assert one's right or title to.

- *Can you use "arrogate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "arrogate" and when to wait.*

assayer *(noun)*

An analyst who assays (performs chemical tests on) metals.

- *He looked up "assayer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assayer."*

---

auctioneering *(verb)*

Sell at an auction.

- *In everyday English, people use "auctioneering" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "auctioneering" in real sentences.*

---

babas *(noun)*

A small cake leavened with yeast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babas."*
- *He looked up "babas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bachelorhood *(noun)*

The time of a man's life prior to marriage.

- *He looked up "bachelorhood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bachelorhood."*

---

bacillus anthracis *(noun)*

A species of bacillus that causes anthrax in humans and in animals (cattle and swine and sheep and rabbits and mice and guinea pigs); can be used a bioweapon.

- *In class, the teacher used "bacillus anthracis" to mean a species of bacillus that causes anthrax in humans....*
- *The article explained what "bacillus anthracis" means with a simple example.*

---

backings *(noun)*

The act of providing approval and support.

- *In class, the teacher used "backings" to mean the act of providing approval and support.*
- *The article explained what "backings" means with a simple example.*

---

bagful *(noun)*

The quantity that a bag will hold.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bagful."*
- *He looked up "bagful" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ballgames *(noun)*

A particular situation that is radically different from the preceding situation.

- *In class, the teacher used "ballgames" to mean a particular situation that is radically different....*
- *The article explained what "ballgames" means with a simple example.*

---

barbadians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Barbados.

- *They discussed "barbadians" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "barbadians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baseness *(noun)*

Unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.

- *In class, the teacher used "baseness" to mean unworthiness by virtue of lacking higher values.*
- *He looked up "baseness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

battle of ivry *(noun)*

A battle (1590) in which the Huguenots under Henry IV defeated the Catholics under the duke of Mayenne.

- *The article explained what "battle of ivry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battle of ivry" to mean a battle (1590) in which the huguenots under henry....*

---

berberis canadensis *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America whose leaves turn scarlet in autumn and having racemes of yellow flowers followed by ellipsoid glossy red berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “berberis canadensis.”*
- *The article explained what “berberis canadensis” means with a simple example.*

---

bines *(noun)*

European twining plant whose flowers are used chiefly to flavor malt liquors; cultivated in America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bines.”*
- *They discussed “bines” during the group presentation.*

---

bitingly *(adverb)*

Extremely and sharply.

- *She spoke “bitingly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “bitingly” naturally.*

---

blackcap raspberry *(noun)*

Raspberry native to eastern North America having black thimble-shaped fruit.

- *They discussed “blackcap raspberry” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “blackcap raspberry” means with a simple example.*

---

blackleg *(verb)*

Take the place of work of someone on strike.

- *He did not know how to use “blackleg” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “blackleg” and when to wait.*

---

bludgeons *(verb)*

Overcome or coerce as if by using a heavy club.

- *In everyday English, people use “bludgeons” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “bludgeons” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bog asphodel *(noun)*

Either of two herbaceous rushlike bog plants having small yellow flowers and grasslike leaves; north temperate regions.

- *He looked up “bog asphodel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bog asphodel” to mean either of two herbaceous rushlike bog plants having....*

---

bonks *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *Can you use “bonks” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “bonks” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bookclub *(noun)*

A club that people join in order to buy selected books at reduced prices.

- *The article explained what “bookclub” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bookclub” to mean a club that people join in order to buy selected....*

---

bostons *(noun)*

State capital and largest city of Massachusetts; a major center for banking and financial services.

- *Understanding “bostons” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bostons.”*

---

browbeating *(verb)*

Discourage or frighten with threats or a domineering manner; intimidate.

- *She tried to use “browbeating” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “browbeating” until he saw an example.*

---

brownouts *(noun)*

Darkness resulting from the extinction of lights (as in a city invisible to enemy aircraft).

- *The article explained what “brownouts” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brownouts” to mean darkness resulting from the extinction of lights....*

brumaire *(noun)*

Second month of the Revolutionary calendar (October and November); the month of mist.

- *The article explained what "brumaire" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brumaire" during the group presentation.*

bugbears *(noun)*

An object of dread or apprehension; ; –Ralph Waldo Emerson.

- *The article explained what "bugbears" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bugbears" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bullshits *(verb)*

Speak insincerely or without regard for facts or truths.

- *She tried to use "bullshits" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "bullshits" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

caboodle *(noun)*

Any collection in its entirety.

- *She bought the whole caboodle.*
- *The article explained what "caboodle" means with a simple example.*

callused *(verb)*

Cause a callus to form on.

- *The long march had callused his feet.*
- *His foot callused.*

canape *(noun)*

An appetizer consisting usually of a thin slice of bread or toast spread with caviar or cheese or other savory food.

- *He looked up "canape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "canape" during the group presentation.*

candelabras *(noun)*

Branched candlestick; ornamental; has several lights.

- *Understanding "candelabras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candelabras."*

candelabrum *(noun)*

Branched candlestick; ornamental; has several lights.

- *He looked up "candelabrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candelabrum."*

capybaras *(noun)*

Pig-sized tailless South American amphibious rodent with partly webbed feet; largest living rodent.

- *Understanding "capybaras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capybaras" to mean pig-sized tailless south american amphibious rodent....*

caryatid *(noun)*

A supporting column carved in the shape of a person.

- *The article explained what "caryatid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caryatid" to mean a supporting column carved in the shape of a person.*

cautiousness *(noun)*

The trait of being cautious; being attentive to possible danger.

- *He looked up "cautiousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cautiousness."*

centrex *(noun)*

(CENTRal EXchange) a kind of telephone exchange.

- *They discussed "centrex" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "centrex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chapmans *(noun)*

United States pioneer who planted apple trees as he traveled (1774-1845).

- *The article explained what "chapmans" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chapmans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

checkmated *(verb)*

Place an opponent's king under an attack from which it cannot escape and thus ending the game.

- *Kasparov checkmated his opponent after only a few moves.*
- *Can you use "checkmated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

chicot *(noun)*

Handsome tree of central and eastern North America having large bipinnate leaves and green-white flowers followed by large woody brown pods whose seeds are used as a coffee substitute.

- *He looked up "chicot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chicot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chiggers *(noun)*

Small tropical flea; the fertile female burrows under the skin of the host including humans.

- *He looked up "chiggers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chiggers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ciliated protozoan *(noun)*

A protozoan with a microscopic appendage extending from the surface of the cell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ciliated protozoan."*
- *The article explained what "ciliated protozoan" means with a simple example.*

---

circumcising *(verb)*

Cut the foreskin off male babies or teenage boys.

- *She tried to use "circumcising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "circumcising" in real sentences.*

---

circumstantially *(adverb)*

Insofar as the circumstances are concerned.

- *The account was circumstantially accurate.*
- *He was convicted circumstantially.*

---

clathrate *(adjective)*

Having a latticelike structure pierced with holes or windows.

- *Students compared "clathrate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "clathrate" when it is having a latticelike structure pierced with holes....*

---

claver *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *Can you use "claver" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "claver" when talking about this idea.*

---

clomipramine *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant drug.

- *Understanding "clomipramine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clomipramine" to mean a tricyclic antidepressant drug.*

---

clothings *(noun)*

A covering designed to be worn on a person's body.

- *They discussed "clothings" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up “clothings” because he had never seen it before.*

---

clubroom *(noun)*

A room used for the activities of a club.

- *The article explained what “clubroom” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clubroom.”*

---

collagenase *(noun)*

Any enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of collagen and gelatin.

- *He looked up “collagenase” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “collagenase.”*

---

common spoonbill *(noun)*

Pure white crested spoonbill of southern Eurasia and northeastern Africa.

- *The article explained what “common spoonbill” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “common spoonbill” to mean pure white crested spoonbill of southern eurasia....*

---

concatenate *(verb)*

Add by linking or joining so as to form a chain or series.

- *Concatenate terms.*
- *Concatenate characters.*

---

consanguineous *(adjective)*

Related by blood.

- *The speaker chose “consanguineous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “consanguineous” when it is related by blood.*

---

contrariwise *(adverb)*

With the order reversed.

- *Place “contrariwise” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “contrariwise” in the final chapter.*

---

conventionality *(noun)*

Orthodoxy as a consequence of being conventional.

- *In class, the teacher used “conventionality” to mean orthodoxy as a consequence of being conventional.*
- *They discussed “conventionality” during the group presentation.*

---

corduroys *(noun)*

Cotton trousers made of corduroy cloth.

- *In class, the teacher used “corduroys” to mean cotton trousers made of corduroy cloth.*
- *He looked up “corduroys” because he had never seen it before.*

---

coronoid process *(noun)*

A sharp triangular process projecting from a bone.

- *He looked up “coronoid process” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coronoid process.”*

---

countercurrent *(noun)*

Actions counter to the main group activity.

- *The article explained what “countercurrent” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “countercurrent” to mean actions counter to the main group activity.*

---

coursers *(noun)*

A huntsman who hunts small animals with fast dogs that use sight rather than scent to follow their prey.

- *He looked up “coursers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “coursers” during the group presentation.*

---

cowbird *(noun)*

North American blackbird that follows cattle and lays eggs in other birds' nests.

- *Understanding "cowbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowbird."*

---

cowslip *(noun)*

Swamp plant of Europe and North America having bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowslip."*
- *They discussed "cowslip" during the group presentation.*

---

cravats *(noun)*

Neckwear worn in a slipknot with long ends overlapping vertically in front.

- *In class, the teacher used "cravats" to mean neckwear worn in a slipknot with long ends....*
- *The article explained what "cravats" means with a simple example.*

---

crucifixions *(noun)*

The infliction of extremely painful punishment or suffering.

- *In class, the teacher used "crucifixions" to mean the infliction of extremely painful punishment or....*
- *He looked up "crucifixions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cufflink *(noun)*

Jewelry consisting of one of a pair of linked buttons used to fasten the cuffs of a shirt.

- *He looked up "cufflink" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cufflink."*

---

curate cycloid *(noun)*

A cycloid generated by a point inside the rolling circle.

- *The article explained what "curate cycloid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curate cycloid" to mean a cycloid generated by a point inside the rolling....*

---

cygnets *(noun)*

A young swan.

- *The article explained what "cygnets" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cygnets" during the group presentation.*

---

dadaism *(noun)*

A nihilistic art movement (especially in painting) that flourished in Europe early in the 20th century; based on irrationality and negation of the accepted laws of beauty.

- *The article explained what "dadaism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dadaism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

daguerreotypes *(noun)*

A photograph made by an early photographic process; the image was produced on a silver plate sensitized to iodine and developed in mercury vapor.

- *They discussed "daguerreotypes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daguerreotypes" to mean a photograph made by an early photographic process;....*

---

decapitations *(noun)*

Execution by cutting off the victim's head.

- *He looked up "decapitations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "decapitations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decidua *(noun)*

The epithelial tissue of the endometrium.

- *They discussed "decidua" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decidua."*

---

declamatory *(adjective)*

Ostentatiously lofty in style.

- *The speaker chose "declamatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "declamatory"? Explain why.*

---

defroster *(noun)*

Heater that removes ice or frost (as from a windshield or a refrigerator or the wings of an airplane).

- *Understanding "defroster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "defroster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

delineations *(noun)*

A graphic or vivid verbal description.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "delineations."*
- *They discussed "delineations" during the group presentation.*

---

demobbed *(verb)*

Retire from military service.

- *She tried to use "demobbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "demobbed" when talking about this idea.*

---

desalinization *(noun)*

The removal of salt (especially from sea water).

- *Understanding "desalinization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "desalinization" during the group presentation.*

---

descender *(noun)*

A lowercase letter that has a part extending below other lowercase letters.

- *They discussed "descender" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "descender" because he had never seen it before.*

---

devilry *(noun)*

Reckless or malicious behavior that causes discomfort or annoyance in others.

- *They discussed "devilry" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "devilry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dextral *(adjective)*

Preferring to use right foot or hand or eye.

- *Dextral individuals exhibit dominance of the right hand and eye.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dextral" when it is preferring to use right foot or hand or eye.*

---

dextroamphetamine sulphate *(noun)*

An isomer of amphetamine (trade name Dexedrine) used as a central nervous system stimulant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dextroamphetamine sulphate."*
- *He looked up "dextroamphetamine sulphate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dilettantes *(noun)*

An amateur who engages in an activity without serious intentions and who pretends to have knowledge.

- *The article explained what "dilettantes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dilettantes" during the group presentation.*

---

dimity *(noun)*

A strong cotton fabric with a raised pattern; used for bedcovers and curtains.

- *Understanding "dimity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dimity."*

---

dins *(verb)*

Instill (into a person) by constant repetition.

- *The coach explained when to use "dins" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "dins" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

diplopia *(noun)*

Visual impairment in which an object is seen as two objects.

- *Diplopia often disappears when one eye is covered.*
- *He looked up "diplopia" because he had never seen it before.*

discreditable *(adjective)*

Tending to bring discredit or disrepute; blameworthy.

- *His marks were not at all discreditable.*
- *The speaker chose "discreditable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

disillusioning *(adjective)*

Freeing from illusion or false belief.

- *A "disillusioning" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "disillusioning"? Explain why.*

diskettes *(noun)*

A small plastic magnetic disk enclosed in a stiff envelope with a radial slit; used to store data or programs for a microcomputer.

- *He looked up "diskettes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "diskettes" during the group presentation.*

dislocates *(verb)*

Put out of its usual place, position, or relationship.

- *He did not know how to use "dislocates" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "dislocates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

disorganisation *(noun)*

The disturbance of a systematic arrangement causing disorder and confusion.

- *In class, the teacher used "disorganisation" to mean the disturbance of a systematic arrangement causing....*
- *The article explained what "disorganisation" means with a simple example.*

drosera *(noun)*

The type genus of Droseraceae including many low bog-inhabiting insectivorous plants.

- *Understanding "drosera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "drosera" during the group presentation.*

drupe *(noun)*

Fleshy indehiscent fruit with a single seed: e.g. almond; peach; plum; cherry; elderberry; olive; jujube.

- *He looked up "drupe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "drupe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duckbill *(noun)*

Primitive fish of the Mississippi valley having a long paddle-shaped snout.

- *Understanding "duckbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "duckbill" during the group presentation.*

duple *(adjective)*

Consisting of or involving two parts or components usually in pairs.

- *Duple (or double) time consists of two (or a multiple of two) beats to a measure.*
- *Students compared "duple" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

duple time *(noun)*

Musical time with two beats in each bar.

- *They discussed "duple time" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "duple time" because he had never seen it before.*

ebonite *(noun)*

A hard nonresilient rubber formed by vulcanizing natural rubber.

- *He looked up "ebonite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ebonite" to mean a hard nonresilient rubber formed by vulcanizing....*

---

echidnas *(noun)*

A burrowing monotreme mammal covered with spines and having a long snout and claws for hunting ants and termites; native to Australia.

- *The article explained what "echidnas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "echidnas" to mean a burrowing monotreme mammal covered with spines....*

---

enchanters *(noun)*

A sorcerer or magician.

- *They discussed "enchanters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "enchanters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

endogamy *(noun)*

Marriage within one's own tribe or group as required by custom or law.

- *In class, the teacher used "endogamy" to mean marriage within one's own tribe or group as....*
- *He looked up "endogamy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

endogenously *(adverb)*

In an endogenous manner.

- *He answered "endogenously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "endogenously" in the final chapter.*

---

enteroviruses *(noun)*

Any of a group of picornaviruses that infect the gastrointestinal tract and can spread to other areas (especially the nervous system).

- *He looked up "enteroviruses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enteroviruses."*

---

epilator *(noun)*

A cosmetic for temporary removal of undesired hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "epilator" to mean a cosmetic for temporary removal of undesired hair.*
- *The article explained what "epilator" means with a simple example.*

---

eschaton *(noun)*

(New Testament) day at the end of time following Armageddon when God will decree the fates of all individual humans according to the good and evil of their earthly lives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eschaton."*
- *He looked up "eschaton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euclid's axiom *(noun)*

(mathematics) any of five axioms that are generally recognized as the basis for Euclidean geometry.

- *Understanding "euclid's axiom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "euclid's axiom" means with a simple example.*

---

euclid's fifth axiom *(noun)*

Only one line can be drawn through a point parallel to another line.

- *They discussed "euclid's fifth axiom" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euclid's fifth axiom."*

---

euclid's first axiom *(noun)*

A straight line can be drawn between any two points.

- *He looked up "euclid's first axiom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euclid's first axiom" to mean a straight line can be drawn between any two points.*

---

euclid's fourth axiom *(noun)*

All right angles are equal.

- *Understanding "euclid's fourth axiom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "euclid's fourth axiom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

euclid's second axiom *(noun)*

Any terminated straight line can be projected indefinitely.

- *He looked up "euclid's second axiom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "euclid's second axiom" during the group presentation.*

---

euclid's third axiom *(noun)*

A circle with any radius can be drawn around any point.

- *The article explained what "euclid's third axiom" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "euclid's third axiom" to mean a circle with any radius can be drawn around any point.*

---

european bog asphodel *(noun)*

Of western Europe: Scandinavia to northern Spain and Portugal.

- *They discussed "european bog asphodel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "european bog asphodel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

excepts *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *She tried to use "excepts" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "excepts" and when to wait.*

---

fames *(noun)*

The state or quality of being widely honored and acclaimed.

- *Understanding "fames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fames" because he had never seen it before.*

---

family rosaceae *(noun)*

A large family of dicotyledonous plants of order Rosales; have alternate leaves and five-petaled flowers with numerous stamens.

- *The article explained what "family rosaceae" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "family rosaceae" to mean a large family of dicotyledonous plants of order....*

---

fast of gedaliah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a minor fast day on Tishri 3 that commemorates the killing of the Jewish governor of Judah.

- *He looked up "fast of gedaliah" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fast of gedaliah" to mean (judaism) a minor fast day on tishri 3 that....*

---

fast of tammuz *(noun)*

(Judaism) a minor fast day on Tammuz 17 when the walls of Jerusalem were breached.

- *The article explained what "fast of tammuz" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fast of tammuz."*

---

fibular vein *(noun)*

Accompany the peroneal arteries; arising in the heel and running up the back of the leg to join the posterior tibial veins of the popliteal vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fibular vein."*
- *The article explained what "fibular vein" means with a simple example.*

---

finitude *(noun)*

The quality of being finite.

- *He looked up "finitude" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "finitude" during the group presentation.*

---

floatplane *(noun)*

A seaplane equipped with pontoons for landing or taking off from water.

- *In class, the teacher used "floatplane" to mean a seaplane equipped with pontoons for landing or....*
- *He looked up "floatplane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

footnoted *(verb)*

Add explanatory notes to or supply with critical comments.

- *Learners should practice how to use "footnoted" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "footnoted" until he saw an example.*

---

footpads *(noun)*

A highwayman who robs on foot.

- *In class, the teacher used "footpads" to mean a highwayman who robs on foot.*
- *The article explained what "footpads" means with a simple example.*

---

footplate *(noun)*

The platform in the cab of a locomotive on which the engineer stands to operate the controls.

- *Understanding "footplate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "footplate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forbears *(noun)*

A person from whom you are descended.

- *In class, the teacher used "forbears" to mean a person from whom you are descended.*
- *He looked up "forbears" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fores *(noun)*

Front part of a vessel or aircraft.

- *The article explained what "fores" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fores" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forewarn *(verb)*

Warn in advance or beforehand; give an early warning.

- *I forewarned him of the trouble that would arise if he showed up at his ex-wife's house.*
- *The coach explained when to use "forewarn" and when to wait.*

---

formalising *(verb)*

Make formal or official.

- *In everyday English, people use "formalising" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "formalising" in real sentences.*

---

foxgloves *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Digitalis.

- *They discussed "foxgloves" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foxgloves."*

---

foxhunting *(verb)*

Hunt foxes, on horseback and with dogs.

- *Learners should practice how to use "foxhunting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "foxhunting" until he saw an example.*

---

freemans *(noun)*

A person who is not a serf or a slave.

- *The article explained what "freemans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "freemans" to mean a person who is not a serf or a slave.*

---

fringilla *(noun)*

Type genus of the Fringillidae: chaffinch, brambling.

- *He looked up "fringilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fringilla" to mean type genus of the fringillidae: chaffinch, brambling.*

---

frolicked *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *The children frolicked in the garden.*
- *He did not know how to use "frolicked" until he saw an example.*

---

funkiest *(adjective)*

Stylish and modern in an unconventional way.

- *The speaker chose "funkiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "funkiest"? Explain why.*

---

fusses *(noun)*

An excited state of agitation.

- *They discussed "fusses" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fusses" means with a simple example.*

---

gamow *(noun)*

United States physicist (born in Russia) who was a proponent of the big-bang theory and who did research in radioactivity and suggested the triplet code for DNA (1904-1968).

- *They discussed "gamow" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gamow."*

---

gatecrasher *(noun)*

Someone who gets in (to a party) without an invitation or without paying.

- *The article explained what "gatecrasher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gatecrasher" to mean someone who gets in (to a party) without an....*

---

geniculate *(adjective)*

Bent at a sharp angle.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "geniculate."*
- *The speaker chose "geniculate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

geniculate body *(noun)*

One of four small oval masses that protrude slightly from the underside of the thalamus and function as synaptic centers on the way to the cerebral cortex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geniculate body."*
- *They discussed "geniculate body" during the group presentation.*

---

genus drosera *(noun)*

The type genus of Droseraceae including many low bog-inhabiting insectivorous plants.

- *He looked up "genus drosera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus drosera."*

---

genus fringilla *(noun)*

Type genus of the Fringillidae: chaffinch, brambling.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus fringilla" to mean type genus of the fringillidae: chaffinch, brambling.*
- *Understanding "genus fringilla" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ipomoea *(noun)*

Morning glory.

- *He looked up "genus ipomoea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus ipomoea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus juncus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Juncaceae; perennial tufted glabrous marsh plants of temperate regions: rushes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus juncus" to mean type genus of the juncaceae; perennial tufted....*
- *He looked up "genus juncus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus oxalis *(noun)*

Type genus of the Oxalidaceae; large genus of plants having leaves that resemble clover and variously colored flowers usually clustered in umbels.

- *He looked up "genus oxalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus oxalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus papaver *(noun)*

Type genus of the Papaveraceae; chiefly bristly hairy herbs with usually showy flowers.

- *The article explained what "genus papaver" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus papaver" to mean type genus of the papaveraceae; chiefly bristly....*

genus phragmites *(noun)*

Reeds of marshes and riversides in tropical or temperate regions.

- *He looked up "genus phragmites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus phragmites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus scilla *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in subfamily Hyacinthaceae.

- *He looked up "genus scilla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus scilla."*

genus spartina *(noun)*

Grass of freshwater swamps and salt marshes of Europe, Africa, America, and South Atlantic islands.

- *He looked up "genus spartina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus spartina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus tilia *(noun)*

Deciduous trees with smooth usually silver-grey bark of North America and Europe and Asia: lime trees; lindens; basswood.

- *They discussed "genus tilia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus tilia."*

george gamow *(noun)*

United States physicist (born in Russia) who was a proponent of the big-bang theory and who did research in radioactivity and suggested the triplet code for DNA (1904-1968).

- *He looked up "george gamow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "george gamow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gerontologist *(noun)*

A specialist in gerontology.

- *Understanding "gerontologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gerontologist" because he had never seen it before.*

gigabits *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 megabits or 10^9 (1,000,000,000) bits.

- *Understanding "gigabits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gigabits" during the group presentation.*

gofer *(noun)*

An employee whose duties include running errands.

- *The article explained what "gofer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gofer" to mean an employee whose duties include running errands.*

gondoliers *(noun)*

A (Venetian) boatman who propels a gondola.

- *He looked up "gondoliers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gondoliers."*

greenroom *(noun)*

A backstage room in a theater where performers rest or have visitors.

- *Understanding "greenroom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "greenroom" because he had never seen it before.*

guernseys *(noun)*

A Channel Island to the northwest of Jersey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guernseys."*
- *The article explained what "guernseys" means with a simple example.*

---

halothane *(noun)*

A nonflammable inhalation anesthetic that produces general anesthesia; used along with analgesics and muscle relaxants for many types of surgical procedures.

- *In class, the teacher used "halothane" to mean a nonflammable inhalation anesthetic that produces....*
- *They discussed "halothane" during the group presentation.*

---

harakiri *(noun)*

Ritual suicide by self-disembowelment on a sword; practiced by samurai in the traditional Japanese society.

- *The article explained what "harakiri" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "harakiri" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harridan *(noun)*

A scolding (even vicious) old woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harridan."*
- *Understanding "harridan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heartthrobs *(noun)*

An object of infatuation.

- *Understanding "heartthrobs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heartthrobs" to mean an object of infatuation.*

---

heterozygotes *(noun)*

(genetics) an organism having two different alleles of a particular gene and so giving rise to varying offspring.

- *Understanding "heterozygotes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterozygotes."*

---

hindlimb *(noun)*

A posterior appendage such as a leg or the homologous structure in other animals.

- *They discussed "hindlimb" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hindlimb."*

---

hogans *(noun)*

A Navajo lodge covered with earth; traditionally built with the entrance facing east.

- *He looked up "hogans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hogans."*

---

homecomings *(noun)*

A coming to or returning home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homecomings."*
- *The article explained what "homecomings" means with a simple example.*

---

homoeroticism *(noun)*

A sexual attraction to (or sexual relations with) persons of the same sex.

- *In class, the teacher used "homoeroticism" to mean a sexual attraction to (or sexual relations with)....*
- *Understanding "homoeroticism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

horseflesh *(noun)*

The flesh of horses as food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horseflesh."*
- *He looked up "horseflesh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hungriest *(adjective)*

Feeling hunger; feeling a need or desire to eat food.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hungriest."*

- *Students compared "hungriest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hurdled *(verb)*

Jump a hurdle.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hurdled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hurdled" when talking about this idea.*

---

hydrofoils *(noun)*

A speedboat that is equipped with winglike structures that lift it so that it skims the water at high speeds.

- *The fins of a fish act as hydrofoils.*
- *They discussed "hydrofoils" during the group presentation.*

---

hydrophobia *(noun)*

A symptom of rabies in humans consisting of an aversion to swallowing liquids.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrophobia."*
- *The article explained what "hydrophobia" means with a simple example.*

---

hypoplastic anaemia *(noun)*

Anemia resulting from inadequately functioning bone marrow; can develop into aplastic anemia.

- *He looked up "hypoplastic anaemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypoplastic anaemia."*

---

ibises *(noun)*

Wading birds of warm regions having long slender down-curved bills.

- *The article explained what "ibises" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ibises" to mean wading birds of warm regions having long slender....*

---

ilex glabra *(noun)*

Evergreen holly of eastern North America with oblong leathery leaves and small black berries.

- *The article explained what "ilex glabra" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ilex glabra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

incontrovertibly *(adverb)*

In an obvious and provable manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "incontrovertibly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "incontrovertibly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

innervates *(verb)*

Supply nerves to (some organ or body part).

- *Can you use "innervates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "innervates" when talking about this idea.*

---

intensions *(noun)*

What you must know in order to determine the reference of an expression.

- *In class, the teacher used "intensions" to mean what you must know in order to determine the....*
- *They discussed "intensions" during the group presentation.*

---

inter vivos trust *(noun)*

A trust created and operating during the grantor's lifetime.

- *The article explained what "inter vivos trust" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inter vivos trust" during the group presentation.*

---

interes *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "interes" and when to wait.*

---

internodes *(noun)*

A segment of a stem between two nodes.

- *The article explained what "internodes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "internodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

interposing *(verb)*

To insert between other elements.

- *An interposing thicket blocked their way.*
- *She tried to use "interposing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

introit *(noun)*

A composition of vocal music that is appropriate for opening church services.

- *The article explained what "introit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "introit."*

---

ipomoea *(noun)*

Morning glory.

- *Understanding "ipomoea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ipomoea."*

---

iris persica *(noun)*

Bulbous iris native to Asia Minor cultivated for its pale lilac-colored flowers.

- *Understanding "iris persica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "iris persica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

irredentist *(noun)*

An advocate of irredentism.

- *The article explained what "irredentist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irredentist."*

---

irremediable *(adjective)*

Impossible to remedy or correct or redress.

- *An irremediable error.*
- *Irremediable defects of character.*

---

irreversibility *(noun)*

The quality of being irreversible (once done it cannot be changed).

- *Understanding "irreversibility" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "irreversibility" to mean the quality of being irreversible (once done it....*

---

isinglass *(noun)*

Any of various minerals consisting of hydrous silicates of aluminum or potassium etc. that crystallize in forms that allow perfect cleavage into very thin leaves; used as dielectrics because of their resistance to electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isinglass."*
- *He looked up "isinglass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ivry *(noun)*

A battle (1590) in which the Huguenots under Henry IV defeated the Catholics under the duke of Mayenne.

- *Understanding "ivry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ivry" means with a simple example.*

---

jotun *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) one of a race of giants often in conflict with the Aesir.

- *Understanding "jotun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jotun" to mean (norse mythology) one of a race of giants often in....*

---

juncus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Juncaceae; perennial tufted glabrous marsh plants of temperate regions: rushes.

- *He looked up "juncus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "juncus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

keratinized *(verb)*

Become horny and impregnated with keratin.

- *She tried to use "keratinized" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "keratinized" when talking about this idea.*

---

khalifah *(noun)*

The civil and religious leader of a Muslim state considered to be a representative of Allah on earth.

- *Many radical Muslims believe a Khalifah will unite all Islamic lands and people and subjugate the rest of the world.*
- *Understanding "khalifah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

killifish *(noun)*

Small mostly marine warm-water carp-like schooling fishes; used as bait or aquarium fishes or in mosquito control.

- *They discussed "killifish" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "killifish."*

---

kit and caboodle *(noun)*

Everything available; usually preceded by 'the'.

- *We took on the whole caboodle.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kit and caboodle" to mean everything available; usually preceded by 'the'.*

---

konrad von gesner *(noun)*

Swiss naturalist who was one of the founders of modern zoology (1516-1565).

- *In class, the teacher used "konrad von gesner" to mean swiss naturalist who was one of the founders of....*
- *The article explained what "konrad von gesner" means with a simple example.*

---

lamarckian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Lamarckism.

- *Lamarckian theories.*
- *A "lamarckian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lateral geniculate *(noun)*

A neural structure that serves as a processing station on the way from the retina to the occipital lobe of the cerebral cortex.

- *In class, the teacher used "lateral geniculate" to mean a neural structure that serves as a processing....*
- *Understanding "lateral geniculate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lateral geniculate body *(noun)*

A neural structure that serves as a processing station on the way from the retina to the occipital lobe of the cerebral cortex.

- *In class, the teacher used "lateral geniculate body" to mean a neural structure that serves as a processing....*
- *He looked up "lateral geniculate body" because he had never seen it before.*

---

layabout *(noun)*

Person who does no work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "layabout."*
- *He looked up "layabout" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leopold antoni stanislaw stokowski *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Britain) (1882-1977).

- *He looked up "leopold antoni stanislaw stokowski" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leopold antoni stanislaw stokowski" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lieutenancy *(noun)*

The position of a lieutenant.

- *The article explained what "lieutenancy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lieutenancy" during the group presentation.*

limburger *(noun)*

A soft white cheese with a very strong pungent odor and flavor.

- *The article explained what "limburger" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "limburger" to mean a soft white cheese with a very strong pungent odor....*

limbus *(noun)*

A border or edge of any of various body parts distinguished by color or structure.

- *He looked up "limbus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "limbus" to mean a border or edge of any of various body parts....*

liposome *(noun)*

An artificially made microscopic vesicle into which nucleic acids can be packaged; used in molecular biology as a transducing vector.

- *Understanding "liposome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "liposome" during the group presentation.*

liquefying *(verb)*

Make (a solid substance) liquid, as by heating.

- *He did not know how to use "liquefying" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "liquefying" when talking about this idea.*

lise meitner *(noun)*

Swedish physicist (born in Austria) who worked in the field of radiochemistry with Otto Hahn and formulated the concept of nuclear fission with Otto Frisch (1878-1968).

- *They discussed "lise meitner" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lise meitner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

logans *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the St. Elias Range in the southwestern Yukon Territory in Canada (19,850 feet high).

- *Understanding "logans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "logans" because he had never seen it before.*

loincloths *(noun)*

A garment that provides covering for the loins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loincloths."*
- *The article explained what "loincloths" means with a simple example.*

longbows *(noun)*

A powerful wooden bow drawn by hand; usually 5-6 feet long; used in medieval England.

- *They discussed "longbows" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "longbows" means with a simple example.*

longtail weasel *(noun)*

The common American weasel distinguished by large size and black-tipped tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "longtail weasel."*
- *Understanding "longtail weasel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lordosis *(noun)*

An abnormal inward (forward) curvature of the vertebral column.

- *The article explained what "lordosis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lordosis" to mean an abnormal inward (forward) curvature of the....*

lucius licinius lucullus *(noun)*

Roman general famous for self-indulgence and giving lavish banquets (circa 110-57 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "lucius licinius lucullus" to mean roman general famous for self-indulgence and giving....*
- *They discussed "lucius licinius lucullus" during the group presentation.*

luthiers *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes stringed instruments (as lutes or guitars or violins).

- *He looked up "luthiers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luthiers."*

---

mackenzies *(noun)*

A Canadian river; flows into the Beaufort Sea.

- *He looked up "mackenzies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mackenzies" during the group presentation.*

---

madrona *(noun)*

Evergreen tree of the Pacific coast of North America having glossy leathery leaves and orange-red edible berries; wood used for furniture and bark for tanning.

- *In class, the teacher used "madrona" to mean evergreen tree of the pacific coast of north....*
- *They discussed "madrona" during the group presentation.*

---

major tranquilliser *(noun)*

Tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions when a calming effect is desired.

- *In class, the teacher used "major tranquilliser" to mean tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions....*
- *He looked up "major tranquilliser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manacled *(verb)*

Confine or restrain with or as if with manacles or handcuffs.

- *He did not know how to use "manacled" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "manacled" and when to wait.*

---

mandatorily *(adverb)*

In a manner that cannot be evaded.

- *He answered "mandatorily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "mandatorily" in the final chapter.*

---

manganese tetroxide *(noun)*

An oxide of manganese found naturally as hausmannite.

- *The article explained what "manganese tetroxide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manganese tetroxide" to mean an oxide of manganese found naturally as hausmannite.*

---

manures *(noun)*

Any animal or plant material used to fertilize land especially animal excreta usually with litter material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manures."*
- *He looked up "manures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mapmaking *(noun)*

The making of maps and charts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mapmaking."*
- *They discussed "mapmaking" during the group presentation.*

---

masculinization *(noun)*

The abnormal development of male sexual characteristics in a female (usually as the result of hormone therapies or adrenal malfunction).

- *In class, the teacher used "masculinization" to mean the abnormal development of male sexual....*
- *The article explained what "masculinization" means with a simple example.*

---

mastectomies *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a breast to remove a malignant tumor.

- *He looked up "mastectomies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mastectomies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mcguffey *(noun)*

United States educator who compiled the McGuffey Eclectic Readers (1800-1873).

- *Understanding "mcguffey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "mcguffey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meerschaum *(noun)*

A pipe having a bowl made of meerschaum.

- *He looked up "meerschaum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "meerschaum" during the group presentation.*

---

melanocyte-stimulating hormone *(noun)*

A hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland that controls the degree of pigmentation in melanocytes.

- *The article explained what "melanocyte-stimulating hormone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melanocyte-stimulating hormone" to mean a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland....*

---

mellons *(noun)*

United States financier and philanthropist (1855-1937).

- *In class, the teacher used "mellons" to mean united states financier and philanthropist (1855-1937).*
- *He looked up "mellons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

menotti *(noun)*

United States composer (born in Italy) of operas (born in 1911).

- *In class, the teacher used "menotti" to mean united states composer (born in italy) of operas....*
- *They discussed "menotti" during the group presentation.*

---

menshevik *(noun)*

A Russian member of the liberal minority group that advocated gradual reform and opposed the Bolsheviks before and during the Russian Revolution.

- *He looked up "menshevik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menshevik."*

---

microcosmic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of a microcosm.

- *The microcosmic world of business.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "microcosmic" when it is relating to or characteristic of a microcosm.*

---

microcosmic salt *(noun)*

A white salt present in urine and used to test for metal oxides.

- *In class, the teacher used "microcosmic salt" to mean a white salt present in urine and used to test for....*
- *The article explained what "microcosmic salt" means with a simple example.*

---

microfilmed *(verb)*

Record on microfilm.

- *He did not know how to use "microfilmed" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "microfilmed" in real sentences.*

---

middleweights *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 165 pounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "middleweights" to mean an amateur boxer who weighs no more than 165 pounds.*
- *The article explained what "middleweights" means with a simple example.*

---

midwesterner *(adjective)*

Of a region of the United States generally including Ohio; Indiana; Illinois; Iowa; Missouri; Kansas; Nebraska; and sometimes Michigan; Wisconsin; Minnesota.

- *The speaker chose "midwesterner" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "midwesterner" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mineralogists *(noun)*

A scientist trained in mineralogy.

- *They discussed "mineralogists" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mineralogists."*

---

miniaturised *(verb)*

Design or construct on a smaller scale.

- *The coach explained when to use "miniaturised" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "miniaturised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

minor tranquilliser *(noun)*

A tranquilizer used to relieve anxiety and reduce tension and irritability.

- *In class, the teacher used "minor tranquilliser" to mean a tranquilizer used to relieve anxiety and reduce....*
- *The article explained what "minor tranquilliser" means with a simple example.*

---

miscounted *(verb)*

Count wrongly.

- *In everyday English, people use "miscounted" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "miscounted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mochas *(noun)*

A flavoring made from coffee mixed with chocolate.

- *They discussed "mochas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mochas" means with a simple example.*

---

monoecious *(adjective)*

Having male and female reproductive organs in the same plant or animal.

- *The speaker chose "monoecious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monoecious" when it is having male and female reproductive organs in the....*

---

monthlong *(adjective)*

Last through a month.

- *A monthlong stay in the hospital.*
- *Students compared "monthlong" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

multiprocessing *(noun)*

Simultaneous processing by two or more processing units.

- *Understanding "multiprocessing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "multiprocessing" to mean simultaneous processing by two or more processing units.*

---

munchers *(noun)*

A chewer who makes a munching noise.

- *They discussed "munchers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "munchers."*

---

mya arenaria *(noun)*

An edible clam with thin oval-shaped shell found in coastal regions of the United States and Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "mya arenaria" to mean an edible clam with thin oval-shaped shell found in....*
- *The article explained what "mya arenaria" means with a simple example.*

---

myrmidons *(noun)*

A follower who carries out orders without question.

- *He looked up "myrmidons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myrmidons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nasturtiums *(noun)*

Flowers and seeds and leaves all used as flavorings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nasturtiums."*
- *Understanding "nasturtiums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neo-lamarckian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a modern version of Lamarckism.

- *Neo-Lamarckian theories.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neo-lamarckian" when it is of or relating to a modern version of lamarckism.*

---

nephron *(noun)*

Any of the small tubules that are the excretory units of the vertebrate kidney.

- *In class, the teacher used "nephron" to mean any of the small tubules that are the excretory....*
- *He looked up "nephron" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nero claudius caesar drusus germanicus *(noun)*

Roman Emperor notorious for his monstrous vice and fantastic luxury (was said to have started a fire that destroyed much of Rome in 64) but the Roman Empire remained prosperous during his rule (37-68).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nero claudius caesar drusus germanicus."*
- *He looked up "nero claudius caesar drusus germanicus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neutralisation *(noun)*

Action intended to keep a country politically neutral or exclude it from a possible war.

- *He looked up "neutralisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neutralisation" to mean action intended to keep a country politically....*

---

neutralisation reaction *(noun)*

A chemical reaction in which an acid and a base interact with the formation of a salt; with strong acids and bases the essential reaction is the combination of hydrogen ions with hydroxyl ions to form water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neutralisation reaction."*
- *The article explained what "neutralisation reaction" means with a simple example.*

---

ngb *(noun)*

The agency that administers the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard; provides liaison between the Army and the Air Force and various National Guard units.

- *They discussed "ngb" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ngb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nilotic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or constituting the Nilotic group of languages.

- *Nilotic syntax.*
- *Students compared "nilotic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nilotic language *(noun)*

A group of languages of East Africa belonging to the Chari-Nile group.

- *Understanding "nilotic language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nilotic language" during the group presentation.*

---

nixes *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *They discussed "nixes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nixes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nonviable *(adjective)*

Not capable of living or developing successfully.

- *Students compared "nonviable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonviable."*

---

numidian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ancient Numidia or its people or culture.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "numidian."*
- *Students compared "numidian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nusa tenggara *(noun)*

A chain of islands forming a province of Indonesia to the east of Java; includes Bali and Timor.

- *He looked up "nusa tenggara" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "nusa tenggara" to mean a chain of islands forming a province of indonesia....*

---

oafish *(adjective)*

Ill-mannered and coarse and contemptible in behavior or appearance.

- *Her stupid oafish husband.*
- *Students compared "oafish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

oatcakes *(noun)*

Thin flat unleavened cake of baked oatmeal.

- *The article explained what "oatcakes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oatcakes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

obscurities *(noun)*

An obscure and unimportant standing; not well known.

- *Understanding "obscurities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obscurities."*

---

obsessiveness *(noun)*

Extreme compulsiveness.

- *He looked up "obsessiveness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obsessiveness."*

---

ohioan *(noun)*

A native or resident of Ohio.

- *Understanding "ohioan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ohioan" means with a simple example.*

---

oiliness *(noun)*

Smug self-serving earnestness.

- *In class, the teacher used "oiliness" to mean smug self-serving earnestness.*
- *Understanding "oiliness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orals *(noun)*

An examination conducted by spoken communication.

- *They discussed "orals" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "orals" means with a simple example.*

---

otolaryngologist *(noun)*

A specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or throat.

- *Understanding "otolaryngologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otolaryngologist" to mean a specialist in the disorders of the ear or nose or....*

---

overexertion *(noun)*

Excessive exertion; so much exertion that discomfort or injury results.

- *Understanding "overexertion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "overexertion" during the group presentation.*

---

oxalis *(noun)*

Any plant or flower of the genus Oxalis.

- *Understanding "oxalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxalis."*

---

papaver *(noun)*

Type genus of the Papaveraceae; chiefly bristly hairy herbs with usually showy flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "papaver."*
- *Understanding "papaver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pappi *(noun)*

Calyx composed of scales or bristles or featherlike hairs in plants of the Compositae such as thistles and dandelions.

- *He looked up "pappi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pappi."*

parabolas *(noun)*

A plane curve formed by the intersection of a right circular cone and a plane parallel to an element of the curve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parabolas."*
- *They discussed "parabolas" during the group presentation.*

patroller *(noun)*

Someone on patrol duty; an individual or a member of a group that patrols an area.

- *The article explained what "patroller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "patroller" to mean someone on patrol duty; an individual or a member....*

pentose *(noun)*

Any monosaccharide sugar containing five atoms of carbon per molecule.

- *He looked up "pentose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pentose" during the group presentation.*

periodontics *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the gums and other structures around the teeth.

- *The article explained what "periodontics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periodontics" to mean the branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of....*

pharmacologists *(noun)*

Someone trained in the science of drugs (their composition and uses and effects).

- *Understanding "pharmacologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pharmacologists."*

phragmites *(noun)*

Reeds of marshes and riversides in tropical or temperate regions.

- *Understanding "phragmites" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phragmites."*

phyllo *(noun)*

Tissue thin sheets of pastry used especially in Greek dishes.

- *He looked up "phyllo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phyllo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pictographic *(adjective)*

Consisting of or characterized by the use of pictographs.

- *A pictographic script.*
- *Pictographic stage in the development of writing.*

pilothouse *(noun)*

An enclosed compartment from which a vessel can be navigated.

- *Understanding "pilothouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pilothouse" to mean an enclosed compartment from which a vessel can be....*

pinking *(verb)*

Sound like a car engine that is firing too early.

- *She tried to use "pinking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "pinking" until he saw an example.*

pisang wax *(noun)*

A wax obtained from the leaves of a plantain.

- *Understanding "pisang wax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pisang wax" to mean a wax obtained from the leaves of a plantain.*

---

pneumocystis pneumonia *(noun)*

Pneumonia occurring in infants or in persons with impaired immune systems (as AIDS victims).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pneumocystis pneumonia."*
- *He looked up "pneumocystis pneumonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polychaete *(noun)*

Chiefly marine annelids possessing both sexes and having paired appendages (parapodia) bearing bristles.

- *Understanding "polychaete" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polychaete" to mean chiefly marine annelids possessing both sexes and....*

---

polychaete worm *(noun)*

Chiefly marine annelids possessing both sexes and having paired appendages (parapodia) bearing bristles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polychaete worm."*
- *He looked up "polychaete worm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pomeranians *(noun)*

Breed of very small compact long-haired dogs of the spitz type.

- *They discussed "pomeranians" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pomeranians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prancer *(noun)*

A mettlesome or fiery horse.

- *The article explained what "prancer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prancer."*

---

propositioning *(verb)*

Suggest sex to.

- *The coach explained when to use "propositioning" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "propositioning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

proselyte *(noun)*

A new convert; especially a gentile converted to Judaism.

- *The article explained what "proselyte" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proselyte" to mean a new convert; especially a gentile converted to....*

---

proselytising *(verb)*

Convert to another faith or religion.

- *She tried to use "proselytising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "proselytising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prosthodontics *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with the replacement of teeth and related mouth or jaw structures by artificial devices.

- *The article explained what "prosthodontics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prosthodontics" to mean the branch of dentistry dealing with the....*

---

protegee *(noun)*

A woman protege.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protegee."*
- *They discussed "protegee" during the group presentation.*

---

pulmonic *(adjective)*

Relating to or affecting the lungs.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pulmonic."*
- *Would you call this situation "pulmonic"? Explain why.*

pulmonic plague *(noun)*

A rapidly progressive and frequently fatal form of the plague that can spread through the air from person to person; characterized by lung involvement with chill, bloody expectoration and high fever.

- *They discussed "pulmonic plague" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pulmonic plague" because he had never seen it before.*

pulsates *(verb)*

Expand and contract rhythmically; beat rhythmically.

- *He did not know how to use "pulsates" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pulsates" and when to wait.*

pustule *(noun)*

A small inflamed elevation of skin containing pus; a blister filled with pus.

- *In class, the teacher used "pustule" to mean a small inflamed elevation of skin containing pus;....*
- *The article explained what "pustule" means with a simple example.*

quat *(noun)*

The leaves of the shrub Catha edulis which are chewed like tobacco or used to make tea; has the effect of a euphoric stimulant.

- *They discussed "quat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quat" to mean the leaves of the shrub catha edulis which are....*

quattrocento *(noun)*

The 15th century in Italian art and literature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quattrocento."*
- *Understanding "quattrocento" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

queenly *(adjective)*

Having the rank of or resembling or befitting a queen.

- *Queenly propriety.*
- *Clad in her queenly raiment.*

raceways *(noun)*

A canal for a current of water.

- *They discussed "raceways" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raceways" to mean a canal for a current of water.*

raynaud's sign *(noun)*

Cyanosis of the extremities; can occur when a spasm of the blood vessels is caused by exposure to cold or by strong emotion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raynaud's sign."*
- *He looked up "raynaud's sign" because he had never seen it before.*

rearmost *(adjective)*

Located farthest to the rear.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rearmost."*
- *The speaker chose "rearmost" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

recourses *(noun)*

Something or someone turned to for assistance or security.

- *The article explained what "recourses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recourses."*

refits *(noun)*

Outfitting a ship again (by repairing or replacing parts).

- *They discussed "refits" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "refits" to mean outfitting a ship again (by repairing or replacing....*

refloat *(verb)*

Set afloat again.

- *Refloat a grounded boat.*
- *He did not know how to use "refloat" until he saw an example.*

---

rehear *(verb)*

Hear or try a court case anew.

- *Can you use "rehear" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "rehear" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reified *(verb)*

Consider an abstract concept to be real.

- *She tried to use "reified" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reified" when talking about this idea.*

---

revolutionizes *(verb)*

Overthrow by a revolution, of governments.

- *Learners should practice how to use "revolutionizes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "revolutionizes" when talking about this idea.*

---

riyal *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Qatar.

- *They discussed "riyal" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "riyal" means with a simple example.*

---

rollings *(noun)*

The act of robbing a helpless person.

- *He looked up "rollings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rollings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rosaceae *(noun)*

A large family of dicotyledonous plants of order Rosales; have alternate leaves and five-petaled flowers with numerous stamens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosaceae."*
- *He looked up "rosaceae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rosicrucians *(noun)*

A member of any of various organizations that subsequently derived from the 17th-century society.

- *They discussed "rosicrucians" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rosicrucians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rottenness *(noun)*

The quality of rotting and becoming putrid.

- *They discussed "rottenness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rottenness."*

---

sackings *(noun)*

The termination of someone's employment (leaving them free to depart).

- *They discussed "sackings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sackings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salvia pratensis *(noun)*

Tall perennial Old World salvia with violet-blue flowers; found in open grasslands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salvia pratensis."*
- *The article explained what "salvia pratensis" means with a simple example.*

---

sangoma *(noun)*

A traditional Zulu healer and respected elder.

- *He looked up "sangoma" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “sangoma” to mean a traditional zulu healer and respected elder.*

---

sarongs *(noun)*

A loose skirt consisting of brightly colored fabric wrapped around the body; worn by both women and men in the South Pacific.

- *The article explained what “sarongs” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sarongs” during the group presentation.*

---

scaramouche *(noun)*

A stock character in commedia dell’arte depicted as a boastful coward.

- *They discussed “scaramouche” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “scaramouche” to mean a stock character in commedia dell’arte depicted as....*

---

schoolchild *(noun)*

A young person attending school (up through senior high school).

- *In class, the teacher used “schoolchild” to mean a young person attending school (up through senior....*
- *The article explained what “schoolchild” means with a simple example.*

---

scilla *(noun)*

An Old World plant of the genus Scilla having narrow basal leaves and pink or blue or white racemose flowers.

- *Understanding “scilla” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “scilla” during the group presentation.*

---

seljuks *(noun)*

Any one of the Turkish dynasties that ruled Asia Minor from the 11th to the 13th centuries; they successfully invaded Byzantium and defended the Holy Land against Crusaders.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seljuks.”*
- *They discussed “seljuks” during the group presentation.*

---

senna alexandrina *(noun)*

Erect shrub having racemes of tawny yellow flowers; the dried leaves are used medicinally as a cathartic; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *Understanding “senna alexandrina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “senna alexandrina” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sesamoid *(noun)*

Any of several small round bones formed in a tendon where it passes over a joint.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sesamoid.”*
- *He looked up “sesamoid” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sesamoid bone *(noun)*

Any of several small round bones formed in a tendon where it passes over a joint.

- *The article explained what “sesamoid bone” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sesamoid bone” during the group presentation.*

---

sevenths *(noun)*

The musical interval between one note and another seven notes away from it.

- *He looked up “sevenths” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sevenths.”*

---

sexualising *(verb)*

Make sexual, endow with sex, attribute sex to.

- *She tried to use “sexualising” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “sexualising” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

shako *(noun)*

Tall hat; worn by some British soldiers on ceremonial occasions.

- *In class, the teacher used “shako” to mean tall hat; worn by some british soldiers on....*
- *The article explained what “shako” means with a simple example.*

---

shamisen *(noun)*

A Japanese stringed instrument resembling a banjo with a long neck and three strings and a fretted fingerboard and a rectangular soundbox; played with a plectrum.

- *He looked up "shamisen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shamisen" during the group presentation.*

---

sibylline *(adjective)*

Resembling or characteristic of a prophet or prophecy.

- *A kind of sibylline book with ready and infallible answers to questions.*
- *Thoroughly sibylline in most of his pronouncements.*

---

sida spinosa *(noun)*

Tropical American weed having pale yellow or orange flowers naturalized in southern United States.

- *Understanding "sida spinosa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sida spinosa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sightsee *(verb)*

Visit famous or interesting sights.

- *She tried to use "sightsee" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sightsee" in real sentences.*

---

sipes *(verb)*

Drink in sips.

- *She tried to use "sipes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sipes" when talking about this idea.*

---

siwan *(noun)*

The ninth month of the civil year; the third month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in May and June).

- *In class, the teacher used "siwan" to mean the ninth month of the civil year; the third month....*
- *The article explained what "siwan" means with a simple example.*

---

skys *(noun)*

The atmosphere and outer space as viewed from the earth.

- *Understanding "skys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "skys" means with a simple example.*

---

sleights *(noun)*

Adroitness in using the hands.

- *The article explained what "sleights" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sleights."*

---

slimer *(adjective)*

Being of delicate or slender build; - Frank Norris.

- *Students compared "slimer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "slimer" when it is being of delicate or slender build; - frank norris.*

---

snuffs *(noun)*

A pinch of smokeless tobacco inhaled at a single time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snuffs."*
- *Understanding "snuffs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

softwoods *(noun)*

Wood that is easy to saw (from conifers such as pine or fir).

- *He looked up "softwoods" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "softwoods."*

---

solanum nigrum *(noun)*

Eurasian herb naturalized in America having white flowers and poisonous hairy foliage and bearing black berries that are sometimes poisonous but sometimes edible.

- *They discussed “solanum nigrum” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “solanum nigrum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sorrowfully *(adverb)*

With sadness; in a sorrowful manner.

- *Place “sorrowfully” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “sorrowfully” naturally.*

---

sorrowing *(adjective)*

Sorrowful through loss or deprivation.

- *It is useful to describe something as “sorrowing” when it is sorrowful through loss or deprivation.*
- *Students compared “sorrowing” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

spacefaring *(noun)*

A voyage outside the Earth’s atmosphere.

- *The article explained what “spacefaring” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “spacefaring” during the group presentation.*

---

spacy *(adjective)*

Stupefied by (or as if by) some narcotic drug.

- *Students compared “spacy” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “spacy”? Explain why.*

---

spartina *(noun)*

Grass of freshwater swamps and salt marshes of Europe, Africa, America, and South Atlantic islands.

- *Understanding “spartina” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spartina.”*

---

spasmodically *(adverb)*

With spasms.

- *The mouth was slightly open, and jerked violently and spasmodically at one corner.*
- *I began to write intermittently and spasmodically.*

---

spindrift *(noun)*

Spray blown up from the surface of the sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spindrift.”*
- *They discussed “spindrift” during the group presentation.*

---

spoonbill *(noun)*

Wading birds having a long flat bill with a tip like a spoon.

- *In class, the teacher used “spoonbill” to mean wading birds having a long flat bill with a tip....*
- *They discussed “spoonbill” during the group presentation.*

---

spraining *(verb)*

Twist suddenly so as to sprain.

- *He did not know how to use “spraining” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “spraining” and when to wait.*

---

stampers *(noun)*

A workman whose job is to form or cut out by applying a mold or die (either by hand or by operating a stamping machine).

- *The article explained what “stampers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “stampers” to mean a workman whose job is to form or cut out by....*

---

star ipomoea *(noun)*

Annual herb having scarlet flowers; the eastern United States.

- *Understanding “star ipomoea” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “star ipomoea” to mean annual herb having scarlet flowers; the eastern....*

stepdaughters *(noun)*

A daughter of your spouse by a former marriage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stepdaughters."*
- *Understanding "stepdaughters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stippled *(adjective)*

Having a pattern of dots.

- *A "stippled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stippled."*

strophe *(noun)*

One section of a lyric poem or choral ode in classical Greek drama.

- *They discussed "strophe" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strophe" to mean one section of a lyric poem or choral ode in....*

stuccoed *(verb)*

Decorate with stucco work.

- *Stuccoed ceilings.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stuccoed" in real sentences.*

succinylcholine *(noun)*

A muscle relaxant for striated muscle that is used as an adjunct to anesthesia during certain surgical procedures.

- *He looked up "succinylcholine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "succinylcholine" to mean a muscle relaxant for striated muscle that is used....*

sulfonylurea *(noun)*

Antidiabetic consisting of any of several drugs that reduce the level of glucose in the blood; used to treat diabetes mellitus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfonylurea."*
- *Understanding "sulfonylurea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sullying *(verb)*

Place under suspicion or cast doubt upon.

- *He did not know how to use "sullying" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "sullying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

superceded *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *The coach explained when to use "superceded" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "superceded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

supremacism *(noun)*

The belief that some particular group or race is superior to all others.

- *White supremacism.*
- *They discussed "supremacism" during the group presentation.*

syzygy *(noun)*

The straight line configuration of 3 celestial bodies (as the sun and earth and moon) in a gravitational system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syzygy."*
- *He looked up "syzygy" because he had never seen it before.*

talibans *(noun)*

A fundamentalist Islamic militia; in 1995 the Taliban militia took over Afghanistan and in 1996 took Kabul and set up an Islamic government.

- *In class, the teacher used "talibans" to mean a fundamentalist islamic militia; in 1995 the....*
- *The article explained what "talibans" means with a simple example.*

tammuz *(noun)*

The tenth month of the civil year; the fourth month of the ecclesiastic year (in June and July).

- *He looked up "tammuz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tammuz."*

---

tarns *(noun)*

A mountain lake (especially one formed by glaciers).

- *In class, the teacher used "tarns" to mean a mountain lake (especially one formed by glaciers).*
- *He looked up "tarns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

temazepam *(noun)*

A frequently prescribed benzodiazepine (trade name Restoril); takes effect slowly and lasts long enough to help those people who wake up frequently during the night.

- *He looked up "temazepam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "temazepam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temporalities *(noun)*

The worldly possessions of a church.

- *In class, the teacher used "temporalities" to mean the worldly possessions of a church.*
- *Understanding "temporalities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

theatergoers *(noun)*

Someone who attends the theater.

- *The article explained what "theatergoers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "theatergoers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thebe *(noun)*

100 thebe equal 1 pula in Botswana.

- *He looked up "thebe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thebe."*

---

thiefs *(noun)*

A criminal who takes property belonging to someone else with the intention of keeping it or selling it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thiefs."*
- *He looked up "thiefs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thorntons *(noun)*

American architect (1759-1828).

- *They discussed "thorntons" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thorntons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thyroidectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the thyroid gland.

- *In class, the teacher used "thyroidectomy" to mean surgical removal of the thyroid gland.*
- *They discussed "thyroidectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

tilia *(noun)*

Deciduous trees with smooth usually silver-grey bark of North America and Europe and Asia: lime trees; lindens; basswood.

- *The article explained what "tilia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tilia" to mean deciduous trees with smooth usually silver-grey....*

---

tiros *(noun)*

Someone new to a field or activity.

- *The article explained what "tiros" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tiros" to mean someone new to a field or activity.*

---

titillated *(adjective)*

Feeling mild pleasurable excitement.

- *Students compared "titillated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *It is useful to describe something as “titillated” when it is feeling mild pleasurable excitement.*

---

titos *(noun)*

Yugoslav statesman who led the resistance to German occupation during World War II and established a communist state after the war (1892-1980).

- *They discussed “titos” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “titos” to mean yugoslav statesman who led the resistance to german....*

---

tonalities *(noun)*

Any of 24 major or minor diatonic scales that provide the tonal framework for a piece of music.

- *He looked up “tonalities” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tonalities” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tranquilliser *(noun)*

A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tranquilliser.”*
- *He looked up “tranquilliser” because he had never seen it before.*

---

translocate *(verb)*

Move from one place to another, especially of wild animals.

- *The endangered turtles were translocated to a safe environment.*
- *She tried to use “translocate” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

transoms *(noun)*

A horizontal crosspiece across a window or separating a door from a window over it.

- *They discussed “transoms” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “transoms” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transurethral resection of the prostate *(noun)*

Removal of significant amounts of prostate tissue (as in cases of benign prostatic hyperplasia).

- *The article explained what “transurethral resection of the prostate” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “transurethral resection of the prostate” to mean removal of significant amounts of prostate tissue....*

---

tropopause *(noun)*

The region of discontinuity between the troposphere and the stratosphere.

- *Understanding “tropopause” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tropopause.”*

---

tuneless *(adjective)*

Not having a musical sound or pleasing tune.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tuneless.”*
- *Students compared “tuneless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

underachieved *(verb)*

Perform less well or with less success than expected.

- *He did not know how to use “underachieved” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “underachieved” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

undreamed *(adjective)*

Not imagined even in a dream.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “undreamed.”*
- *A “undreamed” approach may work better in this case.*

---

undreamed of *(adjective)*

Not imagined even in a dream.

- *It is useful to describe something as “undreamed of” when it is not imagined even in a dream.*
- *The speaker chose “undreamed of” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

ungodliness *(noun)*

Impiety by virtue of not being a godly person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ungodliness."*
- *He looked up "ungodliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unimodal *(adjective)*

Having a single mode.

- *A "unimodal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unimodal"? Explain why.*

---

uninfluenced *(adjective)*

Not influenced or affected; - V.L.Parrington.

- *Would you call this situation "uninfluenced"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uninfluenced" when it is not influenced or affected; - v.l.parrington.*

---

unreflective *(adjective)*

Not exhibiting or characterized by careful thought.

- *Would you call this situation "unreflective"? Explain why.*
- *A "unreflective" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsurpassable *(adjective)*

Not to be exceeded.

- *Unsurpassable skill.*
- *Unsurpassable standards of workmanship.*

---

untrusting *(adjective)*

Openly distrustful and unwilling to confide.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untrusting."*
- *Students compared "untrusting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unwraps *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *The coach explained when to use "unwraps" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "unwraps" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vestries *(noun)*

A room in a church where sacred vessels and vestments are kept or meetings are held.

- *The article explained what "vestries" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vestries" during the group presentation.*

---

vicariate *(noun)*

The religious institution under the authority of a vicar.

- *He looked up "vicariate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vicariate" to mean the religious institution under the authority of a....*

---

vioxx *(noun)*

A Cox-2 inhibitor (trade name Vioxx) that relieves pain and inflammation without harming the digestive tract; voluntarily withdrawn from the market in 2004.

- *He looked up "vioxx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vioxx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

virginia cowslip *(noun)*

Smooth erect herb of eastern North America having entire leaves and showy blue flowers that are pink in bud.

- *Understanding "virginia cowslip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "virginia cowslip" means with a simple example.*

---

vocalic *(adjective)*

Relating to or associated with or containing a vowel.

- *Vocalic segments.*
- *The vocalic ablaut.*

---

voiceprint *(noun)*

Biometric identification by electronically recording and graphically representing a person's voice.

- *Voiceprints are uniquely characteristic of individual speakers.*
- *They discussed "voiceprint" during the group presentation.*

---

wasp's nest *(noun)*

Habitation for wasps or hornets.

- *The article explained what "wasp's nest" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wasp's nest" to mean habitation for wasps or hornets.*

---

waxen *(adjective)*

Having the paleness of wax; - Bram Stoker.

- *The poor face with the same awful waxen pallor.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "waxen."*

---

whets *(verb)*

Make keen or more acute.

- *In everyday English, people use "whets" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "whets" until he saw an example.*

---

whole caboodle *(noun)*

Everything available; usually preceded by 'the'.

- *We saw the whole shebang.*
- *We took on the whole caboodle.*

---

whole kit and caboodle *(noun)*

Everything available; usually preceded by 'the'.

- *We saw the whole shebang.*
- *We took on the whole caboodle.*

---

william holmes mcguffey *(noun)*

United States educator who compiled the McGuffey Eclectic Readers (1800-1873).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william holmes mcguffey."*
- *The article explained what "william holmes mcguffey" means with a simple example.*

---

wilson's blackcap *(noun)*

Yellow wood warbler with a black crown.

- *The article explained what "wilson's blackcap" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wilson's blackcap" to mean yellow wood warbler with a black crown.*

---

winckelmann *(noun)*

German archaeologist and art historian said to be the father of archaeology (1717-1768).

- *They discussed "winckelmann" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "winckelmann" means with a simple example.*

---

yeshivah *(noun)*

An academy for the advanced study of Jewish texts (primarily the Talmud).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yeshivah."*
- *He looked up "yeshivah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ylang-ylang *(noun)*

Evergreen Asian tree with aromatic greenish-yellow flowers yielding a volatile oil; widely grown in the tropics as an ornamental.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ylang-ylang."*
- *He looked up "ylang-ylang" because he had never seen it before.*

zukerman *(noun)*

Israeli violinist (born in 1948).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zukerman."*
- *The article explained what "zukerman" means with a simple example.*

acanthus mollis *(noun)*

Widely cultivated southern European acanthus with whitish purple-veined flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acanthus mollis."*
- *He looked up "acanthus mollis" because he had never seen it before.*

accreting *(verb)*

Grow together (of plants and organs).

- *She tried to use "accreting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "accreting" and when to wait.*

achille ratti *(noun)*

Pope who signed a treaty with Mussolini recognizing the Vatican City as an independent state (1857-1939).

- *In class, the teacher used "achille ratti" to mean pope who signed a treaty with mussolini recognizing....*
- *He looked up "achille ratti" because he had never seen it before.*

acquirement *(noun)*

An ability that has been acquired by training.

- *In class, the teacher used "acquirement" to mean an ability that has been acquired by training.*
- *He looked up "acquirement" because he had never seen it before.*

aerators *(noun)*

An apparatus for exposing something to the air (as sewage).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerators."*
- *He looked up "aerators" because he had never seen it before.*

afferents *(noun)*

A nerve that passes impulses from receptors toward or to the central nervous system.

- *He looked up "afferents" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afferents."*

agrigento *(noun)*

A town in Italy in southwestern Sicily near the coast; the site of six Greek temples.

- *In class, the teacher used "agrigento" to mean a town in italy in southwestern sicily near the....*
- *Understanding "agrigento" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aldol *(noun)*

An oily colorless liquid obtained by the condensation of two molecules of acetaldehyde; contains an alcohol group (-OH) and an aldehyde group (-CHO).

- *Understanding "aldol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "aldol" because he had never seen it before.*

aldol reaction *(noun)*

A reaction of aldehydes resulting in an aldol.

- *They discussed "aldol reaction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aldol reaction."*

alexander alexandrovich blok *(noun)*

Russian poet (1880-1921).

- *In class, the teacher used "alexander alexandrovich blok" to mean russian poet (1880-1921).*
- *Understanding "alexander alexandrovich blok" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ambulant *(adjective)*

Able to walk about.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ambulant" when it is able to walk about.*
- *Students compared "ambulant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ambulant plague *(noun)*

A mild form of bubonic plague.

- *He looked up "ambulant plague" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ambulant plague" to mean a mild form of bubonic plague.*

---

american widgeon *(noun)*

A widgeon the male of which has a white crown.

- *They discussed "american widgeon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american widgeon" to mean a widgeon the male of which has a white crown.*

---

anneal *(verb)*

Bring to a desired consistency, texture, or hardness by a process of gradually heating and cooling.

- *He did not know how to use "anneal" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "anneal" in real sentences.*

---

annuls *(verb)*

Declare invalid.

- *In everyday English, people use "annuls" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "annuls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

antabuse *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Antabuse) used in the treatment of alcoholism; causes nausea and vomiting if alcohol is ingested.

- *They discussed "antabuse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "antabuse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antagonising *(verb)*

Provoke the hostility of.

- *The coach explained when to use "antagonising" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "antagonising" in real sentences.*

---

antidiabetic *(noun)*

A drug used to treat diabetes mellitus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antidiabetic."*
- *They discussed "antidiabetic" during the group presentation.*

---

antidiabetic drug *(noun)*

A drug used to treat diabetes mellitus.

- *They discussed "antidiabetic drug" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "antidiabetic drug" means with a simple example.*

---

aplysia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Aplysiidae.

- *They discussed "aplysia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "aplysia" means with a simple example.*

---

ardea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ardeidae: large New and Old World herons.

- *They discussed "ardea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ardea."*

---

areolas *(noun)*

Small space in a tissue or body part such as the area between veins on a leaf or an insect's wing.

- *They discussed "areolas" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used “areolas” to mean small space in a tissue or body part such as the....*

---

arikara *(noun)*

The Caddoan language spoken by the Arikara.

- *They discussed “arikara” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “arikara” because he had never seen it before.*

---

armstrongs *(noun)*

United States pioneering jazz trumpeter and bandleader (1900-1971).

- *In class, the teacher used “armstrongs” to mean united states pioneering jazz trumpeter and....*
- *The article explained what “armstrongs” means with a simple example.*

---

arnold schonberg *(noun)*

United States composer and musical theorist (born in Austria) who developed atonal composition (1874-1951).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “arnold schonberg.”*
- *The article explained what “arnold schonberg” means with a simple example.*

---

asphodel *(noun)*

Any of various chiefly Mediterranean plants of the genera Asphodeline and Asphodelus having linear leaves and racemes of white or pink or yellow flowers.

- *Understanding “asphodel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “asphodel” means with a simple example.*

---

audibles *(noun)*

A football play is changed orally after both teams have assumed their positions at the line of scrimmage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “audibles.”*
- *Understanding “audibles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

audubon’s warbler *(noun)*

Common warbler of western North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “audubon’s warbler.”*
- *The article explained what “audubon’s warbler” means with a simple example.*

---

august friedrich leopold weismann *(noun)*

German biologist who was one of the founders of modern genetics; his theory of genetic transmission ruled out the possibility of transmitting acquired characteristics (1834-1914).

- *He looked up “august friedrich leopold weismann” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “august friedrich leopold weismann” to mean german biologist who was one of the founders of....*

---

auricle *(noun)*

The externally visible cartilaginous structure of the external ear.

- *The article explained what “auricle” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “auricle” to mean the externally visible cartilaginous structure of....*

---

auriga *(noun)*

A conspicuous constellation in the northern hemisphere; between Great Bear and Orion at edge of Milky Way.

- *The article explained what “auriga” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “auriga” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backhoes *(noun)*

An excavator whose shovel bucket is attached to a hinged boom and is drawn backward to move earth.

- *He looked up “backhoes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “backhoes” to mean an excavator whose shovel bucket is attached to a....*

---

backstairs *(noun)*

A second staircase at the rear of a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “backstairs.”*
- *He looked up “backstairs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

baron verulam *(noun)*

English statesman and philosopher; precursor of British empiricism; advocated inductive reasoning (1561-1626).

- *In class, the teacher used "baron verulam" to mean english statesman and philosopher; precursor of....*
- *The article explained what "baron verulam" means with a simple example.*

benzedrine *(noun)*

A form of amphetamine.

- *In class, the teacher used "benzedrine" to mean a form of amphetamine.*
- *He looked up "benzedrine" because he had never seen it before.*

bionomics *(noun)*

The branch of biology concerned with the relations between organisms and their environment.

- *The article explained what "bionomics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bionomics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bivalent *(adjective)*

Having a valence of two or having two valences.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bivalent."*
- *Students compared "bivalent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

blackcap *(noun)*

Small brownish-grey warbler with a black crown.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blackcap."*
- *The article explained what "blackcap" means with a simple example.*

bobwhite *(noun)*

A popular North American game bird; named for its call.

- *In class, the teacher used "bobwhite" to mean a popular north american game bird; named for its call.*
- *He looked up "bobwhite" because he had never seen it before.*

bougainvillea glabra *(noun)*

Brazilian vine that tends to flower continuously.

- *They discussed "bougainvillea glabra" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bougainvillea glabra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brandy snifter *(noun)*

A globular glass with a small top; used for serving brandy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brandy snifter."*
- *He looked up "brandy snifter" because he had never seen it before.*

brazils *(noun)*

The largest Latin American country and the largest Portuguese speaking country in the world; located in the central and northeastern part of South America; world's leading coffee exporter.

- *The article explained what "brazils" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brazils" to mean the largest latin american country and the largest....*

bromus *(noun)*

A genus of grasses of the family Gramineae.

- *He looked up "bromus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bromus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bronchus *(noun)*

Either of the two main branches of the trachea.

- *He looked up "bronchus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronchus."*

bufo viridis *(noun)*

Eurasian toad with variable chiefly green coloring.

- *He looked up "bufo viridis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bufo viridis" to mean eurasian toad with variable chiefly green coloring.*

---

burglarizing *(verb)*

Commit a burglary; enter and rob a dwelling.

- *Learners should practice how to use "burglarizing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "burglarizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

busloads *(noun)*

The quantity of cargo or the number of passengers that a bus can carry.

- *The article explained what "busloads" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "busloads" to mean the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers....*

---

caddied *(verb)*

Act as a caddie and carry clubs for a player.

- *Learners should practice how to use "caddied" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "caddied" and when to wait.*

---

caddying *(verb)*

Act as a caddie and carry clubs for a player.

- *Can you use "caddying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "caddying" and when to wait.*

---

caelum *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Columba and Eridanus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caelum."*
- *Understanding "caelum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caesura *(noun)*

A pause or interruption (as in a conversation).

- *After an ominous caesura the preacher continued.*
- *Understanding "caesura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caliphates *(noun)*

The era of Islam's ascendancy from the death of Mohammed until the 13th century; some Moslems still maintain that the Moslem world must always have a calif as head of the community.

- *He looked up "caliphates" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caliphates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

camos *(noun)*

Fabric dyed with splotches of green and brown and black and tan; intended to make the wearer of a garment made of this fabric hard to distinguish from the background.

- *The article explained what "camos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "camos" to mean fabric dyed with splotches of green and brown and....*

---

canticle of canticles *(noun)*

An Old Testament book consisting of a collection of love poems traditionally attributed to Solomon but actually written much later.

- *He looked up "canticle of canticles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canticle of canticles" to mean an old testament book consisting of a collection of....*

---

capercaillie *(noun)*

Large black Old World grouse.

- *He looked up "capercaillie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "capercaillie" during the group presentation.*

---

capricorns *(noun)*

The tenth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about December 22 to January 19.

- *Understanding "capricorns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capricorns."*

caracara *(noun)*

Any of various long-legged carrion-eating hawks of South America and Central America.

- *He looked up "caracara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caracara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

careerism *(noun)*

The practice of advancing your career at the expense of your personal integrity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "careerism."*
- *He looked up "careerism" because he had never seen it before.*

carsick *(adjective)*

Experiencing motion sickness.

- *Students compared "carsick" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "carsick" approach may work better in this case.*

cascara *(noun)*

Dried bark of the cascara buckthorn used as a laxative.

- *He looked up "cascara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cascara."*

castanea *(noun)*

Chestnuts; chinkapins.

- *He looked up "castanea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castanea" to mean chestnuts; chinkapins.*

caterwauling *(verb)*

Utter shrieks, as of cats.

- *She tried to use "caterwauling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "caterwauling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cauterization *(noun)*

The act of coagulating blood and destroying tissue with a hot iron or caustic agent or by freezing.

- *In class, the teacher used "cauterization" to mean the act of coagulating blood and destroying tissue....*
- *Understanding "cauterization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cdcs *(noun)*

A federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services; located in Atlanta; investigates and diagnoses and tries to control or prevent diseases (especially new and unusual diseases).

- *They discussed "cdcs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cdcs" to mean a federal agency in the department of health and....*

ceramicist *(noun)*

A craftsman who shapes pottery on a potter's wheel and bakes them it a kiln.

- *He looked up "ceramicist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ceramicist."*

charlottes *(noun)*

The largest city in North Carolina; located in south central North Carolina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charlottes."*
- *Understanding "charlottes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

charolais *(noun)*

Large white or cream-colored breed from France.

- *Understanding "charolais" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charolais" to mean large white or cream-colored breed from france.*

chippings *(noun)*

The act of chipping something.

- *They discussed "chippings" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chippings" means with a simple example.*

---

chthonic *(adjective)*

Dwelling beneath the surface of the earth.

- *Would you call this situation "chthonic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "chthonic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chubbier *(adjective)*

Sufficiently fat so as to have a pleasing fullness of figure.

- *Would you call this situation "chubbier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chubbier."*

---

cinchona officinalis *(noun)*

Peruvian shrub or small tree having large glossy leaves and cymes of fragrant yellow to green or red flowers; cultivated for its medicinal bark.

- *He looked up "cinchona officinalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cinchona officinalis" during the group presentation.*

---

clavicles *(noun)*

Bone linking the scapula and sternum.

- *Understanding "clavicles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clavicles" to mean bone linking the scapula and sternum.*

---

clubby *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of those who incline to social exclusiveness and who rebuff the advances of people considered inferior.

- *We got rather clubby.*
- *A "clubby" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cockamamie *(adjective)*

Ludicrous, foolish.

- *Gave me a cockamamie reason for not going.*
- *Would you call this situation "cockamamie"? Explain why.*

---

coeducation *(noun)*

Education of men and women in the same institutions.

- *Understanding "coeducation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coeducation."*

---

coffea *(noun)*

Coffee trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffea" to mean coffee trees.*
- *He looked up "coffea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

composts *(noun)*

A mixture of decaying vegetation and manure; used as a fertilizer.

- *In class, the teacher used "composts" to mean a mixture of decaying vegetation and manure; used....*
- *They discussed "composts" during the group presentation.*

---

comradery *(noun)*

The quality of affording easy familiarity and sociability.

- *In class, the teacher used "comradery" to mean the quality of affording easy familiarity and....*
- *The article explained what "comradery" means with a simple example.*

---

concierges *(noun)*

A French caretaker of apartments or a hotel; lives on the premises and oversees people entering and leaving and handles mail and acts as janitor or porter.

- *Understanding "concierges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "concierges" means with a simple example.*

---

concocts *(verb)*

Prepare or cook by mixing ingredients.

- *She tried to use "concocts" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "concocts" in real sentences.*

---

concupiscence *(noun)*

A desire for sexual intimacy.

- *He looked up "concupiscence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concupiscence."*

---

condemnatory *(adjective)*

Containing or imposing condemnation or censure.

- *A condemnatory decree.*
- *The speaker chose "condemnatory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

conics *(noun)*

(geometry) a curve generated by the intersection of a plane and a circular cone.

- *The article explained what "conics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conics" to mean (geometry) a curve generated by the intersection of....*

---

contradistinction *(noun)*

A distinction drawn on the basis of contrast.

- *Sculpture in contradistinction to painting.*
- *The article explained what "contradistinction" means with a simple example.*

---

copt *(noun)*

An Egyptian descended from the ancient Egyptians.

- *In class, the teacher used "copt" to mean an egyptian descended from the ancient egyptians.*
- *They discussed "copt" during the group presentation.*

---

cotyledon *(noun)*

Embryonic leaf in seed-bearing plants.

- *They discussed "cotyledon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cotyledon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crazing *(verb)*

Develop a fine network of cracks.

- *Learners should practice how to use "crazing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "crazing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

crosscutting *(verb)*

Cut using a diagonal line.

- *Learners should practice how to use "crosscutting" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "crosscutting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

crudity *(noun)*

An impolite manner that is vulgar and lacking tact or refinement.

- *He looked up "crudity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crudity" to mean an impolite manner that is vulgar and lacking tact....*

---

cusses *(noun)*

Profane or obscene expression usually of surprise or anger.

- *Understanding "cusses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cusses" during the group presentation.*

---

dabbler *(noun)*

An amateur who engages in an activity without serious intentions and who pretends to have knowledge.

- *Understanding "dabbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dabbler."*

---

dagestani *(noun)*

An ethnic minority living on the Caspian Sea in southwestern Russia and Azerbaijan.

- *Understanding "dagestani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dagestani" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dame alicia markova *(noun)*

English ballet dancer (born in 1910).

- *They discussed "dame alicia markova" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dame alicia markova" means with a simple example.*

---

dampeners *(noun)*

A device that dampens or moistens something.

- *They discussed "dampeners" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dampeners."*

---

damselflies *(noun)*

Slender non-stinging insect similar to but smaller than the dragonfly but having wings folded when at rest.

- *The article explained what "damselflies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "damselflies" to mean slender non-stinging insect similar to but smaller....*

---

darius milhaud *(noun)*

French composer of works that combine jazz and polytonality and Brazilian music (1892-1974).

- *He looked up "darius milhaud" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darius milhaud."*

---

deaconesses *(noun)*

A woman deacon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deaconesses."*
- *He looked up "deaconesses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

debauch *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *Debauch the young people with wine and women.*
- *She tried to use "debauch" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

decapod *(noun)*

Cephalopods having eight short tentacles plus two long ones.

- *In class, the teacher used "decapod" to mean cephalopods having eight short tentacles plus two....*
- *Understanding "decapod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deciles *(noun)*

(statistics) any of nine points that divided a distribution of ranked scores into equal intervals where each interval contains one-tenth of the scores.

- *The article explained what "deciles" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deciles" to mean (statistics) any of nine points that divided a....*

---

decimal numeration system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses decimal digits and a base of ten.

- *In class, the teacher used "decimal numeration system" to mean a positional system of numeration that uses decimal....*
- *Understanding "decimal numeration system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decontaminating *(verb)*

Rid of contamination.

- *He did not know how to use “decontaminating” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “decontaminating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

decs *(noun)*

The last (12th) month of the year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “decs.”*
- *He looked up “decs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dejectedly *(adverb)*

In a dejected manner.

- *When she came back Sophie and Esther were sitting dejectedly in the kitchen.*
- *Using “dejectedly” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

demonstratively *(adverb)*

In a demonstrative manner.

- *He greeted her demonstratively.*
- *Place “demonstratively” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

deportee *(noun)*

A person who is expelled from home or country by authority.

- *He looked up “deportee” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “deportee” during the group presentation.*

---

dhows *(noun)*

A lateen-rigged sailing vessel used by Arabs.

- *The article explained what “dhows” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “dhows” to mean a lateen-rigged sailing vessel used by arabs.*

---

dilators *(noun)*

A muscle or nerve that dilates or widens a body part.

- *Understanding “dilators” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dilators.”*

---

diltiazem *(noun)*

A calcium blocker (trade name Cardizem) used in treating hypertension or angina or heart failure.

- *The article explained what “diltiazem” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “diltiazem” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dimed *(verb)*

Become vague or indistinct.

- *He did not know how to use “dimed” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “dimed” when talking about this idea.*

---

disgorged *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use “disgorged” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “disgorged” in real sentences.*

---

dogwoods *(noun)*

A tree of shrub of the genus Cornus often having showy bracts resembling flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “dogwoods” to mean a tree of shrub of the genus cornus often having....*
- *Understanding “dogwoods” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dolorous *(adjective)*

Showing sorrow.

- *A “dolorous” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “dolorous”? Explain why.*

dragger *(noun)*

A fishing boat that uses a trawl net or dragnet to catch fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "dragger" to mean a fishing boat that uses a trawl net or dragnet to....*
- *He looked up "dragger" because he had never seen it before.*

dramatise *(verb)*

Represent something in a dramatic manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dramatise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dramatise" when talking about this idea.*

drawed *(verb)*

Remove (a commodity) from (a supply source).

- *Can you use "drawed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "drawed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

drawled *(verb)*

Lengthen and slow down or draw out.

- *Can you use "drawled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "drawled" until he saw an example.*

dreadlock *(noun)*

One of many long thin braids of hair radiating from the scalp; popularized by Rastafarians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dreadlock."*
- *The article explained what "dreadlock" means with a simple example.*

dreadnaught *(noun)*

Battleship that has big guns all of the same caliber.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dreadnaught."*
- *They discussed "dreadnaught" during the group presentation.*

duffers *(noun)*

An incompetent or clumsy person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duffers."*
- *Understanding "duffers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duncans *(noun)*

United States dancer and pioneer of modern dance (1878-1927).

- *He looked up "duncans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duncans."*

eaglets *(noun)*

A young eagle.

- *The article explained what "eaglets" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eaglets" to mean a young eagle.*

elias canetti *(noun)*

English writer born in Germany (1905-1994).

- *In class, the teacher used "elias canetti" to mean english writer born in germany (1905-1994).*
- *He looked up "elias canetti" because he had never seen it before.*

embezzler *(noun)*

Someone who violates a trust by taking (money) for his own use.

- *He looked up "embezzler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "embezzler" during the group presentation.*

empresses *(noun)*

A woman emperor or the wife of an emperor.

- *They discussed "empresses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "empresses" to mean a woman emperor or the wife of an emperor.*

---

enceinte *(adjective)*

In an advanced stage of pregnancy.

- *The speaker chose "enceinte" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "enceinte"? Explain why.*

---

encryptions *(noun)*

The activity of converting data or information into code.

- *Understanding "encryptions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "encryptions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enlistees *(noun)*

Any new member or supporter (as in the armed forces).

- *In class, the teacher used "enlistees" to mean any new member or supporter (as in the armed forces).*
- *He looked up "enlistees" because he had never seen it before.*

---

enshrouded *(verb)*

Cover as if with a shroud.

- *He did not know how to use "enshrouded" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "enshrouded" in real sentences.*

---

epicenters *(noun)*

The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.

- *In class, the teacher used "epicenters" to mean the point on the earth's surface directly above the....*
- *The article explained what "epicenters" means with a simple example.*

---

epicyclic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an epicycle.

- *Epicyclic gear train.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "epicyclic."*

---

epicyclic gear *(noun)*

An outer gear that revolves about a central sun gear of an epicyclic train.

- *He looked up "epicyclic gear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "epicyclic gear" during the group presentation.*

---

epicyclic gear train *(noun)*

A system of epicyclic gears in which at least one wheel axis itself revolves about another fixed axis.

- *Understanding "epicyclic gear train" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epicyclic gear train" to mean a system of epicyclic gears in which at least one....*

---

epicyclic train *(noun)*

A system of epicyclic gears in which at least one wheel axis itself revolves about another fixed axis.

- *They discussed "epicyclic train" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epicyclic train" to mean a system of epicyclic gears in which at least one....*

---

equipage *(noun)*

A vehicle with wheels drawn by one or more horses.

- *The article explained what "equipage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equipage" to mean a vehicle with wheels drawn by one or more horses.*

---

eutrophic *(adjective)*

(ecology) of a lake or other body of water rich in nutrients and subject to eutrophication.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "eutrophic."*

- *A "eutrophic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

evangelista torricelli *(noun)*

Italian physicist who invented the mercury barometer (1608-1647).

- *He looked up "evangelista torricelli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "evangelista torricelli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

excommunicating *(verb)*

Exclude from a church or a religious community.

- *In everyday English, people use "excommunicating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "excommunicating" in real sentences.*

---

expiate *(verb)*

Make amends for.

- *Expiate one's sins.*
- *She tried to use "expiate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

expropriations *(noun)*

Taking out of an owner's hands (especially taking property by public authority).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expropriations."*
- *He looked up "expropriations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

false asphodel *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Tofieldia having linear chiefly basal leaves and small spicate flowers.

- *They discussed "false asphodel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "false asphodel" to mean a plant of the genus tofieldia having linear....*

---

farad *(noun)*

The capacitance of a capacitor that has an equal and opposite charge of 1 coulomb on each plate and a voltage difference of 1 volt between the plates.

- *In class, the teacher used "farad" to mean the capacitance of a capacitor that has an equal....*
- *Understanding "farad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fedayeen saddam *(noun)*

A feared paramilitary unit formed in 1995 by young soldiers to serve Saddam Hussein against domestic opponents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fedayeen saddam."*
- *He looked up "fedayeen saddam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fiascos *(noun)*

A sudden and violent collapse.

- *In class, the teacher used "fiascos" to mean a sudden and violent collapse.*
- *The article explained what "fiascos" means with a simple example.*

---

fibrous astrocyte *(noun)*

Star-shaped cells with long processes; found in the white matter of the brain and spinal cord.

- *Understanding "fibrous astrocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fibrous astrocyte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

finiteness *(noun)*

The quality of being finite.

- *In class, the teacher used "finiteness" to mean the quality of being finite.*
- *Understanding "finiteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fireclay *(noun)*

A heat-resistant clay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fireclay."*
- *The article explained what "fireclay" means with a simple example.*

---

fletchers *(noun)*

Prolific English dramatist who collaborated with Francis Beaumont and many other dramatists (1579-1625).

- *In class, the teacher used "fletchers" to mean prolific english dramatist who collaborated with....*
- *Understanding "fletchers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flippancy *(noun)*

Inappropriate levity.

- *In class, the teacher used "flippancy" to mean inappropriate levity.*
- *The article explained what "flippancy" means with a simple example.*

forthrightness *(noun)*

The quality of being honest and straightforward in attitude and speech.

- *In class, the teacher used "forthrightness" to mean the quality of being honest and straightforward in....*
- *Understanding "forthrightness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

francois couperin *(noun)*

French composer of music for organ and a member of a family of distinguished organists (1668-1733).

- *Understanding "francois couperin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "francois couperin" because he had never seen it before.*

fraxinus excelsior *(noun)*

Tall ash of Europe to the Caucasus having leaves shiny dark-green above and pale downy beneath.

- *Understanding "fraxinus excelsior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fraxinus excelsior."*

frays *(verb)*

Wear away by rubbing.

- *In everyday English, people use "frays" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "frays" in real sentences.*

fulminant *(adjective)*

Sudden and severe.

- *Fulminant pain.*
- *Fulminant fever.*

galangal *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian perennial with aromatic roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galangal."*
- *He looked up "galangal" because he had never seen it before.*

gamin *(noun)*

(sometimes offensive) a homeless boy who has been abandoned and roams the streets.

- *Understanding "gamin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gamin" because he had never seen it before.*

gastrin *(noun)*

Polypeptide hormone secreted by the mucous lining of the stomach; when peptides and amino acids are present in the small intestine the secretion of gastric acid is stimulated.

- *He looked up "gastrin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastrin."*

genu *(noun)*

Hinge joint in the human leg connecting the tibia and fibula with the femur and protected in front by the patella.

- *They discussed "genu" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genu" because he had never seen it before.*

genus aplysia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Aplysiidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus aplysia."*
- *He looked up "genus aplysia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus ardea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Ardeidae: large New and Old World herons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ardea."*
- *The article explained what "genus ardea" means with a simple example.*

---

genus bromus *(noun)*

A genus of grasses of the family Gramineae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus bromus" to mean a genus of grasses of the family gramineae.*
- *He looked up "genus bromus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus castanea *(noun)*

Chestnuts; chinkapins.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus castanea" to mean chestnuts; chinkapins.*
- *Understanding "genus castanea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus coffea *(noun)*

Coffee trees.

- *Understanding "genus coffea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus coffea" to mean coffee trees.*

---

genus unio *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Unionidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus unio."*
- *Understanding "genus unio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geodesics *(noun)*

(mathematics) the shortest line between two points on a mathematically defined surface (as a straight line on a plane or an arc of a great circle on a sphere).

- *Understanding "geodesics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geodesics" to mean (mathematics) the shortest line between two points....*

---

gestate *(verb)*

Be pregnant with.

- *He did not know how to use "gestate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "gestate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

giulio natta *(noun)*

Italian chemist noted for work on polymers (1903-1979).

- *They discussed "giulio natta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "giulio natta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glomeruli *(noun)*

A small intertwined group of capillaries in the malpighian body; it filters the blood during urine formation.

- *He looked up "glomeruli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "glomeruli" during the group presentation.*

---

gluteus medius *(noun)*

The middle of the three gluteal muscles.

- *He looked up "gluteus medius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gluteus medius" during the group presentation.*

---

godlessness *(noun)*

The doctrine or belief that there is no God.

- *In class, the teacher used "godlessness" to mean the doctrine or belief that there is no god.*
- *The article explained what "godlessness" means with a simple example.*

gravities *(noun)*

(physics) the force of attraction between all masses in the universe; especially the attraction of the earth's mass for bodies near its surface; ; ; –Albert Einstein.

- *Understanding "gravities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gravities" because he had never seen it before.*

griped *(verb)*

To grip or seize, as in a wrestling match.

- *He did not know how to use "griped" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "griped" when talking about this idea.*

guffawed *(verb)*

Laugh boisterously.

- *Can you use "guffawed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "guffawed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

gurgled *(verb)*

Flow in an irregular current with a bubbling noise.

- *The baby gurgled with satisfaction when the mother tickled it.*
- *'Help,' the stabbing victim gurgled.*

ha'penny *(noun)*

An English coin worth half a penny.

- *Understanding "ha'penny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ha'penny" because he had never seen it before.*

hargeisa *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Somalia.

- *Understanding "hargeisa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hargeisa."*

hassam *(noun)*

United States painter noted for brilliant colors and bold brushwork (1859-1935).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hassam."*
- *The article explained what "hassam" means with a simple example.*

hauteur *(noun)*

Overbearing pride evidenced by a superior manner toward inferiors.

- *He looked up "hauteur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hauteur" during the group presentation.*

haycock *(noun)*

A small cone-shaped pile of hay that has been left in the field until it is dry enough to carry to the hayrick.

- *In class, the teacher used "haycock" to mean a small cone-shaped pile of hay that has been left....*
- *They discussed "haycock" during the group presentation.*

hectolitres *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 100 liters.

- *Understanding "hectolitres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hectolitres" to mean a metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 100 liters.*

heming *(noun)*

English actor who edited the first folio of Shakespeare's plays (1556-1630).

- *Understanding "heming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heming" during the group presentation.*

hesperides *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) group of 3 to 7 nymphs who guarded the golden apples that Gaea gave as a wedding gift to Hera.

- *In class, the teacher used "hesperides" to mean (greek mythology) group of 3 to 7 nymphs who....*
- *They discussed "hesperides" during the group presentation.*

---

heterodoxy *(noun)*

The quality of being unorthodox.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterodoxy."*
- *They discussed "heterodoxy" during the group presentation.*

---

hindoo *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting Hinduism.

- *A "hindoo" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "hindoo" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

hollo *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *Understanding "hollo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hollo" during the group presentation.*

---

homogenizing *(verb)*

Become homogeneous or similar, as by mixing.

- *The coach explained when to use "homogenizing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "homogenizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hornswoggle *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *He did not know how to use "hornswoggle" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "hornswoggle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hourlong *(adjective)*

Lasting for an hour.

- *An hourlong examination.*
- *Would you call this situation "hourlong"? Explain why.*

---

hudud *(noun)*

Islamic laws stating the limits ordained by Allah and including the deterrent punishments for serious crimes.

- *He looked up "hudud" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hudud."*

---

hussite *(noun)*

An adherent of the religious reforms of John Huss.

- *They discussed "hussite" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hussite" to mean an adherent of the religious reforms of john huss.*

---

hutches *(noun)*

A cage (usually made of wood and wire mesh) for small animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "hutches" to mean a cage (usually made of wood and wire mesh) for....*
- *The article explained what "hutches" means with a simple example.*

---

hydroplaning *(verb)*

Glide on the water in a hydroplane.

- *He did not know how to use "hydroplaning" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hydroplaning" when talking about this idea.*

---

hylas *(noun)*

The type genus of the Hylidae; tree toads.

- *They discussed "hylas" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "hylas" means with a simple example.*

---

hyperextended *(verb)*

Extend a joint beyond its normal range.

- *In everyday English, people use "hyperextended" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hyperextended" in real sentences.*

---

hyperkinetic syndrome *(noun)*

A condition (mostly in boys) characterized by behavioral and learning disorders.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyperkinetic syndrome" to mean a condition (mostly in boys) characterized by....*
- *They discussed "hyperkinetic syndrome" during the group presentation.*

---

ichor *(noun)*

A fluid product of inflammation.

- *They discussed "ichor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ichor" to mean a fluid product of inflammation.*

---

immunologists *(noun)*

A medical scientist who specializes in immunology.

- *In class, the teacher used "immunologists" to mean a medical scientist who specializes in immunology.*
- *The article explained what "immunologists" means with a simple example.*

---

impeachments *(noun)*

A formal document charging a public official with misconduct in office.

- *In class, the teacher used "impeachments" to mean a formal document charging a public official with....*
- *They discussed "impeachments" during the group presentation.*

---

indemnifying *(verb)*

Secure against future loss, damage, or liability; give security for.

- *In everyday English, people use "indemnifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "indemnifying" in real sentences.*

---

inferior colliculus *(noun)*

An essential auditory center in the midbrain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inferior colliculus."*
- *Understanding "inferior colliculus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

initializes *(verb)*

Divide (a disk) into marked sectors so that it may store data.

- *Can you use "initializes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "initializes" until he saw an example.*

---

inosine *(noun)*

A nucleoside that is formed by the deamination of adenosine; used in kidney transplantation to provide a temporary source of sugar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inosine."*
- *The article explained what "inosine" means with a simple example.*

---

jehovahs *(noun)*

A name for the God of the Old Testament as transliterated from the Hebrew consonants YHVH.

- *He looked up "jehovahs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jehovahs" during the group presentation.*

---

john heming *(noun)*

English actor who edited the first folio of Shakespeare's plays (1556-1630).

- *The article explained what "john heming" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "john heming" during the group presentation.*

---

kaffirs *(noun)*

An offensive and insulting term for any Black African.

- *He looked up "kaffirs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kaffirs" to mean an offensive and insulting term for any black african.*

karaites *(noun)*

A Jewish sect that recognizes only the Hebrew Scriptures as the source of divinely inspired legislation and denies the authority of the postbiblical tradition of the Talmud; the sect arose in Iraq in the eighth century.

- *In class, the teacher used "karaites" to mean a jewish sect that recognizes only the hebrew....*
- *He looked up "karaites" because he had never seen it before.*

khoisan *(noun)*

A family of languages spoken in southern Africa.

- *They discussed "khoisan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khoisan."*

khoisan language *(noun)*

A family of languages spoken in southern Africa.

- *The article explained what "khoisan language" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "khoisan language."*

killdeer *(noun)*

American plover of inland waters and fields having a distinctive cry.

- *He looked up "killdeer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "killdeer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

koinonia *(noun)*

Christian fellowship or communion with God or with fellow Christians; said in particular of the early Christian community.

- *He looked up "koinonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "koinonia" during the group presentation.*

kopecks *(noun)*

100 kopecks equal 1 ruble in Russia.

- *Understanding "kopecks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kopecks" during the group presentation.*

kronen *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Norway.

- *They discussed "kronen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kronen" to mean the basic unit of money in norway.*

lamed *(verb)*

Deprive of the use of a limb, especially a leg.

- *He did not know how to use "lamed" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lamed" when talking about this idea.*

leers *(noun)*

A facial expression of contempt or scorn; the upper lip curls.

- *They discussed "leers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leers."*

lesser galangal *(noun)*

Chinese perennial with pyramidal racemes of white flowers and pungent aromatic roots used medicinally and as flavoring.

- *The article explained what "lesser galangal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lesser galangal" to mean chinese perennial with pyramidal racemes of white....*

lexicographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to lexicography.

- *Students compared "lexicographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lexicographic."*

---

licinius lucullus *(noun)*

Roman general famous for self-indulgence and giving lavish banquets (circa 110-57 BC).

- *The article explained what "licinius lucullus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "licinius lucullus" during the group presentation.*

---

lifehack *(verb)*

Make one's day-to-day activities more efficient.

- *Can you use "lifehack" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "lifehack" and when to wait.*

---

lineaments *(noun)*

The characteristic parts of a person's face: eyes and nose and mouth and chin.

- *His lineaments were very regular.*
- *He looked up "lineaments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

liquefies *(verb)*

Make (a solid substance) liquid, as by heating.

- *Can you use "liquefies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "liquefies" when talking about this idea.*

---

liverworts *(noun)*

Any of numerous small green nonvascular plants of the class Hepaticopsida growing in wet places and resembling green seaweeds or leafy mosses.

- *They discussed "liverworts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "liverworts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

livest *(adjective)*

Actually being performed at the time of hearing or viewing.

- *The speaker chose "livest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "livest"? Explain why.*

---

lour *(verb)*

Look angry or sullen, wrinkle one's forehead, as if to signal disapproval.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lour" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "lour" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

macromolecule *(noun)*

Any very large complex molecule; found only in plants and animals.

- *He looked up "macromolecule" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "macromolecule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mah-jongg *(noun)*

Chinese game played by 4 people with 144 tiles.

- *In class, the teacher used "mah-jongg" to mean chinese game played by 4 people with 144 tiles.*
- *They discussed "mah-jongg" during the group presentation.*

---

maleic acid *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline compound found in unripe fruit (such as apples or tomatoes or cherries) and used mainly to make polyester resins.

- *Understanding "maleic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "maleic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

mandrill *(noun)*

Baboon of west Africa with a bright red and blue muzzle and blue hindquarters.

- *They discussed "mandrill" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mandrill" because he had never seen it before.*

mefloquine hydrochloride *(noun)*

An antimalarial drug (trade name Larium and Mephaquine) that is effective in cases that do not respond to chloroquine; said to produce harmful neuropsychiatric effects on some people.

- *They discussed "mefloquine hydrochloride" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mefloquine hydrochloride" because he had never seen it before.*

melanocyte *(noun)*

A cell in the basal layer of the epidermis that produces melanin under the control of the melanocyte-stimulating hormone.

- *They discussed "melanocyte" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melanocyte" to mean a cell in the basal layer of the epidermis that....*

midpoints *(noun)*

A point equidistant from the ends of a line or the extremities of a figure.

- *They discussed "midpoints" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midpoints" to mean a point equidistant from the ends of a line or the....*

militarizing *(verb)*

Lend a military character to (a country), as by building up a military force.

- *In everyday English, people use "militarizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "militarizing" in real sentences.*

milkers *(noun)*

Cattle that are reared for their milk.

- *The article explained what "milkers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milkers" to mean cattle that are reared for their milk.*

misinforming *(verb)*

Give false or misleading information to.

- *She tried to use "misinforming" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "misinforming" when talking about this idea.*

mistrusting *(verb)*

Regard as untrustworthy; regard with suspicion; have no faith or confidence in.

- *Can you use "mistrusting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "mistrusting" and when to wait.*

modernizations *(noun)*

A modernized version (as of a play).

- *Understanding "modernizations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modernizations."*

molts *(verb)*

Cast off hair, skin, horn, or feathers.

- *Can you use "molts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "molts" until he saw an example.*

monell metal *(noun)*

An alloy of nickel and copper and other metals (such as iron and/or manganese and/or aluminum).

- *He looked up "monell metal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monell metal."*

monetarism *(noun)*

An economic theory holding that variations in unemployment and the rate of inflation are usually caused by changes in the supply of money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monetarism."*
- *The article explained what "monetarism" means with a simple example.*

monistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical doctrine of monism; - J.S.Roucek.

- *The monistic school would regard national law and international law as an integrated whole.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monistic" when it is of or relating to the philosophical doctrine of....*

---

moochers *(noun)*

Someone who mooches or cadges (tries to get something free).

- *In class, the teacher used "moochers" to mean someone who mooches or cadges (tries to get....*
- *The article explained what "moochers" means with a simple example.*

---

moralities *(noun)*

Motivation based on ideas of right and wrong.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moralities."*
- *Understanding "moralities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

morticians *(noun)*

One whose business is the management of funerals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morticians."*
- *Understanding "morticians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

narrowboat *(noun)*

A long boat that carries freight and is narrow enough to be used in canals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "narrowboat."*
- *The article explained what "narrowboat" means with a simple example.*

---

naze *(noun)*

A cape at the southern tip of Norway.

- *He looked up "naze" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naze."*

---

nearsightedness *(noun)*

(ophthalmology) eyesight abnormality resulting from the eye's faulty refractive ability; distant objects appear blurred.

- *They discussed "nearsightedness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nearsightedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nicety *(noun)*

A subtle difference in meaning or opinion or attitude.

- *He looked up "nicety" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nicety" to mean a subtle difference in meaning or opinion or attitude.*

---

nikita sergeyevich khrushchev *(noun)*

Soviet statesman and premier who denounced Stalin (1894-1971).

- *They discussed "nikita sergeyevich khrushchev" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nikita sergeyevich khrushchev."*

---

nimbleness *(noun)*

Intelligence as revealed by quickness and alertness of mind.

- *Nimbleness of wit and imagination.*
- *He looked up "nimbleness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nissans *(noun)*

The seventh month of the civil year; the first month of the ecclesiastic year (in March and April).

- *They discussed "nissans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "nissans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nitta tree *(noun)*

Any of several Old World tropical trees of the genus Parkia having heads of red or yellow flowers followed by pods usually containing edible seeds and pulp.

- *In class, the teacher used "nitta tree" to mean any of several old world tropical trees of the....*

- *They discussed "nitta tree" during the group presentation.*

---

nonrenewable *(adjective)*

That can not be renewed.

- *Gas and oil are nonrenewable resources.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonrenewable"? Explain why.*

---

northern bobwhite *(noun)*

A favorite game bird of eastern and central United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "northern bobwhite" to mean a favorite game bird of eastern and central united....*
- *The article explained what "northern bobwhite" means with a simple example.*

---

oarsman *(noun)*

Someone who rows a boat.

- *The article explained what "oarsman" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oarsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oast *(noun)*

A kiln for drying hops.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oast."*
- *They discussed "oast" during the group presentation.*

---

oast house *(noun)*

A building containing an oast (a kiln for drying hops); usually has a conical or pyramidal roof.

- *They discussed "oast house" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oast house."*

---

okays *(noun)*

An endorsement.

- *They discussed "okays" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "okays" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oleoresin *(noun)*

A naturally occurring mixture of a resin and an essential oil; obtained from certain plants.

- *He looked up "oleoresin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oleoresin" during the group presentation.*

---

orchiectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one or both testicles.

- *Understanding "orchiectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orchiectomy" to mean surgical removal of one or both testicles.*

---

overhung *(verb)*

Be suspended over or hang over.

- *She tried to use "overhung" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overhung" when talking about this idea.*

---

overleaf *(adverb)*

On or to the other side of a page.

- *Data tabulated overleaf.*
- *He answered "overleaf," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

overprinted *(verb)*

Print (additional text or colors) onto an already imprinted paper.

- *She tried to use "overprinted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "overprinted" until he saw an example.*

---

padrone *(noun)*

An owner or proprietor of an inn in Italy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "padrone."*
- *He looked up "padrone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pan troglodytes verus *(noun)*

Masked or pale-faced chimpanzees of western Africa; distantly related to the eastern and central chimpanzees; possibly a distinct species.

- *He looked up "pan troglodytes verus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pan troglodytes verus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paninis *(noun)*

Indian grammarian whose grammatical rules for Sanskrit are the first known example of descriptive linguistics (circa 400 BC).

- *He looked up "paninis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "paninis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parcelled *(verb)*

Cover with strips of canvas.

- *The coach explained when to use "parcelled" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "parcelled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pasch *(noun)*

The Jewish feast of the Passover.

- *They discussed "pasch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pasch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pemphigus *(noun)*

A skin disease characterized by large thin-walled blisters (bullae) arising from normal skin or mucous membrane.

- *In class, the teacher used "pemphigus" to mean a skin disease characterized by large thin-walled....*
- *They discussed "pemphigus" during the group presentation.*

---

penances *(noun)*

A Catholic sacrament; repentance and confession and atonement and absolution.

- *They discussed "penances" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "penances" means with a simple example.*

---

penetrable *(adjective)*

Admitting of penetration or passage into or through.

- *A penetrable wall.*
- *Penetrable defenses.*

---

peremptorily *(adverb)*

In an imperative and commanding manner.

- *Place "peremptorily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "peremptorily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

periphrastic *(adjective)*

Roundabout and unnecessarily wordy; ; -T.S.Eliot; ('ambagious' is archaic).

- *A periphrastic study in a worn-out poetical fashion,/ Leaving one still with the intolerable wrestle/ With words and meanings.*
- *Students compared "periphrastic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

perspicacious *(adjective)*

Mentally acute or penetratingly discerning.

- *Much too perspicacious to be taken in by so spurious an argument.*
- *Much too perspicacious to be taken in by such a spurious argument.*

---

persuaders *(noun)*

Someone who tries to persuade or induce or lead on.

- *In class, the teacher used "persuaders" to mean someone who tries to persuade or induce or lead on.*
- *The article explained what "persuaders" means with a simple example.*

---

petechiae *(noun)*

A minute red or purple spot on the surface of the skin as the result of tiny hemorrhages of blood vessels in the skin (as in typhoid fever).

- *In class, the teacher used "petechiae" to mean a minute red or purple spot on the surface of the....*
- *The article explained what "petechiae" means with a simple example.*

---

petulantly *(adverb)*

In a petulant manner.

- *She spoke "petulantly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "petulantly" naturally.*

---

phanerozoic *(noun)*

The period from about 5,400 million years ago until the present.

- *He looked up "phanerozoic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "phanerozoic" during the group presentation.*

---

philatelist *(noun)*

A collector and student of postage stamps.

- *They discussed "philatelist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "philatelist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

photocell *(noun)*

A transducer used to detect and measure light and other radiations.

- *He looked up "photocell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photocell."*

---

pictograph *(noun)*

A graphic character used in picture writing.

- *They discussed "pictograph" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pictograph" to mean a graphic character used in picture writing.*

---

pions *(noun)*

A meson involved in holding the nucleus together; produced as the result of high-energy particle collision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pions."*
- *He looked up "pions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plasticized *(verb)*

Make plastic, as by the addition of a plasticizer.

- *Plasticized PVC.*
- *The coach explained when to use "plasticized" and when to wait.*

---

plods *(noun)*

The act of walking with a slow heavy gait.

- *In class, the teacher used "plods" to mean the act of walking with a slow heavy gait.*
- *The article explained what "plods" means with a simple example.*

---

poa pratensis *(noun)*

Valuable meadow and pasture grass in Europe and especially central United States having tall stalks and slender bright green leaves; a chief constituent in lawn grass mixtures.

- *They discussed "poa pratensis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "poa pratensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pommy *(noun)*

A disparaging term for a British person.

- *He looked up "pommy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pommy" to mean a disparaging term for a british person.*

posher *(adjective)*

Elegant and fashionable; ; ; ; - Julia Child.

- *The speaker chose "posher" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "posher."*

positioner *(noun)*

(computer science) the actuator that moves a read/write head to the proper data track.

- *Understanding "positioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "positioner" to mean (computer science) the actuator that moves a....*

potbellied *(adjective)*

Having a large belly.

- *Students compared "potbellied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "potbellied."*

powells *(noun)*

English physicist who discovered the pion (the first known meson) which is a subatomic particle involved in holding the nucleus together (1903-1969).

- *In class, the teacher used "powells" to mean english physicist who discovered the pion (the....*
- *The article explained what "powells" means with a simple example.*

preparative *(adjective)*

Preceding and preparing for something.

- *A "preparative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "preparative"? Explain why.*

prickling *(noun)*

A somatic sensation as from many tiny prickles.

- *The article explained what "prickling" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prickling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

progestins *(noun)*

Any of a group of steroid hormones that have the effect of progesterone.

- *He looked up "progestins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "progestins" to mean any of a group of steroid hormones that have the....*

promiscuously *(adverb)*

In an indiscriminate manner.

- *She reads promiscuously.*
- *This young girl has to share a room with her mother who lives promiscuously.*

propagandized *(verb)*

Spread by propaganda.

- *The coach explained when to use "propagandized" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "propagandized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

prophylactics *(noun)*

Remedy that prevents or slows the course of an illness or disease.

- *The article explained what "prophylactics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prophylactics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

provosts *(noun)*

A high-ranking university administrator.

- *In class, the teacher used "provosts" to mean a high-ranking university administrator.*
- *He looked up "provosts" because he had never seen it before.*

prunus angustifolia *(noun)*

Small native American shrubby tree bearing small edible yellow to reddish fruit.

- *They discussed "prunus angustifolia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prunus angustifolia" to mean small native american shrubby tree bearing small....*

---

psychologies *(noun)*

The science of mental life.

- *The article explained what "psychologies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "psychologies" during the group presentation.*

---

pudendal cleft *(noun)*

The fissure between the labia majora.

- *They discussed "pudendal cleft" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pudendal cleft" to mean the fissure between the labia majora.*

---

purees *(verb)*

Rub through a strainer or process in an electric blender.

- *Learners should practice how to use "purees" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "purees" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rafted *(verb)*

Travel by raft in water.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rafted" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "rafted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

railroader *(noun)*

An employee of a railroad.

- *They discussed "railroader" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "railroader" because he had never seen it before.*

---

randomizing *(verb)*

Arrange in random order.

- *The coach explained when to use "randomizing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "randomizing" until he saw an example.*

---

rapiers *(noun)*

A straight sword with a narrow blade and two edges.

- *Understanding "rapiers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rapiers" means with a simple example.*

---

reactivates *(verb)*

Activate (an old file) anew.

- *In everyday English, people use "reactivates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reactivates" in real sentences.*

---

recusant *(adjective)*

Refusing to submit to authority; - Mary W.Williams.

- *The recusant electors...cooperated in electing a new Senate.*
- *A "recusant" approach may work better in this case.*

---

recusing *(verb)*

Disqualify oneself (as a judge) in a particular case.

- *Learners should practice how to use "recusing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "recusing" when talking about this idea.*

---

redshank *(noun)*

A common Old World wading bird with long red legs.

- *Understanding "redshank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "redshank" means with a simple example.*

---

reductio ad absurdum *(noun)*

(reduction to the absurd) a disproof by showing that the consequences of the proposition are absurd; or a proof of a proposition by showing that its negation leads to a contradiction.

- *They discussed "reductio ad absurdum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "reductio ad absurdum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reexamining *(verb)*

Look at again; examine again.

- *He did not know how to use "reexamining" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reexamining" when talking about this idea.*

---

reflexed *(adjective)*

(of leaves) bent downward and outward more than 90 degrees.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reflexed."*
- *The speaker chose "reflexed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

restocks *(verb)*

Stock again.

- *She tried to use "restocks" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "restocks" when talking about this idea.*

---

retaliations *(noun)*

Action taken in return for an injury or offense.

- *They discussed "retaliations" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "retaliations" means with a simple example.*

---

retentions *(noun)*

The power of retaining and recalling past experience.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retentions."*
- *They discussed "retentions" during the group presentation.*

---

reverberant *(adjective)*

Having a tendency to reverberate or be repeatedly reflected.

- *A reverberant room.*
- *The reverberant booms of cannon.*

---

rootstocks *(noun)*

A horizontal plant stem with shoots above and roots below serving as a reproductive structure.

- *They discussed "rootstocks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rootstocks" means with a simple example.*

---

rostand *(noun)*

French dramatist and poet whose play immortalized Cyrano de Bergerac (1868-1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rostand."*
- *He looked up "rostand" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rotenone *(noun)*

A white crystalline insecticide that has low toxicity for mammals; is used in home gardens; extracted from the roots of derris and cube.

- *He looked up "rotenone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rotenone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rued *(verb)*

Feel remorse for; feel sorry for; be contrite about.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rued" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rued" and when to wait.*

---

sabaton *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the foot; consists of mail with a solid toe and heel.

- *In class, the teacher used "sabaton" to mean armor plate that protects the foot; consists of....*
- *The article explained what "sabaton" means with a simple example.*

---

salesgirl *(noun)*

A woman salesperson.

- *In class, the teacher used "salesgirl" to mean a woman salesperson.*
- *The article explained what "salesgirl" means with a simple example.*

---

schonberg *(noun)*

United States composer and musical theorist (born in Austria) who developed atonal composition (1874-1951).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schonberg."*
- *He looked up "schonberg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scimitars *(noun)*

A curved oriental saber; the edge is on the convex side of the blade.

- *The article explained what "scimitars" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "scimitars" during the group presentation.*

---

scotch asphodel *(noun)*

False asphodel having spikes of white flowers; of mountainous regions of Europe.

- *In class, the teacher used "scotch asphodel" to mean false asphodel having spikes of white flowers; of....*
- *The article explained what "scotch asphodel" means with a simple example.*

---

scotlands *(noun)*

One of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; located on the northern part of the island of Great Britain; famous for bagpipes and plaids and kilts.

- *They discussed "scotlands" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scotlands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scrimping *(verb)*

Subsist on a meager allowance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scrimping" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scrimping" and when to wait.*

---

scuds *(noun)*

The act of moving along swiftly (as before a gale).

- *In class, the teacher used "scuds" to mean the act of moving along swiftly (as before a gale).*
- *The article explained what "scuds" means with a simple example.*

---

seagrasses *(noun)*

Any of various seaweeds that grow underwater in shallow beds.

- *They discussed "seagrasses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seagrasses" to mean any of various seaweeds that grow underwater in....*

---

seborrheic dermatitis *(noun)*

A chronic skin disease associated with seborrhea and greasy scales on the scalp or eyelids or other parts of the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "seborrheic dermatitis" to mean a chronic skin disease associated with seborrhea....*
- *He looked up "seborrheic dermatitis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seclude *(verb)*

Keep away from others.

- *In everyday English, people use "seclude" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "seclude" in real sentences.*

---

sensitised *(adjective)*

Having an allergy or peculiar or excessive susceptibility (especially to a specific factor).

- *The speaker chose “sensitised” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “sensitised”? Explain why.*

---

settees *(noun)*

A long wooden bench with a back.

- *The article explained what “settees” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “settees” during the group presentation.*

---

sexpot *(noun)*

A young woman who is thought to have sex appeal.

- *The article explained what “sexpot” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “sexpot” during the group presentation.*

---

shove-ha'penny *(noun)*

A game in which coins or discs are slid by hand across a board toward a mark.

- *Understanding “shove-ha'penny” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “shove-ha'penny” means with a simple example.*

---

shoveler *(noun)*

A worker who shovels.

- *A shoveler of coal.*
- *Understanding “shoveler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shrewdest *(adjective)*

Marked by practical hardheaded intelligence.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “shrewdest.”*
- *Students compared “shrewdest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

shrimpers *(noun)*

A vessel engaged in shrimping.

- *They discussed “shrimpers” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “shrimpers.”*

---

silenus *(noun)*

The chief satyr in the service of Bacchus; father of Dionysus; usually depicted as drunk and jolly and riding a donkey.

- *The article explained what “silenus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “silenus” to mean the chief satyr in the service of bacchus; father....*

---

sindhis *(noun)*

The Indic language of Sind which is spoken also in western India.

- *He looked up “sindhis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sindhis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sir yehudi menuhin *(noun)*

British violinist (born in the United States) who began his career as a child prodigy in the 1920s (1916-1999).

- *Understanding “sir yehudi menuhin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sir yehudi menuhin” during the group presentation.*

---

skanda *(noun)*

Hindu god of war.

- *Understanding “skanda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “skanda.”*

---

sniggers *(noun)*

A disrespectful laugh.

- *Understanding “sniggers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sniggers.”*

sodomizing *(verb)*

Practice anal sex upon.

- *He did not know how to use "sodomizing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sodomizing" and when to wait.*

sourpuss *(noun)*

Someone with a habitually sullen or gloomy expression.

- *He looked up "sourpuss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sourpuss" during the group presentation.*

spallation *(noun)*

(physics) a nuclear reaction in which a bombarded nucleus breaks up into many particles.

- *Some astronomers believe that the solar system was formed by spallation when the sun was a very young star.*
- *They discussed "spallation" during the group presentation.*

spastics *(noun)*

A person suffering from spastic paralysis.

- *He looked up "spastics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spastics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spatters *(noun)*

The noise of something spattering or sputtering explosively.

- *He looked up "spatters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spatters" during the group presentation.*

spillers *(noun)*

An attacker who sheds or spills blood.

- *Understanding "spillers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spillers" means with a simple example.*

sporulation *(noun)*

Asexual reproduction by the production and release of spores.

- *He looked up "sporulation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sporulation" during the group presentation.*

squawked *(verb)*

Utter a harsh abrupt scream.

- *He did not know how to use "squawked" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "squawked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

staleness *(noun)*

Unoriginality as a result of being dull and hackneyed.

- *In class, the teacher used "staleness" to mean unoriginality as a result of being dull and hackneyed.*
- *They discussed "staleness" during the group presentation.*

suasion *(noun)*

The act of persuading (or attempting to persuade); communication intended to induce belief or action.

- *Understanding "suasion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suasion" to mean the act of persuading (or attempting to persuade);....*

subsumes *(verb)*

Consider (an instance of something) as part of a general rule or principle.

- *This new system subsumes the old one.*
- *He did not know how to use "subsumes" until he saw an example.*

suburbanite *(noun)*

A resident of a suburb.

- *In class, the teacher used "suburbanite" to mean a resident of a suburb.*
- *They discussed "suburbanite" during the group presentation.*

---

succotash *(noun)*

Fresh corn and lima beans with butter or cream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "succotash."*
- *He looked up "succotash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

succubi *(noun)*

A female demon believed to have sexual intercourse with sleeping men.

- *In class, the teacher used "succubi" to mean a female demon believed to have sexual intercourse....*
- *Understanding "succubi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sumptuary *(adjective)*

Regulating or controlling expenditure or personal behavior.

- *Sumptuary laws discouraging construction of large houses on small plots.*
- *Sumptuary laws forbidding gambling.*

---

sunrays *(noun)*

A ray of artificial ultraviolet light from a sunray lamp.

- *The article explained what "sunrays" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sunrays" to mean a ray of artificial ultraviolet light from a sunray....*

---

superintended *(verb)*

Watch and direct.

- *The coach explained when to use "superintended" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "superintended" in real sentences.*

---

superior colliculus *(noun)*

An essential visual center between the retina and the striate cortex.

- *He looked up "superior colliculus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superior colliculus."*

---

supped *(verb)*

Take solid or liquid food into the mouth a little at a time either by drinking or by eating with a spoon.

- *In everyday English, people use "supped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "supped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

suras *(noun)*

One of the sections (or chapters) in the Koran.

- *The Quran is divided in 114 suras.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suras" to mean one of the sections (or chapters) in the koran.*

---

surmising *(verb)*

Imagine to be the case or true or probable.

- *In everyday English, people use "surmising" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "surmising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sweatband *(noun)*

A band of fabric or leather sewn inside the crown of a hat.

- *They discussed "sweatband" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweatband" to mean a band of fabric or leather sewn inside the crown....*

---

tamarindo *(noun)*

Large tropical seed pod with very tangy pulp that is eaten fresh or cooked with rice and fish or preserved for curries and chutneys.

- *They discussed "tamarindo" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tamarindo.”*

---

tenderest *(adjective)*

Given to sympathy or gentleness or sentimentality.

- *Would you call this situation “tenderest”? Explain why.*
- *Students compared “tenderest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

terete *(adjective)*

Especially of plant parts; cylindrical and tapering.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “terete.”*
- *A “terete” approach may work better in this case.*

---

terrariums *(noun)*

A vivarium in which selected living plants are kept and observed.

- *He looked up “terrariums” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “terrariums” to mean a vivarium in which selected living plants are kept....*

---

threepence *(noun)*

Former cupronickel coin of the United Kingdom equal to three pennies.

- *The article explained what “threepence” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “threepence” to mean former cupronickel coin of the united kingdom equal....*

---

threescore *(noun)*

A set with 3 times 20 members.

- *Understanding “threescore” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “threescore.”*

---

thrombolytic *(noun)*

A kind of pharmaceutical that can break up clots blocking the flow of blood to the heart muscle.

- *He looked up “thrombolytic” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “thrombolytic” to mean a kind of pharmaceutical that can break up clots....*

---

thrombolytic agent *(noun)*

A kind of pharmaceutical that can break up clots blocking the flow of blood to the heart muscle.

- *They discussed “thrombolytic agent” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “thrombolytic agent” because he had never seen it before.*

---

thrombolytic therapy *(noun)*

Therapy consisting of the administration of a pharmacological agent to cause thrombolysis of an abnormal blood clot.

- *The article explained what “thrombolytic therapy” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “thrombolytic therapy” to mean therapy consisting of the administration of a....*

---

tike *(noun)*

A young person of either sex.

- *The article explained what “tike” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tike” to mean a young person of either sex.*

---

tinges *(noun)*

A slight but appreciable amount.

- *Understanding “tinges” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tinges” to mean a slight but appreciable amount.*

---

tinpot *(adjective)*

Inferior (especially of a country’s leadership).

- *He’s a tinpot Hitler.*
- *Students compared “tinpot” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

toothaches *(noun)*

An ache localized in or around a tooth.

- *In class, the teacher used "toothaches" to mean an ache localized in or around a tooth.*
- *The article explained what "toothaches" means with a simple example.*

torchbearers *(noun)*

A leader in a campaign or movement.

- *In class, the teacher used "torchbearers" to mean a leader in a campaign or movement.*
- *The article explained what "torchbearers" means with a simple example.*

transposes *(verb)*

Transfer from one place or period to another.

- *She tried to use "transposes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "transposes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

trifolium repens *(noun)*

Creeping European clover having white to pink flowers and bright green leaves; naturalized in United States; widely grown for forage.

- *He looked up "trifolium repens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trifolium repens" to mean creeping european clover having white to pink....*

tripolis *(noun)*

A port city and commercial center in northwestern Lebanon on the Mediterranean Sea.

- *He looked up "tripolis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tripolis" during the group presentation.*

triskelion *(noun)*

A figure consisting of three stylized human arms or legs (or three bent lines) radiating from a center.

- *In class, the teacher used "triskelion" to mean a figure consisting of three stylized human arms or....*
- *He looked up "triskelion" because he had never seen it before.*

turfing *(verb)*

Cover (the ground) with a surface layer of grass or grass roots.

- *He did not know how to use "turfing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "turfing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

turfing daisy *(noun)*

Mat-forming perennial herb of Asia Minor; sometimes included in genus Matricaria.

- *They discussed "turfing daisy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "turfing daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

turfs *(noun)*

The territory claimed by a juvenile gang as its own.

- *In class, the teacher used "turfs" to mean the territory claimed by a juvenile gang as its own.*
- *The article explained what "turfs" means with a simple example.*

typewriting *(noun)*

Writing done with a typewriter.

- *He looked up "typewriting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "typewriting" to mean writing done with a typewriter.*

ubiquinone *(noun)*

Any of several quinones found in living cells and that function as coenzymes that transfer electrons from one molecule to another in cell respiration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ubiquinone."*
- *The article explained what "ubiquinone" means with a simple example.*

umpired *(verb)*

Be a referee or umpire in a sports competition.

- *She tried to use "umpired" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "umpired" when talking about this idea.*

---

uncaused *(adjective)*

Having no cause or apparent cause.

- *We cannot regard artistic invention as...uncaused and unrelated to the times.*
- *Students compared "uncaused" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uncial *(noun)*

A style of orthography characterized by somewhat rounded capital letters; found especially in Greek and Latin manuscripts of the 4th to 8th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "uncial" to mean a style of orthography characterized by somewhat....*
- *The article explained what "uncial" means with a simple example.*

---

undependable *(adjective)*

Not worthy of reliance or trust.

- *An undependable assistant.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undependable."*

---

undereducated *(adjective)*

Poorly or insufficiently educated.

- *A "undereducated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "undereducated" when it is poorly or insufficiently educated.*

---

undershot *(adjective)*

Having a lower part projecting beyond the upper.

- *Undershot bulldog.*
- *Students compared "undershot" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unengaged *(adjective)*

Not busy or occupied; free.

- *The cancellation left her unengaged a good part of the afternoon.*
- *Continued seeing him but on an unengaged basis.*

---

unfreezing *(verb)*

Become or cause to become soft or liquid.

- *He did not know how to use "unfreezing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unfreezing" when talking about this idea.*

---

unio *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Unionidae.

- *They discussed "unio" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unio" to mean type genus of the family unionidae.*

---

unnerves *(verb)*

Disturb the composure of.

- *The coach explained when to use "unnerves" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "unnerves" until he saw an example.*

---

unreasoning *(adjective)*

Not based on reason or evidence.

- *Unreasoning panic.*
- *A "unreasoning" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unremarked *(adjective)*

Not perceived or commented on.

- *Would you call this situation "unremarked"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unremarked" when it is not perceived or commented on.*

untracked *(adjective)*

Lacking pathways.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untracked."*
- *Would you call this situation "untracked"? Explain why.*

untrammelled *(adjective)*

Not confined or limited; - Russell Lord; - Farley Mowat.

- *It is useful to describe something as "untrammelled" when it is not confined or limited; - russell lord; - farley mowat.*
- *Would you call this situation "untrammelled"? Explain why.*

upstaging *(verb)*

Steal the show, draw attention to oneself away from someone else.

- *Learners should practice how to use "upstaging" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "upstaging" until he saw an example.*

usurer *(noun)*

Someone who lends money at excessive rates of interest.

- *In class, the teacher used "usurer" to mean someone who lends money at excessive rates of interest.*
- *They discussed "usurer" during the group presentation.*

vaginitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vagina (usually associated with candidiasis).

- *Understanding "vaginitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vaginitis" because he had never seen it before.*

vaguer *(adjective)*

Not precisely limited, determined, or distinguished.

- *Would you call this situation "vaguer"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vaguer" when it is not precisely limited, determined, or distinguished.*

variate *(noun)*

A variable quantity that is random.

- *He looked up "variate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "variate."*

ventilatory *(adjective)*

Provided with ventilation or involving pulmonary ventilation.

- *A "ventilatory" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "ventilatory"? Explain why.*

vernaculars *(noun)*

A characteristic language of a particular group (as among thieves).

- *Understanding "vernaculars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vernaculars" to mean a characteristic language of a particular group (as....*

walloons *(noun)*

An ethnic group speaking a dialect of French and living in southern and eastern Belgium and neighboring parts of France.

- *The article explained what "walloons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "walloons" to mean an ethnic group speaking a dialect of french and....*

washtub *(noun)*

A tub in which clothes or linens can be washed.

- *He looked up "washtub" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "washtub" during the group presentation.*

whorled aster *(noun)*

North American perennial with apparently whorled leaves and showy white purple-tinged flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "whorled aster" to mean north american perennial with apparently whorled....*
- *He looked up "whorled aster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

widgeon *(noun)*

Freshwater duck of Eurasia and northern Africa related to mallards and teals.

- *They discussed "widgeon" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "widgeon."*

---

wimple *(noun)*

Headdress of cloth; worn over the head and around the neck and ears by medieval women.

- *In class, the teacher used "wimple" to mean headdress of cloth; worn over the head and around....*
- *The article explained what "wimple" means with a simple example.*

---

windbreaks *(noun)*

Hedge or fence of trees designed to lessen the force of the wind and reduce erosion.

- *He looked up "windbreaks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "windbreaks" during the group presentation.*

---

windowpanes *(noun)*

A pane of glass in a window.

- *They discussed "windowpanes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windowpanes."*

---

wobblies *(noun)*

A member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

- *The article explained what "wobblies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wobblies" during the group presentation.*

---

wood widgeon *(noun)*

Showy North American duck that nests in hollow trees.

- *He looked up "wood widgeon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wood widgeon" to mean showy north american duck that nests in hollow trees.*

---

yakut *(noun)*

A member of a Turkic people of northeastern Siberia (mainly in the Lena river basin).

- *In class, the teacher used "yakut" to mean a member of a turkic people of northeastern siberia....*
- *They discussed "yakut" during the group presentation.*

---

yehudi menuhin *(noun)*

British violinist (born in the United States) who began his career as a child prodigy in the 1920s (1916-1999).

- *Understanding "yehudi menuhin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yehudi menuhin."*

---

yellow asphodel *(noun)*

Asphodel with leafy stem and fragrant yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow asphodel" to mean asphodel with leafy stem and fragrant yellow flowers.*
- *They discussed "yellow asphodel" during the group presentation.*

---

abasement *(noun)*

A low or downcast state; - H.L.Menchken.

- *Each confession brought her into an attitude of abasement.*
- *Understanding "abasement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ablated *(adjective)*

Made smaller or less by melting or erosion or vaporization.

- *The rocket's ablated head shield.*

- *The speaker chose “ablated” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

abruptness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a slope that is very steep.

- *The article explained what “abruptness” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “abruptness” during the group presentation.*

---

acetates *(noun)*

A fabric made from fibers of cellulose acetate.

- *Understanding “acetates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “acetates” during the group presentation.*

---

advisability *(noun)*

The quality of being advisable.

- *They questioned the advisability of our policy.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “advisability.”*

---

aesthetical *(adjective)*

Concerning or characterized by an appreciation of beauty or good taste.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “aesthetical.”*
- *A “aesthetical” approach may work better in this case.*

---

alleghenies *(noun)*

The western part of the Appalachian Mountains; extending from northern Pennsylvania to southwestern Virginia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alleghenies.”*
- *He looked up “alleghenies” because he had never seen it before.*

---

allium cepa *(noun)*

Bulbous plant having hollow leaves cultivated worldwide for its rounded edible bulb.

- *They discussed “allium cepa” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “allium cepa” means with a simple example.*

---

allografts *(noun)*

Tissue or organ transplanted from a donor of the same species but different genetic makeup; recipient’s immune system must be suppressed to prevent rejection of the graft.

- *The article explained what “allografts” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “allografts” to mean tissue or organ transplanted from a donor of the....*

---

almsgiving *(noun)*

Making voluntary contributions to aid the poor.

- *They discussed “almsgiving” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “almsgiving” to mean making voluntary contributions to aid the poor.*

---

aluminized *(verb)*

Cover with aluminum.

- *Learners should practice how to use “aluminized” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “aluminized” when talking about this idea.*

---

amiability *(noun)*

A disposition to be friendly and approachable (easy to talk to).

- *They discussed “amiability” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “amiability” because he had never seen it before.*

---

animalia *(noun)*

Taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct animals.

- *In class, the teacher used “animalia” to mean taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct....*
- *They discussed “animalia” during the group presentation.*

---

annulments *(noun)*

The state of being cancelled or annulled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annulments."*
- *He looked up "annulments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anthelmintic *(noun)*

A medication capable of causing the evacuation of parasitic intestinal worms.

- *Understanding "anthelmintic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anthelmintic" to mean a medication capable of causing the evacuation of....*

---

antiarrhythmic *(noun)*

A drug used to treat an abnormal heart rhythm.

- *They discussed "antiarrhythmic" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "antiarrhythmic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antiarrhythmic drug *(noun)*

A drug used to treat an abnormal heart rhythm.

- *The article explained what "antiarrhythmic drug" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiarrhythmic drug."*

---

antiarrhythmic medication *(noun)*

A drug used to treat an abnormal heart rhythm.

- *He looked up "antiarrhythmic medication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "antiarrhythmic medication" during the group presentation.*

---

antiguan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Antigua or its people.

- *Antiguan islands.*
- *The speaker chose "antiguan" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

antipersonnel *(adjective)*

Designed to inflict death or personal injury rather than material destruction.

- *It is useful to describe something as "antipersonnel" when it is designed to inflict death or personal injury rather....*
- *Would you call this situation "antipersonnel"? Explain why.*

---

antipersonnel bomb *(noun)*

A bomb with only 10 to 20 per cent explosive and the remainder consisting of casings designed to break into many small high-velocity fragments; most effective against troops and vehicles.

- *He looked up "antipersonnel bomb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antipersonnel bomb."*

---

antipodal *(noun)*

The relation of opposition along a diameter.

- *Understanding "antipodal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antipodal."*

---

antipodal opposition *(noun)*

The relation of opposition along a diameter.

- *Understanding "antipodal opposition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antipodal opposition."*

---

aped *(verb)*

Imitate uncritically and in every aspect.

- *She tried to use "aped" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "aped" in real sentences.*

---

apprehensively *(adverb)*

With anxiety or apprehension.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "apprehensively" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "apprehensively" in the final chapter.*

---

aquavit *(noun)*

Scandinavian liquor usually flavored with caraway seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aquavit."*
- *He looked up "aquavit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aquiline *(adjective)*

Curved down like an eagle's beak.

- *Students compared "aquiline" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "aquiline" approach may work better in this case.*

---

aril *(noun)*

Fleshy and usually brightly colored cover of some seeds that develops from the ovule stalk and partially or entirely envelopes the seed.

- *He looked up "aril" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aril" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

Politics & Diplomacy

rapprochement *(noun)*

The re-establishment of friendly relations between countries or groups after a period of hostility.

- *The summit marked a historic rapprochement between the two former enemies.*
- *Trade agreements often pave the way for political rapprochement.*

---

hegemony *(noun)*

Dominance or leadership of one country, group, or institution over others, especially in politics, economics, or culture.

- *The nineteenth century saw the naval hegemony of the British Empire.*
- *Some economists worry about the hegemony of a few technology giants over the digital economy.*

---

demagogue *(noun)*

A political leader who gains power by appealing to people's emotions, fears, and prejudices rather than by using rational argument.

- *The historian warned that economic despair creates fertile ground for demagogues.*
- *Rather than address the facts, the demagogue blamed minorities for the nation's problems.*

---

realpolitik *(noun)*

Politics based on practical and material factors rather than on moral or ideological principles.

- *The alliance was a product of cold realpolitik, not shared values.*
- *Critics accused the government of ruthless realpolitik.*

---

detente *(noun)*

An easing of strained relations, especially between countries.

- *The 1970s saw a period of detente between the superpowers.*
- *Cultural exchanges helped promote detente.*

---

irredentism *(noun)*

A policy of claiming territory that once belonged to one's country or is inhabited by people of the same ethnicity.

- *Irredentism fueled border disputes in the region.*
- *Nationalist parties revived old irredentist claims.*

---

plenipotentiary *(noun / adjective)*

A diplomat with full authority to represent a government; having such full powers.

- *The ambassador acted as plenipotentiary at the peace talks.*
- *She was granted plenipotentiary powers to sign the treaty.*

---

casus belli *(noun)*

An event or action that is used as a reason for declaring war.

- *The sinking of the ship became the casus belli.*

- *Historians still debate the true casus belli of the conflict.*

---

multipolar *(adjective)*

Having several centers of power rather than one or two dominant ones.

- *Analysts describe today's world as increasingly multipolar.*
- *A multipolar order can be less predictable than a bipolar one.*

---

envoy *(noun)*

A messenger or representative, especially one on a diplomatic mission.

- *The special envoy met with both sides to seek a ceasefire.*
- *She served as an envoy for humanitarian talks.*

---

appeasement *(noun)*

The policy of giving in to an aggressor's demands in the hope of avoiding conflict.

- *Critics condemned the treaty as dangerous appeasement.*
- *History textbooks often discuss appeasement before the Second World War.*

---

arminians *(noun)*

Adherent of Arminianism.

- *Understanding "arminians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "arminians" during the group presentation.*

---

aureole *(noun)*

An indication of radiant light drawn around the head of a saint.

- *They discussed "aureole" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aureole."*

---

autoclaves *(noun)*

A device for heating substances above their boiling point; used to manufacture chemicals or to sterilize surgical instruments.

- *They discussed "autoclaves" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autoclaves."*

---

autocracies *(noun)*

A political system governed by a single individual.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "autocracies."*
- *Understanding "autocracies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

avogadro *(noun)*

Italian physicist noted for his work on gases; proposed what has come to be called Avogadro's law (1776-1856).

- *They discussed "avogadro" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "avogadro" because he had never seen it before.*

---

avogadro number *(noun)*

The number of molecules in a mole of a substance (approximately 602,250,000,000,000,000,000,000).

- *Understanding "avogadro number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "avogadro number" during the group presentation.*

---

baboo *(noun)*

Used as a Hindi courtesy title; equivalent to English 'Mr'.

- *They discussed "baboo" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "baboo" means with a simple example.*

---

barbeques *(noun)*

A rack to hold meat for cooking over hot charcoal usually out of doors.

- *In class, the teacher used "barbeques" to mean a rack to hold meat for cooking over hot charcoal....*
- *The article explained what "barbeques" means with a simple example.*

---

baroness karen blixen *(noun)*

Danish writer who lived in Kenya for 19 years and is remembered for her writings about Africa (1885-1962).

- *Understanding "baroness karen blixen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baroness karen blixen."*

---

barrelling *(verb)*

Put in barrels.

- *She tried to use "barrelling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "barrelling" when talking about this idea.*

---

barrow's goldeneye *(noun)*

North American goldeneye diving duck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrow's goldeneye."*
- *He looked up "barrow's goldeneye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

basilicata *(noun)*

A region of southern Italy (forming the instep of the Italian 'boot').

- *They discussed "basilicata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "basilicata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bathos *(noun)*

A change from a serious subject to a disappointing one.

- *They discussed "bathos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bathos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bayberry *(noun)*

Deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern North America with grey-green wax-coated berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "bayberry" to mean deciduous aromatic shrub of eastern north america....*
- *The article explained what "bayberry" means with a simple example.*

---

bayberry wax *(noun)*

A fragrant green wax obtained from the wax myrtle and used in making candles.

- *Understanding "bayberry wax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bayberry wax" during the group presentation.*

---

bedlington terrier *(noun)*

A light terrier groomed to resemble a lamb.

- *They discussed "bedlington terrier" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedlington terrier."*

---

beholders *(noun)*

A person who becomes aware (of things or events) through the senses.

- *He looked up "beholders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beholders" to mean a person who becomes aware (of things or events)....*

---

beloveds *(noun)*

A beloved person; used as terms of endearment.

- *In class, the teacher used "beloveds" to mean a beloved person; used as terms of endearment.*
- *He looked up "beloveds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

benthos *(noun)*

A region including the bottom of the sea and the littoral zones.

- *They discussed "benthos" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "benthos" means with a simple example.*

---

bents *(noun)*

A relatively permanent inclination to react in a particular way.

- *In class, the teacher used "bents" to mean a relatively permanent inclination to react in a....*
- *Understanding "bents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

benzocaine *(noun)*

A white crystalline ester used as a local anesthetic.

- *He looked up "benzocaine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "benzocaine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

berberis vulgaris *(noun)*

Upright deciduous European shrub widely naturalized in United States having clusters of juicy berries.

- *The article explained what "berberis vulgaris" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "berberis vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

---

beseeched *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *She tried to use "beseeched" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beseeched" in real sentences.*

---

bifocal *(adjective)*

Having two foci.

- *Bifocal eyeglasses.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bifocal" when it is having two foci.*

---

binary numeration system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses binary digits and a radix of two.

- *He looked up "binary numeration system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "binary numeration system" during the group presentation.*

---

binnacle *(noun)*

A nonmagnetic housing for a ship's compass (usually in front of the helm).

- *In class, the teacher used "binnacle" to mean a nonmagnetic housing for a ship's compass (usually....*
- *They discussed "binnacle" during the group presentation.*

---

bloks *(noun)*

Russian poet (1880-1921).

- *They discussed "bloks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloks."*

---

blotters *(noun)*

The daily written record of events (as arrests) in a police station.

- *The article explained what "blotters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blotters" to mean the daily written record of events (as arrests) in....*

---

bobolink *(noun)*

Migratory American songbird.

- *Understanding "bobolink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bobolink" means with a simple example.*

---

boron trifluoride *(noun)*

A pungent colorless gas.

- *They discussed "boron trifluoride" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boron trifluoride."*

---

brancusi *(noun)*

Romanian sculptor noted for abstractions of animal forms (1876-1957).

- *The article explained what "brancusi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brancusi" during the group presentation.*

brassieres *(noun)*

An undergarment worn by women to support their breasts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brassieres."*
- *He looked up "brassieres" because he had never seen it before.*

brimful *(adjective)*

Filled to capacity.

- *A brimful cup.*
- *I am brimful of chowder.*

brocades *(noun)*

Thick heavy expensive material with a raised pattern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brocades."*
- *He looked up "brocades" because he had never seen it before.*

brominated *(verb)*

React with bromine.

- *He did not know how to use "brominated" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "brominated" and when to wait.*

bronchodilators *(noun)*

A drug that relaxes and dilates the bronchial passageways and improves the passages of air into the lungs.

- *They discussed "bronchodilators" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bronchodilators" to mean a drug that relaxes and dilates the bronchial....*

bronislaw kasper malinowski *(noun)*

British anthropologist (born in Poland) who introduced the technique of the participant observer (1884-1942).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronislaw kasper malinowski."*
- *He looked up "bronislaw kasper malinowski" because he had never seen it before.*

buggering *(verb)*

Practice anal sex upon.

- *Learners should practice how to use "buggering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "buggering" when talking about this idea.*

busying *(verb)*

Keep busy with.

- *Can you use "busying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "busying" until he saw an example.*

cabinetmakers *(noun)*

A woodworker who specializes in making furniture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabinetmakers."*
- *They discussed "cabinetmakers" during the group presentation.*

calcination *(noun)*

The conversion of metals into their oxides as a result of heating to a high temperature.

- *They discussed "calcination" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "calcination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

calibres *(noun)*

A degree or grade of excellence or worth.

- *The article explained what "calibres" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calibres."*

candlewick *(noun)*

Loops of soft yarn are cut to give a tufted pattern.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “candlewick.”*
- *He looked up “candlewick” because he had never seen it before.*

---

canetti *(noun)*

English writer born in Germany (1905-1994).

- *In class, the teacher used “canetti” to mean english writer born in germany (1905-1994).*
- *The article explained what “canetti” means with a simple example.*

---

capek *(noun)*

Czech writer who introduced the word ‘robot’ into the English language (1890-1938).

- *In class, the teacher used “capek” to mean czech writer who introduced the word ‘robot’ into....*
- *The article explained what “capek” means with a simple example.*

---

capitation *(noun)*

A tax levied on the basis of a fixed amount per person.

- *In class, the teacher used “capitation” to mean a tax levied on the basis of a fixed amount per person.*
- *They discussed “capitation” during the group presentation.*

---

cashiered *(verb)*

Discard or do away with.

- *Learners should practice how to use “cashiered” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “cashiered” when talking about this idea.*

---

caulked *(adjective)*

Having cracks and crevices stopped up with a filler.

- *The speaker chose “caulked” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “caulked” when it is having cracks and crevices stopped up with a filler.*

---

celebrex *(noun)*

A Cox-2 inhibitor (trade name Celebrex) that relieves pain and inflammation without harming the digestive tract.

- *Understanding “celebrex” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “celebrex” during the group presentation.*

---

cervix uteri *(noun)*

Necklike opening to the uterus.

- *In class, the teacher used “cervix uteri” to mean necklike opening to the uterus.*
- *He looked up “cervix uteri” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cervus *(noun)*

The type genus of the Cervidae.

- *He looked up “cervus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “cervus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

channelized *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *He did not know how to use “channelized” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “channelized” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

checksums *(noun)*

A digit representing the sum of the digits in an instance of digital data; used to check whether errors have occurred in transmission or storage.

- *In class, the teacher used “checksums” to mean a digit representing the sum of the digits in an....*
- *The article explained what “checksums” means with a simple example.*

---

chelated *(adjective)*

Relating to or characterized by chelation.

- *Students compared “chelated” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *A "chelated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chignon *(noun)*

A roll of hair worn at the nape of the neck.

- *He looked up "chignon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chignon" to mean a roll of hair worn at the nape of the neck.*

---

chimerical *(adjective)*

Being or relating to or like a chimera; - Douglas Bush.

- *The speaker chose "chimerical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chimerical" when it is being or relating to or like a chimera; - douglas bush.*

---

choosed *(verb)*

Pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives.

- *In everyday English, people use "choosed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "choosed" in real sentences.*

---

christianize *(verb)*

Adapt in the name of Christianity.

- *Some people want to Christianize ancient pagan sites.*
- *Missionaries have tried to Christianize native people all over the world.*

---

chuff *(verb)*

Blow hard and loudly.

- *She tried to use "chuff" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "chuff" and when to wait.*

---

chunked *(verb)*

Put together indiscriminately.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chunked" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "chunked" until he saw an example.*

---

churchills *(noun)*

A Canadian town in northern Manitoba on Hudson Bay; important port for shipping grain.

- *They discussed "churchills" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "churchills" to mean a canadian town in northern manitoba on hudson bay;....*

---

cilium *(noun)*

A hairlike projection from the surface of a cell; provides locomotion in free-swimming unicellular organisms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cilium."*
- *He looked up "cilium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clammy chickweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants related to the common chickweed.

- *Understanding "clammy chickweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clammy chickweed" to mean any of various plants related to the common chickweed.*

---

coagulants *(noun)*

An agent that produces coagulation.

- *They discussed "coagulants" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coagulants" to mean an agent that produces coagulation.*

---

collarless *(adjective)*

Without a collar.

- *Would you call this situation "collarless"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "collarless."*

---

collimation *(noun)*

The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope.

- *The article explained what "collimation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "collimation" to mean the accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a....*

---

conferees *(noun)*

A person on whom something is bestowed.

- *Six honorary were conferred; the conferees were...*
- *In class, the teacher used "conferees" to mean a person on whom something is bestowed.*

---

conferral *(noun)*

The act of conferring an honor or presenting a gift.

- *Understanding "conferral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conferral."*

---

convalesce *(verb)*

Get over an illness or shock.

- *In everyday English, people use "convalesce" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "convalesce" in real sentences.*

---

costless *(adjective)*

Costing nothing.

- *Students compared "costless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "costless."*

---

countrywoman *(noun)*

A woman who lives in the country and has country ways.

- *Understanding "countrywoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "countrywoman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

couperin *(noun)*

French composer of music for organ and a member of a family of distinguished organists (1668-1733).

- *They discussed "couperin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "couperin."*

---

crimper *(noun)*

A mechanical device consisting of a cylindrical tube around which the hair is wound to curl it.

- *He looked up "crimper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "crimper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crones *(noun)*

An ugly evil-looking old woman.

- *Understanding "crones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crones" to mean an ugly evil-looking old woman.*

---

crosier *(noun)*

A staff surmounted by a crook or cross carried by bishops as a symbol of pastoral office.

- *The article explained what "crosier" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crosier" to mean a staff surmounted by a crook or cross carried by....*

---

cruet *(noun)*

Bottle that holds wine or oil or vinegar for the table.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cruet."*
- *The article explained what "cruet" means with a simple example.*

---

cruet-stand *(noun)*

A stand for cruets containing various condiments.

- *Understanding "cruet-stand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cruet-stand" to mean a stand for cruets containing various condiments.*

---

culver's physic *(noun)*

A tall perennial herb having spikes of small white or purple flowers; common in eastern North America.

- *They discussed "culver's physic" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "culver's physic."*

---

cycloid *(noun)*

A line generated by a point on a circle rolling along a straight line.

- *They discussed "cycloid" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cycloid" to mean a line generated by a point on a circle rolling....*

---

dacoit *(noun)*

A member of an armed gang of robbers.

- *He looked up "dacoit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dacoit."*

---

dail eireann *(noun)*

The lower house of the parliament of the Irish Republic.

- *He looked up "dail eireann" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dail eireann."*

---

dallied *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *He did not know how to use "dallied" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "dallied" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

damps *(verb)*

Make vague or obscure or make (an image) less visible.

- *He did not know how to use "damps" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "damps" in real sentences.*

---

deputising *(verb)*

Appoint as a substitute.

- *The coach explained when to use "deputising" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "deputising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

diacritic *(noun)*

A mark added to a letter to indicate a special pronunciation.

- *He looked up "diacritic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diacritic."*

---

diazo *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing diazonium.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diazo."*
- *Students compared "diazo" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dieses *(noun)*

A character used in printing to indicate a cross reference or footnote.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dieses."*
- *The article explained what "dieses" means with a simple example.*

---

dishcloth *(noun)*

A cloth for washing dishes.

- *Understanding "dishcloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dishcloth" during the group presentation.*

dolomitic *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of dolomite.

- *Students compared "dolomitic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "dolomitic"? Explain why.*

ductless gland *(noun)*

Any of the glands of the endocrine system that secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream.

- *They discussed "ductless gland" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ductless gland" because he had never seen it before.*

duralumin *(noun)*

An aluminum-based alloy.

- *They discussed "duralumin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "duralumin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duse *(noun)*

Italian actress best known for her performances in tragic roles (1858-1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duse."*
- *He looked up "duse" because he had never seen it before.*

dustman *(noun)*

Someone employed to collect and dispose of refuse.

- *Understanding "dustman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dustman" because he had never seen it before.*

dybbuk *(noun)*

(Jewish folklore) a demon that enters the body of a living person and controls that body's behavior.

- *They discussed "dybbuk" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dybbuk" because he had never seen it before.*

effeminacy *(noun)*

The trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man).

- *The students associated science with masculinity and arts with effeminacy.*
- *The article explained what "effeminacy" means with a simple example.*

eliminators *(noun)*

An agent that eliminates something.

- *The article explained what "eliminators" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eliminators" to mean an agent that eliminates something.*

emanuel svedberg *(noun)*

Swedish theologian (1688-1772).

- *They discussed "emanuel svedberg" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "emanuel svedberg" means with a simple example.*

embrasures *(noun)*

An opening (in a wall or ship or armored vehicle) for firing through.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "embrasures."*
- *Understanding "embrasures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

entente cordiale *(noun)*

A friendly understanding between political powers.

- *Understanding "entente cordiale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "entente cordiale" during the group presentation.*

ephemerides *(noun)*

An annual publication containing astronomical tables that give the positions of the celestial bodies throughout the year.

- *Today computers calculate the ephemerides.*
- *They discussed "ephemerides" during the group presentation.*

---

episodically *(adverb)*

In an episodic manner.

- *Place "episodically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "episodically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

erik adolf von willebrand *(noun)*

Finnish physician who first described vascular hemophilia (1870-1949).

- *He looked up "erik adolf von willebrand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erik adolf von willebrand."*

---

erratum *(noun)*

A mistake in printed matter resulting from mechanical failures of some kind.

- *In class, the teacher used "erratum" to mean a mistake in printed matter resulting from....*
- *They discussed "erratum" during the group presentation.*

---

eurocentrism *(noun)*

Belief in the preeminence of Europe and the Europeans.

- *He looked up "eurocentrism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eurocentrism" to mean belief in the preeminence of europe and the europeans.*

---

evicts *(verb)*

Expel or eject without recourse to legal process.

- *Learners should practice how to use "evicts" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "evicts" when talking about this idea.*

---

exulted *(verb)*

To express great joy.

- *Can you use "exulted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "exulted" and when to wait.*

---

fainthearted *(adjective)*

Lacking conviction or boldness or courage.

- *The speaker chose "fainthearted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "fainthearted"? Explain why.*

---

falsifications *(noun)*

The act of determining that something is false.

- *They discussed "falsifications" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "falsifications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

faultlessly *(adverb)*

Without a fault; in a faultless manner.

- *He solved all the problems faultlessly.*
- *She spoke "faultlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

fedayeen *(noun)*

(plural) Arab guerrillas who operate mainly against Israel.

- *They discussed "fedayeen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fedayeen" to mean (plural) arab guerrillas who operate mainly against....*

---

fellah *(noun)*

An agricultural laborer in Arab countries.

- *Understanding "fellah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fellah" to mean an agricultural laborer in arab countries.*

---

feodor dostoevsky *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *He looked up "feodor dostoevsky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "feodor dostoevsky" during the group presentation.*

---

feodor dostoyevsky *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *They discussed "feodor dostoyevsky" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "feodor dostoyevsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fermentations *(noun)*

A state of agitation or turbulent change or development.

- *The article explained what "fermentations" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fermentations."*

---

fiats *(noun)*

A legally binding command or decision entered on the court record (as if issued by a court or judge).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fiats."*
- *He looked up "fiats" because he had never seen it before.*

---

filthiness *(noun)*

A state characterized by foul or disgusting dirt and refuse.

- *This deformity and filthiness of sin.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filthiness."*

---

fistfuls *(noun)*

The quantity that can be held in the hand.

- *He looked up "fistfuls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fistfuls."*

---

flacks *(noun)*

A slick spokesperson who can turn any criticism to the advantage of their employer.

- *He looked up "flacks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flacks."*

---

flatworm *(noun)*

Parasitic or free-living worms having a flattened body.

- *In class, the teacher used "flatworm" to mean parasitic or free-living worms having a flattened body.*
- *The article explained what "flatworm" means with a simple example.*

---

foreignness *(noun)*

The quality of being alien or not native.

- *They discussed "foreignness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "foreignness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foreshortened *(verb)*

Reduce in scope while retaining essential elements.

- *She tried to use "foreshortened" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "foreshortened" in real sentences.*

---

fritz kreisler *(noun)*

United States violinist (born in Austria) (1875-1962).

- *He looked up "fritz kreisler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fritz kreisler" during the group presentation.*

---

fujiyama *(noun)*

An extinct volcano in south central Honshu that is the highest peak in Japan; last erupted in 1707; famous for its symmetrical snow-capped peak; a sacred mountain and site for pilgrimages.

- *Understanding "fujiyama" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fujiyama" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fumigating *(verb)*

Treat with fumes, expose to fumes, especially with the aim of disinfecting or eradicating pests.

- *He did not know how to use "fumigating" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "fumigating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gaffs *(noun)*

An iron hook with a handle; used for landing large fish.

- *The article explained what "gaffs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gaffs" to mean an iron hook with a handle; used for landing large fish.*

---

genuflect *(verb)*

Bend the knees and bow in a servile manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "genuflect" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "genuflect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

genus cervus *(noun)*

The type genus of the Cervidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus cervus" to mean the type genus of the cervidae.*
- *He looked up "genus cervus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus khaya *(noun)*

African mahogany trees.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus khaya" to mean african mahogany trees.*
- *The article explained what "genus khaya" means with a simple example.*

---

genus malva *(noun)*

Herbs and subshrubs: mallows.

- *The article explained what "genus malva" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus malva."*

---

genus philadelphus *(noun)*

Mock orange: type and sole genus of the subfamily Philadelphaceae; sometimes placed in family Saxifragaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus philadelphus."*
- *Understanding "genus philadelphus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ulva *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ulvaceae; green seaweed having a thallus two cells thick: sea lettuce.

- *He looked up "genus ulva" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus ulva."*

---

george herbert hitchings *(noun)*

United States biochemist noted for developing drugs to treat leukemia and gout (1905-1998).

- *In class, the teacher used "george herbert hitchings" to mean united states biochemist noted for developing drugs....*
- *The article explained what "george herbert hitchings" means with a simple example.*

---

giovanni battista tiepolo *(noun)*

Italian painter (1696-1770).

- *The article explained what "giovanni battista tiepolo" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giovanni battista tiepolo."*

---

gristmill *(noun)*

A mill for grinding grain (especially the customer's own grain).

- *They discussed “gristmill” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gristmill” to mean a mill for grinding grain (especially the....*

---

groundcover *(noun)*

Small plants other than saplings growing on a forest floor.

- *He looked up “groundcover” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “groundcover.”*

---

gushers *(noun)*

An oil well with a strong natural flow so that pumping is not necessary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gushers.”*
- *They discussed “gushers” during the group presentation.*

---

hagfish *(noun)*

Eellike cyclostome having a tongue with horny teeth in a round mouth surrounded by eight tentacles; feeds on dead or trapped fishes by boring into their bodies.

- *He looked up “hagfish” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hagfish.”*

---

hairnet *(noun)*

A small net that some women wear over their hair to keep it in place.

- *The article explained what “hairnet” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hairnet.”*

---

hallucinates *(verb)*

Perceive what is not there; have illusions.

- *He did not know how to use “hallucinates” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “hallucinates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

handier *(adjective)*

Skillful with the hands.

- *A “handier” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “handier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

handoffs *(noun)*

(American football) a play in which one player hands the ball to a teammate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “handoffs.”*
- *Understanding “handoffs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harpooned *(verb)*

Spear with a harpoon.

- *Learners should practice how to use “harpooned” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “harpooned” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hibernates *(verb)*

Be in an inactive or dormant state.

- *He did not know how to use “hibernates” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “hibernates” and when to wait.*

---

hitchings *(noun)*

United States biochemist noted for developing drugs to treat leukemia and gout (1905-1998).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hitchings.”*
- *Understanding “hitchings” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hornbills *(noun)*

Bird of tropical Africa and Asia having a very large bill surmounted by a bony protuberance; related to kingfishers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “hornbills.”*
- *He looked up “hornbills” because he had never seen it before.*

hottentots *(noun)*

Any of the Khoisan languages spoken by the pastoral people of Namibia and South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "hottentots" to mean any of the khoisan languages spoken by the pastoral....*
- *The article explained what "hottentots" means with a simple example.*

hypnotizes *(verb)*

Induce hypnosis in.

- *Can you use "hypnotizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "hypnotizes" when talking about this idea.*

ichthyosaurs *(noun)*

Any of several marine reptiles of the Mesozoic having a body like a porpoise with dorsal and tail fins and paddle-shaped limbs.

- *He looked up "ichthyosaurs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ichthyosaurs."*

ideograms *(noun)*

A graphic character that indicates the meaning of a thing without indicating the sounds used to say it.

- *Chinese characters are ideograms.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ideograms."*

ideographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or consisting of ideograms.

- *A "ideographic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "ideographic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

iest *(adjective)*

Used of a single unit or thing; not two or more.

- *A "iest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "iest"? Explain why.*

igbos *(noun)*

A member of the largest ethnic group in southeastern Nigeria.

- *He looked up "igbos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "igbos" to mean a member of the largest ethnic group in....*

illest *(adjective)*

Affected by an impairment of normal physical or mental function.

- *A "illest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "illest" when it is affected by an impairment of normal physical or....*

immunosuppressed *(adjective)*

Of persons whose immune response is inadequate.

- *A "immunosuppressed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "immunosuppressed" when it is of persons whose immune response is inadequate.*

imposture *(noun)*

Pretending to be another person.

- *He looked up "imposture" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imposture."*

incarcerations *(noun)*

The state of being imprisoned.

- *They discussed "incarcerations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "incarcerations" to mean the state of being imprisoned.*

inhalations *(noun)*

The act of inhaling; the drawing in of air (or other gases) as in breathing.

- *Understanding "inhalations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inhalations" means with a simple example.*

---

insanitary *(adjective)*

Not sanitary or healthful.

- *Students compared "insanitary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "insanitary."*

---

insurgence *(noun)*

An organized rebellion aimed at overthrowing a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insurgence."*
- *He looked up "insurgence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intermittency *(noun)*

The quality of being intermittent; subject to interruption or periodic stopping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intermittency."*
- *He looked up "intermittency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inters *(verb)*

Place in a grave or tomb.

- *Can you use "inters" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "inters" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

intubate *(verb)*

Introduce a cannula or tube into.

- *She tried to use "intubate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "intubate" in real sentences.*

---

invigorates *(verb)*

Impart vigor, strength, or vitality to.

- *Can you use "invigorates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "invigorates" and when to wait.*

---

ironmongery *(noun)*

The merchandise that is sold in an ironmonger's shop.

- *The article explained what "ironmongery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ironmongery" to mean the merchandise that is sold in an ironmonger's shop.*

---

isaac bashevis singer *(noun)*

United States writer (born in Poland) of Yiddish stories and novels (1904-1991).

- *Understanding "isaac bashevis singer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "isaac bashevis singer" means with a simple example.*

---

isolations *(noun)*

A country's withdrawal from international politics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isolations."*
- *He looked up "isolations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

isotherms *(noun)*

(meteorology) an isogram connecting points having the same temperature at a given time.

- *In class, the teacher used "isotherms" to mean (meteorology) an isogram connecting points having....*
- *Understanding "isotherms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jamaica bayberry *(noun)*

West Indian tree; source of bay rum.

- *He looked up "jamaica bayberry" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "jamaica bayberry" during the group presentation.*

---

juiciness *(noun)*

A juicy appetizingness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juiciness."*
- *He looked up "juiciness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

juniperus communis *(noun)*

Densely branching shrub or small tree having pungent blue berries used to flavor gin; widespread in northern hemisphere; only conifer on coasts of Iceland and Greenland.

- *Understanding "juniperus communis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "juniperus communis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

justiciar *(noun)*

Formerly a high judicial officer.

- *Understanding "justiciar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "justiciar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

khaya *(noun)*

African mahogany trees.

- *He looked up "khaya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "khaya" during the group presentation.*

---

kibbles *(noun)*

An iron bucket used for hoisting in wells or mining.

- *In class, the teacher used "kibbles" to mean an iron bucket used for hoisting in wells or mining.*
- *He looked up "kibbles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kindreds *(noun)*

Group of people related by blood or marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "kindreds" to mean group of people related by blood or marriage.*
- *He looked up "kindreds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kingdom animalia *(noun)*

Taxonomic kingdom comprising all living or extinct animals.

- *The article explained what "kingdom animalia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kingdom animalia" during the group presentation.*

---

kiowas *(noun)*

A member of a Tanoan people living in the southwestern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "kiowas" to mean a member of a tanoan people living in the....*
- *The article explained what "kiowas" means with a simple example.*

---

kuroshio *(noun)*

A warm ocean current that flows northeastwardly off the coast of Japan into the northern Pacific ocean.

- *Understanding "kuroshio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kuroshio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kuroshio current *(noun)*

A warm ocean current that flows northeastwardly off the coast of Japan into the northern Pacific ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kuroshio current."*
- *The article explained what "kuroshio current" means with a simple example.*

---

lacerate *(verb)*

Deeply hurt the feelings of; distress.

- *He did not know how to use "lacerate" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lacerate" in real sentences.*

---

lamivudine *(noun)*

A nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is very effective in combination with zidovudine in treating AIDS and HIV.

- *Understanding "lamivudine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lamivudine" to mean a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that....*

---

lassitude *(noun)*

A state of comatose torpor (as found in sleeping sickness).

- *Understanding "lassitude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lassitude" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leanest *(adjective)*

Lacking in mineral content or combustible material.

- *Students compared "leanest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leanest."*

---

likeliness *(noun)*

The probability of a specified outcome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "likeliness."*
- *He looked up "likeliness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lumbers *(noun)*

An implement used in baseball by the batter.

- *In class, the teacher used "lumbers" to mean an implement used in baseball by the batter.*
- *He looked up "lumbers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macroscopically *(adverb)*

Without using a microscope.

- *The tubes were examined macroscopically.*
- *Using "macroscopically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

madame de maintenon *(noun)*

French consort of Louis XIV who secretly married the king after the death of his first wife (1635-1719).

- *They discussed "madame de maintenon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "madame de maintenon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maintenon *(noun)*

French consort of Louis XIV who secretly married the king after the death of his first wife (1635-1719).

- *The article explained what "maintenon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maintenon" to mean french consort of louis xiv who secretly married....*

---

malva *(noun)*

Herbs and subshrubs: mallows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malva."*
- *They discussed "malva" during the group presentation.*

---

marginality *(noun)*

The property of being marginal or on the fringes.

- *The article explained what "marginality" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "marginality" during the group presentation.*

---

marginalizes *(verb)*

Relegate to a lower or outer edge, as of specific groups of people.

- *She tried to use "marginalizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "marginalizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mariachis *(noun)*

A group of street musicians in Mexico.

- *The article explained what "mariachis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mariachis" during the group presentation.*

---

markova *(noun)*

English ballet dancer (born in 1910).

- *The article explained what "markova" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "markova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

masseurs *(noun)*

A male massager.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masseurs."*
- *He looked up "masseurs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mendel's law *(noun)*

(genetics) one of two principles of heredity formulated by Gregor Mendel on the basis of his experiments with plants; the principles were limited and modified by subsequent genetic research.

- *They discussed "mendel's law" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mendel's law."*

---

meowed *(verb)*

Cry like a cat.

- *The cat meowed.*
- *He did not know how to use "meowed" until he saw an example.*

---

mercuric chloride *(noun)*

A white poisonous soluble crystalline sublimate of mercury; used as a pesticide or antiseptic or wood preservative.

- *He looked up "mercuric chloride" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mercuric chloride" to mean a white poisonous soluble crystalline sublimate of....*

---

meshwork *(noun)*

An open fabric of string or rope or wire woven together at regular intervals.

- *He looked up "meshwork" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meshwork."*

---

mikhail glinka *(noun)*

Russian composer (1804-1857).

- *They discussed "mikhail glinka" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mikhail glinka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mikhail sergeyevich gorbachev *(noun)*

Soviet statesman whose foreign policy brought an end to the Cold War and whose domestic policy introduced major reforms (born in 1931).

- *He looked up "mikhail sergeyevich gorbachev" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mikhail sergeyevich gorbachev" during the group presentation.*

---

milhaud *(noun)*

French composer of works that combine jazz and polytonality and Brazilian music (1892-1974).

- *Understanding "milhaud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milhaud" to mean french composer of works that combine jazz and....*

---

milles *(verb)*

Produce a ridge around the edge of.

- *The coach explained when to use "milles" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "milles" until he saw an example.*

---

ministration *(noun)*

Assistance in time of difficulty.

- *They discussed "ministration" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ministration" to mean assistance in time of difficulty.*

mirabilis californica *(noun)*

California four o'clock with purple-red flowers.

- *They discussed "mirabilis californica" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mirabilis californica" means with a simple example.*

mishandle *(verb)*

Manage badly or incompetently.

- *Can you use "mishandle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "mishandle" until he saw an example.*

misplayed *(verb)*

Play incorrectly, e.g., play a wrong note.

- *She tried to use "misplayed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "misplayed" when talking about this idea.*

mixologists *(noun)*

An employee who mixes and serves alcoholic drinks at a bar.

- *In class, the teacher used "mixologists" to mean an employee who mixes and serves alcoholic drinks....*
- *They discussed "mixologists" during the group presentation.*

muffles *(noun)*

A kiln with an inner chamber for firing things at a low temperature.

- *He looked up "muffles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "muffles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mycotoxin *(noun)*

A toxin produced by a fungus.

- *In class, the teacher used "mycotoxin" to mean a toxin produced by a fungus.*
- *He looked up "mycotoxin" because he had never seen it before.*

myrtles *(noun)*

Any evergreen shrub or tree of the genus Myrtus.

- *He looked up "myrtles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "myrtles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

negative reinforcer *(noun)*

A reinforcing stimulus whose removal serves to decrease the likelihood of the response that produced it.

- *He looked up "negative reinforcer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "negative reinforcer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

noons *(noun)*

The middle of the day.

- *They discussed "noons" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "noons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

numeration *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *He looked up "numeration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numeration."*

numeration system *(noun)*

Any notation for the representation of numbers.

- *They discussed "numeration system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "numeration system."*

numismatist *(noun)*

A collector and student of money (and coins in particular).

- *Understanding "numismatist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "numismatist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orange pekoe *(noun)*

A superior grade of black tea; grown in India and Sri Lanka and Java.

- *In class, the teacher used "orange pekoe" to mean a superior grade of black tea; grown in india and....*
- *Understanding "orange pekoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ordinals *(noun)*

The number designating place in an ordered sequence.

- *Understanding "ordinals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ordinals" to mean the number designating place in an ordered sequence.*

---

outgrowths *(noun)*

A natural prolongation or projection from a part of an organism either animal or plant.

- *He looked up "outgrowths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "outgrowths" during the group presentation.*

---

outsells *(verb)*

Be sold more often than other, similar products.

- *The new Toyota outsells the Honda by a wide margin.*
- *This salesman outsells his colleagues.*

---

overextend *(verb)*

Strain excessively.

- *He overextended himself when he accepted the additional assignment.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overextend" in real sentences.*

---

overmuch *(noun)*

A quantity that is more than what is appropriate.

- *The article explained what "overmuch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "overmuch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

panchen lama *(noun)*

The lama next in rank to the Dalai Lama.

- *In class, the teacher used "panchen lama" to mean the lama next in rank to the dalai lama.*
- *The article explained what "panchen lama" means with a simple example.*

---

paranasal sinus *(noun)*

Any of the paired sinuses in the bones of the face adjacent to the nasal cavity that are lined with mucous membrane that is continuous with the lining of the nasal cavities.

- *They discussed "paranasal sinus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "paranasal sinus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pasto *(noun)*

An active volcano in southeastern Colombia in the Andes.

- *They discussed "pasto" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pasto" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pederast *(noun)*

A man who has sex (usually sodomy) with a boy as the passive partner.

- *He looked up "pederast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pederast" during the group presentation.*

---

pekoe *(noun)*

A superior grade of black tea; grown in India and Sri Lanka and Java.

- *He looked up "pekoe" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “pekoe” to mean a superior grade of black tea; grown in india and....*

---

peleus *(noun)*

A king of the Myrmidons and father of Achilles.

- *In class, the teacher used “peleus” to mean a king of the myrmidons and father of achilles.*
- *The article explained what “peleus” means with a simple example.*

---

pentacles *(noun)*

A star with 5 points; formed by 5 straight lines between the vertices of a pentagon and enclosing another pentagon.

- *They discussed “pentacles” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pentacles.”*

---

percolates *(noun)*

The product of percolation.

- *In class, the teacher used “percolates” to mean the product of percolation.*
- *The article explained what “percolates” means with a simple example.*

---

peridotite *(noun)*

A dark coarse-grained igneous rock consisting principally of olivine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “peridotite.”*
- *Understanding “peridotite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pervasively *(adverb)*

In a pervasive manner.

- *Place “pervasively” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “pervasively” naturally.*

---

pettiest *(adjective)*

(informal) small and of little importance.

- *It is useful to describe something as “pettiest” when it is (informal) small and of little importance.*
- *Students compared “pettiest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

phaseolus vulgaris *(noun)*

The common annual twining or bushy bean plant grown for its edible seeds or pods.

- *They discussed “phaseolus vulgaris” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phaseolus vulgaris.”*

---

philadelphus *(noun)*

Any of various chiefly deciduous ornamental shrubs of the genus Philadelphus having white sweet-scented flowers, single or in clusters; widely grown in temperate regions.

- *They discussed “philadelphus” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “philadelphus” to mean any of various chiefly deciduous ornamental shrubs....*

---

phlogiston *(noun)*

A hypothetical substance once believed to be present in all combustible materials and to be released during burning.

- *The article explained what “phlogiston” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “phlogiston” during the group presentation.*

---

photostat *(noun)*

A duplicating machine that makes quick positive or negative copies directly on the surface of prepared paper.

- *Understanding “photostat” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “photostat” means with a simple example.*

---

photostat machine *(noun)*

A duplicating machine that makes quick positive or negative copies directly on the surface of prepared paper.

- *The article explained what “photostat machine” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “photostat machine” during the group presentation.*

---

phrenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the diaphragm.

- *Phrenic nerve.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "phrenic."*

---

phrenic nerve *(noun)*

One of a pair of nerves that arises from cervical spinal roots and passes down the thorax to innervate the diaphragm and control breathing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phrenic nerve."*
- *Understanding "phrenic nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phrenic vein *(noun)*

Either of two veins that drain the diaphragm.

- *They discussed "phrenic vein" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "phrenic vein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phytochemical *(noun)*

A chemical substance obtained from plants that is biologically active but not nutritive.

- *In class, the teacher used "phytochemical" to mean a chemical substance obtained from plants that is....*
- *The article explained what "phytochemical" means with a simple example.*

---

pieter brueghel *(noun)*

Flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).

- *The article explained what "pieter brueghel" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pieter brueghel."*

---

pieter brueghel the elder *(noun)*

Flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).

- *In class, the teacher used "pieter brueghel the elder" to mean flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).*
- *The article explained what "pieter brueghel the elder" means with a simple example.*

---

pigman *(noun)*

A herder or swine.

- *In class, the teacher used "pigman" to mean a herder or swine.*
- *The article explained what "pigman" means with a simple example.*

---

pinpricks *(noun)*

Small puncture (as if made by a pin).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinpricks."*
- *They discussed "pinpricks" during the group presentation.*

---

platy *(noun)*

Small stocky Mexican fish; popular aquarium fish.

- *Understanding "platy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "platy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plummy *(adjective)*

(of a voice) affectedly mellow and rich.

- *The radio announcer's plummy voice.*
- *A plummy leading role.*

---

polymorphs *(noun)*

An organism that can assume more than one adult form as in the castes of ants or termites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polymorphs."*
- *The article explained what "polymorphs" means with a simple example.*

---

porns *(noun)*

Creative activity (writing or pictures or films etc.) of no literary or artistic value other than to stimulate sexual desire.

- *He looked up “porns” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “porns” to mean creative activity (writing or pictures or films....*

---

positive reinforcer *(noun)*

A reinforcing stimulus that serves to increase the likelihood of the response that produces it.

- *In class, the teacher used “positive reinforcer” to mean a reinforcing stimulus that serves to increase the....*
- *The article explained what “positive reinforcer” means with a simple example.*

---

profiteroles *(noun)*

A small hollow pastry that is typically filled with cream and covered with chocolate.

- *Understanding “profiteroles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “profiteroles” to mean a small hollow pastry that is typically filled with....*

---

progestogen *(noun)*

Any of a group of steroid hormones that have the effect of progesterone.

- *The article explained what “progestogen” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “progestogen.”*

---

proofreaders *(noun)*

Someone who reads proof in order to find errors and mark corrections.

- *Understanding “proofreaders” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “proofreaders” during the group presentation.*

---

propagandize *(verb)*

Spread by propaganda.

- *Learners should practice how to use “propagandize” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “propagandize” when talking about this idea.*

---

prostrating *(verb)*

Render helpless or defenseless.

- *Can you use “prostrating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “prostrating” and when to wait.*

---

protozoans *(noun)*

Any of diverse minute acellular or unicellular organisms usually nonphotosynthetic.

- *The article explained what “protozoans” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “protozoans” to mean any of diverse minute acellular or unicellular....*

---

provincialism *(noun)*

A partiality for some particular place.

- *He looked up “provincialism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “provincialism.”*

---

pubescence *(noun)*

The time of life when sex glands become functional.

- *The article explained what “pubescence” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pubescence” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

puckers *(verb)*

To gather something into small wrinkles or folds.

- *In everyday English, people use “puckers” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “puckers” until he saw an example.*

---

puds *(noun)*

(British) the dessert course of a meal (‘pud’ is used informally).

- *In class, the teacher used “puds” to mean (british) the dessert course of a meal (‘pud’ is....*
- *The article explained what “puds” means with a simple example.*

puka inti *(noun)*

A small but violent terrorist organization formed in Ecuador in the early 1990s; responsible for bombing several government buildings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puka inti."*
- *Understanding "puka inti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pure binary numeration system *(noun)*

A positional system of numeration that uses binary digits and a radix of two.

- *In class, the teacher used "pure binary numeration system" to mean a positional system of numeration that uses binary....*
- *He looked up "pure binary numeration system" because he had never seen it before.*

putamen *(noun)*

The outer reddish part of the lenticular nucleus.

- *In class, the teacher used "putamen" to mean the outer reddish part of the lenticular nucleus.*
- *He looked up "putamen" because he had never seen it before.*

queen regnant *(noun)*

A female sovereign ruler.

- *They discussed "queen regnant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "queen regnant" means with a simple example.*

rashtriya swayamsevak sangh *(noun)*

An all-male organization begun in 1925 to foster nationalism in India's Hindus.

- *In class, the teacher used "rashtriya swayamsevak sangh" to mean an all-male organization begun in 1925 to foster....*
- *He looked up "rashtriya swayamsevak sangh" because he had never seen it before.*

rastafarians *(noun)*

(Ethiopia) adherents of an African religion that regards Ras Tafari as divine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rastafarians."*
- *They discussed "rastafarians" during the group presentation.*

reassertion *(noun)*

Renewed affirmation.

- *They discussed "reassertion" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reassertion."*

reconcilable *(adjective)*

Capable of being reconciled.

- *Her way of thinking is reconcilable with mine.*
- *The speaker chose "reconcilable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

recruitments *(noun)*

The act of getting recruits; enlisting people for the army (or for a job or a cause etc.).

- *The article explained what "recruitments" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recruitments."*

reduplicated *(verb)*

Make or do or perform again.

- *The morpheme can be reduplicated to emphasize the meaning of the word.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reduplicated" and when to wait.*

regnant *(adjective)*

Exercising power or authority.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "regnant."*
- *Would you call this situation "regnant"? Explain why.*

regrowing *(verb)*

Grow anew or continue growth after an injury or interruption.

- *She tried to use "regrowing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "regrowing" in real sentences.*

---

reinforcer *(noun)*

(psychology) a stimulus that strengthens or weakens the behavior that produced it.

- *The article explained what "reinforcer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reinforcer" to mean (psychology) a stimulus that strengthens or weakens....*

---

relentlessness *(noun)*

Mercilessness characterized by an unwillingness to relent or let up.

- *The relentlessness or their pursuit.*
- *In class, the teacher used "relentlessness" to mean mercilessness characterized by an unwillingness to....*

---

retros *(noun)*

A fashion reminiscent of the past.

- *They discussed "retros" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "retros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

richard brinsley sheridan *(noun)*

Irish playwright remembered for his satirical comedies of manners (1751-1816).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard brinsley sheridan."*
- *He looked up "richard brinsley sheridan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rigidities *(noun)*

The quality of being rigid and rigorously severe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rigidities."*
- *They discussed "rigidities" during the group presentation.*

---

riotously *(adverb)*

In a tumultuous and riotous manner.

- *Place "riotously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "riotously" naturally.*

---

riveters *(noun)*

A machine for driving rivets.

- *Understanding "riveters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "riveters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roble beech *(noun)*

Tall deciduous South American tree.

- *They discussed "roble beech" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "roble beech" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rumps *(noun)*

The fleshy part of the human body that you sit on.

- *The article explained what "rumps" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rumps."*

---

rusty grackle *(noun)*

North American blackbird whose bluish-black plumage is rusty-edged in the fall.

- *In class, the teacher used "rusty grackle" to mean north american blackbird whose bluish-black plumage....*
- *The article explained what "rusty grackle" means with a simple example.*

---

sabal palmetto *(noun)*

Low-growing fan-leaved palm of coastal southern United States having edible leaf buds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabal palmetto."*

- *The article explained what "sabal palmetto" means with a simple example.*

---

saltbush *(noun)*

Any of various shrubby plants of the genus Atriplex that thrive in dry alkaline soil.

- *In class, the teacher used "saltbush" to mean any of various shrubby plants of the genus atriplex....*
- *Understanding "saltbush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

screechy *(adjective)*

Having or making a high-pitched sound such as that made by a mouse or a rusty hinge.

- *Would you call this situation "screechy"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "screechy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

seborrheic eczema *(noun)*

A chronic skin disease associated with seborrhea and greasy scales on the scalp or eyelids or other parts of the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seborrheic eczema."*
- *He looked up "seborrheic eczema" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seethes *(verb)*

Be in an agitated emotional state.

- *In everyday English, people use "seethes" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "seethes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

self-abasement *(noun)*

Voluntary self-punishment in order to atone for some wrongdoing.

- *They discussed "self-abasement" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "self-abasement" means with a simple example.*

---

seraglio *(noun)*

Living quarters reserved for wives and concubines and female relatives in a Muslim household.

- *Understanding "seraglio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "seraglio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sheller *(noun)*

A worker who removes shells (as of peas or oysters).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheller."*
- *Understanding "sheller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shirer *(noun)*

United States broadcast journalist who was in Berlin at the outbreak of World War II (1904-1993).

- *They discussed "shirer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shirer" to mean united states broadcast journalist who was in....*

---

shirting *(noun)*

Any of various fabrics used to make men's shirts.

- *Understanding "shirting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shirting" during the group presentation.*

---

shirtwaist *(noun)*

A blouse with buttons down the front.

- *In Britain they call a shirtwaist a shirtwaister.*
- *Understanding "shirtwaist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shitters *(noun)*

A person who defecates.

- *He looked up "shitters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shitters" during the group presentation.*

---

shoemaker's last *(noun)*

Holding device shaped like a human foot that is used to fashion or repair shoes.

- *The article explained what "shoemaker's last" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoemaker's last" to mean holding device shaped like a human foot that is....*

---

shoguns *(noun)*

A hereditary military dictator of Japan; the shoguns ruled Japan until the revolution of 1867-68.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoguns."*
- *He looked up "shoguns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sidonie-gabrielle colette *(noun)*

French writer of novels about women (1873-1954).

- *The article explained what "sidonie-gabrielle colette" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sidonie-gabrielle colette" to mean french writer of novels about women (1873-1954).*

---

signposting *(verb)*

Mark with a signpost, as of a path.

- *He did not know how to use "signposting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "signposting" when talking about this idea.*

---

skiving *(verb)*

Remove the surface of.

- *Can you use "skiving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "skiving" and when to wait.*

---

snapdragons *(noun)*

A garden plant of the genus Antirrhinum having showy white or yellow or crimson flowers resembling the face of a dragon.

- *Understanding "snapdragons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "snapdragons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

snick *(noun)*

A glancing contact with the ball off the edge of the cricket bat.

- *Understanding "snick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snick."*

---

snifter *(noun)*

A globular glass with a small top; used for serving brandy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snifter."*
- *He looked up "snifter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sorbets *(noun)*

An ice containing no milk but having a mushy consistency; usually made from fruit juice.

- *Understanding "sorbets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sorbets" to mean an ice containing no milk but having a mushy....*

---

soundest *(adjective)*

In good condition; free from defect or damage or decay.

- *The speaker chose "soundest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "soundest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

soundman *(noun)*

A technician in charge of amplifying sound or producing sound effects (as for a TV or radio broadcast).

- *They discussed "soundman" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soundman."*

---

splurges *(noun)*

An ostentatious display (of effort or extravagance etc.).

- *The article explained what "splurges" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "splurges" during the group presentation.*

---

sporophyte *(noun)*

The spore-producing individual or phase in the life cycle of a plant having alternation of generations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sporophyte."*
- *The article explained what "sporophyte" means with a simple example.*

---

sprog *(noun)*

A new military recruit.

- *The article explained what "sprog" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sprog" during the group presentation.*

---

squaws *(noun)*

An American Indian woman.

- *He looked up "squaws" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "squaws" during the group presentation.*

---

ssas *(noun)*

An independent government agency responsible for the Social Security system.

- *He looked up "ssas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ssas" to mean an independent government agency responsible for....*

---

steeles *(verb)*

Get ready for something difficult or unpleasant.

- *Can you use "steeles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "steeles" when talking about this idea.*

---

stentorian *(adjective)*

Used of the voice.

- *The speaker chose "stentorian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "stentorian" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stereoscope *(noun)*

An optical device for viewing stereoscopic photographs.

- *Understanding "stereoscope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stereoscope."*

---

sticklebacks *(noun)*

Small (2-4 inches) pugnacious mostly scaleless spiny-backed fishes of northern fresh and littoral waters having elaborate courtship; subjects of much research.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sticklebacks."*
- *The article explained what "sticklebacks" means with a simple example.*

---

stoles *(noun)*

A wide scarf worn about their shoulders by women.

- *In class, the teacher used "stoles" to mean a wide scarf worn about their shoulders by women.*
- *The article explained what "stoles" means with a simple example.*

---

strangulated *(verb)*

Kill by squeezing the throat of so as to cut off the air.

- *The coach explained when to use "strangulated" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "strangulated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

strikebreakers *(noun)*

Someone who works (or provides workers) during a strike.

- *They discussed "strikebreakers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "strikebreakers" means with a simple example.*

submissively *(adverb)*

In a servile manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "submissively" naturally.*
- *Using "submissively" can make your explanation more exact.*

surveyor's instrument *(noun)*

An instrument used by surveyors.

- *Understanding "surveyor's instrument" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surveyor's instrument" to mean an instrument used by surveyors.*

surveyor's level *(noun)*

Surveying instrument consisting basically of a small telescope with an attached spirit level rotating around a vertical axis; for measuring relative heights of land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surveyor's level."*
- *He looked up "surveyor's level" because he had never seen it before.*

swigging *(verb)*

To swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one draught.

- *He did not know how to use "swigging" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swigging" in real sentences.*

sylvian aqueduct *(noun)*

A canal connecting the third and fourth ventricles.

- *He looked up "sylvian aqueduct" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sylvian aqueduct" during the group presentation.*

sylvian fissure *(noun)*

The deepest and most prominent of the cortical fissures; separates the frontal lobes and temporal lobes in both hemispheres.

- *The article explained what "sylvian fissure" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sylvian fissure" during the group presentation.*

system of numeration *(noun)*

Any notation for the representation of numbers.

- *He looked up "system of numeration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "system of numeration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tactile agnosia *(noun)*

A loss of the ability to recognize objects by handling them.

- *In class, the teacher used "tactile agnosia" to mean a loss of the ability to recognize objects by....*
- *He looked up "tactile agnosia" because he had never seen it before.*

tantras *(noun)*

Any of a fairly recent class of Hindu or Buddhist religious literature concerned with ritual acts of body and speech and mind.

- *The article explained what "tantras" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tantras" during the group presentation.*

te kanawa *(noun)*

New Zealand operatic soprano (born in 1944).

- *In class, the teacher used "te kanawa" to mean new zealand operatic soprano (born in 1944).*
- *The article explained what "te kanawa" means with a simple example.*

teemed *(verb)*

Be teeming, be abuzz.

- *The coach explained when to use "teemed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "teemed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

teepees *(noun)*

A Native American tent; usually of conical shape.

- *The article explained what "teepees" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teepees."*

---

teleost *(noun)*

A bony fish of the subclass Teleostei.

- *In class, the teacher used "teleost" to mean a bony fish of the subclass teleostei.*
- *They discussed "teleost" during the group presentation.*

---

teleost fish *(noun)*

A bony fish of the subclass Teleostei.

- *Understanding "teleost fish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teleost fish."*

---

testings *(noun)*

An examination of the characteristics of something.

- *They discussed "testings" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "testings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tetroxide *(noun)*

An oxide containing four atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

- *In class, the teacher used "tetroxide" to mean an oxide containing four atoms of oxygen in the....*
- *The article explained what "tetroxide" means with a simple example.*

---

thanes *(noun)*

A man ranking above an ordinary freeman and below a noble in Anglo-Saxon England (especially one who gave military service in exchange for land).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thanes."*
- *He looked up "thanes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ticktock *(verb)*

Make a sound like a clock or a timer.

- *She tried to use "ticktock" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ticktock" in real sentences.*

---

toolmaker *(noun)*

Someone skilled in making or repairing tools.

- *Understanding "toolmaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "toolmaker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toothsome *(adjective)*

Acceptable to the taste or mind.

- *Students compared "toothsome" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "toothsome"? Explain why.*

---

torreon *(noun)*

A city in northern Mexico to the west of Monterrey.

- *The article explained what "torreon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torreon."*

---

towelling *(noun)*

Any of various fabrics (linen or cotton) used to make towels.

- *The article explained what "towelling" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "towelling" to mean any of various fabrics (linen or cotton) used to....*

---

trademarking *(verb)*

Register the trademark of.

- *Can you use "trademarking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use “trademarking” and when to wait.*

---

transmittable *(adjective)*

(of disease) capable of being transmitted by infection.

- *Students compared “transmittable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “transmittable” when it is (of disease) capable of being transmitted by infection.*

---

ulva *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ulvaceae; green seaweed having a thallus two cells thick: sea lettuce.

- *Understanding “ulva” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ulva” to mean type genus of the family ulvaceae; green seaweed....*

---

unbalancing *(verb)*

Derange mentally, throw out of mental balance; make insane.

- *She tried to use “unbalancing” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “unbalancing” and when to wait.*

---

unconvincingly *(adverb)*

In an unconvincing manner.

- *He argued unconvincingly.*
- *She spoke “unconvincingly,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

undistorted *(adjective)*

Without alteration or misrepresentation.

- *His judgment was undistorted by emotion.*
- *A “undistorted” approach may work better in this case.*

---

undistributed *(adjective)*

(of investments) not distributed among a variety of securities.

- *Students compared “undistributed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation “undistributed”? Explain why.*

---

unhooking *(verb)*

Take off a hook.

- *Learners should practice how to use “unhooking” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “unhooking” until he saw an example.*

---

unreached *(adjective)*

Inaccessibly located or situated.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unreached.”*
- *Students compared “unreached” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

untutored *(adjective)*

Lacking in schooling.

- *An untutored genius.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “untutored” when it is lacking in schooling.*

---

urease *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of urea into carbon dioxide and ammonia; is present in intestinal bacteria.

- *The article explained what “urease” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “urease” during the group presentation.*

---

vacillation *(noun)*

Changing location by moving back and forth.

- *He looked up “vacillation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “vacillation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vacuity *(noun)*

A region that is devoid of matter.

- *They discussed "vacuity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vacuity" to mean a region that is devoid of matter.*

---

valentina tereshkova *(noun)*

Soviet cosmonaut who was the first woman in space (born in 1937).

- *Understanding "valentina tereshkova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "valentina tereshkova" means with a simple example.*

---

vandalise *(verb)*

Destroy wantonly, as through acts of vandalism.

- *In everyday English, people use "vandalise" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "vandalise" in real sentences.*

---

viceregal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a viceroy.

- *The viceregal visit.*
- *Students compared "viceregal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

virtuously *(adverb)*

In a chaste and virtuous manner.

- *She spoke "virtuously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "virtuously" in the final chapter.*

---

viscosities *(noun)*

Resistance of a liquid to shear forces (and hence to flow).

- *They discussed "viscosities" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "viscosities" means with a simple example.*

---

volleying *(verb)*

Hit before it touches the ground.

- *Can you use "volleying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "volleying" and when to wait.*

---

walloping *(adjective)*

(used informally) very large.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "walloping."*
- *Students compared "walloping" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

warnes *(verb)*

Notify of danger, potential harm, or risk.

- *She tried to use "warnes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "warnes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

watchwords *(noun)*

A slogan used to rally support for a cause.

- *Understanding "watchwords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "watchwords" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wellborn *(adjective)*

Of good or upper-class lineage.

- *A rich and wellborn husband.*
- *A "wellborn" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wheezed *(verb)*

Breathe with difficulty.

- *The coach explained when to use "wheezed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "wheezed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

willa sibert cather *(noun)*

United States writer who wrote about frontier life (1873-1947).

- *The article explained what "willa sibert cather" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "willa sibert cather" to mean united states writer who wrote about frontier life....*

---

william lawrence shirer *(noun)*

United States broadcast journalist who was in Berlin at the outbreak of World War II (1904-1993).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william lawrence shirer."*
- *The article explained what "william lawrence shirer" means with a simple example.*

---

woolens *(noun)*

A fabric made from the hair of sheep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woolens."*
- *He looked up "woolens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yawing *(verb)*

Swerve off course momentarily.

- *The yawing motion of the ship.*
- *Can you use "yawing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

yorubas *(noun)*

A Kwa language spoken by the Yoruba in southwestern Nigeria.

- *They discussed "yorubas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yorubas" to mean a kwa language spoken by the yoruba in southwestern....*

---

zings *(noun)*

A brief high-pitched buzzing or humming sound.

- *The article explained what "zings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zings" during the group presentation.*

---

zona pellucida *(noun)*

Thick membrane around the mammalian ovum; can be penetrated by one sperm in the fertilization process; usually remains around the fertilized egg until it is implanted in the wall of the uterus.

- *The article explained what "zona pellucida" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zona pellucida" to mean thick membrane around the mammalian ovum; can be....*

---

adz *(noun)*

An edge tool used to cut and shape wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adz."*
- *They discussed "adz" during the group presentation.*

---

aeronaut *(noun)*

Someone who operates an aircraft.

- *They discussed "aeronaut" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aeronaut" to mean someone who operates an aircraft.*

---

aggrandisement *(noun)*

The act of increasing the wealth or prestige or power or scope of something.

- *They discussed "aggrandisement" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "aggrandisement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alee *(adverb)*

On or toward the lee.

- *Put the helm alee.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "alee" in the final chapter.*

aliment *(noun)*

A source of materials to nourish the body.

- *Understanding "aliment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aliment."*

alimentation *(noun)*

A source of materials to nourish the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alimentation."*
- *He looked up "alimentation" because he had never seen it before.*

amalgams *(noun)*

A combination or blend of diverse things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amalgams."*
- *He looked up "amalgams" because he had never seen it before.*

amaranthus albus *(noun)*

Bushy plant of western United States.

- *They discussed "amaranthus albus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amaranthus albus" to mean bushy plant of western united states.*

ammeter *(noun)*

A meter that measures the flow of electrical current in amperes.

- *The article explained what "ammeter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ammeter."*

amnesic aphasia *(noun)*

Inability to name objects or to recognize written or spoken names of objects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amnesic aphasia."*
- *He looked up "amnesic aphasia" because he had never seen it before.*

amphipod *(noun)*

A kind of malacostracan crustacean.

- *He looked up "amphipod" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphipod."*

ananas *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American plants have sword-shaped leaves and a fleshy compound fruits composed of the fruits of several flowers (such as pineapples).

- *Understanding "ananas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ananas."*

anesthetists *(noun)*

A specialist who administers an anesthetic to a patient before he is treated.

- *The article explained what "anesthetists" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anesthetists" to mean a specialist who administers an anesthetic to a....*

antifungals *(noun)*

Any agent that destroys or prevents the growth of fungi.

- *He looked up "antifungals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antifungals."*

apeldoorn *(noun)*

A city of east central Netherlands; a popular tourist center and site of the summer residence of the Dutch royal family.

- *He looked up "apeldoorn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "apeldoorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

armourer *(noun)*

A worker skilled in making armor or arms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armourer."*
- *The article explained what "armourer" means with a simple example.*

---

armours *(noun)*

A military unit consisting of armored fighting vehicles.

- *The article explained what "armours" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armours."*

---

ashrams *(noun)*

A place of religious retreat modeled after the Indian ashram.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ashrams."*
- *Understanding "ashrams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

auditory agnosia *(noun)*

Inability to recognize or understand the meaning of spoken words.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auditory agnosia."*
- *Understanding "auditory agnosia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aurally *(adverb)*

With regard to sound or the ear.

- *The new musical was visually and aurally appealing.*
- *He answered "aurally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

bagpiper *(noun)*

Someone who plays the bagpipe.

- *Understanding "bagpiper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bagpiper" during the group presentation.*

---

balletic *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or resembling or suitable for ballet.

- *Students compared "balletic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "balletic" when it is characteristic of or resembling or suitable for ballet.*

---

ballistic galvanometer *(noun)*

A moving-coil galvanometer that measures electric charge.

- *In class, the teacher used "ballistic galvanometer" to mean a moving-coil galvanometer that measures electric....*
- *They discussed "ballistic galvanometer" during the group presentation.*

---

barehanded *(adjective)*

With bare hands.

- *Fought barehanded.*
- *Would you call this situation "barehanded"? Explain why.*

---

belike *(adverb)*

With considerable certainty; without much doubt.

- *She spoke "belike," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "belike," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

berzelius *(noun)*

Swedish chemist who discovered three new elements and determined the atomic weights of many others (1779-1848).

- *The article explained what "berzelius" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "berzelius" to mean swedish chemist who discovered three new elements....*

---

bifurcate *(adjective)*

Resembling a fork; divided or separated into two branches.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bifurcate."*

- *A "bifurcate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bircher *(adjective)*

Consisting of or made of wood of the birch tree.

- *The speaker chose "bircher" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "bircher" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bivouacked *(verb)*

Live in or as if in a tent.

- *In everyday English, people use "bivouacked" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bivouacked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

blameworthy *(adjective)*

Deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil or injurious.

- *Blameworthy if not criminal behavior.*
- *Students compared "blameworthy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blixen *(noun)*

Danish writer who lived in Kenya for 19 years and is remembered for her writings about Africa (1885-1962).

- *In class, the teacher used "blixen" to mean danish writer who lived in kenya for 19 years and....*
- *He looked up "blixen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue peafowl *(noun)*

Peafowl of India and Ceylon.

- *In class, the teacher used "blue peafowl" to mean peafowl of india and ceylon.*
- *The article explained what "blue peafowl" means with a simple example.*

---

bluecoats *(noun)*

A person dressed all in blue (as a soldier or sailor).

- *Understanding "bluecoats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bluecoats" during the group presentation.*

---

bontemps *(noun)*

United States writer (1902-1973).

- *Understanding "bontemps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bontemps" during the group presentation.*

---

bookbinders *(noun)*

A worker whose trade is binding books.

- *In class, the teacher used "bookbinders" to mean a worker whose trade is binding books.*
- *Understanding "bookbinders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bookplates *(noun)*

A label identifying the owner of a book in which it is pasted.

- *Understanding "bookplates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bookplates."*

---

bounder *(noun)*

Someone who is morally reprehensible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bounder."*
- *Understanding "bounder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brassica oleracea *(noun)*

Wild original of cultivated cabbages; common in western coastal Europe.

- *Understanding "brassica oleracea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brassica oleracea" to mean wild original of cultivated cabbages; common in....*

---

buckboard *(noun)*

An open horse-drawn carriage with four wheels; has a seat attached to a flexible board between the two axles.

- *They discussed "buckboard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "buckboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bullae *(noun)*

The round leaden seal affixed to a papal bull.

- *They discussed "bullae" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bullae."*

---

bunkered *(verb)*

Transfer cargo from a ship to a warehouse.

- *She tried to use "bunkered" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bunkered" when talking about this idea.*

---

burs *(noun)*

Seed vessel having hooks or prickles.

- *In class, the teacher used "burs" to mean seed vessel having hooks or prickles.*
- *The article explained what "burs" means with a simple example.*

---

callouses *(verb)*

Make insensitive or callous; deaden feelings or morals.

- *He did not know how to use "callouses" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "callouses" and when to wait.*

---

cardiogenic shock *(noun)*

Shock caused by cardiac arrest.

- *Understanding "cardiogenic shock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cardiogenic shock" during the group presentation.*

---

carducci *(noun)*

Italian poet considered the national poet of modern Italy (1835-1907).

- *Understanding "carducci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carducci" to mean italian poet considered the national poet of modern....*

---

carnality *(noun)*

Feeling morbid sexual desire or a propensity to lewdness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnality."*
- *The article explained what "carnality" means with a simple example.*

---

cartage *(noun)*

The work of taking something away in a cart or truck and disposing of it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cartage."*
- *The article explained what "cartage" means with a simple example.*

---

cartouches *(noun)*

A cartridge (usually with paper casing).

- *They discussed "cartouches" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cartouches" to mean a cartridge (usually with paper casing).*

---

catechin *(noun)*

A tannic acid that is extracted from black catechu as a white crystalline substance.

- *The article explained what "catechin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catechin" to mean a tannic acid that is extracted from black catechu....*

---

cavort *(verb)*

Play boisterously.

- *Can you use "cavort" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cavort" and when to wait.*

---

cebu maguey *(noun)*

Hard fiber used in making coarse twine; from Philippine agave plants.

- *The article explained what "cebu maguey" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cebu maguey" during the group presentation.*

---

cedis *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Ghana.

- *He looked up "cedis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedis."*

---

chasten *(verb)*

Correct by punishment or discipline.

- *The coach explained when to use "chasten" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chasten" in real sentences.*

---

chorales *(noun)*

A stately Protestant (especially Lutheran) hymn tune.

- *The article explained what "chorales" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chorales" to mean a stately protestant (especially lutheran) hymn tune.*

---

cisc *(noun)*

An agency of the Canadian government that unifies the intelligence units of Canadian law enforcement agencies.

- *He looked up "cisc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cisc."*

---

class gastropoda *(noun)*

Snails and slugs and their relatives.

- *He looked up "class gastropoda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "class gastropoda" to mean snails and slugs and their relatives.*

---

classifiable *(adjective)*

Capable of being classified.

- *Would you call this situation "classifiable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "classifiable" when it is capable of being classified.*

---

cockatrice *(noun)*

Monster hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg; able to kill with a glance.

- *He looked up "cockatrice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockatrice."*

---

collectivized *(adjective)*

Subscribing to the socialistic doctrine of ownership by the people collectively.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "collectivized."*
- *Students compared "collectivized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

compartmented *(adjective)*

Divided up or separated into compartments or isolated units; ; - John Mason Brown.

- *A compartmented box.*
- *The protected and compartmented society of Beacon Hill.*

---

congo peafowl *(noun)*

Both sexes are brightly colored.

- *Understanding "congo peafowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congo peafowl."*

congresswomen *(noun)*

A member of the United States House of Representatives.

- *Understanding "congresswomen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "congresswomen" means with a simple example.*

conjuncture *(noun)*

A critical combination of events or circumstances.

- *In class, the teacher used "conjuncture" to mean a critical combination of events or circumstances.*
- *Understanding "conjuncture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

convolvulus *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Convolvulus.

- *Understanding "convolvulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "convolvulus" during the group presentation.*

corsages *(noun)*

An arrangement of flowers that is usually given as a present.

- *The article explained what "corsages" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "corsages" during the group presentation.*

cowpox *(noun)*

A viral disease of cattle causing a mild skin disease affecting the udder; formerly used to inoculate humans against smallpox.

- *In class, the teacher used "cowpox" to mean a viral disease of cattle causing a mild skin....*
- *He looked up "cowpox" because he had never seen it before.*

cowries *(noun)*

Any of numerous tropical marine gastropods of the genus Cypraea having highly polished usually brightly marked shells.

- *Understanding "cowries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cowries" because he had never seen it before.*

coxsackie virus *(noun)*

Enterovirus causing a disease resembling poliomyelitis but without paralysis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coxsackie virus."*
- *He looked up "coxsackie virus" because he had never seen it before.*

crawfords *(noun)*

United States neoclassical sculptor (1814-1857).

- *They discussed "crawfords" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crawfords" because he had never seen it before.*

cruiserweights *(noun)*

A professional boxer who weighs between 169 and 175 pounds.

- *He looked up "cruiserweights" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cruiserweights."*

crystalized *(adjective)*

(used especially of fruits) preserved by coating with or allowing to absorb sugar.

- *Students compared "crystalized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "crystalized."*

cummerbund *(noun)*

A broad pleated sash worn as formal dress with a tuxedo.

- *In class, the teacher used "cummerbund" to mean a broad pleated sash worn as formal dress with a tuxedo.*
- *The article explained what "cummerbund" means with a simple example.*

cymbidium *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Cymbidium having narrow leaves and a long drooping cluster of numerous showy and variously colored boat-shaped flowers; extensively hybridized and cultivated as houseplants and important florists' flowers.

- *The article explained what "cymbidium" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cymbidium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cytological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the science of cytology.

- *Would you call this situation "cytological"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "cytological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dayspring *(noun)*

The first light of day.

- *They discussed "dayspring" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dayspring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decapitates *(verb)*

Cut the head of.

- *Can you use "decapitates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "decapitates" until he saw an example.*

---

defuses *(verb)*

Remove the triggering device from.

- *Can you use "defuses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "defuses" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

demoiselle *(noun)*

Small brilliantly colored tropical marine fishes of coral reefs.

- *The article explained what "demoiselle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demoiselle" to mean small brilliantly colored tropical marine fishes of....*

---

dependance *(noun)*

The state of relying on or being controlled by someone or something else.

- *They discussed "dependance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dependance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

depolarized *(verb)*

Eliminate the polarization of.

- *Can you use "depolarized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "depolarized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

depopulate *(verb)*

Reduce in population.

- *The epidemic depopulated the countryside.*
- *Can you use "depopulate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

destine *(verb)*

Decree or designate beforehand.

- *She was destined to become a great pianist.*
- *The coach explained when to use "destine" and when to wait.*

---

diaphragmatic pleurisy *(noun)*

An acute infectious disease occurring in epidemic form and featuring paroxysms of pain (usually in the chest).

- *The article explained what "diaphragmatic pleurisy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "diaphragmatic pleurisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dichloromethane *(noun)*

A nonflammable liquid used as a solvent and paint remover and refrigerant.

- *In class, the teacher used "dichloromethane" to mean a nonflammable liquid used as a solvent and paint....*

- *Understanding "dichloromethane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

didactics *(noun)*

The activities of educating or instructing; activities that impart knowledge or skill.

- *In class, the teacher used "didactics" to mean the activities of educating or instructing;....*
- *The article explained what "didactics" means with a simple example.*

---

digressing *(verb)*

Lose clarity or turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument in writing, thinking, or speaking.

- *In everyday English, people use "digressing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "digressing" in real sentences.*

---

dirndl *(noun)*

A dress with a tight bodice and full skirt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dirndl."*
- *The article explained what "dirndl" means with a simple example.*

---

discoidal *(adjective)*

Having a flat circular shape.

- *Students compared "discoidal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "discoidal."*

---

disfranchised *(adjective)*

Deprived of the rights of citizenship especially the right to vote.

- *A "disfranchised" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "disfranchised"? Explain why.*

---

distractedly *(adverb)*

In a distracted manner.

- *'Come in,' he said distractedly.*
- *She spoke "distractedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

dodecanese *(noun)*

A group of islands in the southeast Aegean Sea.

- *The article explained what "dodecanese" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dodecanese" during the group presentation.*

---

donato bramante *(noun)*

Great Italian architect of the High Renaissance in Italy (1444-1514).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "donato bramante."*
- *They discussed "donato bramante" during the group presentation.*

---

doohickey *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *They discussed "doohickey" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doohickey."*

---

doorjamb *(noun)*

A jamb for a door.

- *In class, the teacher used "doorjamb" to mean a jamb for a door.*
- *The article explained what "doorjamb" means with a simple example.*

---

douses *(verb)*

Immerse briefly into a liquid so as to wet, coat, or saturate.

- *He did not know how to use "douses" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "douses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dovetailing *(verb)*

Fit together tightly, as if by means of a dovetail.

- *The coach explained when to use "dovetailing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "dovetailing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

drumbeats *(noun)*

A vehement and vociferous advocacy of a cause.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drumbeats."*
- *The article explained what "drumbeats" means with a simple example.*

---

dubliner *(noun)*

A resident of Dublin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dubliner."*
- *He looked up "dubliner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ductless *(adjective)*

Not having a duct.

- *Ductless glands.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ductless."*

---

educationalist *(noun)*

A specialist in the theory of education.

- *The article explained what "educationalist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "educationalist."*

---

educationists *(noun)*

A specialist in the theory of education.

- *The article explained what "educationists" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "educationists."*

---

edward durell stone *(noun)*

United States architect (1902-1978).

- *In class, the teacher used "edward durell stone" to mean united states architect (1902-1978).*
- *The article explained what "edward durell stone" means with a simple example.*

---

elamite *(noun)*

An extinct ancient language of unknown affinities; spoken by the Elamites.

- *They discussed "elamite" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "elamite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embroil *(verb)*

Force into some kind of situation, condition, or course of action.

- *She tried to use "embroil" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "embroil" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

encasement *(noun)*

The act of enclosing something in a case.

- *The article explained what "encasement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "encasement" to mean the act of enclosing something in a case.*

---

encases *(verb)*

Enclose in, or as if in, a case.

- *Learners should practice how to use "encases" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "encases" until he saw an example.*

---

enjoins *(verb)*

Give instructions to or direct somebody to do something with authority.

- *She tried to use "enjoins" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "enjoins" when talking about this idea.*

---

enthalpies *(noun)*

(thermodynamics) a thermodynamic quantity equal to the internal energy of a system plus the product of its volume and pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enthalpies."*
- *They discussed "enthalpies" during the group presentation.*

---

enumerable *(adjective)*

That can be counted.

- *It is useful to describe something as "enumerable" when it is that can be counted.*
- *The speaker chose "enumerable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

epona *(noun)*

(possibly Roman mythology) Celtic goddess of horses and mules and asses.

- *The article explained what "epona" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epona" to mean (possibly roman mythology) celtic goddess of horses....*

---

equivocate *(verb)*

Be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information.

- *The coach explained when to use "equivocate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "equivocate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

erik von willebrand *(noun)*

Finnish physician who first described vascular hemophilia (1870-1949).

- *In class, the teacher used "erik von willebrand" to mean finnish physician who first described vascular....*
- *Understanding "erik von willebrand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

erosions *(noun)*

A gradual decline of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "erosions" to mean a gradual decline of something.*
- *He looked up "erosions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

etd *(noun)*

A system for screening luggage in airports; an agent passes a swab around or inside luggage and then runs the swab through a machine that can detect trace amounts of explosives.

- *They discussed "etd" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "etd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eucalypt grandis *(noun)*

Very tall tree of Queensland and New South Wales.

- *The article explained what "eucalypt grandis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eucalypt grandis."*

---

evangelized *(verb)*

Convert to Christianity.

- *The missionaries evangelized the Pacific Islanders.*
- *She tried to use "evangelized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

evolutionism *(noun)*

(biology) a scientific theory of the origin of species of plants and animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "evolutionism" to mean (biology) a scientific theory of the origin of....*
- *The article explained what "evolutionism" means with a simple example.*

---

experimentalism *(noun)*

An orientation that favors experimentation and innovation.

- *The children of psychologists are often raised in an atmosphere of experimentalism.*
- *The article explained what "experimentalism" means with a simple example.*

eyesores *(noun)*

Something very ugly and offensive.

- *The article explained what "eyesores" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eyesores" to mean something very ugly and offensive.*

fatiha *(noun)*

The first or opening sura of the Quran which is the central prayer of Islam and is used on all special occasions as well as during the five daily prayers.

- *The article explained what "fatiha" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fatiha" to mean the first or opening sura of the quran which is the....*

felicitate *(verb)*

Express congratulations.

- *Learners should practice how to use "felicitate" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "felicitate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

festoons *(noun)*

A curtain of fabric draped and bound at intervals to form graceful curves.

- *They discussed "festoons" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "festoons" because he had never seen it before.*

fidgeted *(verb)*

Move restlessly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fidgeted" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "fidgeted" until he saw an example.*

firebrick *(noun)*

Brick made of fire clay; used for lining e.g. furnaces and chimneys.

- *The article explained what "firebrick" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "firebrick" during the group presentation.*

florist's willow *(noun)*

Much-branched Old World willow having large catkins and relatively large broad leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "florist's willow."*
- *The article explained what "florist's willow" means with a simple example.*

flossed *(verb)*

Use dental floss to clean.

- *She tried to use "flossed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "flossed" until he saw an example.*

flounces *(noun)*

The act of walking with exaggerated jerky motions.

- *They discussed "flounces" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flounces" to mean the act of walking with exaggerated jerky motions.*

flowage *(noun)*

A body of water that has been created by deliberately flooding an area.

- *Many campsites were located near the flowage.*
- *Rock fracture and rock flowage are different types of geological deformation.*

foldout *(noun)*

An oversize page that is folded in to a book or magazine.

- *The article explained what "foldout" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "foldout" during the group presentation.*

forded *(verb)*

Cross a river where it's shallow.

- *The coach explained when to use "forded" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "forded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

forearmed *(verb)*

Arm in advance of a confrontation.

- *Can you use "forearmed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "forearmed" until he saw an example.*

---

fraxinus americana *(noun)*

Spreading American ash with leaves pale green or silvery beneath and having hard brownish wood.

- *They discussed "fraxinus americana" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fraxinus americana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freyr *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) god of earth's fertility and peace and prosperity; son of Njorth and brother of Freya; originally of the Vanir; later with the Aesir.

- *In class, the teacher used "freyr" to mean (norse mythology) god of earth's fertility and....*
- *He looked up "freyr" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frigga *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) goddess of the heavens and married love; wife of Odin.

- *In class, the teacher used "frigga" to mean (norse mythology) goddess of the heavens and....*
- *The article explained what "frigga" means with a simple example.*

---

frivolities *(noun)*

The trait of being frivolous; not serious or sensible.

- *In class, the teacher used "frivolities" to mean the trait of being frivolous; not serious or sensible.*
- *Understanding "frivolities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frizzled *(verb)*

Fry something until it curls and becomes crisp.

- *The coach explained when to use "frizzled" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "frizzled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

frogging *(verb)*

Hunt frogs for food.

- *He did not know how to use "frogging" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "frogging" and when to wait.*

---

frump *(noun)*

A dull unattractive unpleasant girl or woman.

- *She got a reputation as a frump.*
- *Understanding "frump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fuckheads *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *In class, the teacher used "fuckheads" to mean a stupid person; these words are used to express a....*
- *He looked up "fuckheads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

funnelling *(verb)*

Move or pour through a funnel.

- *Learners should practice how to use "funnelling" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "funnelling" when talking about this idea.*

---

fyodor mikhailovich dostoyevsky *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *The article explained what "fyodor mikhailovich dostoyevsky" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fyodor mikhailovich dostoyevsky" to mean russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with....*

---

gabriel tellez *(noun)*

Spanish dramatist who wrote the first dramatic treatment of the legend of Don Juan (1571-1648).

- *He looked up "gabriel tellez" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gabriel tellez" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gastropoda *(noun)*

Snails and slugs and their relatives.

- *Understanding "gastropoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastropoda."*

---

geminate *(noun)*

A doubled or long consonant.

- *The 'n' in 'thinness' is a geminate.*
- *Understanding "geminate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus ananas *(noun)*

A genus of tropical American plants have sword-shaped leaves and a fleshy compound fruits composed of the fruits of several flowers (such as pineapples).

- *He looked up "genus ananas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus ananas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus convolvulus *(noun)*

Genus of mostly climbing or scrambling herbs and shrubs: bindweed.

- *He looked up "genus convolvulus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus convolvulus."*

---

genus cymbidium *(noun)*

Genus of tropical epiphytic or terrestrial Old World orchids; one of the most popular orchid genera.

- *They discussed "genus cymbidium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus cymbidium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus rubia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rubiaceae; Old World herbs and subshrubs grown for their medicinal properties and for dye substances extracted from their roots.

- *They discussed "genus rubia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus rubia."*

---

genus taenia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Taeniidae: tapeworms.

- *He looked up "genus taenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus taenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gesner *(noun)*

Swiss naturalist who was one of the founders of modern zoology (1516-1565).

- *Understanding "gesner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gesner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ginned *(verb)*

Separate the seeds from (cotton) with a cotton gin.

- *He did not know how to use "ginned" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "ginned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

glaciations *(noun)*

The condition of being covered with glaciers or masses of ice; the result of glacial action.

- *Understanding "glaciations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glaciations."*

---

gleaners *(noun)*

Someone who picks up grain left in the field by the harvesters.

- *The article explained what "gleaners" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gleaners" to mean someone who picks up grain left in the field by the....*

---

glenn theodore seaborg *(noun)*

United States chemist who was one of the discoverers of plutonium (1912-1999).

- *The article explained what "glenn theodore seaborg" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "glenn theodore seaborg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glinka *(noun)*

Russian composer (1804-1857).

- *In class, the teacher used "glinka" to mean russian composer (1804-1857).*
- *Understanding "glinka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glueing *(verb)*

Join or attach with or as if with glue.

- *In everyday English, people use "glueing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "glueing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

goodest *(adjective)*

Having desirable or positive qualities especially those suitable for a thing specified.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "goodest."*
- *The speaker chose "goodest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gourmands *(noun)*

A person who is devoted to eating and drinking to excess.

- *He looked up "gourmands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gourmands" during the group presentation.*

---

gracile *(adjective)*

Slender and graceful.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gracile."*
- *The speaker chose "gracile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

grackle *(noun)*

Glossy black Asiatic starling often taught to mimic speech.

- *The article explained what "grackle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grackle" to mean glossy black asiatic starling often taught to mimic....*

---

green peafowl *(noun)*

Peafowl of southeast Asia.

- *The article explained what "green peafowl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "green peafowl" to mean peafowl of southeast asia.*

---

gres-gris *(noun)*

An African amulet.

- *The article explained what "gres-gris" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gres-gris" during the group presentation.*

---

grindle *(noun)*

Primitive long-bodied carnivorous freshwater fish with a very long dorsal fin; found in sluggish waters of North America.

- *The article explained what "grindle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grindle" to mean primitive long-bodied carnivorous freshwater fish....*

---

groundskeepers *(noun)*

Someone who maintains the grounds (of an estate or park or athletic field).

- *The article explained what "groundskeepers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "groundskeepers" to mean someone who maintains the grounds (of an estate or....*

---

gruffly *(adverb)*

In a gruff manner.

- *'No,' he replied gruffly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "gruffly" in the final chapter.*

---

gussy up *(verb)*

Put on special clothes to appear particularly appealing and attractive.

- *The coach explained when to use "gussy up" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gussy up" in real sentences.*

---

gutta-percha *(noun)*

A whitish rubber derived from the coagulated milky latex of gutta-percha trees; used for insulation of electrical cables.

- *The article explained what "gutta-percha" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gutta-percha" to mean a whitish rubber derived from the coagulated milky....*

---

gutta-percha tree *(noun)*

One of several East Indian trees yielding gutta-percha.

- *They discussed "gutta-percha tree" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gutta-percha tree" means with a simple example.*

---

hailstone *(noun)*

Small pellet of ice that falls during a hailstorm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hailstone."*
- *The article explained what "hailstone" means with a simple example.*

---

hairiest *(adjective)*

Having or covered with hair.

- *A "hairiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "hairiest"? Explain why.*

---

haredim *(noun)*

Any of several sects of Orthodox Judaism that reject modern secular culture and many of whom do not recognize the spiritual authority of the modern state of Israel.

- *He looked up "haredim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haredim."*

---

harkening *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *In everyday English, people use "harkening" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "harkening" in real sentences.*

---

harriss *(noun)*

Publisher of the first newspaper printed in America (1673-1713).

- *Understanding "harriss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "harriss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hasidism *(noun)*

A sect of Orthodox Jews that arose out of a pietistic movement originating in eastern Europe in the second half of the 18th century; a sect that follows the Mosaic law strictly.

- *He looked up "hasidism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hasidism."*

---

haversack *(noun)*

A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.

- *He looked up "haversack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haversack" to mean a bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder.*

hayseed *(noun)*

A person who is not very intelligent or interested in culture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hayseed."*
- *They discussed "hayseed" during the group presentation.*

heartlessly *(adverb)*

In a heartless manner.

- *She behaves rather heartlessly toward her admirers.*
- *He answered "heartlessly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

heartlessness *(noun)*

An absence of concern for the welfare of others.

- *Understanding "heartlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heartlessness" during the group presentation.*

heftier *(adjective)*

Of considerable weight and size.

- *A "heftier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "heftier" when it is of considerable weight and size.*

helots *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helots."*
- *He looked up "helots" because he had never seen it before.*

homesteaded *(verb)*

Settle land given by the government and occupy it as a homestead.

- *In everyday English, people use "homesteaded" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "homesteaded" until he saw an example.*

hryvnia *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Ukraine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hryvnia."*
- *They discussed "hryvnia" during the group presentation.*

hurdy gurdy *(noun)*

A musical instrument that makes music by rotation of a cylinder studded with pegs.

- *The article explained what "hurdy gurdy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hurdy gurdy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hurdy-gurdy *(noun)*

A musical instrument that makes music by rotation of a cylinder studded with pegs.

- *He looked up "hurdy-gurdy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hurdy-gurdy" during the group presentation.*

hydroxyzine *(noun)*

A drug (trade names Atarax and Vistaril) used as a tranquilizer to treat anxiety and motion sickness.

- *They discussed "hydroxyzine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydroxyzine."*

hyperextension *(noun)*

Greater than normal extension.

- *They discussed "hyperextension" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hyperextension" because he had never seen it before.*

immiscible *(adjective)*

(chemistry, physics) incapable of mixing.

- *Students compared "immiscible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "immiscible"? Explain why.*

---

indian grackle *(noun)*

Glossy black Asiatic starling often taught to mimic speech.

- *Understanding "indian grackle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "indian grackle" means with a simple example.*

---

ineffectually *(adverb)*

In an ineffectual manner.

- *She tried ineffectually to light the primus, and Thomas came to help her.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "ineffectually" naturally.*

---

intercalary *(adjective)*

Having a day or month inserted to make the calendar year correspond to the solar year:.

- *Feb. 29 is an intercalary day.*
- *A leap year is an intercalary year.*

---

intercalary year *(noun)*

In the Gregorian calendar: any year divisible by 4 except centenary years divisible by 400.

- *The article explained what "intercalary year" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercalary year."*

---

interpose *(verb)*

To insert between other elements.

- *God interposed death.*
- *Can you use "interpose" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

jackboots *(noun)*

(19th century) a man's high tasseled boot.

- *In class, the teacher used "jackboots" to mean (19th century) a man's high tasseled boot.*
- *Understanding "jackboots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jan tinbergen *(noun)*

Dutch economist noted for his work in econometrics (1903-1994).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jan tinbergen."*
- *He looked up "jan tinbergen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jaywalk *(verb)*

Cross the road at a red light.

- *He did not know how to use "jaywalk" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jaywalk" when talking about this idea.*

---

jennet *(noun)*

Female donkey.

- *Understanding "jennet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jennet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kapok *(noun)*

A plant fiber from the kapok tree; used for stuffing and insulation.

- *In class, the teacher used "kapok" to mean a plant fiber from the kapok tree; used for....*
- *The article explained what "kapok" means with a simple example.*

---

karen blixen *(noun)*

Danish writer who lived in Kenya for 19 years and is remembered for her writings about Africa (1885-1962).

- *The article explained what "karen blixen" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "karen blixen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

keras *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "keras" to mean a chadic language spoken in chad.*
- *The article explained what "keras" means with a simple example.*

---

kitchenettes *(noun)*

Small kitchen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kitchenettes."*
- *Understanding "kitchenettes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kolam *(noun)*

A member of a formerly tribal people now living in south central India.

- *He looked up "kolam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kolam" to mean a member of a formerly tribal people now living in....*

---

kreisler *(noun)*

United States violinist (born in Austria) (1875-1962).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kreisler."*
- *He looked up "kreisler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kuznets *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Russia) who developed a method for using a country's gross national product to estimate its economic growth (1901-1985).

- *Understanding "kuznets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kuznets" means with a simple example.*

---

lachrymose *(adjective)*

Showing sorrow.

- *A "lachrymose" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lachrymose."*

---

lactobacilli *(noun)*

A Gram-positive rod-shaped bacterium that produces lactic acid (especially in milk).

- *The article explained what "lactobacilli" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lactobacilli" to mean a gram-positive rod-shaped bacterium that produces....*

---

largeness *(noun)*

The capacity to understand a broad range of topics.

- *A man distinguished by the largeness and scope of his views.*
- *The might have repercussions of unimaginable largeness.*

---

laryngoscope *(noun)*

A medical instrument for examining the larynx.

- *In class, the teacher used "laryngoscope" to mean a medical instrument for examining the larynx.*
- *He looked up "laryngoscope" because he had never seen it before.*

---

levator *(noun)*

A muscle that serves to lift some body part (as the eyelid or lip).

- *The article explained what "levator" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "levator" during the group presentation.*

---

libeled *(verb)*

Print slanderous statements against.

- *Can you use "libeled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "libeled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

libidinal *(adjective)*

Belonging to the libido.

- *Libidinal impulses.*
- *Libidinal gratification.*

---

libidinal energy *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) psychic energy produced by the libido.

- *He looked up "libidinal energy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libidinal energy."*

---

libras *(noun)*

A small faint zodiacal constellation in the southern hemisphere; between Virgo and Scorpius.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libras."*
- *The article explained what "libras" means with a simple example.*

---

liest *(adjective)*

Being one more than fifty.

- *A "liest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "liest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

likings *(noun)*

A feeling of pleasure and enjoyment.

- *The article explained what "likings" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "likings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

limonite *(noun)*

A widely occurring iron oxide ore; a mixture of goethite and hematite and lepidocrocite.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limonite."*
- *He looked up "limonite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

linocut *(noun)*

A design carved in relief into a block of linoleum.

- *He looked up "linocut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "linocut" during the group presentation.*

---

lombardia *(noun)*

A region of north central Italy bordering Switzerland.

- *The article explained what "lombardia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lombardia" to mean a region of north central italy bordering switzerland.*

---

luigi cherubini *(noun)*

Italian composer of church music and operas (1760-1842).

- *They discussed "luigi cherubini" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "luigi cherubini" to mean italian composer of church music and operas (1760-1842).*

---

lupins *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lupinus; bearing erect spikes of usually purplish-blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lupins."*
- *The article explained what "lupins" means with a simple example.*

---

madrasah *(noun)*

Muslim schools in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

- *They discussed "madrasah" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "madrasah" to mean muslim schools in bangladesh and pakistan.*

---

magnifications *(noun)*

A photographic print that has been enlarged.

- *Understanding "magnifications" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "magnifications" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malefactors *(noun)*

Someone who has committed a crime or has been legally convicted of a crime.

- *They discussed "malefactors" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malefactors."*

---

manlier *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a man.

- *It is useful to describe something as "manlier" when it is characteristic of a man.*
- *The speaker chose "manlier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

mantling *(verb)*

Spread over a surface, like a mantle.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mantling" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "mantling" until he saw an example.*

---

marta brigit nilsson *(noun)*

Swedish operatic soprano who played Wagnerian roles (born in 1918).

- *Understanding "marta brigit nilsson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marta brigit nilsson" during the group presentation.*

---

matcher *(noun)*

Someone who arranges (or tries to arrange) marriages for others.

- *Understanding "matcher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "matcher" to mean someone who arranges (or tries to arrange)....*

---

meanly *(adverb)*

In a nasty ill-tempered manner.

- *This new leader meanly threatens the deepest values of our society.*
- *Troops meanly equipped.*

---

mechanistically *(adverb)*

In a mechanistic manner.

- *Handel achieves a huge breadth of musical thought when composing almost mechanistically in the least weighty of styles.*
- *Place "mechanistically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

menhaden *(noun)*

Shad-like North American marine fishes used for fish meal and oil and fertilizer.

- *He looked up "menhaden" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "menhaden" to mean shad-like north american marine fishes used for....*

---

menhaden oil *(noun)*

A fatty oil obtained from the menhaden fish and used in paint and ink and in treating leather.

- *In class, the teacher used "menhaden oil" to mean a fatty oil obtained from the menhaden fish and....*
- *They discussed "menhaden oil" during the group presentation.*

---

mercuric *(adjective)*

Of or containing mercury.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mercuric" when it is of or containing mercury.*
- *A "mercuric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mesenchyme *(noun)*

Mesodermal tissue that forms connective tissue and blood and smooth muscles.

- *Understanding "mesenchyme" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mesenchyme" to mean mesodermal tissue that forms connective tissue and....*

metastasizing *(verb)*

Spread throughout the body.

- *Can you use "metastasizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "metastasizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

methanogens *(noun)*

Archaebacteria found in anaerobic environments such as animal intestinal tracts or sediments or sewage and capable of producing methane; a source of natural gas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "methanogens."*
- *The article explained what "methanogens" means with a simple example.*

metonymy *(noun)*

Substituting the name of an attribute or feature for the name of the thing itself (as in 'they counted heads').

- *He looked up "metonymy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metonymy."*

midnights *(noun)*

12 o'clock at night; the middle of the night.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "midnights."*
- *The article explained what "midnights" means with a simple example.*

miscellanies *(noun)*

A collection containing a variety of sorts of things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miscellanies."*
- *He looked up "miscellanies" because he had never seen it before.*

molests *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *Can you use "molests" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "molests" and when to wait.*

mortared *(verb)*

Plaster with mortar.

- *The coach explained when to use "mortared" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mortared" in real sentences.*

morus alba *(noun)*

Asiatic mulberry with white to pale red fruit; leaves used to feed silkworms.

- *Understanding "morus alba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "morus alba" means with a simple example.*

msgs *(noun)*

White crystalline compound used as a food additive to enhance flavor; often used in Chinese cooking.

- *He looked up "msgs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "msgs" to mean white crystalline compound used as a food additive....*

mucinous *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing mucin.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mucinous."*
- *Students compared "mucinous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

mujahedeen *(noun)*

A military force of Muslim guerilla warriors engaged in a jihad.

- *Understanding "mujahedeen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mujahedeen."*

mulattoes *(noun)*

An offspring of a black and a white parent.

- *In class, the teacher used "mulattoes" to mean an offspring of a black and a white parent.*
- *Understanding "mulattoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

multivalent *(adjective)*

Having many values, meanings, or appeals.

- *Subtle, multivalent allegory.*
- *A "multivalent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

muriatic acid *(noun)*

A former name for hydrochloric acid.

- *They discussed "muriatic acid" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "muriatic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

nanga parbat *(noun)*

A mountain in the Himalayas in Kashmir (26,660 feet high).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nanga parbat."*
- *He looked up "nanga parbat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nasogastric feeding *(noun)*

Feeding consisting of delivering liquid nutrients through a tube passing through the nose and into the stomach.

- *He looked up "nasogastric feeding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nasogastric feeding" during the group presentation.*

---

natriuretic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to natriuresis.

- *It is useful to describe something as "natriuretic" when it is of or relating to natriuresis.*
- *The speaker chose "natriuretic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

navaho *(noun)*

The Athapaskan language spoken by the Navaho.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "navaho."*
- *The article explained what "navaho" means with a simple example.*

---

naysayer *(noun)*

Someone with an aggressively negative attitude.

- *In class, the teacher used "naysayer" to mean someone with an aggressively negative attitude.*
- *The article explained what "naysayer" means with a simple example.*

---

nbe *(noun)*

The compass point that is one point east (clockwise) of due north.

- *The article explained what "nbe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nbe" to mean the compass point that is one point east....*

---

nebraskans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Nebraska.

- *Understanding "nebraskans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nebraskans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neocolonialism *(noun)*

Control by a powerful country of its former colonies (or other less developed countries) by economic pressures.

- *In class, the teacher used "neocolonialism" to mean control by a powerful country of its former....*
- *Understanding "neocolonialism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nernst *(noun)*

German physicist and chemist who formulated the third law of thermodynamics (1864-1941).

- *In class, the teacher used "nernst" to mean german physicist and chemist who formulated the....*

- *The article explained what "nernst" means with a simple example.*

---

nifedipine *(noun)*

Calcium blocker (trade name Procardia); appears to increase the risk of recurrent heart attacks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nifedipine."*
- *Understanding "nifedipine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

niqabs *(noun)*

A face veil covering the lower part of the face (up to the eyes) worn by observant Muslim women.

- *Understanding "niqabs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "niqabs" means with a simple example.*

---

nitriles *(noun)*

Any of a class of organic compounds containing the cyano radical -CN.

- *He looked up "nitriles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "nitriles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nonprofessional *(adjective)*

Not professional; not engaged in a profession or engaging in as a profession or for gain.

- *The nonprofessional wives of his male colleagues.*
- *Nonprofessional actors.*

---

oblanceolate *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having a broad rounded apex and a tapering base.

- *The speaker chose "oblanceolate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oblanceolate."*

---

oblanceolate leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having a rounded apex and tapering base.

- *They discussed "oblanceolate leaf" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "oblanceolate leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

occam *(noun)*

English scholastic philosopher and assumed author of Occam's Razor (1285-1349).

- *They discussed "occam" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "occam" means with a simple example.*

---

octets *(noun)*

A set of eight similar things considered as a unit.

- *He looked up "octets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octets."*

---

onsets *(noun)*

The beginning or early stages.

- *Understanding "onsets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "onsets" means with a simple example.*

---

outboards *(noun)*

A motorboat with an outboard motor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outboards."*
- *They discussed "outboards" during the group presentation.*

---

outfoxed *(verb)*

Beat through cleverness and wit.

- *She outfoxed her competitors.*
- *She tried to use "outfoxed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

outruns *(verb)*

Run faster than.

- *She tried to use "outruns" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outruns" in real sentences.*

---

outsole *(noun)*

The outer sole of a shoe or boot that is the bottom of the shoe and makes contact with the ground.

- *They discussed "outsole" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outsole."*

---

overdriven *(verb)*

Make use of too often or too extensively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overdriven" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overdriven" and when to wait.*

---

overexploitation *(noun)*

Exploitation to the point of diminishing returns.

- *He looked up "overexploitation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "overexploitation" during the group presentation.*

---

paleface *(noun)*

(slang) a derogatory term for a white person (supposedly used by North American Indians).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleface."*
- *The article explained what "paleface" means with a simple example.*

---

palpate *(verb)*

Examine (a body part) by palpation.

- *The nurse palpated the patient's stomach.*
- *He did not know how to use "palpate" until he saw an example.*

---

panchromatic film *(noun)*

Photographic film sensitive to light of all colors (including red).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panchromatic film."*
- *They discussed "panchromatic film" during the group presentation.*

---

paranasal *(adjective)*

Adjacent to the nasal cavities.

- *Paranasal sinus.*
- *A "paranasal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

passerine *(noun)*

Perching birds mostly small and living near the ground with feet having 4 toes arranged to allow for gripping the perch; most are songbirds; hatchlings are helpless.

- *He looked up "passerine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passerine."*

---

peafowl *(noun)*

Very large terrestrial southeast Asian pheasant often raised as an ornamental bird.

- *In class, the teacher used "peafowl" to mean very large terrestrial southeast asian pheasant....*
- *Understanding "peafowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pectus *(noun)*

The part of the human torso between the neck and the diaphragm or the corresponding part in other vertebrates.

- *In class, the teacher used "pectus" to mean the part of the human torso between the neck and....*
- *Understanding "pectus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phaseolus aureus *(noun)*

Erect bushy annual widely cultivated in warm regions of India and Indonesia and United States for forage and especially its edible seeds; chief source of bean sprouts used in Chinese cookery; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *They discussed "phaseolus aureus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phaseolus aureus" to mean erect bushy annual widely cultivated in warm....*

---

phimosis *(noun)*

An abnormal tightness of the foreskin preventing retraction over the glans.

- *In class, the teacher used "phimosis" to mean an abnormal tightness of the foreskin preventing....*
- *The article explained what "phimosis" means with a simple example.*

---

phylogenies *(noun)*

(biology) the sequence of events involved in the evolutionary development of a species or taxonomic group of organisms.

- *The article explained what "phylogenies" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phylogenies" to mean (biology) the sequence of events involved in the....*

---

picassos *(noun)*

Prolific and influential Spanish artist who lived in France (1881-1973).

- *They discussed "picassos" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picassos."*

---

pigmy *(noun)*

An unusually small individual.

- *He looked up "pigmy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pigmy."*

---

plaint *(noun)*

A cry of sorrow and grief.

- *In class, the teacher used "plaint" to mean a cry of sorrow and grief.*
- *They discussed "plaint" during the group presentation.*

---

plebiscites *(noun)*

A vote by the electorate determining public opinion on a question of national importance.

- *They discussed "plebiscites" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plebiscites" means with a simple example.*

---

plumeria alba *(noun)*

Tall sparingly branched conical tree having large fragrant yellow flowers with white centers.

- *They discussed "plumeria alba" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plumeria alba" means with a simple example.*

---

pontes *(noun)*

A band of nerve fibers linking the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum with the midbrain.

- *They discussed "pontes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pontes" means with a simple example.*

---

porticos *(noun)*

A porch or entrance to a building consisting of a covered and often columned area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porticos."*
- *He looked up "porticos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

precociously *(adverb)*

In a precocious manner.

- *Her child behaves precociously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "precociously" in the final chapter.*

---

preemies *(noun)*

An infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.

- *In class, the teacher used "preemies" to mean an infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.*
- *They discussed "preemies" during the group presentation.*

prefigures *(verb)*

Imagine or consider beforehand.

- *The coach explained when to use "prefigures" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "prefigures" carefully so everyone would understand.*

prepuce *(noun)*

A fold of skin covering the tip of the penis.

- *In class, the teacher used "prepuce" to mean a fold of skin covering the tip of the penis.*
- *The article explained what "prepuce" means with a simple example.*

prie-dieu *(noun)*

Low bench for kneeling on.

- *In class, the teacher used "prie-dieu" to mean low bench for kneeling on.*
- *Understanding "prie-dieu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

privies *(noun)*

A room or building equipped with one or more toilets.

- *Understanding "privies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "privies" to mean a room or building equipped with one or more toilets.*

proctologist *(noun)*

A doctor specializing in diseases of the rectum and anus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proctologist."*
- *Understanding "proctologist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

propanol *(noun)*

A clear colorless volatile liquid (alcohol) used as a solvent and antiseptic.

- *They discussed "propanol" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "propanol" means with a simple example.*

propellor *(noun)*

A mechanical device that rotates to push against air or water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "propellor."*
- *Understanding "propellor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prophase *(noun)*

The first stage of meiosis.

- *Understanding "prophase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prophase."*

prosaically *(adverb)*

In a matter-of-fact manner.

- *I applied my attention prosaically to my routine.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "prosaically" in the final chapter.*

providentially *(adverb)*

In a providential manner; as determined by providence.

- *His providentially destined role.*
- *Providentially the weather remained good.*

psychokinesis *(noun)*

The power to move something by thinking about it without the application of physical force.

- *He looked up "psychokinesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psychokinesis."*

pudendal cleavage *(noun)*

The fissure between the labia majora.

- *The article explained what "pudendal cleavage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pudendal cleavage" to mean the fissure between the labia majora.*

---

pudendal slit *(noun)*

The fissure between the labia majora.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pudendal slit."*
- *Understanding "pudendal slit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

puffers *(noun)*

Delicacy that is highly dangerous because of a potent nerve poison in ovaries and liver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puffers."*
- *He looked up "puffers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purple grackle *(noun)*

Eastern United States grackle.

- *The article explained what "purple grackle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "purple grackle" during the group presentation.*

---

quartermasters *(noun)*

An army officer who provides clothing and subsistence for troops.

- *The article explained what "quartermasters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quartermasters" to mean an army officer who provides clothing and....*

---

radiogram *(noun)*

A message transmitted by wireless telegraphy.

- *Understanding "radiogram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radiogram" to mean a message transmitted by wireless telegraphy.*

---

raffling *(verb)*

Dispose of in a lottery.

- *Can you use "raffling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "raffling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rankins *(noun)*

Leader in the women's suffrage movement in Montana; the first woman to serve in the United States House of Representatives (1880-1973).

- *Understanding "rankins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rankins" means with a simple example.*

---

recapitulated *(verb)*

Repeat an earlier theme of a composition.

- *In everyday English, people use "recapitulated" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "recapitulated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

recuperative *(adjective)*

Promoting recuperation.

- *Recuperative powers.*
- *Strongly recuperative remedies.*

---

reinterprets *(verb)*

Interpret from a different viewpoint.

- *He did not know how to use "reinterprets" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "reinterprets" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

repulsing *(verb)*

Cause to move back by force or influence.

- *Can you use "repulsing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use "repulsing" and when to wait.*

---

retractors *(noun)*

Surgical instrument that holds back the edges of a surgical incision.

- *They discussed "retractors" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "retractors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

retrogressive *(adjective)*

Going from better to worse.

- *It is useful to describe something as "retrogressive" when it is going from better to worse.*
- *A "retrogressive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

revering *(verb)*

Love unquestioningly and uncritically or to excess; venerate as an idol.

- *She tried to use "revering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "revering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

richardsons *(noun)*

British stage and screen actor noted for playing classic roles (1902-1983).

- *Understanding "richardsons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "richardsons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roble *(noun)*

Tall graceful deciduous California oak having leathery leaves and slender pointed acorns.

- *He looked up "roble" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roble" to mean tall graceful deciduous california oak having....*

---

rotas *(noun)*

A roster of names showing the order in which people should perform certain duties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rotas."*
- *He looked up "rotas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roulade *(noun)*

A dish consisting of a slice of meat that is rolled around a filling and cooked.

- *He looked up "roulade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roulade."*

---

rubia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rubiaceae; Old World herbs and subshrubs grown for their medicinal properties and for dye substances extracted from their roots.

- *The article explained what "rubia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubia" to mean type genus of the rubiaceae; old world herbs and....*

---

ruffs *(noun)*

An external body part consisting of feathers or hair about the neck of a bird or other animal.

- *He looked up "ruffs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ruffs."*

---

sacajawea *(noun)*

The Shoshone guide and interpreter who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition part of the way.

- *He looked up "sacajawea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacajawea."*

---

sacerdotal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a belief in sacerdotalism.

- *Sacerdotal emphasis on the authority of priests.*
- *Priestly (or sacerdotal) vestments.*

---

salix blanda *(noun)*

Hybrid willow usually not strongly weeping in habit.

- *They discussed "salix blanda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "salix blanda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salmonella typhimurium *(noun)*

A form of salmonella that causes food poisoning in humans.

- *The article explained what "salmonella typhimurium" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salmonella typhimurium" during the group presentation.*

---

salvadorean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of El Salvador or its people.

- *Students compared "salvadorean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "salvadorean."*

---

salver *(noun)*

A tray (or large plate) for serving food or drinks; usually made of silver.

- *They discussed "salver" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salver" to mean a tray (or large plate) for serving food or drinks;....*

---

sanctimony *(noun)*

The quality of being hypocritically devout.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanctimony."*
- *He looked up "sanctimony" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sanguinary *(adjective)*

Marked by eagerness to resort to violence and bloodshed; ; ; -G.W.Johnson.

- *Went after the collaborators with a sanguinary fury that drenched the land with blood.*
- *This bitter and sanguinary war.*

---

sanguinary ant *(noun)*

Slave-making ant widely distributed over the northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "sanguinary ant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sanguinary ant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

satirising *(verb)*

Ridicule with satire.

- *He did not know how to use "satirising" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "satirising" when talking about this idea.*

---

schoolmistress *(noun)*

A woman schoolteacher (especially one regarded as strict).

- *Understanding "schoolmistress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "schoolmistress" means with a simple example.*

---

schoolwide *(adjective)*

Occurring or extending throughout a school.

- *Schoolwide support for the team.*
- *A "schoolwide" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sculpturing *(verb)*

Create by shaping stone or wood or any other hard material.

- *The coach explained when to use "sculpturing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "sculpturing" until he saw an example.*

---

seasonable *(adjective)*

Done or happening at the appropriate or proper time.

- *A seasonable time for discussion.*
- *The speaker chose "seasonable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

seculars *(noun)*

Someone who is not a clergyman or a professional person.

- *Understanding "seculars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seculars."*

---

sedum rosea *(noun)*

Eurasian mountain plant with fleshy pink-tipped leaves and a cluster of yellow flowers.

- *Understanding "sedum rosea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sedum rosea" during the group presentation.*

---

self-aggrandisement *(noun)*

An act undertaken to increase your own power and influence or to draw attention to your own importance.

- *Understanding "self-aggrandisement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "self-aggrandisement" during the group presentation.*

---

semaphores *(noun)*

An apparatus for visual signaling with lights or mechanically moving arms.

- *They discussed "semaphores" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "semaphores."*

---

semitrailer *(noun)*

A trailer having wheels only in the rear; the front is supported by the towing vehicle.

- *The article explained what "semitrailer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "semitrailer" during the group presentation.*

---

separability *(noun)*

The capability of being separated.

- *They discussed "separability" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "separability."*

---

setswana *(noun)*

The dialect of Sotho spoken by the Tswana in Botswana.

- *In class, the teacher used "setswana" to mean the dialect of sotho spoken by the tswana in botswana.*
- *Understanding "setswana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sextuple *(adjective)*

Having six units or components.

- *Would you call this situation "sextuple"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sextuple" when it is having six units or components.*

---

shyer *(adjective)*

Wary and distrustful; disposed to avoid persons or things.

- *The speaker chose "shyer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "shyer" approach may work better in this case.*

---

simon kuznets *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Russia) who developed a method for using a country's gross national product to estimate its economic growth (1901-1985).

- *Understanding "simon kuznets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "simon kuznets" to mean united states economist (born in russia) who....*

---

siss *(verb)*

Make a sharp hissing sound, as if to show disapproval.

- *Learners should practice how to use "siss" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "siss" carefully so everyone would understand.*

slipperiness *(noun)*

A slippery smoothness.

- *They discussed "slipperiness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slipperiness" to mean a slippery smoothness.*

slivered *(verb)*

Break up into splinters or slivers.

- *The coach explained when to use "slivered" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "slivered" in real sentences.*

snaky *(adjective)*

Resembling a serpent in form.

- *Snaky ridges in the sand.*
- *Students compared "snaky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

snappier *(adjective)*

Marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.

- *Would you call this situation "snappier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "snappier."*

soft-coated wheaten terrier *(noun)*

Irish breed of medium-sized terrier with an abundant coat any shade of wheat and very hairy head and muzzle.

- *Understanding "soft-coated wheaten terrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "soft-coated wheaten terrier" to mean irish breed of medium-sized terrier with an....*

somnolent *(adjective)*

Inclined to or marked by drowsiness.

- *The sound had a somnolent effect.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "somnolent."*

soulfully *(adverb)*

In a soulful manner.

- *He looked at her soulfully.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "soulfully" in the final chapter.*

southlands *(noun)*

Any region lying in or toward the south.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southlands."*
- *He looked up "southlands" because he had never seen it before.*

soyabean oil *(noun)*

Oil from soya beans.

- *In class, the teacher used "soyabean oil" to mean oil from soya beans.*
- *The article explained what "soyabean oil" means with a simple example.*

spangle *(noun)*

Adornment consisting of a small piece of shiny material used to decorate clothing.

- *Understanding "spangle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spangle."*

speechwriters *(noun)*

A writer who composes speeches for others to deliver.

- *In class, the teacher used "speechwriters" to mean a writer who composes speeches for others to deliver.*
- *The article explained what "speechwriters" means with a simple example.*

spiritism *(noun)*

Concern with things of the spirit.

- *In class, the teacher used "spiritism" to mean concern with things of the spirit.*
- *The article explained what "spiritism" means with a simple example.*

---

squeamishness *(noun)*

The trait of being excessively fastidious and easily shocked.

- *The program was withdrawn because of the squeamishness of some viewers.*
- *He refused to allow squeamishness to deter him from his duty.*

---

standers *(noun)*

An organism (person or animal) that stands.

- *A crowd of sitters and standers.*
- *He looked up "standers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stolons *(noun)*

A horizontal branch from the base of plant that produces new plants from buds at its tips.

- *In class, the teacher used "stolons" to mean a horizontal branch from the base of plant that....*
- *The article explained what "stolons" means with a simple example.*

---

sturdiest *(adjective)*

Having rugged physical strength; inured to fatigue or hardships.

- *The speaker chose "sturdiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sturdiest" when it is having rugged physical strength; inured to fatigue....*

---

subconsciousness *(noun)*

A state of mind not immediately available to consciousness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subconsciousness."*
- *He looked up "subconsciousness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subdirectories *(noun)*

(computer science) a directory that is listed in another directory.

- *They discussed "subdirectories" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subdirectories" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subsuming *(verb)*

Consider (an instance of something) as part of a general rule or principle.

- *He did not know how to use "subsuming" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "subsuming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

subvention *(noun)*

The act or process of providing aid or help of any sort.

- *The article explained what "subvention" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subvention" to mean the act or process of providing aid or help of any sort.*

---

sulfonamides *(noun)*

Antibacterial consisting of any of several synthetic organic compounds capable of inhibiting the growth of bacteria that require PABA.

- *In class, the teacher used "sulfonamides" to mean antibacterial consisting of any of several....*
- *Understanding "sulfonamides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supercede *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "supercede" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "supercede" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

supraorbital *(adjective)*

Located or occurring above the eye socket.

- *Would you call this situation "supraorbital"? Explain why.*

- *Students compared "supraorbital" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

supraorbital ridge *(noun)*

A ridge on the frontal bone above the eye socket.

- *They discussed "supraorbital ridge" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supraorbital ridge."*

---

supraorbital vein *(noun)*

Drains the front of the scalp; unites with the supratrochlear vein to form the angular vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "supraorbital vein" to mean drains the front of the scalp; unites with the....*
- *Understanding "supraorbital vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

svedberg *(noun)*

Swedish theologian (1688-1772).

- *He looked up "svedberg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "svedberg."*

---

swigs *(verb)*

To swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one draught.

- *He did not know how to use "swigs" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "swigs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

taenia *(noun)*

A narrow headband or strip of ribbon worn as a headband.

- *Understanding "taenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taenia."*

---

talas *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Western Samoa.

- *They discussed "talas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "talas" to mean the basic unit of money in western samoa.*

---

taleban *(noun)*

A fundamentalist Islamic militia; in 1995 the Taliban militia took over Afghanistan and in 1996 took Kabul and set up an Islamic government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taleban."*
- *The article explained what "taleban" means with a simple example.*

---

tellings *(noun)*

Disclosing information or giving evidence about another.

- *Understanding "tellings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tellings."*

---

terrasse *(verb)*

Provide (a house) with a terrace.

- *We terrassed the country house.*
- *In everyday English, people use "terrasse" when talking about this idea.*

---

theosophists *(noun)*

A believer in theosophy.

- *They discussed "theosophists" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "theosophists" means with a simple example.*

---

thundercloud *(noun)*

A dark cloud of great vertical extent charged with electricity; associated with thunderstorms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thundercloud."*
- *The article explained what "thundercloud" means with a simple example.*

---

tinbergen *(noun)*

Dutch economist noted for his work in econometrics (1903-1994).

- *He looked up "tinbergen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tinbergen."*

toughens *(verb)*

Make tough or tougher.

- *Can you use "toughens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "toughens" when talking about this idea.*

transduced *(verb)*

Cause transduction (of energy forms).

- *Can you use "transduced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "transduced" until he saw an example.*

transvestism *(noun)*

The practice of adopting the clothes or the manner or the sexual role of the opposite sex.

- *They discussed "transvestism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "transvestism" because he had never seen it before.*

trashiest *(adjective)*

Cheap and inferior; of no value.

- *A "trashiest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "trashiest" when it is cheap and inferior; of no value.*

treaded *(verb)*

Put down or press the foot, place the foot.

- *In everyday English, people use "treaded" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "treaded" in real sentences.*

treys *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *The article explained what "treys" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "treys."*

triploid *(adjective)*

Of a cell or organism having three complete sets of chromosomes.

- *Human triploid fetuses are usually spontaneously aborted.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "triploid."*

tuberosity *(noun)*

A protuberance on a bone especially for attachment of a muscle or ligament.

- *He looked up "tuberosity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tuberosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tupi *(noun)*

The language spoken by the Tupi of Brazil and Paraguay.

- *In class, the teacher used "tupi" to mean the language spoken by the tupi of brazil and paraguay.*
- *Understanding "tupi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

turbaned *(adjective)*

Wearing a turban.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "turbaned."*
- *Students compared "turbaned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

typographer *(noun)*

One who sets written material into type.

- *They discussed "typographer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "typographer" means with a simple example.*

---

umbel *(noun)*

Flat-topped or rounded inflorescence characteristic of the family Umbelliferae in which the individual flower stalks arise from about the same point; youngest flowers are at the center.

- *They discussed "umbel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "umbel" to mean flat-topped or rounded inflorescence characteristic....*

---

umbel-like *(adjective)*

Resembling an umbel in form.

- *The speaker chose "umbel-like" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "umbel-like" when it is resembling an umbel in form.*

---

uncolored *(adjective)*

Not artificially colored or bleached.

- *Her hair is uncolored.*
- *A "uncolored" approach may work better in this case.*

---

underpay *(verb)*

Pay too little.

- *She tried to use "underpay" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "underpay" until he saw an example.*

---

underwears *(noun)*

Undergarment worn next to the skin and under the outer garments.

- *Understanding "underwears" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "underwears" means with a simple example.*

---

undulated *(verb)*

Increase and decrease in volume or pitch, as if in waves.

- *The singer's voice undulated.*
- *The curtains undulated.*

---

undyed *(adjective)*

Not artificially colored or bleached.

- *Undyed cotton.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "undyed."*

---

unkept *(adjective)*

(especially of promises or contracts) having been violated or disregarded.

- *Broken (or unkept) promises.*
- *The speaker chose "unkept" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unmentionables *(noun)*

A garment worn under other garments.

- *Understanding "unmentionables" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "unmentionables" means with a simple example.*

---

unmerciful *(adjective)*

Having or showing no mercy.

- *Would you call this situation "unmerciful"? Explain why.*
- *A "unmerciful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unvarying *(adjective)*

Always the same; showing a single form or character in all occurrences.

- *A "unvarying" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unvarying" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unwaveringly *(adverb)*

With resolute determination.

- *Using "unwaveringly" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "unwaveringly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

uprise *(verb)*

Come into existence; take on form or shape.

- *It was a sight to make one's hair uprise!*
- *The dead are to uprise.*

utu *(noun)*

Sun god; counterpart of Akkadian Shamash.

- *Understanding "utu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "utu" to mean sun god; counterpart of akkadian shamash.*

valetta *(noun)*

The capital of Malta; located on the northeastern coast of the island.

- *The article explained what "valetta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "valetta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

veronica arvensis *(noun)*

Erect or procumbent blue-flowered annual found in waste places of Europe and America.

- *He looked up "veronica arvensis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "veronica arvensis" to mean erect or procumbent blue-flowered annual found in....*

vesicular stomatitis *(noun)*

A disease of horses, cattle, swine, and occasionally human beings; caused by the vesiculovirus.

- *They discussed "vesicular stomatitis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vesicular stomatitis" because he had never seen it before.*

viola arvensis *(noun)*

Common Old World viola with creamy often violet-tinged flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "viola arvensis" to mean common old world viola with creamy often....*
- *The article explained what "viola arvensis" means with a simple example.*

volvulus *(noun)*

Abnormal twisting of the intestines (usually in the area of the ileum or sigmoid colon) resulting in intestinal obstruction.

- *In class, the teacher used "volvulus" to mean abnormal twisting of the intestines (usually in the....*
- *He looked up "volvulus" because he had never seen it before.*

waffled *(verb)*

Pause or hold back in uncertainty or unwillingness.

- *In everyday English, people use "waffled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "waffled" in real sentences.*

wapiti *(noun)*

Common deer of temperate Europe and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "wapiti" to mean common deer of temperate europe and asia.*
- *The article explained what "wapiti" means with a simple example.*

waxwings *(noun)*

Brown velvety-plumaged songbirds of the northern hemisphere having crested heads and red waxy wing tips.

- *In class, the teacher used "waxwings" to mean brown velvety-plumaged songbirds of the northern....*
- *They discussed "waxwings" during the group presentation.*

weismann *(noun)*

German biologist who was one of the founders of modern genetics; his theory of genetic transmission ruled out the possibility of transmitting acquired characteristics (1834-1914).

- *Understanding "weismann" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weismann."*

---

wellpoint *(noun)*

A perforated tube driven into the ground to collect water from the surrounding area.

- *In class, the teacher used "wellpoint" to mean a perforated tube driven into the ground to collect....*
- *Understanding "wellpoint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wending *(verb)*

Direct one's course or way.

- *The coach explained when to use "wending" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "wending" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

whelps *(noun)*

Young of any of various canines such as a dog or wolf.

- *They discussed "whelps" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whelps."*

---

wiggler *(noun)*

One who can't stay still (especially a child).

- *The toddler was a real wiggler on plane trips.*
- *The article explained what "wiggler" means with a simple example.*

---

william of occam *(noun)*

English scholastic philosopher and assumed author of Occam's Razor (1285-1349).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william of occam."*
- *He looked up "william of occam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

witting *(adjective)*

Intentionally conceived.

- *It is useful to describe something as "witting" when it is intentionally conceived.*
- *The speaker chose "witting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

woodcutters *(noun)*

Cuts down trees and chops wood as a job.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodcutters."*
- *They discussed "woodcutters" during the group presentation.*

---

yobs *(noun)*

A cruel and brutal fellow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yobs."*
- *He looked up "yobs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yowling *(verb)*

Cry loudly, as of animals.

- *In everyday English, people use "yowling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "yowling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

zombi *(noun)*

Someone who acts or responds in a mechanical or apathetic way.

- *They discussed "zombi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "zombi" means with a simple example.*

---

zombi spirit *(noun)*

(voodooism) a spirit or supernatural force that reanimates a dead body.

- *Understanding "zombi spirit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "zombi spirit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abatements *(noun)*

An interruption in the intensity or amount of something.

- *He looked up "abatements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abatements."*

---

abels *(noun)*

(Old Testament) Cain and Abel were the first children of Adam and Eve born after the Fall of Man; Abel was killed by Cain.

- *The article explained what "abels" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abels" to mean (old testament) cain and abel were the first....*

---

abenaki *(noun)*

A member of the Algonquian people of Maine and southern Quebec.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abenaki."*
- *He looked up "abenaki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abrogating *(verb)*

Revoke formally.

- *The coach explained when to use "abrogating" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "abrogating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

accretive *(adjective)*

Growing by accretion.

- *Would you call this situation "accretive"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "accretive" when it is growing by accretion.*

---

acer saccharum *(noun)*

Maple of eastern and central North America having three-lobed to five-lobed leaves and hard close-grained wood much used for cabinet work especially the curly-grained form; sap is chief source of maple syrup and maple sugar; many subspecies.

- *Understanding "acer saccharum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acer saccharum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acetal *(noun)*

Any organic compound formed by adding alcohol molecules to aldehyde molecules.

- *In class, the teacher used "acetal" to mean any organic compound formed by adding alcohol....*
- *They discussed "acetal" during the group presentation.*

---

acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene *(noun)*

Any of a class of composite plastics used to make car bodies and cases for computers and other appliances.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene" to mean any of a class of composite plastics used to make....*
- *He looked up "acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

addends *(noun)*

A number that is added to another number (the augend).

- *The article explained what "addends" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "addends" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adjutants *(noun)*

An officer who acts as military assistant to a more senior officer.

- *Understanding "adjutants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "adjutants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agates *(noun)*

An impure form of quartz consisting of banded chalcedony; used as a gemstone and for making mortars and pestles.

- *They discussed "agates" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agates."*

agnosia *(noun)*

Inability to recognize objects by use of the senses.

- *In class, the teacher used "agnosia" to mean inability to recognize objects by use of the senses.*
- *They discussed "agnosia" during the group presentation.*

altimeters *(noun)*

An instrument that measures the height above ground; used in navigation.

- *Understanding "altimeters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "altimeters" during the group presentation.*

amasses *(verb)*

Get or gather together.

- *He did not know how to use "amasses" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "amasses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

anaerobes *(noun)*

An organism (especially a bacterium) that does not require air or free oxygen to live.

- *Understanding "anaerobes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "anaerobes" because he had never seen it before.*

apocrine gland *(noun)*

A large sweat gland that produces both a fluid and an apocrine secretion; in human beings located in hairy regions of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apocrine gland."*
- *They discussed "apocrine gland" during the group presentation.*

areopagus *(noun)*

The highest governmental assembly in ancient Athens (later a judicial court).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "areopagus."*
- *The article explained what "areopagus" means with a simple example.*

aristarchus of samos *(noun)*

An ancient Greek astronomer who was one of the first to propose a heliocentric theory of the universe (circa 270 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aristarchus of samos."*
- *The article explained what "aristarchus of samos" means with a simple example.*

arrivederci *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *He looked up "arrivederci" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrivederci."*

assaulter *(noun)*

Someone who attacks.

- *Understanding "assaulter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "assaulter" to mean someone who attacks.*

astrocyte *(noun)*

Comparatively large neuroglial cell.

- *In class, the teacher used "astrocyte" to mean comparatively large neuroglial cell.*
- *Understanding "astrocyte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

audiotapes *(noun)*

A tape recording of sound.

- *The article explained what "audiotapes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "audiotapes" to mean a tape recording of sound.*

avifauna *(noun)*

The birds of a particular region or period.

- *The article explained what "avifauna" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "avifauna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

babbler *(noun)*

An obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.

- *In class, the teacher used "babbler" to mean an obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.*
- *The article explained what "babbler" means with a simple example.*

---

bacteriostatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or causing bacteriostasis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bacteriostatic."*
- *A "bacteriostatic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bandannas *(noun)*

Large and brightly colored handkerchief; often used as a neckerchief.

- *He looked up "bandannas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bandannas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bandmaster *(noun)*

The conductor of a band.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bandmaster."*
- *The article explained what "bandmaster" means with a simple example.*

---

barbels *(noun)*

Slender tactile process on the jaws of a fish.

- *They discussed "barbels" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "barbels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beaus *(noun)*

A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "beaus" to mean a man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.*
- *They discussed "beaus" during the group presentation.*

---

bejewelled *(verb)*

Adorn or decorate with precious stones.

- *He did not know how to use "bejewelled" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bejewelled" in real sentences.*

---

bellyache *(noun)*

An ache localized in the stomach or abdominal region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bellyache."*
- *The article explained what "bellyache" means with a simple example.*

---

belshazzar *(noun)*

(Old Testament) Babylonian general and son of Nebuchadnezzar II; according to the Old Testament he was warned of his doom by divine handwriting on the wall that was interpreted by Daniel (6th century BC).

- *He looked up "belshazzar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belshazzar."*

---

bevels *(noun)*

A hand tool consisting of two rules that are hinged together so you can draw or measure angles of any size.

- *They discussed "bevels" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bevels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bickers *(noun)*

A quarrel about petty points.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bickers."*

- *They discussed "bickers" during the group presentation.*

---

bifurcations *(noun)*

A bifurcating branch (one or both of them).

- *They discussed "bifurcations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bifurcations."*

---

bilking *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *The coach explained when to use "bilking" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "bilking" until he saw an example.*

---

billfish *(noun)*

Slender long-beaked fish of temperate Atlantic waters.

- *They discussed "billfish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "billfish" means with a simple example.*

---

billies *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *Understanding "billies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billies" to mean a short stout club used primarily by policemen.*

---

blabbermouth *(noun)*

Someone who gossips indiscreetly.

- *They discussed "blabbermouth" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blabbermouth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blackhearts *(noun)*

Heart cherry with dark flesh and skin cherry.

- *He looked up "blackhearts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blackhearts" during the group presentation.*

---

bluetongue *(noun)*

A viral disease of sheep and cattle that is transmitted by biting midges.

- *Understanding "bluetongue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bluetongue" during the group presentation.*

---

boisterously *(adverb)*

In a carefree manner.

- *He answered "boisterously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "boisterously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

bowdler *(noun)*

English editor who in 1818 published an expurgated edition of the works of Shakespeare (1754-1825).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bowdler."*
- *Understanding "bowdler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boysenberry *(noun)*

Large raspberry-flavored fruit; cross between blackberries and raspberries.

- *He looked up "boysenberry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boysenberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boysenberry bush *(noun)*

Cultivated hybrid bramble of California having large dark wine-red fruit with a flavor resembling raspberries.

- *Understanding "boysenberry bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "boysenberry bush" to mean cultivated hybrid bramble of california having....*

---

brahmanas *(noun)*

Prose works attached to the Samhitas instructing the bahmins to perform the very elaborate sacrificial rituals.

- *They discussed "brahmanas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "brahmanas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brainier *(adjective)*

Having or marked by unusual and impressive intelligence.

- *Students compared "brainier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "brainier"? Explain why.*

---

branchial cleft *(noun)*

One of a series of slit openings in the pharynxes of fishes and aquatic amphibians through which water passes.

- *Understanding "branchial cleft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "branchial cleft" to mean one of a series of slit openings in the pharynxes....*

---

brashness *(noun)*

The trait of being rash and hasty.

- *The article explained what "brashness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brashness" to mean the trait of being rash and hasty.*

---

bronzy *(adjective)*

Of the color of bronze.

- *Students compared "bronzy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "bronzy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

burble *(verb)*

Flow in an irregular current with a bubbling noise.

- *Learners should practice how to use "burble" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "burble" when talking about this idea.*

---

cabdriver *(noun)*

Someone who drives a taxi for a living.

- *He looked up "cabdriver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cabdriver" during the group presentation.*

---

calamus penna *(noun)*

From Florida and Bahamas to Brazil.

- *Understanding "calamus penna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "calamus penna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calenders *(verb)*

Press between rollers or plates so as to smooth, glaze, or thin into sheets.

- *In everyday English, people use "calenders" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "calenders" until he saw an example.*

---

canids *(noun)*

Any of various fissiped mammals with nonretractile claws and typically long muzzles.

- *Understanding "canids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canids."*

---

canoeist *(noun)*

Someone paddling a canoe.

- *Understanding "canoeist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "canoeist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capet *(noun)*

King of France elected in 987 and founding the Capetian dynasty (940-996).

- *The article explained what "capet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capet" during the group presentation.*

---

carburettors *(noun)*

Mixes air with gasoline vapor prior to explosion.

- *He looked up "carburettors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carburettors" to mean mixes air with gasoline vapor prior to explosion.*

---

carnally *(adverb)*

In a carnal manner.

- *She spoke "carnally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "carnally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

ccrc *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Defense that is a national center for research on all aspects of injury control and casualty care.

- *The article explained what "ccrc" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ccrc" to mean an agency in the department of defense that is a....*

---

ceca *(noun)*

The cavity in which the large intestine begins and into which the ileum opens.

- *In class, the teacher used "ceca" to mean the cavity in which the large intestine begins and....*
- *The article explained what "ceca" means with a simple example.*

---

centrosome *(noun)*

Small region of cytoplasm adjacent to the nucleus; contains the centrioles and serves to organize the microtubules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "centrosome."*
- *The article explained what "centrosome" means with a simple example.*

---

changs *(noun)*

The longest river of Asia; flows eastward from Tibet into the East China Sea near Shanghai.

- *He looked up "changs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "changs."*

---

chemiluminescence *(noun)*

Luminescence resulting from a chemical reaction as the oxidation of luciferin in fireflies.

- *They discussed "chemiluminescence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemiluminescence" to mean luminescence resulting from a chemical reaction as....*

---

cherubini *(noun)*

Italian composer of church music and operas (1760-1842).

- *They discussed "cherubini" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cherubini" to mean italian composer of church music and operas (1760-1842).*

---

chicos *(noun)*

United States comedian; one of four brothers who made motion pictures together (1891-1961).

- *The article explained what "chicos" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chicos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chieftaincy *(noun)*

The position of chieftain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chieftaincy."*
- *They discussed "chieftaincy" during the group presentation.*

---

choirboys *(noun)*

A boy who sings in a choir.

- *In class, the teacher used "choirboys" to mean a boy who sings in a choir.*
- *They discussed "choirboys" during the group presentation.*

clanger *(noun)*

A conspicuous mistake whose effects seem to reverberate.

- *He dropped a clanger.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clanger" to mean a conspicuous mistake whose effects seem to reverberate.*

clutters *(noun)*

A confused multitude of things.

- *He looked up "clutters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clutters" during the group presentation.*

codling moth *(noun)*

A small grey moth whose larvae live in apples and English walnuts.

- *Understanding "codling moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "codling moth" means with a simple example.*

collocations *(noun)*

The act of positioning close together (or side by side).

- *In class, the teacher used "collocations" to mean the act of positioning close together (or side by side).*
- *Understanding "collocations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common staghorn fern *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated fern of Australia and southeastern Asia and Polynesia.

- *In class, the teacher used "common staghorn fern" to mean commonly cultivated fern of australia and....*
- *Understanding "common staghorn fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

compendious *(adjective)*

Briefly giving the gist of something.

- *A short and compendious book.*
- *Would you call this situation "compendious"? Explain why.*

condemnable *(adjective)*

Bringing or deserving severe rebuke or censure.

- *Students compared "condemnable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "condemnable"? Explain why.*

configurational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by configuration.

- *The speaker chose "configurational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "configurational" approach may work better in this case.*

conodont *(noun)*

The tiny fossil cone-shaped tooth of a primitive vertebrate of order Conodonta.

- *He looked up "conodont" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conodont."*

copacetic *(adjective)*

Completely satisfactory; ; - John O'Hara.

- *His smile said that everything was copacetic.*
- *You had to be a good judge of what a man was like, and the English was copacetic.*

coracle *(noun)*

A small rounded boat made of hides stretched over a wicker frame; still used in some parts of Great Britain.

- *The article explained what "coracle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coracle" to mean a small rounded boat made of hides stretched over a....*

cosines *(noun)*

Ratio of the adjacent side to the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle.

- *In class, the teacher used "cosines" to mean ratio of the adjacent side to the hypotenuse of a....*
- *The article explained what "cosines" means with a simple example.*

---

cosmologies *(noun)*

The metaphysical study of the origin and nature of the universe.

- *In class, the teacher used "cosmologies" to mean the metaphysical study of the origin and nature of....*
- *They discussed "cosmologies" during the group presentation.*

---

covenanted *(verb)*

Enter into a covenant or formal agreement.

- *They covenanted with Judas for 30 pieces of silver.*
- *The nations covenanted to fight terrorism around the world.*

---

cowpea *(noun)*

Sprawling Old World annual cultivated especially in southern United States for food and forage and green manure.

- *The article explained what "cowpea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cowpea" to mean sprawling old world annual cultivated especially in....*

---

cowpea plant *(noun)*

Sprawling Old World annual cultivated especially in southern United States for food and forage and green manure.

- *Understanding "cowpea plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cowpea plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

creamers *(noun)*

A small pitcher for serving cream.

- *He looked up "creamers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creamers."*

---

creme de menthe *(noun)*

Sweet green or white mint-flavored liqueur.

- *Understanding "creme de menthe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creme de menthe" to mean sweet green or white mint-flavored liqueur.*

---

crinoid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to the class Crinoidea.

- *It is useful to describe something as "crinoid" when it is of or relating to or belonging to the class crinoidea.*
- *The speaker chose "crinoid" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

crofter *(noun)*

An owner or tenant of a small farm in Great Britain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crofter."*
- *The article explained what "crofter" means with a simple example.*

---

curlews *(noun)*

Large migratory shorebirds of the sandpiper family; closely related to woodcocks but having a down-curved bill.

- *They discussed "curlews" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "curlews" to mean large migratory shorebirds of the sandpiper family;....*

---

cutlers *(noun)*

A dealer in cutlery.

- *Understanding "cutlers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cutlers" to mean a dealer in cutlery.*

---

cycladic civilisation *(noun)*

The Bronze Age civilization on the Cyclades islands in the southern Aegean Sea that flourished 3000-1100 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "cycladic civilisation" to mean the bronze age civilization on the cyclades islands....*

- *The article explained what "cycladic civilisation" means with a simple example.*

---

danker *(adjective)*

Unpleasantly cool and humid.

- *A "danker" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "danker."*

---

darky *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for Black people.

- *They discussed "darky" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darky."*

---

declensions *(noun)*

A class of nouns or pronouns or adjectives in Indo-European languages having the same (or very similar) inflectional forms.

- *They discussed "declensions" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "declensions" means with a simple example.*

---

deflator *(noun)*

A statistical factor designed to remove the effect of inflation; inflation adjusted variables are in constant dollars.

- *The article explained what "deflator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deflator" to mean a statistical factor designed to remove the effect....*

---

deliberates *(verb)*

Think about carefully; weigh.

- *The coach explained when to use "deliberates" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "deliberates" until he saw an example.*

---

dependably *(adverb)*

In a faithful manner.

- *Place "dependably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "dependably" naturally.*

---

depolarizing *(verb)*

Eliminate the polarization of.

- *The coach explained when to use "depolarizing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "depolarizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

deponent *(noun)*

A person who testifies or gives a deposition.

- *The article explained what "deponent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deponent" to mean a person who testifies or gives a deposition.*

---

dexedrine *(noun)*

An isomer of amphetamine (trade name Dexedrine) used as a central nervous system stimulant.

- *He looked up "dexedrine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dexedrine" to mean an isomer of amphetamine (trade name dexedrine)....*

---

dialectically *(adverb)*

In a dialectic manner.

- *His religiousness is dialectically related to his sinfulness.*
- *She spoke "dialectically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

dinesen *(noun)*

Danish writer who lived in Kenya for 19 years and is remembered for her writings about Africa (1885-1962).

- *He looked up "dinesen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinesen" to mean danish writer who lived in kenya for 19 years and....*

---

dinoflagellate *(noun)*

Chiefly marine protozoa having two flagella; a chief constituent of plankton.

- *The article explained what "dinoflagellate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dinoflagellate."*

---

dodoma *(noun)*

A city in the center of Tanzania that has been designated as the future capital.

- *He looked up "dodoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dodoma."*

---

dogsled *(noun)*

A sled pulled by dogs.

- *In class, the teacher used "dogsled" to mean a sled pulled by dogs.*
- *They discussed "dogsled" during the group presentation.*

---

doodlebug *(noun)*

A small jet-propelled winged missile that carries a bomb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doodlebug."*
- *They discussed "doodlebug" during the group presentation.*

---

douay-rheims bible *(noun)*

An English translation of the Vulgate by Roman Catholic scholars.

- *They discussed "douay-rheims bible" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "douay-rheims bible" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dramatizations *(noun)*

A dramatic representation.

- *Understanding "dramatizations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dramatizations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

driers *(noun)*

A substance that promotes drying (e.g., calcium oxide absorbs water and is used to remove moisture).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "driers."*
- *They discussed "driers" during the group presentation.*

---

droped *(verb)*

Fall or descend to a lower place or level.

- *She tried to use "droped" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "droped" when talking about this idea.*

---

drum majorette *(noun)*

A female baton twirler who accompanies a marching band.

- *The article explained what "drum majorette" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "drum majorette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dullards *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dullards."*
- *They discussed "dullards" during the group presentation.*

---

dysthymia *(noun)*

Mild chronic depression.

- *I thought she had just been in a bad mood for thirty years, but the doctor called it dysthymia.*
- *He looked up "dysthymia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eero saarinen *(noun)*

United States architect (born in Finland) (1910-1961).

- *In class, the teacher used "eero saarinen" to mean united states architect (born in finland) (1910-1961).*
- *They discussed "eero saarinen" during the group presentation.*

---

electrostatically *(adverb)*

In an electrostatic manner.

- *The dust adhered electrostatically to the surface.*
- *She spoke "electrostatically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

emulsify *(verb)*

Form into or become an emulsion.

- *She tried to use "emulsify" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "emulsify" when talking about this idea.*

---

endemics *(noun)*

A plant that is native to a certain limited area.

- *In class, the teacher used "endemics" to mean a plant that is native to a certain limited area.*
- *Understanding "endemics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

engorgement *(noun)*

Eating ravenously or voraciously to satiation.

- *Engorgement of the breast.*
- *The article explained what "engorgement" means with a simple example.*

---

epigastric fossa *(noun)*

A slight depression in the midline just below the sternum (where a blow can affect the solar plexus).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epigastric fossa."*
- *They discussed "epigastric fossa" during the group presentation.*

---

ergs *(noun)*

A cgs unit of work or energy; the work done by a force of one dyne acting over a distance of one centimeter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ergs."*
- *He looked up "ergs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

esker *(noun)*

(geology) a long winding ridge of post glacial gravel and other sediment; deposited by meltwater from glaciers or ice sheets.

- *He looked up "esker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esker."*

---

ethnos *(noun)*

People of the same race or nationality who share a distinctive culture.

- *The article explained what "ethnos" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethnos."*

---

expensing *(verb)*

Reduce the estimated value of something.

- *He did not know how to use "expensing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "expensing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

experimentations *(noun)*

The act of conducting a controlled test or investigation.

- *The article explained what "experimentations" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "experimentations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expropriating *(verb)*

Deprive of possessions.

- *The coach explained when to use "expropriating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "expropriating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

extrapolates *(verb)*

Draw from specific cases for more general cases.

- *Learners should practice how to use "extrapolates" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "extrapolates" until he saw an example.*

eyewash *(noun)*

Lotion consisting of a solution used as a cleanser for the eyes.

- *Understanding "eyewash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eyewash" means with a simple example.*

falsifies *(verb)*

Tamper, with the purpose of deception.

- *She tried to use "falsifies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "falsifies" in real sentences.*

fasces *(noun)*

Bundle of rods containing an axe with the blade protruding; in ancient Rome it was a symbol of a magistrate's power; in modern Italy it is a symbol of fascism.

- *They discussed "fasces" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fasces."*

featherbed *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *She tried to use "featherbed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "featherbed" and when to wait.*

femoris *(noun)*

The longest and thickest bone of the human skeleton; extends from the pelvis to the knee.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "femoris."*
- *The article explained what "femoris" means with a simple example.*

fertilising *(verb)*

Provide with fertilizers or add nutrients to.

- *She tried to use "fertilising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fertilising" and when to wait.*

fiberoptic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to fiber optics.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fiberoptic."*
- *Students compared "fiberoptic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

footboard *(noun)*

A narrow platform on which to stand or brace the feet.

- *In class, the teacher used "footboard" to mean a narrow platform on which to stand or brace the feet.*
- *Understanding "footboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

footrace *(noun)*

A race run on foot.

- *They discussed "footrace" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "footrace" because he had never seen it before.*

forsooth *(adverb)*

An archaic word originally meaning 'in truth' but now usually used to express disbelief.

- *She spoke "forsooth," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "forsooth" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

forswear *(verb)*

Formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief, usually under pressure.

- *In everyday English, people use "forswear" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "forswear" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

funs *(noun)*

A disposition to find (or make) causes for amusement.

- *In class, the teacher used "funs" to mean a disposition to find (or make) causes for amusement.*
- *The article explained what "funs" means with a simple example.*

---

furrowing *(verb)*

Hollow out in the form of a furrow or groove.

- *He did not know how to use "furrowing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "furrowing" when talking about this idea.*

---

fuzzed *(adjective)*

Covering with fine light hairs.

- *His head fuzzed like a dandelion gone to seed.*
- *Students compared "fuzzed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fuzzier *(adjective)*

Confused and not coherent; not clearly thought out.

- *The speaker chose "fuzzier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "fuzzier"? Explain why.*

---

fyodor mikhailovich dostoevsky *(noun)*

Russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with humor and psychological insight (1821-1881).

- *Understanding "fyodor mikhailovich dostoevsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fyodor mikhailovich dostoevsky" to mean russian novelist who wrote of human suffering with....*

---

gads *(noun)*

A sharp prod fixed to a rider's heel and used to urge a horse onward.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gads."*
- *He looked up "gads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gallina *(noun)*

Small Asiatic wild bird; believed to be ancestral to domestic fowl.

- *Understanding "gallina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gallina" means with a simple example.*

---

galvanometer *(noun)*

Meter for detecting or comparing or measuring small electric currents.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galvanometer."*
- *He looked up "galvanometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gardners *(noun)*

Writer of detective novels featuring Perry Mason (1889-1970).

- *Understanding "gardners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gardners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gawping *(verb)*

Look with amazement; look stupidly.

- *He did not know how to use "gawping" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "gawping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

generales *(verb)*

Command as a general.

- *She tried to use "generales" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “generales” in real sentences.*

---

gentles *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *The coach explained when to use “gentles” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “gentles” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

genus lepus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Leporidae: hares.

- *The article explained what “genus lepus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “genus lepus” to mean type genus of the leporidae: hares.*

---

genus mandragora *(noun)*

A genus of stemless herbs of the family Solanaceae.

- *He looked up “genus mandragora” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus mandragora.”*

---

genus morus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Moraceae: mulberries.

- *He looked up “genus morus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “genus morus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus plumeria *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs and trees of tropical America having branches like candelabra and fragrant white or pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “genus plumeria.”*
- *Understanding “genus plumeria” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rickettsia *(noun)*

Can cause typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever in humans.

- *The article explained what “genus rickettsia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “genus rickettsia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gladioli *(noun)*

The large central part of the breastbone.

- *The article explained what “gladioli” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gladioli.”*

---

glenoid cavity *(noun)*

The concavity in the head of the scapula that receives the head of the humerus to form the shoulder joint.

- *He looked up “glenoid cavity” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “glenoid cavity” during the group presentation.*

---

gloomier *(adjective)*

Filled with melancholy and despondency.

- *Students compared “gloomier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “gloomier” when it is filled with melancholy and despondency.*

---

goldmark *(noun)*

United States inventor (born in Hungary) who made the first TV broadcast in 1940 and invented the long-playing record in 1948 and pioneered videocassette recording (1906-1977).

- *The article explained what “goldmark” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “goldmark” to mean united states inventor (born in hungary) who made....*

---

gorget *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the neck.

- *In class, the teacher used “gorget” to mean armor plate that protects the neck.*
- *They discussed “gorget” during the group presentation.*

---

grackles *(noun)*

Glossy black Asiatic starling often taught to mimic speech.

- *He looked up "grackles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grackles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gradings *(noun)*

The act of arranging in a graduated series.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gradings."*
- *The article explained what "gradings" means with a simple example.*

---

grumpiness *(noun)*

A fussy and eccentric disposition.

- *The article explained what "grumpiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grumpiness" to mean a fussy and eccentric disposition.*

---

hageman factor *(noun)*

Coagulation factor whose deficiency results in prolongation of clotting time of venous blood.

- *In class, the teacher used "hageman factor" to mean coagulation factor whose deficiency results in....*
- *He looked up "hageman factor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hammed *(verb)*

Exaggerate one's acting.

- *She tried to use "hammed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hammed" in real sentences.*

---

hdtvs *(noun)*

A television system that has more than the usual number of lines per frame so its pictures show more detail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hdtvs."*
- *He looked up "hdtvs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hearkens *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *In everyday English, people use "hearkens" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hearkens" in real sentences.*

---

hematopoiesis *(noun)*

The formation of blood cells in the living body (especially in the bone marrow).

- *He looked up "hematopoiesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hematopoiesis" to mean the formation of blood cells in the living body....*

---

hemostatic *(adjective)*

Tending to check bleeding by contracting the tissues or blood vessels.

- *A "hemostatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hemostatic" when it is tending to check bleeding by contracting the....*

---

heterosexism *(noun)*

Discrimination in favor of heterosexual and against homosexual people.

- *He looked up "heterosexism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heterosexism" to mean discrimination in favor of heterosexual and against....*

---

highwater *(noun)*

The tide when the water is highest.

- *The article explained what "highwater" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "highwater" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hoaxer *(noun)*

Someone who plays practical jokes on others.

- *They discussed "hoaxer" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hoaxer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homeopath *(noun)*

A practitioner of homeopathy.

- *They discussed "homeopath" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "homeopath" means with a simple example.*

---

homepages *(noun)*

The opening page of a web site.

- *They discussed "homepages" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homepages" to mean the opening page of a web site.*

---

hoopoe *(noun)*

Any of several crested Old World birds with a slender downward-curved bill.

- *Understanding "hoopoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hoopoe" to mean any of several crested old world birds with a....*

---

hornpipe *(noun)*

A British solo dance performed by sailors.

- *They discussed "hornpipe" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hornpipe."*

---

hudsons *(noun)*

A New York river; flows southward into New York Bay; explored by Henry Hudson early in the 17th century.

- *He looked up "hudsons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hudsons" to mean a new york river; flows southward into new york....*

---

hugh capet *(noun)*

King of France elected in 987 and founding the Capetian dynasty (940-996).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hugh capet."*
- *He looked up "hugh capet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydrologists *(noun)*

A geologist skilled in hydrology.

- *The article explained what "hydrologists" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hydrologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypervelocity *(noun)*

Excessive velocity.

- *The meteorites struck the earth with hypervelocity impacts.*
- *The article explained what "hypervelocity" means with a simple example.*

---

illumined *(verb)*

Make lighter or brighter.

- *In everyday English, people use "illumined" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "illumined" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

immolate *(verb)*

Offer as a sacrifice by killing or by giving up to destruction.

- *The Aztecs immolated human victims.*
- *Immolate the valuables at the temple.*

---

immorally *(adverb)*

Without regard for morality.

- *He acted immorally when his own interests were at stake.*
- *Place "immorally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

impecunious *(adjective)*

Not having enough money to pay for necessities.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "impecunious."*
- *Would you call this situation "impecunious"? Explain why.*

impoundments *(noun)*

Placing private property in the custody of an officer of the law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impoundments."*
- *He looked up "impoundments" because he had never seen it before.*

inarguable *(adjective)*

Against which no argument can be made.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inarguable" when it is against which no argument can be made.*
- *Would you call this situation "inarguable"? Explain why.*

incandescence *(noun)*

The phenomenon of light emission by a body as its temperature is raised.

- *The article explained what "incandescence" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incandescence."*

ingratiated *(verb)*

Gain favor with somebody by deliberate efforts.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ingratiated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ingratiated" when talking about this idea.*

inhalants *(noun)*

A medication to be taken by inhaling it.

- *Understanding "inhalants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "inhalants" during the group presentation.*

internode *(noun)*

A segment of a stem between two nodes.

- *Understanding "internode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "internode" means with a simple example.*

irrecoverable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being recovered or regained.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "irrecoverable."*
- *Would you call this situation "irrecoverable"? Explain why.*

jaroslav hasek *(noun)*

Czech author of novels and short stories (1883-1923).

- *In class, the teacher used "jaroslav hasek" to mean czech author of novels and short stories (1883-1923).*
- *He looked up "jaroslav hasek" because he had never seen it before.*

jiggers *(noun)*

A small glass adequate to hold a single swallow of whiskey.

- *The article explained what "jiggers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jiggers."*

joe bloggs *(noun)*

A hypothetical average man.

- *He looked up "joe bloggs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joe bloggs."*

jubilantly *(adverb)*

In a joyous manner.

- *He answered "jubilantly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "jubilantly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

kamba *(noun)*

A Bantu language spoken by the Kamba in Kenya.

- *He looked up "kamba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kamba."*

---

kansa *(noun)*

A member of the Siouan people of the Kansas river valley in Kansas.

- *He looked up "kansa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kansa" during the group presentation.*

---

karol wojtyla *(noun)*

The first Pope born in Poland; the first Pope not born in Italy in 450 years (1920-2005).

- *The article explained what "karol wojtyla" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karol wojtyla."*

---

lactobacillus acidophilus *(noun)*

A bacterium that is used to make yogurt and to supplement probiotics.

- *The article explained what "lactobacillus acidophilus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lactobacillus acidophilus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

landside *(noun)*

Component consisting of a side piece opposite the moldboard.

- *Understanding "landside" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landside."*

---

laparoscopic cholecystectomy *(noun)*

Removal of the gall bladder through small punctures in the abdomen to permit the insertion of a laparoscope and surgical instruments.

- *The article explained what "laparoscopic cholecystectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "laparoscopic cholecystectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

layabouts *(noun)*

Person who does no work.

- *Understanding "layabouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "layabouts" to mean person who does no work.*

---

lecher *(noun)*

Man with strong sexual desires.

- *The article explained what "lecher" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lecher."*

---

lepus *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Orion and Columba.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lepus."*
- *He looked up "lepus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lgv *(noun)*

Infectious disease caused by a species of chlamydia bacterium; transmitted by sexual contact; characterized by genital lesions and swelling of lymph nodes in the groin.

- *They discussed "lgv" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lgv."*

---

liaised *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *He did not know how to use "liaised" until he saw an example.*

- *The coach explained when to use “liaised” and when to wait.*

---

liberalise *(verb)*

Make liberal or more liberal, of laws and rules.

- *She tried to use “liberalise” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “liberalise” until he saw an example.*

---

lunette *(noun)*

Temporary fortification like a detached bastion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lunette.”*
- *They discussed “lunette” during the group presentation.*

---

lycian *(noun)*

An Anatolian language.

- *He looked up “lycian” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “lycian.”*

---

magnanimously *(adverb)*

In a magnanimous manner.

- *Magnanimously, he forgave all those who had harmed him.*
- *She spoke “magnanimously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

maguey *(noun)*

Philippine plant yielding a hard fibre used in making coarse twine.

- *In class, the teacher used “maguey” to mean philippine plant yielding a hard fibre used in....*
- *They discussed “maguey” during the group presentation.*

---

majorette *(noun)*

A female baton twirler who accompanies a marching band.

- *They discussed “majorette” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “majorette” because he had never seen it before.*

---

mammalogy *(noun)*

The branch of zoology that studies mammals.

- *He looked up “mammalogy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “mammalogy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mandragora *(noun)*

A genus of stemless herbs of the family Solanaceae.

- *Understanding “mandragora” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “mandragora” during the group presentation.*

---

manila maguey *(noun)*

Hard fiber used in making coarse twine; from Philippine agave plants.

- *He looked up “manila maguey” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “manila maguey” during the group presentation.*

---

mantilla *(noun)*

A woman’s silk or lace scarf.

- *He looked up “mantilla” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mantilla.”*

---

martes americana *(noun)*

Valued for its fur.

- *They discussed “martes americana” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “martes americana” to mean valued for its fur.*

---

masseuses *(noun)*

A female massager.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masseuses."*
- *He looked up "masseuses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meitner *(noun)*

Swedish physicist (born in Austria) who worked in the field of radiochemistry with Otto Hahn and formulated the concept of nuclear fission with Otto Frisch (1878-1968).

- *In class, the teacher used "meitner" to mean swedish physicist (born in austria) who worked in....*
- *The article explained what "meitner" means with a simple example.*

---

melena *(noun)*

Abnormally dark tarry feces containing blood (usually from gastrointestinal bleeding).

- *Understanding "melena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "melena."*

---

metes *(noun)*

A line that indicates a boundary.

- *Understanding "metes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "metes" during the group presentation.*

---

mignonette *(noun)*

Mediterranean woody annual widely cultivated for its dense terminal spikelike clusters greenish or yellowish white flowers having an intense spicy fragrance.

- *Understanding "mignonette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mignonette" during the group presentation.*

---

mignonette family *(noun)*

Mainly Mediterranean herbs: mignonette.

- *He looked up "mignonette family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mignonette family" during the group presentation.*

---

mikhail ivanovich kalinin *(noun)*

Soviet statesman and head of state of the USSR (1875-1946).

- *In class, the teacher used "mikhail ivanovich kalinin" to mean soviet statesman and head of state of the ussr....*
- *They discussed "mikhail ivanovich kalinin" during the group presentation.*

---

milage *(noun)*

Distance measured in miles.

- *They discussed "milage" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "milage" to mean distance measured in miles.*

---

minato ohashi bridge *(noun)*

Cantilever bridge at Osaka, Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minato ohashi bridge."*
- *They discussed "minato ohashi bridge" during the group presentation.*

---

monopolists *(noun)*

Someone who monopolizes the means of producing or selling something.

- *They discussed "monopolists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monopolists" to mean someone who monopolizes the means of producing or....*

---

morganite *(noun)*

A kind of pink beryl used as a gemstone.

- *In class, the teacher used "morganite" to mean a kind of pink beryl used as a gemstone.*
- *The article explained what "morganite" means with a simple example.*

---

morus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Moraceae: mulberries.

- *Understanding "morus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morus."*

---

moving-coil galvanometer *(noun)*

A galvanometer that is operated by the force exerted by an electric current flowing in a movable coil suspended in a magnetic field.

- *They discussed "moving-coil galvanometer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "moving-coil galvanometer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myelinated *(adjective)*

(of neurons) covered with a layer of myelin.

- *It is useful to describe something as "myelinated" when it is (of neurons) covered with a layer of myelin.*
- *A "myelinated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

myelinated nerve fiber *(noun)*

A nerve fiber encased in a sheath of myelin.

- *In class, the teacher used "myelinated nerve fiber" to mean a nerve fiber encased in a sheath of myelin.*
- *The article explained what "myelinated nerve fiber" means with a simple example.*

---

nandrolone *(noun)*

An androgen (trade names Durabolin or Kabolin) that is used to treat testosterone deficiency or breast cancer or osteoporosis.

- *He looked up "nandrolone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nandrolone" to mean an androgen (trade names durabolin or kabolin) that....*

---

nanograms *(noun)*

One billionth (1/1,000,000,000) gram.

- *In class, the teacher used "nanograms" to mean one billionth (1/1,000,000,000) gram.*
- *The article explained what "nanograms" means with a simple example.*

---

nattering *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *Learners should practice how to use "nattering" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nattering" and when to wait.*

---

navvies *(noun)*

A laborer who is obliged to do menial work.

- *Understanding "navvies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "navvies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nightspot *(noun)*

A spot that is open late at night and that provides entertainment (as singers or dancers) as well as dancing and food and drink.

- *Understanding "nightspot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nightspot" during the group presentation.*

---

nightspots *(noun)*

A spot that is open late at night and that provides entertainment (as singers or dancers) as well as dancing and food and drink.

- *The article explained what "nightspots" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nightspots."*

---

nimbys *(noun)*

Someone who objects to siting something in their own neighborhood but does not object to it being sited elsewhere; an acronym for not in my backyard.

- *He looked up "nimbys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nimbys."*

---

nontechnical *(adjective)*

Not characteristic of or skilled in applied arts and sciences.

- *Nontechnical aspects of the job.*
- *Nontechnical training.*

nucleases *(noun)*

General term for enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of nucleic acid by cleaving chains of nucleotides into smaller units.

- *The article explained what "nucleases" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nucleases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oculi *(noun)*

The organ of sight.

- *In class, the teacher used "oculi" to mean the organ of sight.*
- *Understanding "oculi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oleaginous *(adjective)*

Containing an unusual amount of grease or oil.

- *Oleaginous seeds.*
- *Oleaginous hypocrisy.*

olympiads *(noun)*

The modern revival of the ancient games held once every 4 years in a selected country.

- *In class, the teacher used "olympiads" to mean the modern revival of the ancient games held once....*
- *They discussed "olympiads" during the group presentation.*

omiya *(noun)*

A city of east central Honshu; a suburb of Tokyo.

- *The article explained what "omiya" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "omiya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

onslaughts *(noun)*

The rapid and continuous delivery of linguistic communication (spoken or written).

- *He looked up "onslaughts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "onslaughts" during the group presentation.*

organon *(noun)*

A system of principles for philosophic or scientific investigations; an instrument for acquiring knowledge.

- *In class, the teacher used "organon" to mean a system of principles for philosophic or....*
- *The article explained what "organon" means with a simple example.*

orison *(noun)*

Reverent petition to a deity.

- *In class, the teacher used "orison" to mean reverent petition to a deity.*
- *The article explained what "orison" means with a simple example.*

outgrows *(verb)*

Grow too large or too mature for.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outgrows" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outgrows" when talking about this idea.*

outlanders *(noun)*

A person who comes from a foreign country; someone who does not owe allegiance to your country.

- *The article explained what "outlanders" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "outlanders" to mean a person who comes from a foreign country; someone....*

overemphasize *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *I cannot overemphasize the importance of this book.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overemphasize" in real sentences.*

oxidizers *(noun)*

A substance that oxidizes another substance.

- *The article explained what "oxidizers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oxidizers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pablum *(noun)*

A soft form of cereal for infants.

- *They discussed "pablum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pablum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pandoras *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the first woman; created by Hephaestus on orders from Zeus who presented her to Epimetheus along with a box filled with evils.

- *He looked up "pandoras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pandoras" during the group presentation.*

---

panhandler *(noun)*

A beggar who approaches strangers asking for money.

- *The article explained what "panhandler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "panhandler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

papaw *(noun)*

Fruit with yellow flesh; related to custard apples.

- *The article explained what "papaw" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "papaw."*

---

papaw tree *(noun)*

Small tree native to the eastern United States having oblong leaves and fleshy fruit.

- *They discussed "papaw tree" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "papaw tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pasang *(noun)*

Large African antelope with long straight nearly upright horns.

- *He looked up "pasang" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pasang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patency *(noun)*

The property of being easy to see and understand.

- *In class, the teacher used "patency" to mean the property of being easy to see and understand.*
- *The article explained what "patency" means with a simple example.*

---

patrollers *(noun)*

Someone on patrol duty; an individual or a member of a group that patrols an area.

- *He looked up "patrollers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "patrollers" during the group presentation.*

---

pectorals *(noun)*

An adornment worn on the chest or breast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pectorals."*
- *He looked up "pectorals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

personalty *(noun)*

Movable property (as distinguished from real estate).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "personalty."*
- *He looked up "personalty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perspicacity *(noun)*

The capacity to assess situations or circumstances shrewdly and to draw sound conclusions.

- *In class, the teacher used "perspicacity" to mean the capacity to assess situations or circumstances....*

- *The article explained what "perspicacity" means with a simple example.*

---

peter carl goldmark *(noun)*

United States inventor (born in Hungary) who made the first TV broadcast in 1940 and invented the long-playing record in 1948 and pioneered videocassette recording (1906-1977).

- *The article explained what "peter carl goldmark" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "peter carl goldmark" during the group presentation.*

---

peter goldmark *(noun)*

United States inventor (born in Hungary) who made the first TV broadcast in 1940 and invented the long-playing record in 1948 and pioneered videocassette recording (1906-1977).

- *The article explained what "peter goldmark" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "peter goldmark" during the group presentation.*

---

piastres *(noun)*

A fractional monetary unit in Egypt and Lebanon and Sudan and Syria.

- *They discussed "piastres" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "piastres" means with a simple example.*

---

pickier *(adjective)*

Exacting especially about details.

- *A "pickier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pickier" when it is exacting especially about details.*

---

pinnately *(adverb)*

Having a pinnate shape.

- *A pinnately compound leaf.*
- *She spoke "pinnately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

pinole *(noun)*

Meal made of finely ground corn mixed with sugar and spices.

- *They discussed "pinole" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pinole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pipping *(verb)*

Hit with a missile from a weapon.

- *In everyday English, people use "pipping" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pipping" in real sentences.*

---

platypuses *(noun)*

Small densely furred aquatic monotreme of Australia and Tasmania having a broad bill and tail and webbed feet; only species in the family Ornithorhynchidae.

- *He looked up "platypuses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "platypuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pleader *(noun)*

A lawyer who pleads cases in court.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pleader."*
- *He looked up "pleader" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plumeria *(noun)*

Deciduous shrubs and trees of tropical America having branches like candelabra and fragrant white or pink flowers.

- *They discussed "plumeria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plumeria" to mean deciduous shrubs and trees of tropical america....*

---

plunders *(verb)*

Take illegally; of intellectual property.

- *Can you use "plunders" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "plunders" when talking about this idea.*

---

poltergeists *(noun)*

A ghost that announces its presence with rapping and the creation of disorder.

- *The article explained what "poltergeists" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poltergeists."*

polymerisation *(noun)*

A chemical process that combines several monomers to form a polymer or polymeric compound.

- *They discussed "polymerisation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "polymerisation" means with a simple example.*

polyploidy *(noun)*

The condition of being polyploid.

- *They discussed "polyploidy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyploidy."*

polyurethanes *(noun)*

Any of various polymers containing the urethane radical; a wide variety of synthetic forms are made and used as adhesives or plastics or paints or rubber.

- *They discussed "polyurethanes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "polyurethanes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

positivists *(noun)*

Someone who emphasizes observable facts and excludes metaphysical speculation about origins or ultimate causes.

- *The article explained what "positivists" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "positivists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

precentor *(noun)*

The musical director of a choir.

- *In class, the teacher used "precentor" to mean the musical director of a choir.*
- *They discussed "precentor" during the group presentation.*

preempts *(verb)*

Take the place of or have precedence over.

- *Live broadcast of the presidential debate preempts the regular news hour.*
- *The coach explained when to use "preempts" and when to wait.*

probated *(verb)*

Establish the legal validity of (wills and other documents).

- *In everyday English, people use "probated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "probated" in real sentences.*

propagandizing *(verb)*

Spread by propaganda.

- *Can you use "propagandizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "propagandizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

prunus spinosa *(noun)*

A thorny Eurasian bush with plumlike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "prunus spinosa" to mean a thorny eurasian bush with plumlike fruits.*
- *He looked up "prunus spinosa" because he had never seen it before.*

pudendal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or near the pudendum.

- *Pudendal nerve.*
- *A "pudendal" approach may work better in this case.*

pudendal artery *(noun)*

Arteries supplying the external genital organs of humans.

- *He looked up “pudendal artery” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pudendal artery.”*

---

pudendal block *(noun)*

Regional anesthesia resulting from the use of a local anesthetic to deaden the pudendal nerves in the region of the vulva and labia majora; used to ease discomfort during childbirth.

- *Understanding “pudendal block” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pudendal block” to mean regional anesthesia resulting from the use of a....*

---

pudendal vein *(noun)*

Vein of the pudendum.

- *The article explained what “pudendal vein” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pudendal vein” to mean vein of the pudendum.*

---

pule *(verb)*

Cry weakly or softly.

- *Learners should practice how to use “pule” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “pule” until he saw an example.*

---

pyridoxal *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for metabolism of amino acids and starch.

- *He looked up “pyridoxal” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pyridoxal.”*

---

quietened *(verb)*

Cause to be quiet or not talk.

- *The coach explained when to use “quietened” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “quietened” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ranunculus repens *(noun)*

Perennial European herb with long creeping stolons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ranunculus repens.”*
- *They discussed “ranunculus repens” during the group presentation.*

---

rarebit *(noun)*

Cheese melted with ale or beer served over toast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rarebit.”*
- *He looked up “rarebit” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ravenously *(adverb)*

In the manner of someone who is very hungry.

- *She spoke “ravenously,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “ravenously” in the final chapter.*

---

reciter *(noun)*

Someone who recites from memory.

- *In class, the teacher used “reciter” to mean someone who recites from memory.*
- *Understanding “reciter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recurrently *(adverb)*

In a recurrent manner.

- *Using “recurrently” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “recurrently” in the final chapter.*

---

reefers *(noun)*

Marijuana leaves rolled into a cigarette for smoking.

- *He looked up “reefers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reefers.”*

reforged *(verb)*

Cast or model anew.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reforged" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reforged" when talking about this idea.*

remanding *(verb)*

Lock up or confine, in or as in a jail.

- *Can you use "remanding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "remanding" until he saw an example.*

remoter *(adjective)*

Far apart in relevance or relationship or kinship.

- *Students compared "remoter" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "remoter" approach may work better in this case.*

renovators *(noun)*

A skilled worker who is employed to restore or refinish buildings or antique furniture.

- *The article explained what "renovators" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "renovators."*

requite *(verb)*

Make repayment for or return something.

- *He did not know how to use "requite" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "requite" carefully so everyone would understand.*

rheims-douay bible *(noun)*

An English translation of the Vulgate by Roman Catholic scholars.

- *They discussed "rheims-douay bible" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rheims-douay bible" because he had never seen it before.*

rickettsia *(noun)*

Any of a group of very small rod-shaped bacteria that live in biting arthropods (as ticks and mites) and cause disease in vertebrate hosts; they cause typhus and other febrile diseases in human beings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rickettsia."*
- *He looked up "rickettsia" because he had never seen it before.*

rimsky-korsakov *(noun)*

Russian composer of operas and orchestral works; often used themes from folk music (1844-1908).

- *In class, the teacher used "rimsky-korsakov" to mean russian composer of operas and orchestral works;....*
- *The article explained what "rimsky-korsakov" means with a simple example.*

roser *(adjective)*

Of something having a dusty purplish pink color.

- *The speaker chose "roser" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "roser" approach may work better in this case.*

rotarians *(noun)*

A member of a Rotary Club.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rotarians."*
- *They discussed "rotarians" during the group presentation.*

roundels *(noun)*

(heraldry) a charge in the shape of a circle.

- *In class, the teacher used "roundels" to mean (heraldry) a charge in the shape of a circle.*
- *The article explained what "roundels" means with a simple example.*

rubbished *(verb)*

Attack strongly.

- *The coach explained when to use "rubbished" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rubbished" in real sentences.*

---

rucking *(verb)*

Become wrinkled or drawn together.

- *He did not know how to use "rucking" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rucking" when talking about this idea.*

---

rugose *(adjective)*

Of leaves; ridged or wrinkled.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rugose."*
- *Would you call this situation "rugose"? Explain why.*

---

saale glaciation *(noun)*

The next-to-last Pleistocene glaciation in northern Europe and the deposits laid down at that time.

- *They discussed "saale glaciation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saale glaciation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saluki *(noun)*

Old breed of tall swift keen-eyed hunting dogs resembling greyhounds; from Egypt and southwestern Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saluki."*
- *They discussed "saluki" during the group presentation.*

---

santa gertrudis *(noun)*

Brahman and shorthorn crossbreed of red cattle; hardy in hot regions.

- *He looked up "santa gertrudis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "santa gertrudis" to mean brahman and shorthorn crossbreed of red cattle;....*

---

sard *(noun)*

A deep orange-red variety of chalcedony.

- *In class, the teacher used "sard" to mean a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony.*
- *The article explained what "sard" means with a simple example.*

---

sartor *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is making and altering garments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sartor."*
- *The article explained what "sartor" means with a simple example.*

---

satchmo *(noun)*

United States pioneering jazz trumpeter and bandleader (1900-1971).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satchmo."*
- *Understanding "satchmo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrawling *(verb)*

Write carelessly.

- *The coach explained when to use "scrawling" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "scrawling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

scriptorium *(noun)*

A room in a monastery that is set aside for writing or copying manuscripts.

- *They discussed "scriptorium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "scriptorium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seaborg *(noun)*

United States chemist who was one of the discoverers of plutonium (1912-1999).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seaborg."*

- *They discussed "seaborg" during the group presentation.*

---

seales *(verb)*

Close with or as if with a seal.

- *Can you use "seales" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "seales" when talking about this idea.*

---

seigniorage *(noun)*

Charged by a government for coining bullion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seigniorage."*
- *He looked up "seigniorage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seines *(noun)*

A large fishnet that hangs vertically, with floats at the top and weights at the bottom.

- *They discussed "seines" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "seines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seismographs *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for detecting and measuring the intensity and direction and duration of movements of the ground (as an earthquake).

- *They discussed "seismographs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "seismographs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shivery *(adjective)*

Cold enough to cause shivers.

- *Felt all shivery.*
- *Shivery weather.*

---

shorebird *(noun)*

Any of numerous wading birds that frequent mostly seashores and estuaries.

- *Understanding "shorebird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shorebird" during the group presentation.*

---

silky tamarin *(noun)*

Golden South American monkey with long soft hair forming a mane.

- *He looked up "silky tamarin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "silky tamarin" during the group presentation.*

---

silts *(noun)*

Mud or clay or small rocks deposited by a river or lake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silts."*
- *They discussed "silts" during the group presentation.*

---

sivas *(noun)*

The destroyer; one of the three major divinities in the later Hindu pantheon.

- *He looked up "sivas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sivas."*

---

skedaddle *(verb)*

Run away, as if in a panic.

- *He did not know how to use "skedaddle" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "skedaddle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

slighting *(adjective)*

Tending to diminish or disparage.

- *A slighting remark.*
- *The speaker chose "slighting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

smallholdings *(noun)*

A piece of land under 50 acres that is sold or let to someone for cultivation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smallholdings."*
- *He looked up "smallholdings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smoothbore *(adjective)*

Of a firearm; not having rifling or internal spiral grooves inside the barrel.

- *Students compared "smoothbore" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "smoothbore."*

---

smoulder *(noun)*

A fire that burns with thick smoke but no flame.

- *The smoulder suddenly became a blaze.*
- *They discussed "smoulder" during the group presentation.*

---

snowfields *(noun)*

A permanent wide expanse of snow.

- *In class, the teacher used "snowfields" to mean a permanent wide expanse of snow.*
- *The article explained what "snowfields" means with a simple example.*

---

souse *(noun)*

The act of making something completely wet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "souse."*
- *They discussed "souse" during the group presentation.*

---

sousse *(noun)*

A port city in eastern Tunisia on the Mediterranean.

- *Understanding "sousse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sousse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spacecrafts *(noun)*

A craft capable of traveling in outer space; technically, a satellite around the sun.

- *The article explained what "spacecrafts" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spacecrafts."*

---

spectaculars *(noun)*

A lavishly produced performance.

- *In class, the teacher used "spectaculars" to mean a lavishly produced performance.*
- *Understanding "spectaculars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spectrogram *(noun)*

A photographic record of a spectrum.

- *The article explained what "spectrogram" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spectrogram" to mean a photographic record of a spectrum.*

---

spoilsport *(noun)*

Someone who spoils the pleasure of others.

- *The article explained what "spoilsport" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spoilsport" to mean someone who spoils the pleasure of others.*

---

staghorn fern *(noun)*

Any of various tropical ferns of the genus Platycerium having large flat lobed fronds often resembling the antlers of a stag.

- *The article explained what "staghorn fern" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "staghorn fern" to mean any of various tropical ferns of the genus....*

---

stepbrothers *(noun)*

A brother who has only one parent in common with you.

- *The article explained what "stepbrothers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stepbrothers."*

---

stob *(noun)*

A short straight stick of wood.

- *Understanding "stob" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stob" to mean a short straight stick of wood.*

---

stockades *(noun)*

A penal camp where political prisoners or prisoners of war are confined (usually under harsh conditions).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stockades."*
- *Understanding "stockades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

submerges *(verb)*

Cover completely or make imperceptible.

- *Can you use "submerges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "submerges" and when to wait.*

---

subtended *(verb)*

Be opposite to; of angles and sides, in geometry.

- *The coach explained when to use "subtended" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "subtended" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

summerset *(noun)*

An acrobatic feat in which the feet roll over the head (either forward or backward) and return.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "summerset."*
- *The article explained what "summerset" means with a simple example.*

---

sunbathers *(noun)*

Someone who basks in the sunshine in order to get a suntan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sunbathers."*
- *The article explained what "sunbathers" means with a simple example.*

---

swishes *(verb)*

Move with or cause to move with a whistling or hissing sound.

- *Learners should practice how to use "swishes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "swishes" when talking about this idea.*

---

tallboy *(noun)*

A tall chest of drawers divided into two sections and supported on four legs.

- *The article explained what "tallboy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tallboy" to mean a tall chest of drawers divided into two sections....*

---

tereshkova *(noun)*

Soviet cosmonaut who was the first woman in space (born in 1937).

- *He looked up "tereshkova" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tereshkova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teutons *(noun)*

A member of the ancient Germanic people who migrated from Jutland to southern Gaul and were annihilated by the Romans.

- *In class, the teacher used "teutons" to mean a member of the ancient germanic people who....*
- *The article explained what "teutons" means with a simple example.*

---

thatchers *(noun)*

Someone skilled in making a roof from plant stalks or foliage.

- *In class, the teacher used "thatchers" to mean someone skilled in making a roof from plant stalks....*
- *The article explained what "thatchers" means with a simple example.*

thiocyanate *(noun)*

A salt of thiocyanic acid; formed when alkaline cyanides are fused with sulfur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thiocyanate."*
- *The article explained what "thiocyanate" means with a simple example.*

thomas bowdler *(noun)*

English editor who in 1818 published an expurgated edition of the works of Shakespeare (1754-1825).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas bowdler."*
- *He looked up "thomas bowdler" because he had never seen it before.*

tiredly *(adverb)*

In a weary manner.

- *He walked around tiredly.*
- *Using "tiredly" can make your explanation more exact.*

tods *(noun)*

A unit of weight for wool equal to about 28 pounds.

- *He looked up "tods" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tods" to mean a unit of weight for wool equal to about 28 pounds.*

topsails *(noun)*

A sail (or either of a pair of sails) immediately above the lowermost sail of a mast and supported by a topmast.

- *The article explained what "topsails" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "topsails" to mean a sail (or either of a pair of sails) immediately....*

torpid *(adjective)*

In a condition of biological rest or suspended animation.

- *Torpid frogs.*
- *A mind grown torpid in old age.*

tragi *(noun)*

A small cartilaginous flap in front of the external opening of the ear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tragi."*
- *He looked up "tragi" because he had never seen it before.*

trendier *(adjective)*

In accord with the latest fad.

- *The speaker chose "trendier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "trendier" when it is in accord with the latest fad.*

tricot *(noun)*

A knitted fabric or one resembling knitting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tricot."*
- *Understanding "tricot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trollop *(noun)*

A dirty untidy woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "trollop" to mean a dirty untidy woman.*
- *Understanding "trollop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

twined *(verb)*

Make by twisting together or intertwining.

- *Intertwined hearts.*
- *In everyday English, people use "twined" when talking about this idea.*

undulation *(noun)*

(physics) a movement up and down or back and forth.

- *They discussed "undulation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "undulation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unplaced *(adjective)*

Not one of the first three in a race or competition.

- *Students compared "unplaced" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unplaced"? Explain why.*

---

unpredicted *(adjective)*

Without warning or announcement; ; - M.A.D.Howe.

- *A "unpredicted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "unpredicted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

urbanizing *(verb)*

Impart urban habits, ways of life, or responsibilities upon.

- *Can you use "urbanizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "urbanizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

uteri *(noun)*

A hollow muscular organ in the pelvic cavity of females; contains the developing fetus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uteri."*
- *He looked up "uteri" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uteruses *(noun)*

A hollow muscular organ in the pelvic cavity of females; contains the developing fetus.

- *Understanding "uteruses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uteruses."*

---

vanderbilts *(noun)*

United States financier who accumulated great wealth from railroad and shipping businesses (1794-1877).

- *In class, the teacher used "vanderbilts" to mean united states financier who accumulated great....*
- *He looked up "vanderbilts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vascularized *(verb)*

Become vascular and have vessels that circulate fluids.

- *The egg yolk vascularized.*
- *The yolk sac is gradually vascularized.*

---

virtuosi *(noun)*

A musician who is a consummate master of technique and artistry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virtuosi."*
- *Understanding "virtuosi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

visual agnosia *(noun)*

Inability to recognize or interpret objects in the visual field.

- *Understanding "visual agnosia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "visual agnosia" to mean inability to recognize or interpret objects in the....*

---

vitelli *(noun)*

Nutritive material of an ovum stored for the nutrition of an embryo (especially the yellow mass of a bird or reptile egg).

- *They discussed "vitelli" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vitelli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vituperative *(adjective)*

Marked by harshly abusive criticism.

- *Her vituperative railing.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "vituperative" when it is marked by harshly abusive criticism.*

---

von willebrand *(noun)*

Finnish physician who first described vascular hemophilia (1870-1949).

- *The article explained what "von willebrand" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "von willebrand" to mean finnish physician who first described vascular....*

---

vouchsafe *(verb)*

Grant in a condescending manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "vouchsafe" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "vouchsafe" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

warbles *(verb)*

Sing by changing register; sing by yodeling.

- *She tried to use "warbles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "warbles" until he saw an example.*

---

waterbirds *(noun)*

Freshwater aquatic bird.

- *They discussed "waterbirds" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waterbirds."*

---

weans *(verb)*

Gradually deprive (infants and young mammals) of mother's milk.

- *She tried to use "weans" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "weans" until he saw an example.*

---

weka *(noun)*

Flightless New Zealand rail of thievish disposition having short wings each with a spur used in fighting.

- *He looked up "weka" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "weka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

welsh rarebit *(noun)*

Cheese melted with ale or beer served over toast.

- *He looked up "welsh rarebit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "welsh rarebit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wigeon *(noun)*

Freshwater duck of Eurasia and northern Africa related to mallards and teals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wigeon."*
- *They discussed "wigeon" during the group presentation.*

---

willebrand *(noun)*

Finnish physician who first described vascular hemophilia (1870-1949).

- *He looked up "willebrand" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "willebrand."*

---

wood hoopoe *(noun)*

Tropical African bird having metallic blackish plumage but no crest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood hoopoe."*
- *He looked up "wood hoopoe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yersinia pestis *(noun)*

A bacillus bacterium that causes the plague; aerosolized bacteria can be used as a bioweapon.

- *He looked up "yersinia pestis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yersinia pestis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yoghurts *(noun)*

A custard-like food made from curdled milk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yoghurts."*
- *Understanding "yoghurts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zanzibar copal *(noun)*

A hard copal derived from an African tree.

- *Understanding "zanzibar copal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zanzibar copal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zonal pelargonium *(noun)*

An upright geranium having scalloped leaves with a broad color zone inside the margin and white or pink or red flowers.

- *The article explained what "zonal pelargonium" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zonal pelargonium."*

---

abstemious *(adjective)*

Sparing in consumption of especially food and drink; - John Galsworthy.

- *The pleasures of the table, never of much consequence to one naturally abstemious.*
- *Students compared "abstemious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

acclimatised *(verb)*

Get used to a certain climate.

- *In everyday English, people use "acclimatised" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "acclimatised" in real sentences.*

---

acreages *(noun)*

An area of ground used for some particular purpose (such as building or farming).

- *They discussed "acreages" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "acreages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adonis annua *(noun)*

Eurasian herb cultivated for its deep red flowers with dark centers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adonis annua."*
- *Understanding "adonis annua" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affiant *(noun)*

A person who makes an affidavit.

- *The article explained what "affiant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "affiant" to mean a person who makes an affidavit.*

---

albrecht eusebius wenzel von wallenstein *(noun)*

Austrian general who fought for the Hapsburgs during the Thirty Years' War (1583-1634).

- *He looked up "albrecht eusebius wenzel von wallenstein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "albrecht eusebius wenzel von wallenstein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aliquots *(noun)*

An integer that is an exact divisor of some quantity.

- *In class, the teacher used "aliquots" to mean an integer that is an exact divisor of some quantity.*
- *He looked up "aliquots" because he had never seen it before.*

---

altruist *(noun)*

Someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being.

- *In class, the teacher used "altruist" to mean someone who makes charitable donations intended to....*
- *They discussed "altruist" during the group presentation.*

---

alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma *(noun)*

Form of rhabdomyosarcoma occurring mainly in adolescents and young adults.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma."*
- *He looked up "alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amerigo vespucci *(noun)*

Florentine navigator who explored the coast of South America; America was named in his honor (1454-1512).

- *In class, the teacher used "amerigo vespucci" to mean florentine navigator who explored the coast of....*
- *They discussed "amerigo vespucci" during the group presentation.*

---

ammonium carbamate *(noun)*

A salt of carbamic acid that is used as a nitrogen fertilizer.

- *The article explained what "ammonium carbamate" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ammonium carbamate."*

---

ancestries *(noun)*

The descendants of one individual.

- *They discussed "ancestries" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ancestries" to mean the descendants of one individual.*

---

angulation *(noun)*

The act of making angulate (having corners).

- *In class, the teacher used "angulation" to mean the act of making angulate (having corners).*
- *The article explained what "angulation" means with a simple example.*

---

antinomian *(noun)*

A follower of the doctrine of antinomianism.

- *Understanding "antinomian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antinomian" to mean a follower of the doctrine of antinomianism.*

---

apocrine *(adjective)*

(of exocrine glands) producing a secretion in which part of the secreting cell is released with the secretion.

- *Mother's milk is one apocrine secretion.*
- *The speaker chose "apocrine" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

appends *(verb)*

State or say further.

- *In everyday English, people use "appends" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "appends" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

archiepiscopal *(adjective)*

Of or associated with an archbishop.

- *An archiepiscopal see.*
- *The speaker chose "archiepiscopal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

armadas *(noun)*

A large fleet.

- *The article explained what "armadas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "armadas" to mean a large fleet.*

---

armoring *(verb)*

Equip with armor.

- *He did not know how to use "armoring" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "armoring" in real sentences.*

---

arnolds *(noun)*

English poet and literary critic (1822-1888).

- *They discussed "arnolds" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arnolds" means with a simple example.*

asat *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a system to destroy satellites in orbit.

- *A "asat" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "asat" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ascription *(noun)*

Assigning some quality or character to a person or thing.

- *The ascription to me of honors I had not earned.*
- *He looked up "ascription" because he had never seen it before.*

aspherical *(adjective)*

Varying slightly from a perfectly spherical shape.

- *Would you call this situation "aspherical"? Explain why.*
- *A "aspherical" approach may work better in this case.*

assassinates *(verb)*

Murder; especially of socially prominent persons.

- *She tried to use "assassinates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "assassinates" when talking about this idea.*

assaying *(verb)*

Make an effort or attempt.

- *He did not know how to use "assaying" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "assaying" in real sentences.*

astuteness *(noun)*

The intellectual ability to penetrate deeply into ideas.

- *They discussed "astuteness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astuteness" to mean the intellectual ability to penetrate deeply into ideas.*

atharva-veda *(noun)*

A collection of mantras and formulas.

- *He looked up "atharva-veda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "atharva-veda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

australian lungfish *(noun)*

An endangered species of lungfish found in rivers in Queensland.

- *He looked up "australian lungfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "australian lungfish" to mean an endangered species of lungfish found in rivers....*

axilla *(noun)*

The hollow under the arm where it is joined to the shoulder.

- *They discussed "axilla" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "axilla" means with a simple example.*

babka *(noun)*

A coffee cake flavored with orange rind and raisins and almonds.

- *They discussed "babka" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "babka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

backhands *(noun)*

A return made with the back of the hand facing the direction of the stroke.

- *The article explained what "backhands" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backhands."*

balladeer *(noun)*

A singer of popular ballads.

- *In class, the teacher used "balladeer" to mean a singer of popular ballads.*
- *The article explained what "balladeer" means with a simple example.*

---

bardeen *(noun)*

United States physicist who won the Nobel prize for physics twice (1908-1991).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bardeen."*
- *Understanding "bardeen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battle of crecy *(noun)*

The first decisive battle of the Hundred Years' War; in 1346 the English under Edward III defeated the French under Philip of Valois.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of crecy."*
- *The article explained what "battle of crecy" means with a simple example.*

---

bayoneted *(verb)*

Stab or kill someone with a bayonet.

- *Can you use "bayoneted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bayoneted" and when to wait.*

---

beefier *(adjective)*

Muscular and heavily built.

- *Would you call this situation "beefier"? Explain why.*
- *A "beefier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bewilder *(verb)*

Be a mystery or bewildering to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bewilder" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bewilder" when talking about this idea.*

---

bickered *(verb)*

Argue over petty things.

- *In everyday English, people use "bickered" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bickered" until he saw an example.*

---

bilked *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *He bilked his creditors.*
- *Can you use "bilked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

birdbath *(noun)*

An ornamental basin (usually in a garden) for birds to bathe in.

- *He looked up "birdbath" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "birdbath" to mean an ornamental basin (usually in a garden) for birds....*

---

blabbed *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *The coach explained when to use "blabbed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "blabbed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bluecoat *(noun)*

A person dressed all in blue (as a soldier or sailor).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluecoat."*
- *The article explained what "bluecoat" means with a simple example.*

---

bonked *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *In everyday English, people use "bonked" when talking about this idea.*

- *Can you use "bonked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

brainwashes *(verb)*

Persuade completely, often through coercion.

- *He did not know how to use "brainwashes" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brainwashes" when talking about this idea.*

---

brigit nilsson *(noun)*

Swedish operatic soprano who played Wagnerian roles (born in 1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brigit nilsson."*
- *The article explained what "brigit nilsson" means with a simple example.*

---

brisker *(adjective)*

Imparting vitality and energy.

- *Students compared "brisker" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "brisker"? Explain why.*

---

bronchospasm *(noun)*

A spasm of the bronchi that makes exhalation difficult and noisy; associated with asthma and bronchitis.

- *They discussed "bronchospasm" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bronchospasm" means with a simple example.*

---

brucella *(noun)*

An aerobic Gram-negative coccobacillus that causes brucellosis; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *Understanding "brucella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brucella" during the group presentation.*

---

bruit *(verb)*

Tell or spread rumors.

- *The coach explained when to use "bruit" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "bruit" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bryozoans *(noun)*

Sessile aquatic animal forming mossy colonies of small polyps each having a curved or circular ridge bearing tentacles; attach to stones or seaweed and reproduce by budding.

- *The article explained what "bryozoans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bryozoans" to mean sessile aquatic animal forming mossy colonies of....*

---

buckaroos *(noun)*

Local names for a cowboy ('vaquero' is used especially in southwestern and central Texas and 'buckaroo' is used especially in California).

- *The article explained what "buckaroos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buckaroos" to mean local names for a cowboy ('vaquero' is used....*

---

buckram *(noun)*

A coarse cotton fabric stiffened with glue; used in bookbinding and to stiffen clothing.

- *The article explained what "buckram" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buckram" to mean a coarse cotton fabric stiffened with glue; used in....*

---

bufo marinus *(noun)*

Largest known toad species; native to Central America; valuable destroyer of insect pests.

- *The article explained what "bufo marinus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bufo marinus."*

---

burgeoned *(verb)*

Grow and flourish.

- *Can you use "burgeoned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "burgeoned" and when to wait.*

---

cambered *(verb)*

Curve upward in the middle.

- *In everyday English, people use "cambered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cambered" in real sentences.*

---

canid *(noun)*

Any of various fissiped mammals with nonretractile claws and typically long muzzles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canid."*
- *Understanding "canid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caramelize *(verb)*

Be converted into caramel.

- *The sugar caramelized.*
- *In everyday English, people use "caramelize" when talking about this idea.*

---

catechumens *(noun)*

A new convert being taught the principles of Christianity by a catechist.

- *He looked up "catechumens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catechumens."*

---

caucasoid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Caucasian people.

- *Students compared "caucasoid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "caucasoid."*

---

caucasoid race *(noun)*

A light-skinned race.

- *The article explained what "caucasoid race" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caucasoid race" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cavalierly *(adverb)*

In a proud and domineering manner.

- *He treated his staff cavalierly.*
- *He answered "cavalierly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

cawing *(verb)*

Utter a cry, characteristic of crows, rooks, or ravens.

- *In everyday English, people use "cawing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "cawing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chalcopyrite *(noun)*

A yellow copper ore (CuFeS2) made up of copper and iron sulfide.

- *The article explained what "chalcopyrite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chalcopyrite."*

---

chippendales *(noun)*

A British cabinetmaker remembered for his graceful designs (especially of chairs) which influenced his contemporaries (1718-1779).

- *He looked up "chippendales" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chippendales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chondrite *(noun)*

A rock of meteoric origin containing chondrules.

- *In class, the teacher used "chondrite" to mean a rock of meteoric origin containing chondrules.*
- *Understanding "chondrite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

christophers *(noun)*

Christian martyr and patron saint of travellers (3rd century).

- *Understanding "christophers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "christophers" to mean christian martyr and patron saint of travellers....*

---

citrus whitefly *(noun)*

Whitefly that attacks citrus trees.

- *Understanding "citrus whitefly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "citrus whitefly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clairvoyants *(noun)*

Someone who has the power of clairvoyance.

- *The article explained what "clairvoyants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clairvoyants" to mean someone who has the power of clairvoyance.*

---

coagulates *(verb)*

Change from a liquid to a thickened or solid state.

- *She tried to use "coagulates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "coagulates" and when to wait.*

---

codling *(noun)*

Young codfish.

- *He looked up "codling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "codling" during the group presentation.*

---

collimator *(noun)*

A small telescope attached to a large telescope to use in setting the line of the larger one.

- *He looked up "collimator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collimator."*

---

comfier *(adjective)*

Providing or experiencing physical well-being or relief ('comfy' is informal).

- *The speaker chose "comfier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "comfier" when it is providing or experiencing physical well-being or....*

---

commentates *(verb)*

Serve as a commentator, as in sportscasting.

- *She tried to use "commentates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "commentates" and when to wait.*

---

comportment *(noun)*

Dignified manner or conduct.

- *Understanding "comportment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "comportment" means with a simple example.*

---

coning *(verb)*

Commit to memory; learn by heart.

- *She tried to use "coning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "coning" when talking about this idea.*

---

conodonts *(noun)*

The tiny fossil cone-shaped tooth of a primitive vertebrate of order Conodonta.

- *They discussed "conodonts" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conodonts" to mean the tiny fossil cone-shaped tooth of a primitive....*

---

convergences *(noun)*

A representation of common ground between theories or phenomena.

- *He looked up "convergences" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "convergences" to mean a representation of common ground between theories....*

coronations *(noun)*

The ceremony of installing a new monarch.

- *They discussed "coronations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coronations."*

corvus corax *(noun)*

Large black bird with a straight bill and long wedge-shaped tail.

- *They discussed "corvus corax" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "corvus corax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cottoned *(verb)*

Take a liking to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cottoned" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cottoned" when talking about this idea.*

cottony *(adjective)*

Resembling cotton; as soft as cotton.

- *Students compared "cottony" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "cottony"? Explain why.*

cottony-white *(adjective)*

Of something as white as cotton.

- *Cottony-white clouds.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cottony-white" when it is of something as white as cotton.*

countersigned *(verb)*

Add one's signature to after another's to attest authenticity.

- *The coach explained when to use "countersigned" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "countersigned" in real sentences.*

counterterrorist *(noun)*

Someone who attempts to prevent terrorism.

- *He looked up "counterterrorist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "counterterrorist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

counterterrorist center *(noun)*

An agency that helps the Director of Central Intelligence coordinate counterterrorist efforts in order to preempt and disrupt and defeat terrorist activities at the earliest possible stage.

- *They discussed "counterterrorist center" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "counterterrorist center" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

crecy *(noun)*

The first decisive battle of the Hundred Years' War; in 1346 the English under Edward III defeated the French under Philip of Valois.

- *In class, the teacher used "crecy" to mean the first decisive battle of the hundred years'....*
- *The article explained what "crecy" means with a simple example.*

cretinous *(adjective)*

Afflicted with cretinism.

- *Students compared "cretinous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cretinous."*

cromwellian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in the manner of Oliver Cromwell.

- *A "cromwellian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "cromwellian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

croquette *(noun)*

Minced cooked meats (or vegetables) in thick white sauce; breaded and deep-fried.

- *He looked up "croquette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "croquette."*

---

cutlasses *(noun)*

A short heavy curved sword with one edge; formerly used by sailors.

- *They discussed "cutlasses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cutlasses" to mean a short heavy curved sword with one edge; formerly....*

---

cycladic civilization *(noun)*

The Bronze Age civilization on the Cyclades islands in the southern Aegean Sea that flourished 3000-1100 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycladic civilization."*
- *Understanding "cycladic civilization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cycladic culture *(noun)*

The Bronze Age civilization on the Cyclades islands in the southern Aegean Sea that flourished 3000-1100 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "cycladic culture" to mean the bronze age civilization on the cyclades islands....*
- *He looked up "cycladic culture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dacite *(noun)*

A grey volcanic rock containing plagioclase and quartz and other crystalline minerals.

- *In class, the teacher used "dacite" to mean a grey volcanic rock containing plagioclase and....*
- *They discussed "dacite" during the group presentation.*

---

dirtiness *(noun)*

The state of containing dirty impurities.

- *The article explained what "dirtiness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dirtiness" to mean the state of containing dirty impurities.*

---

dirtying *(noun)*

The act of soiling something.

- *He looked up "dirtying" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dirtying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disbeliever *(noun)*

Someone who refuses to believe (as in a divinity).

- *Understanding "disbeliever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disbeliever."*

---

dishonors *(noun)*

A state of shame or disgrace.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dishonors."*
- *He looked up "dishonors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

disputations *(noun)*

A contentious speech act; a dispute where there is strong disagreement.

- *They discussed "disputations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disputations."*

---

distributer *(noun)*

Electrical device that distributes voltage to the spark plugs of a gasoline engine in the order of the firing sequence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distributer."*
- *Understanding "distributer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dnas *(noun)*

(biochemistry) a long linear polymer found in the nucleus of a cell and formed from nucleotides and shaped like a double helix; associated with the transmission of genetic information.

- *Understanding "dnas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "dnas" during the group presentation.*

---

docosahexaenoic acid *(noun)*

An omega-3 fatty acid with 22 carbon atoms; found in fish (especially tuna and bluefish).

- *He looked up "docosahexaenoic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "docosahexaenoic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

douay-rheims version *(noun)*

An English translation of the Vulgate by Roman Catholic scholars.

- *They discussed "douay-rheims version" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "douay-rheims version" means with a simple example.*

---

dugongs *(noun)*

Sirenian tusked mammal found from eastern Africa to Australia; the flat tail is bilobate.

- *The article explained what "dugongs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dugongs" to mean sirenian tusked mammal found from eastern africa to....*

---

dyspeptic *(noun)*

A person suffering from indigestion.

- *The article explained what "dyspeptic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dyspeptic" to mean a person suffering from indigestion.*

---

eleuthera bark *(noun)*

Aromatic bark of cascarilla; used as a tonic and for making incense.

- *The article explained what "eleuthera bark" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eleuthera bark."*

---

emancipating *(verb)*

Give equal rights to; of women and minorities.

- *The coach explained when to use "emancipating" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "emancipating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

encyclopaedias *(noun)*

A reference work (often in several volumes) containing articles on various topics (often arranged in alphabetical order) dealing with the entire range of human knowledge or with some particular specialty.

- *In class, the teacher used "encyclopaedias" to mean a reference work (often in several volumes)....*
- *The article explained what "encyclopaedias" means with a simple example.*

---

ennobling *(adjective)*

Investing with dignity or honor.

- *The ennobling influence of cultural surroundings.*
- *Ennobling thoughts.*

---

enthrall *(verb)*

Hold spellbound.

- *Learners should practice how to use "enthrall" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "enthrall" until he saw an example.*

---

epidemic myalgia *(noun)*

An acute infectious disease occurring in epidemic form and featuring paroxysms of pain (usually in the chest).

- *Understanding "epidemic myalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "epidemic myalgia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethnologists *(noun)*

An anthropologist who studies ethnology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethnologists."*
- *He looked up "ethnologists" because he had never seen it before.*

examinee *(noun)*

Someone who is tested (as by an intelligence test or an academic examination).

- *He looked up "examinee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "examinee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

exocet *(noun)*

A guided missile developed by the French government for use against ships.

- *In class, the teacher used "exocet" to mean a guided missile developed by the french government....*
- *They discussed "exocet" during the group presentation.*

expressible *(adjective)*

Capable of being expressed.

- *An expressible emotion.*
- *Would you call this situation "expressible"? Explain why.*

facia *(noun)*

A sheet or band of fibrous connective tissue separating or binding together muscles and organs etc.

- *Understanding "facia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "facia" to mean a sheet or band of fibrous connective tissue....*

femaleness *(noun)*

The properties characteristic of the female sex.

- *The article explained what "femaleness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "femaleness" to mean the properties characteristic of the female sex.*

fenestra of the vestibule *(noun)*

Fenestra that has the base of the stapes attached to it.

- *They discussed "fenestra of the vestibule" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fenestra of the vestibule" means with a simple example.*

ferdinand joseph la menthe morton *(noun)*

United States jazz musician who moved from ragtime to New Orleans jazz (1885-1941).

- *They discussed "ferdinand joseph la menthe morton" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ferdinand joseph la menthe morton" to mean united states jazz musician who moved from ragtime....*

filiation *(noun)*

The kinship relation between an individual and the individual's progenitors.

- *They discussed "filiation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filiation."*

fitzgeralds *(noun)*

United States author whose novels characterized the Jazz Age in the United States (1896-1940).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fitzgeralds."*
- *He looked up "fitzgeralds" because he had never seen it before.*

flimsiest *(adjective)*

Lacking substance or significance; ; ; ; a fragile claim to fame".

- *Students compared "flimsiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "flimsiest" approach may work better in this case.*

flotillas *(noun)*

A United States Navy fleet consisting of two or more squadrons of small warships.

- *He looked up "flotillas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flotillas."*

formica fusca *(noun)*

An ant frequently enslaved.

- *The article explained what "formica fusca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "formica fusca" to mean an ant frequently enslaved.*

---

fossilization *(noun)*

The process of fossilizing a plant or animal that existed in some earlier age; the process of being turned to stone.

- *In class, the teacher used "fossilization" to mean the process of fossilizing a plant or animal that....*
- *He looked up "fossilization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

furled *(adjective)*

Rolled up and secured.

- *Furled sails bound securely to the spar.*
- *A furled flag.*

---

gantries *(noun)*

A framework of steel bars raised on side supports to bridge over or around something; can display railway signals above several tracks or can support a traveling crane etc.

- *The article explained what "gantries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gantries" to mean a framework of steel bars raised on side supports....*

---

gargles *(verb)*

Rinse one's mouth and throat with mouthwash.

- *In everyday English, people use "gargles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gargles" in real sentences.*

---

gavotte *(noun)*

An old formal French dance in quadruple time.

- *In class, the teacher used "gavotte" to mean an old formal french dance in quadruple time.*
- *He looked up "gavotte" because he had never seen it before.*

---

geishas *(noun)*

A Japanese woman trained to entertain men with conversation and singing and dancing.

- *Understanding "geishas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geishas" to mean a japanese woman trained to entertain men with....*

---

genevan *(noun)*

An adherent of the theological doctrines of John Calvin.

- *Understanding "genevan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genevan" to mean an adherent of the theological doctrines of john calvin.*

---

genus hosta *(noun)*

Robust east Asian clump-forming perennial herbs having racemose flowers: plantain lilies; sometimes placed in family Hostaceae.

- *They discussed "genus hosta" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus hosta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus juglans *(noun)*

Type genus of the Juglandaceae.

- *Understanding "genus juglans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus juglans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus philodendron *(noun)*

Any of several tropical American climbing plants with smooth shiny evergreen leaves.

- *He looked up "genus philodendron" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus philodendron" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

george dibdin pitt *(noun)*

A British playwright who created the fictional character Sweeney Todd (1799-1855).

- *In class, the teacher used "george dibdin pitt" to mean a british playwright who created the fictional....*

- *The article explained what "george dibdin pitt" means with a simple example.*

---

george dibdin-pitt *(noun)*

A British playwright who created the fictional character Sweeney Todd (1799-1855).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george dibdin-pitt."*
- *The article explained what "george dibdin-pitt" means with a simple example.*

---

ghettoes *(noun)*

Any segregated mode of living or working that results from bias or stereotyping.

- *The article explained what "ghettoes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ghettoes."*

---

giddily *(adverb)*

In a giddy light-headed manner.

- *Place "giddily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "giddily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

glower *(verb)*

Look at with a fixed gaze.

- *She tried to use "glower" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "glower" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gond *(noun)*

A member of a formerly tribal people in south central India.

- *He looked up "gond" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gond" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greater scaup *(noun)*

Large scaup of North America having a greenish iridescence on the head of the male.

- *He looked up "greater scaup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greater scaup."*

---

gunsmiths *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs guns.

- *He looked up "gunsmiths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gunsmiths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

halite *(noun)*

Naturally occurring crystalline sodium chloride.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halite."*
- *Understanding "halite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harrys *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *He did not know how to use "harrys" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "harrys" when talking about this idea.*

---

hawing *(verb)*

Utter 'haw'.

- *She tried to use "hawing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hawing" when talking about this idea.*

---

hellhounds *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the three-headed dog guarding the entrance to Hades; son of Typhon.

- *He looked up "hellhounds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hellhounds."*

---

hierarchal *(adjective)*

Classified according to various criteria into successive levels or layers.

- *A "hierarchal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hierarchal" when it is classified according to various criteria into....*

---

hierarchs *(noun)*

A person who holds a high position in a hierarchy.

- *They discussed "hierarchs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hierarchs" to mean a person who holds a high position in a hierarchy.*

---

highfalutin *(adjective)*

Affectedly genteel.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "highfalutin."*
- *Would you call this situation "highfalutin"? Explain why.*

---

holograph *(noun)*

The intermediate photograph (or photographic record) that contains information for reproducing a three-dimensional image by holography.

- *He looked up "holograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "holograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

honeycombed *(adjective)*

Pitted with cell-like cavities (as a honeycomb).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "honeycombed."*
- *Students compared "honeycombed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

horner's syndrome *(noun)*

A pattern of symptoms occurring as a result of damage to nerves in the cervical region of the spine (drooping eyelids and constricted pupils and absence of facial sweating).

- *They discussed "horner's syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "horner's syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hosta *(noun)*

Robust east Asian clump-forming perennial herbs having racemose flowers: plantain lilies; sometimes placed in family Hostaceae.

- *The article explained what "hosta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hosta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hundred-and-ninetieth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of one hundred eighty-five in counting order.

- *A "hundred-and-ninetieth" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "hundred-and-ninetieth" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

huntington's chorea *(noun)*

Hereditary disease; develops in adulthood and ends in dementia.

- *In class, the teacher used "huntington's chorea" to mean hereditary disease; develops in adulthood and ends....*
- *The article explained what "huntington's chorea" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrosphere *(noun)*

The watery layer of the earth's surface; includes water vapor.

- *The article explained what "hydrosphere" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydrosphere."*

---

hypoplastic anemia *(noun)*

Anemia resulting from inadequately functioning bone marrow; can develop into aplastic anemia.

- *The article explained what "hypoplastic anemia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypoplastic anemia" to mean anemia resulting from inadequately functioning bone....*

---

hypovolemic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a decrease in the volume of circulating blood.

- *A "hypovolemic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hypovolemic."*

---

hypovolemic shock *(noun)*

Shock caused by severe blood or fluid loss.

- *The article explained what "hypovolemic shock" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypovolemic shock."*

---

icecap *(noun)*

A mass of ice and snow that permanently covers a large area of land (e.g., the polar regions or a mountain peak).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "icecap."*
- *He looked up "icecap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ignoramuses *(noun)*

An ignorant person.

- *The article explained what "ignoramuses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ignoramuses."*

---

ilion *(noun)*

An ancient city in Asia Minor that was the site of the Trojan War.

- *They discussed "ilion" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ilion."*

---

illegalities *(noun)*

Unlawfulness by virtue of violating some legal statute.

- *In class, the teacher used "illegalities" to mean unlawfulness by virtue of violating some legal statute.*
- *He looked up "illegalities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

immunologically *(adverb)*

From the point of view of immunology.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "immunologically" naturally.*
- *She spoke "immunologically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inactivates *(verb)*

Release from military service or remove from the active list of military service.

- *In everyday English, people use "inactivates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "inactivates" in real sentences.*

---

inaugurations *(noun)*

The ceremonial induction into a position.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inaugurations."*
- *The article explained what "inaugurations" means with a simple example.*

---

industriousness *(noun)*

Persevering determination to perform a task.

- *He looked up "industriousness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "industriousness" during the group presentation.*

---

infliximab *(noun)*

A monoclonal antibody (trade name Remicade) used to treat Crohn's disease and rheumatoid arthritis; administered by infusion; use and dosage must be determined by a physician.

- *The article explained what "infliximab" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infliximab" to mean a monoclonal antibody (trade name remicade) used to....*

---

innovativeness *(noun)*

Originality by virtue of introducing new ideas.

- *Understanding "innovativeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "innovativeness" during the group presentation.*

instrumentalities *(noun)*

A subsidiary organ of government created for a special purpose.

- *Are the judicial instrumentalities of local governments adequate?*
- *He studied the French instrumentalities for law enforcement.*

intercessions *(noun)*

The act of intervening (as to mediate a dispute, etc.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercessions."*
- *The article explained what "intercessions" means with a simple example.*

intradermal *(adjective)*

Relating to areas between the layers of the skin.

- *An intradermal injection.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intradermal."*

intradermal injection *(noun)*

An injection into the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "intradermal injection" to mean an injection into the skin.*
- *The article explained what "intradermal injection" means with a simple example.*

intradermal test *(noun)*

A form of skin test in which the suspected allergen is injected into the skin.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intradermal test."*
- *Understanding "intradermal test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

iris virginica *(noun)*

Similar to blue flag; the eastern United States.

- *They discussed "iris virginica" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "iris virginica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isoflurane *(noun)*

A widely used inhalation anesthetic.

- *In class, the teacher used "isoflurane" to mean a widely used inhalation anesthetic.*
- *Understanding "isoflurane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

izanagi *(noun)*

The god who fathered the islands and gods of Japan with his sister Izanami.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "izanagi."*
- *They discussed "izanagi" during the group presentation.*

james mckeen cattell *(noun)*

American psychologist and editor (1860-1944).

- *Understanding "james mckeen cattell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "james mckeen cattell" because he had never seen it before.*

jarringly *(adverb)*

In a manner that jars and irritates.

- *The piano was jarringly out of tune.*
- *He answered "jarringly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

jazzman *(noun)*

A musician who plays or composes jazz music.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jazzman."*
- *He looked up "jazzman" because he had never seen it before.*

jejunum *(noun)*

The part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum.

- *He looked up "jejunum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jejunum" during the group presentation.*

---

jens otto harry jespersen *(noun)*

Danish linguist (1860-1943).

- *They discussed "jens otto harry jespersen" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jens otto harry jespersen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

john bardeen *(noun)*

United States physicist who won the Nobel prize for physics twice (1908-1991).

- *Understanding "john bardeen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "john bardeen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

john roderigo dos passos *(noun)*

United States novelist remembered for his portrayal of life in the United States (1896-1970).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john roderigo dos passos."*
- *The article explained what "john roderigo dos passos" means with a simple example.*

---

juglans *(noun)*

Type genus of the Juglandaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "juglans" to mean type genus of the juglandaceae.*
- *The article explained what "juglans" means with a simple example.*

---

jyllands *(noun)*

Peninsula in northern Europe that forms the continental part of Denmark and a northern part of Germany.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jyllands."*
- *He looked up "jyllands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kempt *(adjective)*

(of hair) neat and tidy.

- *A nicely kempt beard.*
- *A "kempt" approach may work better in this case.*

---

kislev *(noun)*

The third month of the civil year; the ninth month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in November and December).

- *In class, the teacher used "kislev" to mean the third month of the civil year; the ninth month....*
- *The article explained what "kislev" means with a simple example.*

---

lancets *(noun)*

An acutely pointed Gothic arch, like a lance.

- *Understanding "lancets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lancets."*

---

lavishes *(verb)*

Expend profusely; also used with abstract nouns.

- *He did not know how to use "lavishes" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lavishes" in real sentences.*

---

leafhopper *(noun)*

Small leaping insect that sucks the juices of plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "leafhopper" to mean small leaping insect that sucks the juices of plants.*
- *He looked up "leafhopper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lemmas *(noun)*

A subsidiary proposition that is assumed to be true in order to prove another proposition.

- *The article explained what "lemmas" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "lemmas" to mean a subsidiary proposition that is assumed to be true....*

---

lesser scaup *(noun)*

Common scaup of North America; males have purplish heads.

- *Understanding "lesser scaup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesser scaup."*

---

lesser scaup duck *(noun)*

Common scaup of North America; males have purplish heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesser scaup duck."*
- *Understanding "lesser scaup duck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lifo *(noun)*

Inventory accounting in which the most recently acquired items are assumed to be the first sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "lifo" to mean inventory accounting in which the most recently....*
- *The article explained what "lifo" means with a simple example.*

---

lithographer *(noun)*

A printmaker who uses lithography.

- *They discussed "lithographer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithographer."*

---

loafs *(noun)*

A quantity of food (other than bread) formed in a particular shape.

- *They discussed "loafs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loafs" to mean a quantity of food (other than bread) formed in a....*

---

lobular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a lobule.

- *The speaker chose "lobular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "lobular"? Explain why.*

---

lockups *(noun)*

The act of locking something up to protect it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lockups."*
- *They discussed "lockups" during the group presentation.*

---

lolled *(verb)*

Hang loosely or laxly.

- *His tongue lolled.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lolled" in real sentences.*

---

lovells *(noun)*

English astronomer who pioneered radio astronomy (born in 1913).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lovells."*
- *They discussed "lovells" during the group presentation.*

---

lungfish *(noun)*

Air-breathing fish having an elongated body and fleshy paired fins; certain species construct mucus-lined mud coverings in which to survive drought.

- *In class, the teacher used "lungfish" to mean air-breathing fish having an elongated body and....*
- *The article explained what "lungfish" means with a simple example.*

---

lviii *(adjective)*

Being eight more than fifty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lviii."*
- *Would you call this situation "lviii"? Explain why.*

---

macks *(noun)*

A waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.

- *They discussed "macks" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "macks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

makeing *(verb)*

Create or manufacture a man-made product.

- *Learners should practice how to use "makeing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "makeing" and when to wait.*

manageability *(noun)*

Capable of being managed or controlled.

- *They discussed "manageability" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "manageability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mandelstam *(noun)*

Russian poet who died in a prison camp (1891-1938).

- *In class, the teacher used "mandelstam" to mean russian poet who died in a prison camp (1891-1938).*
- *He looked up "mandelstam" because he had never seen it before.*

massifs *(noun)*

A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults and shifted to form peaks of a mountain range.

- *Understanding "massifs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "massifs" means with a simple example.*

matabele *(noun)*

A Bantu language sometimes considered a dialect of Zulu.

- *They discussed "matabele" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "matabele" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

matriculating *(verb)*

Enroll as a student.

- *The coach explained when to use "matriculating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "matriculating" until he saw an example.*

meddles *(verb)*

Intrude in other people's affairs or business; interfere unwantedly.

- *She tried to use "meddles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "meddles" and when to wait.*

medusae *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a woman transformed into a Gorgon by Athena; she was slain by Perseus.

- *Understanding "medusae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medusae" to mean (greek mythology) a woman transformed into a gorgon....*

mesial *(adjective)*

Being in or directed toward the midline or mesial plane of the body.

- *A "mesial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "mesial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

metrication *(noun)*

The act of changing from imperial units of measurement to metric units: meters, grams, seconds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metrication."*
- *He looked up "metrication" because he had never seen it before.*

midships *(adverb)*

At or near or toward the center of a ship.

- *In the late 19th century, engines were placed in front, amidships, and at the rear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "midships" naturally.*

---

milliners *(noun)*

Someone who makes and sells hats.

- *The article explained what "milliners" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "milliners" during the group presentation.*

---

millionths *(noun)*

Position 1,000,000 in a countable series of things.

- *They discussed "millionths" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "millionths" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mockingbirds *(noun)*

Long-tailed grey-and-white songbird of the southern United States able to mimic songs of other birds.

- *He looked up "mockingbirds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mockingbirds" during the group presentation.*

---

monetarist *(noun)*

An advocate of the theory that economic fluctuations are caused by increases or decreases in the supply of money.

- *Understanding "monetarist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monetarist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mongooses *(noun)*

Agile grizzled Old World viverrine; preys on snakes and rodents.

- *Understanding "mongooses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mongooses."*

---

monotypic *(adjective)*

Consisting of only one type.

- *Students compared "monotypic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "monotypic"? Explain why.*

---

moralize *(verb)*

Speak as if delivering a sermon; express moral judgements.

- *Moralize a story.*
- *In everyday English, people use "moralize" when talking about this idea.*

---

mottoes *(noun)*

A favorite saying of a sect or political group.

- *They discussed "mottoes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mottoes."*

---

myalgia *(noun)*

Pain in a muscle or group of muscles.

- *Understanding "myalgia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "myalgia" to mean pain in a muscle or group of muscles.*

---

myelofibrosis *(noun)*

Fibrosis of the bone marrow.

- *They discussed "myelofibrosis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "myelofibrosis" means with a simple example.*

---

nebulas *(noun)*

A medicinal liquid preparation intended for use in an atomizer.

- *Understanding "nebulas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nebulas."*

ninetieth *(noun)*

Position 90 in a countable series of things.

- *Understanding "ninetieth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ninetieth" means with a simple example.*

nonfinancial *(adjective)*

Not involving financial matters.

- *Students compared "nonfinancial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "nonfinancial"? Explain why.*

notochord *(noun)*

A flexible rodlike structure that forms the supporting axis of the body in the lowest chordates and lowest vertebrates and in embryos of higher vertebrates.

- *He looked up "notochord" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "notochord" during the group presentation.*

oboist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the oboe.

- *Understanding "oboist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oboist."*

omerta *(noun)*

A code of silence practiced by the Mafia; a refusal to give evidence to the police about criminal activities.

- *In class, the teacher used "omerta" to mean a code of silence practiced by the mafia; a refusal....*
- *They discussed "omerta" during the group presentation.*

ormolu *(noun)*

Brass that looks like gold; used to decorate furniture.

- *He looked up "ormolu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ormolu."*

osteopaths *(noun)*

A therapist who manipulates the skeleton and muscles.

- *In class, the teacher used "osteopaths" to mean a therapist who manipulates the skeleton and muscles.*
- *They discussed "osteopaths" during the group presentation.*

overshoots *(noun)*

An approach that fails and gives way to another attempt.

- *In class, the teacher used "overshoots" to mean an approach that fails and gives way to another attempt.*
- *The article explained what "overshoots" means with a simple example.*

oxygenase *(noun)*

An oxidoreductase that catalyzes the incorporation of molecular oxygen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxygenase."*
- *They discussed "oxygenase" during the group presentation.*

packhorse *(noun)*

A workhorse used as a pack animal.

- *In class, the teacher used "packhorse" to mean a workhorse used as a pack animal.*
- *Understanding "packhorse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

paleoecology *(noun)*

The branch of ecology that studies ancient ecology.

- *They discussed "paleoecology" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paleoecology" to mean the branch of ecology that studies ancient ecology.*

pantothenic acid *(noun)*

A vitamin of the vitamin B complex that performs an important role in the oxidation of fats and carbohydrates and certain amino acids; occurs in many foods.

- *In class, the teacher used "pantothenic acid" to mean a vitamin of the vitamin b complex that performs an....*
- *The article explained what "pantothenic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

paraphilia *(noun)*

Abnormal sexual activity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paraphilia."*
- *Understanding "paraphilia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

penicillins *(noun)*

Any of various antibiotics obtained from Penicillium molds (or produced synthetically) and used in the treatment of various infections and diseases.

- *Understanding "penicillins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "penicillins" means with a simple example.*

---

pentagons *(noun)*

The United States military establishment.

- *The article explained what "pentagons" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pentagons" during the group presentation.*

---

peppermints *(noun)*

A candy flavored with peppermint oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peppermints."*
- *The article explained what "peppermints" means with a simple example.*

---

perceiver *(noun)*

A person who becomes aware (of things or events) through the senses.

- *They discussed "perceiver" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "perceiver" means with a simple example.*

---

perceptively *(adverb)*

In a perceptive manner.

- *He answered "perceptively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "perceptively" in the final chapter.*

---

pergamum *(noun)*

An ancient Greek city located in the western part of what is now modern Turkey; the technique of preparing sheepskins as parchment was developed here.

- *He looked up "pergamum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pergamum" to mean an ancient greek city located in the western part....*

---

peristyle *(noun)*

A colonnade surrounding a building or enclosing a court.

- *The article explained what "peristyle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "peristyle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

permissibility *(noun)*

Admissibility as a consequence of being permitted.

- *They discussed "permissibility" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "permissibility."*

---

perrys *(noun)*

A fermented and often effervescent beverage made from juice of pears; similar in taste to hard cider.

- *They discussed "perrys" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "perrys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pertinence *(noun)*

Relevance by virtue of being applicable to the matter at hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pertinence."*

- *They discussed “pertinence” during the group presentation.*

phenomenons *(noun)*

Any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning.

- *In class, the teacher used “phenomenons” to mean any state or process known through the senses....*
- *The article explained what “phenomenons” means with a simple example.*

philodendron *(noun)*

Often grown as a houseplant.

- *Understanding “philodendron” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “philodendron.”*

pilotless *(adjective)*

Lacking a pilot.

- *A drone is a pilotless aircraft.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pilotless.”*

pilotless aircraft *(noun)*

An aircraft without a pilot that is operated by remote control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pilotless aircraft.”*
- *The article explained what “pilotless aircraft” means with a simple example.*

pistils *(noun)*

The female ovule-bearing part of a flower composed of ovary and style and stigma.

- *Understanding “pistils” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pistils.”*

plaiting *(verb)*

Make by braiding or interlacing.

- *The coach explained when to use “plaiting” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “plaiting” until he saw an example.*

platonist *(noun)*

An advocate of Platonism.

- *In class, the teacher used “platonist” to mean an advocate of platonism.*
- *Understanding “platonist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pleating *(noun)*

The act of folding in parallel folds.

- *In class, the teacher used “pleating” to mean the act of folding in parallel folds.*
- *He looked up “pleating” because he had never seen it before.*

plentifully *(adverb)*

In a bountiful manner.

- *She spoke “plentifully,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using “plentifully” can make your explanation more exact.*

plugger *(noun)*

Someone who is an active supporter and advocate.

- *Understanding “plugger” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “plugger” means with a simple example.*

pointes *(verb)*

Intend (something) to move towards a certain goal.

- *She tried to use “pointes” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “pointes” in real sentences.*

polemicist *(noun)*

A writer who argues in opposition to others (especially in theology).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polemicist."*
- *Understanding "polemicist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prairie white-fringed orchis *(noun)*

Orchid of boggy or wet lands of north central United States having racemes of very fragrant creamy or greenish white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prairie white-fringed orchis."*
- *He looked up "prairie white-fringed orchis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prejudicing *(verb)*

Influence (somebody's) opinion in advance.

- *She tried to use "prejudicing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "prejudicing" until he saw an example.*

---

prizing *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *In everyday English, people use "prizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prizing" in real sentences.*

---

promptings *(noun)*

A cue given to a performer (usually the beginning of the next line to be spoken).

- *The article explained what "promptings" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "promptings."*

---

prostates *(noun)*

A firm partly muscular chestnut sized gland in males at the neck of the urethra; produces a viscid secretion that is the fluid part of semen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prostates."*
- *The article explained what "prostates" means with a simple example.*

---

proximo *(adjective)*

In or of the next month after the present.

- *Would you call this situation "proximo"? Explain why.*
- *A "proximo" approach may work better in this case.*

---

purebreds *(noun)*

A pedigreed animal of unmixed lineage; used especially of horses.

- *In class, the teacher used "purebreds" to mean a pedigreed animal of unmixed lineage; used....*
- *He looked up "purebreds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purple-fringed orchis *(noun)*

North American orchid with clusters of fragrant purple fringed flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "purple-fringed orchis" to mean north american orchid with clusters of fragrant....*
- *The article explained what "purple-fringed orchis" means with a simple example.*

---

pyloric sphincter *(noun)*

The sphincter muscle of the pylorus that separates the stomach from the duodenum.

- *Understanding "pyloric sphincter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pyloric sphincter" means with a simple example.*

---

pyloric stenosis *(noun)*

Narrowing of the pyloric sphincter that blocks the passage of food from the stomach into the duodenum.

- *He looked up "pyloric stenosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyloric stenosis."*

---

quartiles *(noun)*

(statistics) any of three points that divide an ordered distribution into four parts each containing one quarter of the scores.

- *Understanding "quartiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quartiles."*

---

quaver *(noun)*

A musical note having the time value of an eighth of a whole note.

- *In class, the teacher used "quaver" to mean a musical note having the time value of an eighth....*
- *Understanding "quaver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

queensland lungfish *(noun)*

An endangered species of lungfish found in rivers in Queensland.

- *In class, the teacher used "queensland lungfish" to mean an endangered species of lungfish found in rivers....*
- *They discussed "queensland lungfish" during the group presentation.*

---

radiopharmaceuticals *(noun)*

Pharmaceutical consisting of a radioactive compound used in radiation therapy.

- *They discussed "radiopharmaceuticals" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "radiopharmaceuticals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raffia vinifera *(noun)*

A palm of the genus Raffia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raffia vinifera."*
- *Understanding "raffia vinifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rangpur *(noun)*

Hybrid between mandarin orange and lemon having very acid fruit with orange peel.

- *They discussed "rangpur" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rangpur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rangpur lime *(noun)*

Hybrid between mandarin orange and lemon having very acid fruit with orange peel.

- *He looked up "rangpur lime" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rangpur lime" to mean hybrid between mandarin orange and lemon having....*

---

rankle *(verb)*

Gnaw into; make resentful or angry.

- *The injustice rankled her.*
- *Can you use "rankle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rashers *(noun)*

A commercially important fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *He looked up "rashers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rashers."*

---

recalcitrance *(noun)*

The trait of being unmanageable.

- *He looked up "recalcitrance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "recalcitrance."*

---

recta *(noun)*

The terminal section of the alimentary canal; from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

- *They discussed "recta" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "recta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reefing *(verb)*

Lower and bring partially inboard.

- *The coach explained when to use "reefing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "reefing" until he saw an example.*

reformulating *(verb)*

Formulate or develop again, of an improved theory or hypothesis.

- *In everyday English, people use "reformulating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "reformulating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

refreshers *(noun)*

A course that reviews and updates a topic for those who have not kept abreast of developments.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refreshers."*
- *Understanding "refreshers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rheims-douay version *(noun)*

An English translation of the Vulgate by Roman Catholic scholars.

- *They discussed "rheims-douay version" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rheims-douay version" means with a simple example.*

rhetoricians *(noun)*

A person who delivers a speech or oration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhetoricians."*
- *Understanding "rhetoricians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

robert jemison van de graaff *(noun)*

United States physicist (1901-1967).

- *He looked up "robert jemison van de graaff" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert jemison van de graaff."*

rockslide *(noun)*

A landslide of rocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "rockslide" to mean a landslide of rocks.*
- *Understanding "rockslide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salespersons *(noun)*

A person employed to represent a business and to sell its merchandise (as to customers in a store or to customers who are visited).

- *In class, the teacher used "salespersons" to mean a person employed to represent a business and to....*
- *The article explained what "salespersons" means with a simple example.*

saturnine *(adjective)*

Showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - Bruce Bliven.

- *A saturnine, almost misanthropic young genius.*
- *The face was saturnine and swarthy, and the sensual lips...twisted with disdain.*

savoyard *(noun)*

A person who performs in the operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan.

- *The article explained what "savoyard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "savoyard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scallywag *(noun)*

A white Southerner who supported Reconstruction policies after the American Civil War (usually for self-interest).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scallywag."*
- *The article explained what "scallywag" means with a simple example.*

scarlet fritillary *(noun)*

Western United States herb with scarlet and yellow narrow bell-shaped flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "scarlet fritillary" to mean western united states herb with scarlet and yellow....*
- *He looked up "scarlet fritillary" because he had never seen it before.*

scattergood *(noun)*

Someone who spends money prodigally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scattergood."*
- *He looked up "scattergood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scaup *(noun)*

Diving ducks of North America having a bluish-grey bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "scaup" to mean diving ducks of north america having a bluish-grey bill.*
- *Understanding "scaup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scaup duck *(noun)*

Diving ducks of North America having a bluish-grey bill.

- *They discussed "scaup duck" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scaup duck" means with a simple example.*

---

schmaltzy *(adjective)*

Effusively or insincerely emotional.

- *A schmaltzy song.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "schmaltzy."*

---

scraggy *(adjective)*

Having a sharply uneven surface or outline.

- *Scraggy cliffs.*
- *Would you call this situation "scraggy"? Explain why.*

---

seedbed *(noun)*

A bed where seedlings are grown before transplanting.

- *Understanding "seedbed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seedbed."*

---

senates *(noun)*

The upper house of the United States Congress.

- *They discussed "senates" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "senates" means with a simple example.*

---

sente *(noun)*

100 lisente equal 1 loti in Lesotho; one sente is worth one-hundredth of a loti.

- *The article explained what "sente" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sente" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

severo ochoa *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Spain) who studied the biological synthesis of nucleic acids (1905-1993).

- *Understanding "severo ochoa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "severo ochoa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shantytowns *(noun)*

A city district inhabited by people living in huts and shanties.

- *He looked up "shantytowns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shantytowns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shellacking *(verb)*

Cover with shellac.

- *He did not know how to use "shellacking" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "shellacking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

shellfire *(noun)*

Shooting artillery shells.

- *He looked up "shellfire" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shellfire."*

---

shimmying *(verb)*

Tremble or shake.

- *In everyday English, people use "shimmying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shimmying" in real sentences.*

---

shirtsleeves *(noun)*

Not wearing a jacket; means you are not wearing anything over your shirt.

- *In your shirtsleeves.*
- *In hot weather they dined in their shirtsleeves.*

---

shoddily *(adverb)*

In a shoddy manner.

- *A shoddily built house.*
- *He treated her shoddily.*

---

shuter *(adjective)*

Used especially of mouth or eyes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shuter."*
- *The speaker chose "shuter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

signior *(noun)*

Used as an Italian courtesy title; can be prefixed to the name or used separately.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signior."*
- *He looked up "signior" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signorina *(noun)*

An Italian title or form of address for an unmarried woman.

- *He looked up "signorina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signorina."*

---

sirrah *(noun)*

Formerly a contemptuous term of address to an inferior man or boy; often used in anger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sirrah."*
- *They discussed "sirrah" during the group presentation.*

---

skylarks *(noun)*

Brown-speckled European lark noted for singing while hovering at a great height.

- *Understanding "skylarks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "skylarks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smilingly *(adverb)*

With smiles; in a smiling manner.

- *The girl reminded her smilingly of their childhood spent together.*
- *He answered "smilingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

smites *(verb)*

Affect suddenly with deep feeling.

- *Can you use "smites" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "smites" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

snuffles *(noun)*

The act of breathing heavily through the nose (as when the nose is congested).

- *In class, the teacher used "snuffles" to mean the act of breathing heavily through the nose (as....*
- *Understanding "snuffles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

snuffling *(adjective)*

Liable to sniffle.

- *It is useful to describe something as "snuffling" when it is liable to sniffle.*
- *Students compared "snuffling" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

soaping *(verb)*

Rub soap all over, usually with the purpose of cleaning.

- *In everyday English, people use "soaping" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "soaping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

soave *(noun)*

Dry white Italian wine from Verona.

- *Understanding "soave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "soave" during the group presentation.*

---

solemnized *(verb)*

Observe or perform with dignity or gravity.

- *The King solemnized this day of morning.*
- *This ceremony solemnized our hearts.*

---

soteriology *(noun)*

The branch of Christian theology that deals with salvation as the effect of a divine agency.

- *He looked up "soteriology" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "soteriology" during the group presentation.*

---

south american staghorn *(noun)*

Fern of Peru and Bolivia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south american staghorn."*
- *They discussed "south american staghorn" during the group presentation.*

---

sphalerite *(noun)*

An ore that is the chief source of zinc; consists largely of zinc sulfide in crystalline form.

- *They discussed "sphalerite" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sphalerite" to mean an ore that is the chief source of zinc; consists....*

---

spirometry *(noun)*

The use of a spirometer to measure vital capacity.

- *Understanding "spirometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spirometry" means with a simple example.*

---

stablemates *(noun)*

A horse stabled with another or one of several horses owned by the same person.

- *The article explained what "stablemates" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stablemates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

staghorn coral *(noun)*

Large branching coral resembling antlers.

- *The article explained what "staghorn coral" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "staghorn coral" to mean large branching coral resembling antlers.*

---

staghorn moss *(noun)*

A variety of club moss.

- *Understanding "staghorn moss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "staghorn moss" during the group presentation.*

---

starrs *(noun)*

Rock star and drummer for the Beatles (born in 1940).

- *They discussed “starrs” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “starrs” because he had never seen it before.*

---

stationer *(noun)*

A merchant who sells writing materials and office supplies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stationer.”*
- *He looked up “stationer” because he had never seen it before.*

---

status epilepticus *(noun)*

A condition in which there are continuing attacks of epilepsy without intervals of consciousness; can lead to brain damage and death.

- *The article explained what “status epilepticus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “status epilepticus” to mean a condition in which there are continuing attacks....*

---

stemless *(adjective)*

(of plants) having no apparent stem above ground.

- *Stemless glassware.*
- *Students compared “stemless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

stemless daisy *(noun)*

Dwarf tufted nearly stemless herb having a rosette of woolly leaves and large white-rayed flower heads and bristly achenes; central Canada and United States west to Arizona.

- *He looked up “stemless daisy” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stemless daisy.”*

---

stemless golden weed *(noun)*

Dark green erect herb of northwestern United States and southwestern Canada having stiff leaves in dense tufts and yellow flower heads; sometimes placed in genus Haplopappus.

- *In class, the teacher used “stemless golden weed” to mean dark green erect herb of northwestern united states....*
- *They discussed “stemless golden weed” during the group presentation.*

---

stipes *(noun)*

Supporting stalk or stem-like structure especially of a pistil or fern frond or supporting a mushroom cap.

- *He looked up “stipes” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “stipes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

studding *(verb)*

Scatter or intersperse like dots or studs.

- *She tried to use “studding” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use “studding” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

subjectivism *(noun)*

The quality of being subjective.

- *Understanding “subjectivism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “subjectivism” because he had never seen it before.*

---

substructures *(noun)*

The basic structure or features of a system or organization.

- *Understanding “substructures” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “substructures” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sugarcoating *(verb)*

Cause to appear more pleasant or appealing.

- *In everyday English, people use “sugarcoating” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “sugarcoating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

summations *(noun)*

The arithmetic operation of summing; calculating the sum of two or more numbers.

- *In class, the teacher used “summations” to mean the arithmetic operation of summing; calculating....*
- *The article explained what “summations” means with a simple example.*

sundering *(verb)*

Break apart or in two, using violence.

- *In everyday English, people use "sundering" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sundering" until he saw an example.*

sundowners *(noun)*

A tramp who habitually arrives at sundown.

- *Understanding "sundowners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sundowners" during the group presentation.*

supergiants *(noun)*

An extremely bright star of very large diameter and low density.

- *They discussed "supergiants" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "supergiants" means with a simple example.*

syllabary *(noun)*

A writing system whose characters represent syllables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syllabary."*
- *They discussed "syllabary" during the group presentation.*

synthesising *(verb)*

Combine so as to form a more complex, product.

- *Learners should practice how to use "synthesising" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "synthesising" carefully so everyone would understand.*

szechwan *(noun)*

A populous province of south central China.

- *The article explained what "szechwan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "szechwan."*

szechwan province *(noun)*

A populous province of south central China.

- *They discussed "szechwan province" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "szechwan province."*

tamarin *(noun)*

Small South American marmoset with silky fur and long nonprehensile tail.

- *He looked up "tamarin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tamarin."*

tange *(noun)*

Japanese architect (born in 1913).

- *They discussed "tange" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tange" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tankards *(noun)*

Large drinking vessel with one handle.

- *He looked up "tankards" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tankards" during the group presentation.*

tartary *(noun)*

The vast geographical region of Europe and Asia that was controlled by the Mongols in the 13th and 14th centuries.

- *Under Genghis Khan Tartary extended as far east as the Pacific Ocean.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tartary."*

tearooms *(noun)*

A restaurant where tea and light meals are available.

- *He looked up "tearooms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tearooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teetotaller *(noun)*

A total abstainer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teetotaller."*
- *They discussed "teetotaller" during the group presentation.*

---

tenser *(adjective)*

Taut or rigid; stretched tight.

- *The speaker chose "tenser" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tenser."*

---

tessellated *(adjective)*

Decorated with small pieces of colored glass or stone fitted together in a mosaic.

- *A tessellated pavement.*
- *Would you call this situation "tessellated"? Explain why.*

---

theosophist *(noun)*

A believer in theosophy.

- *He looked up "theosophist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theosophist."*

---

tombigbee *(noun)*

A river that rises in northeastern Mississippi and flows southward through western Alabama to join the Alabama River and form the Mobile River.

- *In class, the teacher used "tombigbee" to mean a river that rises in northeastern mississippi and....*
- *He looked up "tombigbee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tombigbee river *(noun)*

A river that rises in northeastern Mississippi and flows southward through western Alabama to join the Alabama River and form the Mobile River.

- *Understanding "tombigbee river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tombigbee river."*

---

toucher *(noun)*

A person who causes or allows a part of the body to come in contact with someone or something.

- *In class, the teacher used "toucher" to mean a person who causes or allows a part of the body to....*
- *He looked up "toucher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

touchwood *(noun)*

Material for starting a fire.

- *He looked up "touchwood" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "touchwood."*

---

toxicologists *(noun)*

One who studies the nature and effects of poisons and their treatment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toxicologists."*
- *He looked up "toxicologists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tragical *(adjective)*

Very sad; especially involving grief or death or destruction.

- *A "tragical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tragical."*

---

trainload *(noun)*

Quantity that can be carried by a train.

- *He looked up "trainload" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trainload."*

---

transects *(verb)*

Cut across or divide transversely.

- *He did not know how to use "transects" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "transects" in real sentences.*

---

transgresses *(verb)*

Act in disregard of laws, rules, contracts, or promises.

- *The sea transgresses along the West coast of the island.*
- *She tried to use "transgresses" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

troller *(noun)*

A fisherman who uses a hook and line.

- *He looked up "troller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "troller" to mean a fisherman who uses a hook and line.*

---

tuberculin *(noun)*

A sterile liquid containing a purified protein derivative of the tuberculosis bacterium; used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

- *They discussed "tuberculin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tuberculin" means with a simple example.*

---

tuberculin skin test *(noun)*

A skin test to determine past or present infection with the tuberculosis bacterium; based on hypersensitivity of the skin to tuberculin.

- *In class, the teacher used "tuberculin skin test" to mean a skin test to determine past or present infection....*
- *The article explained what "tuberculin skin test" means with a simple example.*

---

tuberculin test *(noun)*

A skin test to determine past or present infection with the tuberculosis bacterium; based on hypersensitivity of the skin to tuberculin.

- *They discussed "tuberculin test" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tuberculin test" means with a simple example.*

---

turncoats *(noun)*

A disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause or religion or political party or friend etc.

- *They discussed "turncoats" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "turncoats" means with a simple example.*

---

twyla tharp *(noun)*

Innovative United States dancer and choreographer (born in 1941).

- *Understanding "twyla tharp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twyla tharp."*

---

tyrannosaurs *(noun)*

Large carnivorous bipedal dinosaur having enormous teeth with knifelike serrations; may have been a scavenger rather than an active predator; later Cretaceous period in North America.

- *They discussed "tyrannosaurs" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tyrannosaurs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unclassifiable *(adjective)*

Not possible to classify.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unclassifiable."*
- *The speaker chose "unclassifiable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unpersuasive *(adjective)*

Not capable of persuading.

- *Would you call this situation "unpersuasive"? Explain why.*
- *A "unpersuasive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unsystematic *(adjective)*

Lacking systematic arrangement or method or organization.

- *Unsystematic and fragmentary records.*
- *He works in an unsystematic manner.*

---

unties *(verb)*

Cause to become loose.

- *The coach explained when to use "unties" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "unties" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

upholder *(noun)*

Someone who upholds or maintains.

- *Firm upholders of tradition.*
- *The article explained what "upholder" means with a simple example.*

---

uranyl oxalate *(noun)*

A salt obtained by the reaction of uranium salts with oxalic acid.

- *The article explained what "uranyl oxalate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uranyl oxalate" to mean a salt obtained by the reaction of uranium salts....*

---

veal parmigiana *(noun)*

Sauteed veal cutlet in a breadcrumb-and-cheese coating served with tomato sauce.

- *They discussed "veal parmigiana" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "veal parmigiana" means with a simple example.*

---

vigna caracalla *(noun)*

Perennial tropical American vine cultivated for its racemes of showy yellow and purple flowers having the corolla keel coiled like a snail shell; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *They discussed "vigna caracalla" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vigna caracalla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vyacheslav mikhailovich molotov *(noun)*

Soviet statesman (1890-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "vyacheslav mikhailovich molotov" to mean soviet statesman (1890-1986).*
- *They discussed "vyacheslav mikhailovich molotov" during the group presentation.*

---

wheaten *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or derived from wheat.

- *Wheaten bread.*
- *Students compared "wheaten" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

whicker *(noun)*

The characteristic sounds made by a horse.

- *They discussed "whicker" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whicker."*

---

whippoorwill *(noun)*

American nocturnal goatsucker with grey-and-white plumage.

- *Understanding "whippoorwill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "whippoorwill" means with a simple example.*

---

whorled *(adjective)*

Forming one or more whorls (especially a whorl of leaves around a stem).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "whorled."*
- *The speaker chose "whorled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

windstorms *(noun)*

A storm consisting of violent winds.

- *He looked up "windstorms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "windstorms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wolfhounds *(noun)*

The largest breed of dogs; formerly used to hunt wolves.

- *They discussed "wolfhounds" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wolfhounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

workingman *(noun)*

An employee who performs manual or industrial labor.

- *They discussed "workingman" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "workingman" means with a simple example.*

---

wyrd *(noun)*

Fate personified; any one of the three Weird Sisters.

- *He looked up "wyrd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wyrd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zend-avesta *(noun)*

A collection of Zoroastrian texts gathered during the 4th or 6th centuries.

- *In class, the teacher used "zend-avesta" to mean a collection of zoroastrian texts gathered during....*
- *He looked up "zend-avesta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abates *(verb)*

Become less in amount or intensity.

- *Learners should practice how to use "abates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "abates" when talking about this idea.*

---

abeam *(adverb)*

At right angles to the length of a ship or airplane.

- *Place "abeam" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "abeam," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

accusingly *(adverb)*

In an accusing manner.

- *He looked at her accusingly.*
- *He answered "accusingly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

acellular slime mold *(noun)*

A slime mold of the class Myxomycetes.

- *They discussed "acellular slime mold" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acellular slime mold."*

---

adduction *(noun)*

(physiology) moving of a body part toward the central axis of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adduction."*
- *He looked up "adduction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aden-abyan islamic army *(noun)*

Yemen-based terrorist group that supports al-Qaeda's goals; seeks to overthrow the Yemeni government and eliminate United States interests; responsible for bombings and kidnappings and killing western tourists in Yemen.

- *They discussed "aden-abyan islamic army" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aden-abyan islamic army."*

---

advertorial *(noun)*

An advertisement that is written and presented in the style of an editorial or journalistic report.

- *They discussed "advertorial" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "advertorial" because he had never seen it before.*

airwave *(noun)*

Medium for radio and television broadcasting.

- *The president used the airwaves to take his message to the people.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airwave."*

alnus vulgaris *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree with brown-black bark and woody fruiting catkins; leaves are hairy beneath.

- *He looked up "alnus vulgaris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alnus vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

american redstart *(noun)*

Flycatching warbler of eastern North America the male having bright orange on sides and wings and tail.

- *The article explained what "american redstart" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american redstart."*

amoebic dysentery *(noun)*

Inflammation of the intestines caused by Endamoeba histolytica; usually acquired by ingesting food or water contaminated with feces; characterized by severe diarrhea.

- *They discussed "amoebic dysentery" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amoebic dysentery" because he had never seen it before.*

anesthetize *(verb)*

Administer an anesthetic drug to.

- *The patient must be anesthetized before the operation.*
- *Anesthetize the gum before extracting the teeth.*

angolans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Angola.

- *They discussed "angolans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "angolans" because he had never seen it before.*

appressed *(adjective)*

Pressed close to or lying flat against something; ; -L.V.Pirsson.

- *Igneous rocks...closely appressed by this force.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "appressed."*

arborists *(noun)*

A specialist in treating damaged trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arborists."*
- *He looked up "arborists" because he had never seen it before.*

ascensions *(noun)*

The act of changing location in an upward direction.

- *He looked up "ascensions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascensions."*

associational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to associations or associationism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "associational" when it is of or relating to associations or associationism.*
- *The speaker chose "associational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

assonance *(noun)*

The repetition of similar vowels in the stressed syllables of successive words.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assonance."*
- *He looked up "assonance" because he had never seen it before.*

attenuators *(noun)*

An electrical device for attenuating the strength of an electrical signal.

- *He looked up "attenuators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "attenuators."*

---

auditory meatus *(noun)*

Either of the passages in the outer ear from the auricle to the tympanic membrane.

- *Understanding "auditory meatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "auditory meatus" means with a simple example.*

---

avenges *(verb)*

Take revenge for a perceived wrong.

- *Can you use "avenges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "avenges" and when to wait.*

---

bandolier *(noun)*

A broad cartridge belt worn over the shoulder by soldiers.

- *Understanding "bandolier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bandolier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barmaids *(noun)*

A female bartender.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barmaids."*
- *He looked up "barmaids" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barraged *(verb)*

Address with continuously or persistently, as if with a barrage.

- *The speaker was barraged by an angry audience.*
- *She tried to use "barraged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bascule *(noun)*

A structure or device in which one end is counterbalanced by the other (on the principle of the seesaw).

- *The article explained what "bascule" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bascule" during the group presentation.*

---

bedevilled *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *She tried to use "bedevilled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bedevilled" in real sentences.*

---

bedfellow *(noun)*

A temporary associate.

- *Politics makes strange bedfellows.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedfellow" to mean a temporary associate.*

---

bedroll *(noun)*

Bedding rolled up for carrying.

- *Understanding "bedroll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedroll" to mean bedding rolled up for carrying.*

---

bedstead *(noun)*

The framework of a bed.

- *In class, the teacher used "bedstead" to mean the framework of a bed.*
- *They discussed "bedstead" during the group presentation.*

---

beholds *(verb)*

See with attention.

- *He did not know how to use "beholds" until he saw an example.*

- *She tried to use “beholds” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bespeak *(verb)*

Be a signal for or a symptom of.

- *He did not know how to use “bespeak” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bespeak” and when to wait.*

---

bibliophiles *(noun)*

Someone who loves (and usually collects) books.

- *He looked up “bibliophiles” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bibliophiles.”*

---

black fritillary *(noun)*

Herb of southwestern United States having dark purple bell-shaped flowers mottled with green.

- *They discussed “black fritillary” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “black fritillary” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blazoned *(verb)*

Decorate with heraldic arms.

- *Can you use “blazoned” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “blazoned” when talking about this idea.*

---

bodices *(noun)*

Part of a dress above the waist.

- *The article explained what “bodices” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bodices” to mean part of a dress above the waist.*

---

boulle *(noun)*

An inlaid furniture decoration; tortoiseshell and yellow and white metal form scrolls in cabinetwork.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “boulle.”*
- *He looked up “boulle” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bovines *(noun)*

Any of various members of the genus Bos.

- *Understanding “bovines” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “bovines” means with a simple example.*

---

brueghel *(noun)*

Flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).

- *In class, the teacher used “brueghel” to mean flemish painter of landscapes (1525-1569).*
- *The article explained what “brueghel” means with a simple example.*

---

brunn *(noun)*

An industrial city in Moravia in Czech Republic to the southeast of Prague.

- *The article explained what “brunn” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “brunn” to mean an industrial city in moravia in czech republic to....*

---

bruno of toul *(noun)*

German pope from 1049 to 1054 whose papacy was the beginning of papal reforms in the 11th century (1002-1054).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bruno of toul.”*
- *They discussed “bruno of toul” during the group presentation.*

---

bufo americanus *(noun)*

Common toad of America.

- *In class, the teacher used “bufo americanus” to mean common toad of america.*
- *The article explained what “bufo americanus” means with a simple example.*

---

calcaneus *(noun)*

The largest tarsal bone; forms the human heel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calcaneus."*
- *He looked up "calcaneus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

campanula americana *(noun)*

Annual or perennial of eastern North America with long spikes of blue or white flowers.

- *They discussed "campanula americana" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "campanula americana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

candyfloss *(noun)*

A candy made by spinning sugar that has been boiled to a high temperature.

- *He looked up "candyfloss" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candyfloss."*

---

capitulations *(noun)*

The act of surrendering (usually under agreed conditions).

- *He looked up "capitulations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capitulations."*

---

carabiners *(noun)*

An oblong metal ring with a spring clip; used in mountaineering to attach a rope to a piton or to connect two ropes.

- *In class, the teacher used "carabiners" to mean an oblong metal ring with a spring clip; used in....*
- *Understanding "carabiners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carcase *(noun)*

The dead body of an animal especially one slaughtered and dressed for food.

- *Understanding "carcase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carcase" during the group presentation.*

---

cardioid *(noun)*

An epicycloid in which the rolling circle equals the fixed circle.

- *The article explained what "cardioid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardioid" to mean an epicycloid in which the rolling circle equals....*

---

cardioid microphone *(noun)*

A directional microphone with a cardioid pattern of sensitivity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardioid microphone."*
- *They discussed "cardioid microphone" during the group presentation.*

---

cellists *(noun)*

Someone who plays a violoncello.

- *The article explained what "cellists" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cellists."*

---

centromere *(noun)*

A specialized condensed region of each chromosome that appears during mitosis where the chromatids are held together to form an X shape.

- *The centromere is difficult to sequence.*
- *Understanding "centromere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

choroidal artery *(noun)*

An artery that supplies the choroid plexus.

- *In class, the teacher used "choroidal artery" to mean an artery that supplies the choroid plexus.*
- *The article explained what "choroidal artery" means with a simple example.*

---

cigarillos *(noun)*

Small cigar or cigarette wrapped in tobacco instead of paper.

- *The article explained what "cigarillos" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cigarillos" during the group presentation.*

---

ciliates *(noun)*

A protozoan with a microscopic appendage extending from the surface of the cell.

- *In class, the teacher used "ciliates" to mean a protozoan with a microscopic appendage extending....*
- *The article explained what "ciliates" means with a simple example.*

---

circumscribe *(verb)*

To draw a geometric figure around another figure so that the two are in contact but do not intersect.

- *In everyday English, people use "circumscribe" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "circumscribe" until he saw an example.*

---

coelacanth *(noun)*

Fish thought to have been extinct since the Cretaceous period but found in 1938 off the coast of Africa.

- *He looked up "coelacanth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coelacanth" to mean fish thought to have been extinct since the....*

---

collocated *(verb)*

Have a strong tendency to occur side by side.

- *Learners should practice how to use "collocated" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "collocated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

colloquia *(noun)*

An address to an academic meeting or seminar.

- *The article explained what "colloquia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colloquia" to mean an address to an academic meeting or seminar.*

---

colorists *(noun)*

A painter able to achieve special effects with color.

- *He looked up "colorists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "colorists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

commercialise *(verb)*

Make commercial.

- *He did not know how to use "commercialise" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "commercialise" in real sentences.*

---

communicants *(noun)*

A person entitled to receive Communion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communicants."*
- *The article explained what "communicants" means with a simple example.*

---

communiques *(noun)*

An official report (usually sent in haste).

- *In class, the teacher used "communiques" to mean an official report (usually sent in haste).*
- *The article explained what "communiques" means with a simple example.*

---

compartmentalizing *(verb)*

Separate into isolated compartments or categories.

- *Learners should practice how to use "compartmentalizing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "compartmentalizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

conceptualise *(verb)*

Have the idea for.

- *He did not know how to use "conceptualise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "conceptualise" and when to wait.*

conciliate *(verb)*

Make (one thing) compatible with (another).

- *Can you use "conciliate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "conciliate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

confabulation *(noun)*

(psychiatry) a plausible but imagined memory that fills in gaps in what is remembered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "confabulation."*
- *Understanding "confabulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conked *(verb)*

Pass from physical life and lose all bodily attributes and functions necessary to sustain life.

- *The stranger conked him and he fainted.*
- *The coach explained when to use "conked" and when to wait.*

contretemps *(noun)*

An awkward clash.

- *He tried to smooth over his contretemps with the policeman.*
- *He looked up "contretemps" because he had never seen it before.*

convolution of broca *(noun)*

The motor speech center in the left hemisphere of the brain in most people.

- *Understanding "convolution of broca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "convolution of broca" during the group presentation.*

cooperations *(noun)*

The practice of cooperating.

- *In class, the teacher used "cooperations" to mean the practice of cooperating.*
- *He looked up "cooperations" because he had never seen it before.*

cowman *(noun)*

A hired hand who tends cattle and performs other duties on horseback.

- *The article explained what "cowman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cowman" during the group presentation.*

criers *(noun)*

A peddler who shouts to advertise the goods he sells.

- *In class, the teacher used "criers" to mean a peddler who shouts to advertise the goods he sells.*
- *They discussed "criers" during the group presentation.*

crocodilians *(noun)*

Extant archosaurian reptile.

- *Understanding "crocodilians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crocodilians" because he had never seen it before.*

culiacan *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Mexico.

- *He looked up "culiacan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "culiacan" to mean a city in northwestern mexico.*

cupbearer *(noun)*

The attendant (usually an officer of a nobleman's household) whose duty is to fill and serve cups of wine.

- *They discussed "cupbearer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cupbearer" to mean the attendant (usually an officer of a nobleman's....*

curtilage *(noun)*

The enclosed land around a house or other building.

- *In class, the teacher used "curtilage" to mean the enclosed land around a house or other building.*
- *Understanding "curtilage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cxl *(adjective)*

Being ten more than one hundred thirty.

- *The speaker chose "cxl" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cxl."*

---

dalmatian laburnum *(noun)*

Erect shrub having large trifoliate leaves and dense clusters of yellow flowers followed by poisonous seeds; Yugoslavia; sometimes placed in genus Cytisus.

- *They discussed "dalmatian laburnum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dalmatian laburnum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dankest *(adjective)*

Unpleasantly cool and humid.

- *Would you call this situation "dankest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dankest."*

---

dashiki *(noun)*

A loose and brightly colored African shirt.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dashiki."*
- *He looked up "dashiki" because he had never seen it before.*

---

debugged *(verb)*

Locate and correct errors in a computer program code.

- *Can you use "debugged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "debugged" and when to wait.*

---

deceitfulness *(noun)*

The quality of being crafty.

- *He looked up "deceitfulness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deceitfulness."*

---

dehydrates *(verb)*

Preserve by removing all water and liquids from.

- *Can you use "dehydrates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "dehydrates" until he saw an example.*

---

deports *(verb)*

Hand over to the authorities of another country.

- *Can you use "deports" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "deports" until he saw an example.*

---

deviously *(adverb)*

In a devious manner.

- *He got the promotion by behaving deviously.*
- *He answered "deviously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

diagnostician *(noun)*

A doctor who specializes in medical diagnosis.

- *They discussed "diagnostician" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diagnostician" to mean a doctor who specializes in medical diagnosis.*

---

dichroism *(noun)*

Pleochroism of a crystal so that it exhibits two different colors when viewed from two different directions.

- *Understanding "dichroism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "dichroism" during the group presentation.*

---

dimmest *(adjective)*

Offering little or no hope; ; ; - J.M.Synge.

- *A "dimmest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "dimmest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dingbats *(noun)*

A silly empty-headed person.

- *He looked up "dingbats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dingbats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disfavour *(noun)*

The state of being out of favor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disfavour."*
- *They discussed "disfavour" during the group presentation.*

---

disorientating *(verb)*

Cause to be lost or disoriented.

- *She tried to use "disorientating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disorientating" when talking about this idea.*

---

dobrich *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Bulgaria (north of Varna) that is the commercial center of an agricultural region.

- *They discussed "dobrich" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dobrich" because he had never seen it before.*

---

doddering *(adjective)*

Mentally or physically infirm with age.

- *His mother was doddering and frail.*
- *Would you call this situation "doddering"? Explain why.*

---

dorians *(noun)*

A member of one of four linguistic divisions of the prehistoric Greeks.

- *Understanding "dorians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dorians" during the group presentation.*

---

drumlin *(noun)*

A mound of glacial drift.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drumlin."*
- *He looked up "drumlin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drunkest *(adjective)*

Stupefied or excited by a chemical substance (especially alcohol).

- *Students compared "drunkest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "drunkest."*

---

dysmenorrhea *(noun)*

Painful menstruation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dysmenorrhea."*
- *The article explained what "dysmenorrhea" means with a simple example.*

---

edirne *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Turkey; a Thracian town that was rebuilt and renamed by the Roman Emperor Hadrian.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edirne."*
- *Understanding "edirne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elide *(verb)*

Leave or strike out.

- *This vowel is usually elided before a single consonant.*
- *He did not know how to use "elide" until he saw an example.*

---

emancipator *(noun)*

Someone who frees others from bondage.

- *Lincoln is known as the Great Emancipator.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emancipator."*

---

emmental *(noun)*

Swiss cheese with large holes.

- *They discussed "emmental" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "emmental" because he had never seen it before.*

---

empathized *(verb)*

Be understanding of.

- *He did not know how to use "empathized" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "empathized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

encamp *(verb)*

Live in or as if in a tent.

- *The coach explained when to use "encamp" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "encamp" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

enchiridion *(noun)*

A concise reference book providing specific information about a subject or location.

- *In class, the teacher used "enchiridion" to mean a concise reference book providing specific....*
- *The article explained what "enchiridion" means with a simple example.*

---

endgames *(noun)*

The final stages of an extended process of negotiation.

- *Understanding "endgames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endgames."*

---

engelbert humperdinck *(noun)*

German composer of six operas and other incidental music (1854-1921).

- *Understanding "engelbert humperdinck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "engelbert humperdinck" during the group presentation.*

---

enjoyments *(noun)*

The pleasure felt when having a good time.

- *Understanding "enjoyments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enjoyments" to mean the pleasure felt when having a good time.*

---

entryways *(noun)*

Something that provides access (to get in or get out).

- *In class, the teacher used "entryways" to mean something that provides access (to get in or get out).*
- *The article explained what "entryways" means with a simple example.*

---

eosinophil *(noun)*

A leukocyte readily stained with eosin.

- *Understanding "eosinophil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eosinophil" during the group presentation.*

---

epicureans *(noun)*

A person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment (especially good food and drink).

- *The article explained what "epicureans" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epicureans" to mean a person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment....*

---

equus quagga *(noun)*

Mammal of South Africa that resembled a zebra; extinct since late 19th century.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equus quagga."*
- *He looked up "equus quagga" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exfiltration operation *(noun)*

A clandestine rescue operation to bring a defector or refugee or an operative and family out of danger.

- *He looked up "exfiltration operation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "exfiltration operation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expansiveness *(noun)*

A quality characterized by magnificence of scale or the tendency to expand.

- *The expansiveness of their extravagant life style was soon curtailed.*
- *He looked up "expansiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exponentials *(noun)*

A function in which an independent variable appears as an exponent.

- *He looked up "exponentials" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "exponentials" during the group presentation.*

---

extempore *(adjective)*

With little or no preparation or forethought.

- *An extempore skit.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "extempore."*

---

fabulist *(noun)*

A person who tells or invents fables.

- *In class, the teacher used "fabulist" to mean a person who tells or invents fables.*
- *They discussed "fabulist" during the group presentation.*

---

fadeout *(noun)*

A gradual temporary loss of a transmitted signal due to electrical disturbances.

- *In class, the teacher used "fadeout" to mean a gradual temporary loss of a transmitted signal....*
- *The article explained what "fadeout" means with a simple example.*

---

faintness *(noun)*

The trait of lacking boldness and courage.

- *Faintness of heart and infirmity of purpose.*
- *The faintness or potency of the feeling.*

---

fanfares *(noun)*

(music) a short lively tune played on brass instruments.

- *He looked up "fanfares" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fanfares."*

---

faulds *(noun)*

A piece of armor plate below the breastplate.

- *The article explained what "faulds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faulds" to mean a piece of armor plate below the breastplate.*

---

fen orchis *(noun)*

Small terrestrial orchid of eastern North America and Europe having two nearly basal leaves and dull yellow-green racemose flowers.

- *The article explained what "fen orchis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fen orchis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fenestra rotunda *(noun)*

Fenestra leading into the cochlea.

- *The article explained what "fenestra rotunda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fenestra rotunda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fin de siecle *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the end of a century (especially the end of the 19th century).

- *Fin de siecle art.*
- *A "fin de siecle" approach may work better in this case.*

fines herbes *(noun)*

A mixture of finely chopped fresh herbs.

- *An omelet flavored with fines herbes.*
- *He looked up "fines herbes" because he had never seen it before.*

fingerlings *(noun)*

A young or small fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "fingerlings" to mean a young or small fish.*
- *The article explained what "fingerlings" means with a simple example.*

fleshes *(noun)*

Alternative names for the body of a human being.

- *Understanding "fleshes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fleshes."*

floc *(noun)*

A small loosely aggregated mass of flocculent material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid.

- *In class, the teacher used "floc" to mean a small loosely aggregated mass of flocculent....*
- *Understanding "floc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

folliculitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of a hair follicle.

- *The article explained what "folliculitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "folliculitis" to mean inflammation of a hair follicle.*

foregrounds *(noun)*

The part of a scene that is near the viewer.

- *He looked up "foregrounds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foregrounds."*

forestalling *(noun)*

The act of preventing something by anticipating and disposing of it effectively.

- *In class, the teacher used "forestalling" to mean the act of preventing something by anticipating and....*
- *Understanding "forestalling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

formalizes *(verb)*

Make formal or official.

- *The coach explained when to use "formalizes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "formalizes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fringed orchis *(noun)*

Any of several summer-flowering American orchids distinguished by a fringed or lacerated lip.

- *They discussed "fringed orchis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fringed orchis" means with a simple example.*

fritillary *(noun)*

Butterfly with brownish wings marked with black and silver.

- *He looked up "fritillary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fritillary."*

---

frontals *(noun)*

A drapery that covers the front of an altar.

- *The article explained what "frontals" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "frontals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fuzes *(noun)*

Any igniter that is used to initiate the burning of a propellant.

- *They discussed "fuzes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fuzes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gallinger *(adjective)*

Causing irritation or annoyance.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gallinger."*
- *A "gallinger" approach may work better in this case.*

---

galvanising *(adjective)*

Affected by emotion as if by electricity; thrilling.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "galvanising."*
- *Would you call this situation "galvanising"? Explain why.*

---

gamma hydroxybutyrate *(noun)*

A club drug available in liquid or powder form is taken orally (frequently combined with alcohol); used to incapacitate individuals for the commission of sexual assault and rape.

- *He looked up "gamma hydroxybutyrate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gamma hydroxybutyrate."*

---

gaston lachaise *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in France) noted for his large nude figures (1882-1935).

- *He looked up "gaston lachaise" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaston lachaise."*

---

genus hepatica *(noun)*

Small genus of perennial herbs of north temperate regions; allied to genus Anemone.

- *They discussed "genus hepatica" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hepatica."*

---

genus ixodes *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ixodidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus ixodes" to mean type genus of the family ixodidae.*
- *Understanding "genus ixodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus microtus *(noun)*

Voles of the northern hemisphere.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus microtus" to mean voles of the northern hemisphere.*
- *The article explained what "genus microtus" means with a simple example.*

---

genus peromyscus *(noun)*

New World wood mice.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus peromyscus" to mean new world wood mice.*
- *He looked up "genus peromyscus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sabal *(noun)*

American dwarf fan palms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sabal."*

- *He looked up "genus sabal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus saccharum *(noun)*

Tall perennial reedlike grass originally of southeastern Asia: sugarcane.

- *They discussed "genus saccharum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus saccharum."*

---

genus schistosoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Schistosomatidae: blood flukes.

- *They discussed "genus schistosoma" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus schistosoma" means with a simple example.*

---

genus testudo *(noun)*

Type genus of the Testudinidae.

- *He looked up "genus testudo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus testudo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

geodes *(noun)*

(mineralogy) a hollow rock or nodule with the cavity usually lined with crystals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geodes."*
- *Understanding "geodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gibber *(verb)*

Speak (about unimportant matters) rapidly and incessantly.

- *Can you use "gibber" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "gibber" until he saw an example.*

---

globus pallidus *(noun)*

The inner pale yellow part of the lenticular nucleus.

- *He looked up "globus pallidus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "globus pallidus" during the group presentation.*

---

glyceraldehyde *(noun)*

A sweet crystalline aldehyde formed by the breakdown of sugars.

- *Understanding "glyceraldehyde" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glyceraldehyde" means with a simple example.*

---

goest *(adjective)*

Functioning correctly and ready for action.

- *It is useful to describe something as "goest" when it is functioning correctly and ready for action.*
- *The speaker chose "goest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

golden ragwort *(noun)*

Weedy herb of the eastern United States to Texas having golden-yellow flowers; sometimes becomes invasive; sometimes placed in genus Senecio.

- *They discussed "golden ragwort" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golden ragwort."*

---

gottfried wilhelm leibnitz *(noun)*

German philosopher and mathematician who thought of the universe as consisting of independent monads and who devised a system of the calculus independent of Newton (1646-1716).

- *They discussed "gottfried wilhelm leibnitz" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gottfried wilhelm leibnitz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

granulocytes *(noun)*

A leukocyte that has granules in its cytoplasm.

- *He looked up "granulocytes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "granulocytes" to mean a leukocyte that has granules in its cytoplasm.*

---

green fringed orchis *(noun)*

Fringed orchid of the eastern United States having a greenish flower with the lip deeply lacerated.

- *Understanding "green fringed orchis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green fringed orchis."*

---

greenhouse whitefly *(noun)*

Whitefly that inhabits greenhouses.

- *They discussed "greenhouse whitefly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "greenhouse whitefly" means with a simple example.*

---

griot *(noun)*

A storyteller in West Africa; perpetuates the oral traditions of a family or village.

- *The article explained what "griot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "griot" to mean a storyteller in west africa; perpetuates the oral....*

---

guzzled *(verb)*

Drink greedily or as if with great thirst.

- *The boys guzzled the cheap vodka.*
- *He did not know how to use "guzzled" until he saw an example.*

---

gyri *(noun)*

A convex fold or elevation in the surface of the brain.

- *They discussed "gyri" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gyri" to mean a convex fold or elevation in the surface of the brain.*

---

halberds *(noun)*

A pike fitted with an ax head.

- *The article explained what "halberds" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halberds."*

---

handbasket *(noun)*

A container that is usually woven and has handles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handbasket."*
- *He looked up "handbasket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hearkened *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *He did not know how to use "hearkened" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hearkened" when talking about this idea.*

---

heavenward *(adjective)*

Directed toward heaven or the sky.

- *The soul in its heavenward flight.*
- *A "heavenward" approach may work better in this case.*

---

helpmate *(noun)*

A helpful partner.

- *Understanding "helpmate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "helpmate" means with a simple example.*

---

hemangioma simplex *(noun)*

A soft red birthmark.

- *In class, the teacher used "hemangioma simplex" to mean a soft red birthmark.*
- *They discussed "hemangioma simplex" during the group presentation.*

---

hepatica *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the genus Hepatica having three-lobed leaves and white or pinkish flowers in early spring; of moist and mossy subalpine woodland areas of north temperate regions.

- *The article explained what "hepatica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hepatica" to mean any of several plants of the genus hepatica having....*

---

highchair *(noun)*

A chair for feeding a very young child; has four long legs and a footrest and a detachable tray.

- *They discussed "highchair" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "highchair" means with a simple example.*

---

hightail *(verb)*

Leave as fast as possible.

- *We hightailed it when we saw the police walking in.*
- *She tried to use "hightail" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hightail it *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *In everyday English, people use "hightail it" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "hightail it" until he saw an example.*

---

hipparchus *(noun)*

Greek astronomer and mathematician who discovered the precession of the equinoxes and made the first known star chart and is said to have invented trigonometry (second century BC).

- *They discussed "hipparchus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hipparchus."*

---

humidified *(verb)*

Make (more) humid.

- *The coach explained when to use "humidified" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "humidified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

idempotent *(adjective)*

Unchanged in value following multiplication by itself.

- *This matrix is idempotent.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "idempotent."*

---

immunotherapies *(noun)*

Therapy designed to produce immunity to a disease or to enhance resistance by the immune system.

- *In class, the teacher used "immunotherapies" to mean therapy designed to produce immunity to a disease....*
- *The article explained what "immunotherapies" means with a simple example.*

---

impermissibly *(adverb)*

Not permissibly.

- *The radon level in the basement was impermissibly high.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "impermissibly" naturally.*

---

impotently *(adverb)*

In a helpless manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "impotently" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "impotently" naturally.*

---

in loco parentis *(adverb)*

In place of the parents.

- *We had to punish this child in loco parentis.*
- *He answered "in loco parentis," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

incarnates *(verb)*

Represent in bodily form.

- *She tried to use "incarnates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "incarnates" and when to wait.*

inclosure *(noun)*

The act of enclosing something inside something else.

- *Understanding "inclosure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inclosure" to mean the act of enclosing something inside something else.*

ineluctable *(adjective)*

Impossible to avoid or evade:.

- *An ineluctable destiny.*
- *Would you call this situation "ineluctable"? Explain why.*

inessential *(noun)*

Anything that is not essential.

- *They discarded all their inessentials.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inessential."*

infix notation *(noun)*

A notation for forming mathematical expressions using parentheses and governed by rules of operator precedence; operators are dispersed among the operands.

- *He looked up "infix notation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infix notation."*

innuendoes *(noun)*

An indirect (and usually malicious) implication.

- *In class, the teacher used "innuendoes" to mean an indirect (and usually malicious) implication.*
- *Understanding "innuendoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

interactional *(adjective)*

Capable of acting on or influencing each other.

- *The speaker chose "interactional" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "interactional" when it is capable of acting on or influencing each other.*

intuited *(verb)*

Know or grasp by intuition or feeling.

- *Learners should practice how to use "intuited" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "intuited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

ischium *(noun)*

One of the three sections of the hipbone; situated below the ilium.

- *He looked up "ischium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ischium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

islamic army of aden-abyan *(noun)*

Yemen-based terrorist group that supports al-Qaeda's goals; seeks to overthrow the Yemeni government and eliminate United States interests; responsible for bombings and kidnappings and killing western tourists in Yemen.

- *He looked up "islamic army of aden-abyan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "islamic army of aden-abyan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ixodes *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Ixodidae.

- *He looked up "ixodes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ixodes" to mean type genus of the family ixodidae.*

jvs *(noun)*

A college or university team that competes at a level below the varsity team.

- *The article explained what "jvs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jvs" to mean a college or university team that competes at a....*

kaluga *(noun)*

A city of central Russia to the south of Moscow.

- *They discussed "kaluga" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kaluga."*

---

kaon *(noun)*

An unstable meson produced as the result of a high-energy particle collision.

- *They discussed "kaon" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kaon" means with a simple example.*

---

karl rudolf gerd von rundstedt *(noun)*

German field marshal in World War II who directed the conquest of Poland and led the Ardennes counteroffensive (1875-1953).

- *In class, the teacher used "karl rudolf gerd von rundstedt" to mean german field marshal in world war ii who directed....*
- *He looked up "karl rudolf gerd von rundstedt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kelloggs *(noun)*

United States food manufacturer who (with his brother) developed a breakfast cereal of crisp flakes of rolled and toasted wheat and corn; he established a company to manufacture the cereal (1860-1951).

- *He looked up "kelloggs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kelloggs" during the group presentation.*

---

kidded *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *After we relaxed, we just kidded around.*
- *Can you use "kidded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

laius *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) king of Thebes who was unwittingly killed by his son Oedipus.

- *Understanding "laius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "laius" during the group presentation.*

---

lamina arcus vertebrae *(noun)*

Lamina of the vertebral arch; the flattened posterior part of the vertebral arch from which the spinous process extends.

- *Understanding "lamina arcus vertebrae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lamina arcus vertebrae" during the group presentation.*

---

lap-strake *(adjective)*

Having overlapping hull planks.

- *Students compared "lap-strake" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "lap-strake" when it is having overlapping hull planks.*

---

latu *(noun)*

A broad flat muscle on either side of the back.

- *In class, the teacher used "latu" to mean a broad flat muscle on either side of the back.*
- *They discussed "latu" during the group presentation.*

---

lawbreaker *(noun)*

Someone who violates the law.

- *In class, the teacher used "lawbreaker" to mean someone who violates the law.*
- *The article explained what "lawbreaker" means with a simple example.*

---

leatherwood *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of eastern North America having tough flexible branches and pliable bark and small yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "leatherwood" to mean deciduous shrub of eastern north america having....*
- *He looked up "leatherwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leo szilard *(noun)*

United States physicist and molecular biologist who helped develop the first atom bomb and later opposed the use of all nuclear weapons (1898-1964).

- *The article explained what "leo szilard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leo szilard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loftiest *(adjective)*

Of imposing height; especially standing out above others.

- *Students compared "loftiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "loftiest"? Explain why.*

---

loftily *(adverb)*

In a lofty manner.

- *She bore herself loftily.*
- *Using "loftily" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

lubumbashi *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Congo near the border with Zambia; a copper mining center; former name (until 1966) was Elisabethville.

- *In class, the teacher used "lubumbashi" to mean a city in southeastern congo near the border with....*
- *They discussed "lubumbashi" during the group presentation.*

---

lunchtimes *(noun)*

The customary or habitual hour for eating lunch.

- *He looked up "lunchtimes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lunchtimes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magna charta *(noun)*

The royal charter of political rights given to rebellious English barons by King John in 1215.

- *They discussed "magna charta" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "magna charta" means with a simple example.*

---

mahout *(noun)*

The driver and keeper of an elephant.

- *In class, the teacher used "mahout" to mean the driver and keeper of an elephant.*
- *The article explained what "mahout" means with a simple example.*

---

mahratta *(noun)*

A member of a people of India living in Maharashtra.

- *He looked up "mahratta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahratta."*

---

malathion *(noun)*

A yellow insecticide used as a dust or spray to control garden pests and house flies and mites.

- *The article explained what "malathion" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malathion."*

---

malathion poisoning *(noun)*

A toxic condition caused by inhaling or ingesting the insecticide Malathion.

- *The article explained what "malathion poisoning" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malathion poisoning" to mean a toxic condition caused by inhaling or ingesting....*

---

malus sylvestris *(noun)*

Wild crab apple native to Europe; a chief ancestor of cultivated apples.

- *Understanding "malus sylvestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malus sylvestris."*

---

mangler *(noun)*

A person who mutilates or destroys or disfigures or cripples.

- *He looked up "mangler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mangler" to mean a person who mutilates or destroys or disfigures or....*

manichean *(noun)*

An adherent of Manichaeism.

- *Understanding "manichean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "manichean" during the group presentation.*

mappers *(noun)*

A clerk who marks data on a chart.

- *He looked up "mappers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mappers."*

markovian *(adjective)*

Relating to or generated by a Markov process.

- *Would you call this situation "markovian"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "markovian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

masker *(noun)*

A participant in a masquerade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "masker."*
- *He looked up "masker" because he had never seen it before.*

mcguffin *(noun)*

(film) a plot element that catches the viewers' attention or drives the plot.

- *The McGuffin was a key element of Alfred Hitchcock's films.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mcguffin."*

medicago sativa *(noun)*

Important European leguminous forage plant with trifoliate leaves and blue-violet flowers grown widely as a pasture and hay crop.

- *They discussed "medicago sativa" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "medicago sativa" means with a simple example.*

medicaments *(noun)*

(medicine) something that treats or prevents or alleviates the symptoms of disease.

- *He looked up "medicaments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medicaments" to mean (medicine) something that treats or prevents or....*

medleys *(noun)*

A musical composition consisting of a series of songs or other musical pieces from various sources.

- *They discussed "medleys" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "medleys" means with a simple example.*

melpomene *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Muse of tragedy.

- *Understanding "melpomene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "melpomene" during the group presentation.*

merchandises *(noun)*

Commodities offered for sale.

- *He looked up "merchandises" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "merchandises."*

metacarpals *(noun)*

Any bone of the hand between the wrist and fingers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "metacarpals."*
- *He looked up "metacarpals" because he had never seen it before.*

micelle *(noun)*

An electrically charged particle built up from polymeric molecules or ions and occurring in certain colloidal electrolytic solutions like soaps and detergents.

- *They discussed "micelle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "micelle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mickeys *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Irish descent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mickeys."*
- *The article explained what "mickeys" means with a simple example.*

---

microtus *(noun)*

Voles of the northern hemisphere.

- *He looked up "microtus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "microtus" during the group presentation.*

---

millibars *(noun)*

A unit of atmospheric pressure equal to one thousandth of a bar.

- *Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 1013 millibars.*
- *They discussed "millibars" during the group presentation.*

---

misers *(noun)*

A stingy hoarder of money and possessions (often living miserably).

- *They discussed "misers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misers."*

---

misprinted *(verb)*

Print incorrectly.

- *Can you use "misprinted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "misprinted" when talking about this idea.*

---

moistening *(noun)*

The act of making something slightly wet.

- *They discussed "moistening" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "moistening" means with a simple example.*

---

molehills *(noun)*

A mound of earth made by moles while burrowing.

- *The article explained what "molehills" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "molehills" to mean a mound of earth made by moles while burrowing.*

---

moleskin *(noun)*

A durable cotton fabric with a velvety nap.

- *Understanding "moleskin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moleskin."*

---

monopsony *(noun)*

(economics) a market in which goods or services are offered by several sellers but there is only one buyer.

- *Understanding "monopsony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monopsony" to mean (economics) a market in which goods or services are....*

---

moonshiners *(noun)*

Someone who makes or sells illegal liquor.

- *They discussed "moonshiners" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "moonshiners" means with a simple example.*

---

moots *(noun)*

A hypothetical case that law students argue as an exercise.

- *He looked up "moots" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "moots" to mean a hypothetical case that law students argue as an....*

---

morrow's honeysuckle *(noun)*

A grey deciduous honeysuckle shrub paired white flowers turning yellow; Japan.

- *In class, the teacher used "morrow's honeysuckle" to mean a grey deciduous honeysuckle shrub paired white....*
- *They discussed "morrow's honeysuckle" during the group presentation.*

---

mottle *(noun)*

An irregular arrangement of patches of color.

- *It was not dull grey as distance had suggested, but a mottle of khaki and black and olive-green.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mottle."*

---

mouse eared chickweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants related to the common chickweed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mouse eared chickweed."*
- *He looked up "mouse eared chickweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

munificence *(noun)*

Liberality in bestowing gifts; extremely liberal and generous of spirit.

- *In class, the teacher used "munificence" to mean liberality in bestowing gifts; extremely liberal....*
- *They discussed "munificence" during the group presentation.*

---

musculus sphincter pylori *(noun)*

The sphincter muscle of the pylorus that separates the stomach from the duodenum.

- *He looked up "musculus sphincter pylori" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus sphincter pylori."*

---

mutagens *(noun)*

Any agent (physical or environmental) that can induce a genetic mutation or can increase the rate of mutation.

- *He looked up "mutagens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mutagens."*

---

mwanza *(noun)*

A city in northern Tanzania on Lake Victoria.

- *In class, the teacher used "mwanza" to mean a city in northern tanzania on lake victoria.*
- *The article explained what "mwanza" means with a simple example.*

---

nacs *(noun)*

A council consisting of permanent representatives of all the member countries of NATO; has political authority and powers of decision.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nacs."*
- *Understanding "nacs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nasal meatus *(noun)*

The passages in the nasal cavity formed by the projections of the nasal conchae.

- *Understanding "nasal meatus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nasal meatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nationalising *(verb)*

Make national in character or scope.

- *Learners should practice how to use "nationalising" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nationalising" and when to wait.*

---

natta *(noun)*

Italian chemist noted for work on polymers (1903-1979).

- *Understanding "natta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "natta."*

---

nemeses *(noun)*

Something causing misery or death.

- *Understanding "nemeses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nemeses" during the group presentation.*

---

nerveless *(adjective)*

Marked by calm self-control (especially in trying circumstances); unemotional.

- *The most nerveless winner in the history of the tournament.*
- *A weak, nerveless fool, devoid of energy and promptitude.*

---

neuroleptic *(noun)*

Tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions when a calming effect is desired.

- *In class, the teacher used "neuroleptic" to mean tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions....*
- *The article explained what "neuroleptic" means with a simple example.*

---

neuroleptic agent *(noun)*

Tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions when a calming effect is desired.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuroleptic agent."*
- *He looked up "neuroleptic agent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neuroleptic drug *(noun)*

Tranquilizer used to treat psychotic conditions when a calming effect is desired.

- *He looked up "neuroleptic drug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuroleptic drug."*

---

neuters *(noun)*

A gender that refers chiefly (but not exclusively) to inanimate objects (neither masculine nor feminine).

- *In class, the teacher used "neuters" to mean a gender that refers chiefly (but not exclusively)....*
- *The article explained what "neuters" means with a simple example.*

---

ninon *(noun)*

A fine strong sheer silky fabric made of silk or rayon or nylon.

- *In class, the teacher used "ninon" to mean a fine strong sheer silky fabric made of silk or....*
- *The article explained what "ninon" means with a simple example.*

---

nitrification *(noun)*

The chemical process in which a nitro group is added to an organic compound (or substituted for another group in an organic compound).

- *The article explained what "nitrification" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nitrification" during the group presentation.*

---

noetic *(adjective)*

Of or associated with or requiring the use of the mind.

- *It is useful to describe something as "noetic" when it is of or associated with or requiring the use of the mind.*
- *Students compared "noetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nominals *(noun)*

A phrase that can function as the subject or object of a verb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nominals."*
- *He looked up "nominals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

noncombatant *(noun)*

A member of the armed forces who does not participate in combat (e.g. a chaplain or surgeon).

- *In class, the teacher used "noncombatant" to mean a member of the armed forces who does not....*
- *The article explained what "noncombatant" means with a simple example.*

---

nonliving *(adjective)*

Not endowed with life.

- *Would you call this situation "nonliving"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nonliving" when it is not endowed with life.*

---

northman *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Scandinavia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northman."*
- *Understanding "northman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

offhandedly *(adverb)*

In a casually inconsiderate manner.

- *She threw him over offhandedly without even a Dear-John letter.*
- *She had made these remarks offhandedly.*

---

ojibway *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Ojibwa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ojibway."*
- *The article explained what "ojibway" means with a simple example.*

---

oligarchies *(noun)*

A political system governed by a few people.

- *He looked up "oligarchies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oligarchies" to mean a political system governed by a few people.*

---

oncological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or practicing oncology.

- *Oncological nurse.*
- *Students compared "oncological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ostracods *(noun)*

Tiny marine and freshwater crustaceans with a shrimp-like body enclosed in a bivalve shell.

- *In class, the teacher used "ostracods" to mean tiny marine and freshwater crustaceans with a....*
- *They discussed "ostracods" during the group presentation.*

---

ostrogoths *(noun)*

A member of the eastern group of Goths who created a kingdom in northern Italy around 500 AD.

- *In class, the teacher used "ostrogoths" to mean a member of the eastern group of goths who created....*
- *The article explained what "ostrogoths" means with a simple example.*

---

overlordship *(noun)*

The position of overlord.

- *They discussed "overlordship" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "overlordship" to mean the position of overlord.*

---

oversleeping *(verb)*

Sleep longer than intended.

- *In everyday English, people use "oversleeping" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "oversleeping" in real sentences.*

---

ovulated *(verb)*

Produce and discharge eggs.

- *The coach explained when to use "ovulated" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ovulated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pantheist *(noun)*

Someone who believes that God and the universe are the same.

- *He looked up "pantheist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pantheist" during the group presentation.*

paresthesia *(noun)*

Abnormal skin sensations (as tingling or tickling or itching or burning) usually associated with peripheral nerve damage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paresthesia."*
- *The article explained what "paresthesia" means with a simple example.*

paroxysm *(noun)*

A sudden uncontrollable attack.

- *A paroxysm of giggling.*
- *They discussed "paroxysm" during the group presentation.*

paroxysms *(noun)*

A sudden uncontrollable attack.

- *In class, the teacher used "paroxysms" to mean a sudden uncontrollable attack.*
- *The article explained what "paroxysms" means with a simple example.*

pastilles *(noun)*

A medicated lozenge used to soothe the throat.

- *They discussed "pastilles" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pastilles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pasturage *(noun)*

Succulent herbaceous vegetation of pasture land.

- *In class, the teacher used "pasturage" to mean succulent herbaceous vegetation of pasture land.*
- *He looked up "pasturage" because he had never seen it before.*

patricide *(noun)*

The murder of your father.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patricide."*
- *They discussed "patricide" during the group presentation.*

pcps *(noun)*

A person who helps in identifying or preventing or treating illness or disability.

- *In class, the teacher used "pcps" to mean a person who helps in identifying or preventing or....*
- *They discussed "pcps" during the group presentation.*

pelage *(noun)*

Growth of hair or wool or fur covering the body of an animal.

- *He looked up "pelage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pelage" to mean growth of hair or wool or fur covering the body of....*

pellicle *(noun)*

Thin protective membrane in some protozoa.

- *Understanding "pellicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pellicle" during the group presentation.*

periosteum *(noun)*

A dense fibrous membrane covering the surface of bones (except at their extremities) and serving as an attachment for tendons and muscles; contains nerves and blood vessels that nourish the enclosed bone.

- *The article explained what "periosteum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "periosteum" to mean a dense fibrous membrane covering the surface of....*

peromyscus *(noun)*

New World wood mice.

- *He looked up "peromyscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "peromyscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

persuasiveness *(noun)*

The power to induce the taking of a course of action or the embracing of a point of view by means of argument or entreaty.

- *In class, the teacher used "persuasiveness" to mean the power to induce the taking of a course of....*
- *The article explained what "persuasiveness" means with a simple example.*

---

photometer *(noun)*

Photographic equipment that measures the intensity of light.

- *The article explained what "photometer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "photometer" during the group presentation.*

---

picnickers *(noun)*

A person who is picnicking.

- *They discussed "picnickers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "picnickers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pictorials *(noun)*

A periodical (magazine or newspaper) containing many pictures.

- *Understanding "pictorials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pictorials" during the group presentation.*

---

pinchbeck *(noun)*

An alloy of copper and zinc that is used in cheap jewelry to imitate gold.

- *They discussed "pinchbeck" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pinchbeck" means with a simple example.*

---

pinions *(noun)*

A gear with a small number of teeth designed to mesh with a larger wheel or rack.

- *In class, the teacher used "pinions" to mean a gear with a small number of teeth designed to....*
- *They discussed "pinions" during the group presentation.*

---

pink fritillary *(noun)*

California herb with pinkish purple flowers.

- *Understanding "pink fritillary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pink fritillary."*

---

plagiarising *(verb)*

Take without referencing from someone else's writing or speech; of intellectual property.

- *She tried to use "plagiarising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "plagiarising" and when to wait.*

---

plainsong *(noun)*

A liturgical chant of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "plainsong" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "plainsong" because he had never seen it before.*

---

platting *(verb)*

Make a plat of.

- *In everyday English, people use "platting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "platting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

plott hound *(noun)*

A brindle-coated American hound used in hunting bears and wild boars.

- *The article explained what "plott hound" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plott hound."*

---

polycythemia *(noun)*

A disorder characterized by an abnormal increase in the number of red blood cells in the blood.

- *Understanding "polycythemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "polycythemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potlucks *(noun)*

Whatever happens to be available especially when offered to an unexpected guest or when brought by guests and shared by all.

- *The article explained what "potlucks" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "potlucks" during the group presentation.*

---

presbyopia *(noun)*

A reduced ability to focus on near objects caused by loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens after age 45.

- *In class, the teacher used "presbyopia" to mean a reduced ability to focus on near objects caused....*
- *The article explained what "presbyopia" means with a simple example.*

---

primary dysmenorrhea *(noun)*

Painful menstruation that is intrinsic to menstruation and not the result of a disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primary dysmenorrhea."*
- *Understanding "primary dysmenorrhea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

privatizations *(noun)*

Changing something from state to private ownership or control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "privatizations."*
- *He looked up "privatizations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

puffery *(noun)*

A flattering commendation (especially when used for promotional purposes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puffery."*
- *They discussed "puffery" during the group presentation.*

---

pussyfoot *(verb)*

To go stealthily or furtively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pussyfoot" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "pussyfoot" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pussyfooting *(verb)*

To go stealthily or furtively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "pussyfooting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "pussyfooting" until he saw an example.*

---

quintupled *(verb)*

Increase fivefold.

- *The population of China quintupled.*
- *Can you use "quintupled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

radioactively *(adverb)*

In a radioactive manner.

- *Radioactively labeled.*
- *He answered "radioactively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ragwort *(noun)*

Widespread European weed having yellow daisylike flowers; sometimes an obnoxious weed and toxic to cattle if consumed in quantity.

- *In class, the teacher used "ragwort" to mean widespread european weed having yellow daisylike....*
- *The article explained what "ragwort" means with a simple example.*

---

railroaders *(noun)*

An employee of a railroad.

- *In class, the teacher used "railroaders" to mean an employee of a railroad.*
- *The article explained what "railroaders" means with a simple example.*

---

ransoming *(verb)*

Exchange or buy back for money; under threat.

- *She tried to use "ransoming" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ransoming" and when to wait.*

---

reasserts *(verb)*

Strengthen or make more firm.

- *The coach explained when to use "reasserts" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "reasserts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

recantation *(noun)*

A disavowal or taking back of a previous assertion.

- *In class, the teacher used "recantation" to mean a disavowal or taking back of a previous assertion.*
- *The article explained what "recantation" means with a simple example.*

---

recapitulates *(verb)*

Repeat an earlier theme of a composition.

- *Learners should practice how to use "recapitulates" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "recapitulates" until he saw an example.*

---

recco *(noun)*

Reconnaissance (by shortening).

- *Understanding "recco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "recco" because he had never seen it before.*

---

red-breasted merganser *(noun)*

Widely distributed merganser of America and Europe.

- *Understanding "red-breasted merganser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "red-breasted merganser" means with a simple example.*

---

redfin pickerel *(noun)*

Small but gamy pickerel of Atlantic coastal states.

- *They discussed "redfin pickerel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "redfin pickerel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

redstart *(noun)*

European songbird with a reddish breast and tail; related to Old World robins.

- *The article explained what "redstart" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "redstart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

regally *(adverb)*

In a regal manner.

- *A regally appropriate representative.*
- *She spoke "regally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

regimentation *(noun)*

The imposition of order or discipline.

- *In class, the teacher used "regimentation" to mean the imposition of order or discipline.*
- *They discussed "regimentation" during the group presentation.*

---

rendezvoused *(verb)*

Meet at a rendezvous.

- *She tried to use "rendezvoused" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rendezvoused" in real sentences.*

---

repatriates *(noun)*

A person who has returned to the country of origin or whose citizenship has been restored.

- *In class, the teacher used “repatriates” to mean a person who has returned to the country of origin....*
- *They discussed “repatriates” during the group presentation.*

---

respirations *(noun)*

A single complete act of breathing in and out.

- *Thirty respirations per minute.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “respirations.”*

---

rhinovirus *(noun)*

Any of a group of picornaviruses that are responsible for many upper respiratory infections.

- *The article explained what “rhinovirus” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “rhinovirus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhos *(noun)*

The 17th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *In class, the teacher used “rhos” to mean the 17th letter of the greek alphabet.*
- *The article explained what “rhos” means with a simple example.*

---

rice-grain fritillary *(noun)*

Herb of northwestern America having green-and-purple bell-shaped flowers.

- *The article explained what “rice-grain fritillary” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “rice-grain fritillary” during the group presentation.*

---

riverbeds *(noun)*

A channel occupied (or formerly occupied) by a river.

- *In class, the teacher used “riverbeds” to mean a channel occupied (or formerly occupied) by a river.*
- *The article explained what “riverbeds” means with a simple example.*

---

sabal *(noun)*

American dwarf fan palms.

- *They discussed “sabal” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “sabal” means with a simple example.*

---

saccade *(noun)*

A rapid, jerky movement of the eyes between positions of rest.

- *In class, the teacher used “saccade” to mean a rapid, jerky movement of the eyes between....*
- *They discussed “saccade” during the group presentation.*

---

saccharum *(noun)*

Tall perennial reedlike grass originally of southeastern Asia: sugarcane.

- *The article explained what “saccharum” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “saccharum” to mean tall perennial reedlike grass originally of....*

---

saint eustatius *(noun)*

An island in the Netherlands Antilles.

- *Understanding “saint eustatius” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “saint eustatius” because he had never seen it before.*

---

saintes *(verb)*

Declare (a dead person) to be a saint.

- *In everyday English, people use “saintes” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “saintes” in real sentences.*

---

salix fragilis *(noun)*

Large willow tree with stiff branches that are easily broken.

- *He looked up “salix fragilis” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “salix fragilis” during the group presentation.*

salters *(noun)*

Someone who uses salt to preserve meat or fish or other foods.

- *He looked up "salters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "salters" during the group presentation.*

sanctifies *(verb)*

Make pure or free from sin or guilt.

- *In everyday English, people use "sanctifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sanctifies" until he saw an example.*

schistosoma *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Schistosomatidae: blood flukes.

- *The article explained what "schistosoma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schistosoma."*

schists *(noun)*

Any metamorphic rock that can be split into thin layers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schists."*
- *They discussed "schists" during the group presentation.*

schoolbag *(noun)*

A bag for carrying school books and supplies.

- *Found just the right dictionary to fit into his schoolbag.*
- *He looked up "schoolbag" because he had never seen it before.*

scut *(noun)*

A short erect tail.

- *The article explained what "scut" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scut."*

scut work *(noun)*

Trivial, unrewarding, tedious, dirty, and disagreeable chores.

- *The hospital hired him to do scut work.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scut work" to mean trivial, unrewarding, tedious, dirty, and....*

secondary dysmenorrhea *(noun)*

Painful menstruation that is caused by some specific disorder (as endometriosis).

- *They discussed "secondary dysmenorrhea" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "secondary dysmenorrhea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

serialisation *(noun)*

Publication in serial form.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serialisation."*
- *They discussed "serialisation" during the group presentation.*

shimmied *(verb)*

Tremble or shake.

- *She tried to use "shimmied" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shimmied" when talking about this idea.*

showy orchis *(noun)*

North American orchid having a spike of violet-purple flowers mixed with white; sepals and petals form a hood.

- *Understanding "showy orchis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "showy orchis" to mean north american orchid having a spike of....*

shrilly *(adverb)*

In a shrill voice.

- *She sang rather shrilly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "shrilly" naturally.*

---

shriveling *(verb)*

Wither, as with a loss of moisture.

- *In everyday English, people use "shriveling" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "shriveling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

silene vulgaris *(noun)*

Perennial of Arctic Europe having large white flowers with inflated calyx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silene vulgaris."*
- *They discussed "silene vulgaris" during the group presentation.*

---

silents *(noun)*

A movie without a soundtrack.

- *Understanding "silents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silents" to mean a movie without a soundtrack.*

---

silviculture *(noun)*

The branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests.

- *The article explained what "silviculture" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "silviculture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sirach *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book mainly of maxims (resembling Proverbs in that respect).

- *He looked up "sirach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sirach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

siring *(verb)*

Make children.

- *The coach explained when to use "siring" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "siring" in real sentences.*

---

sisyphean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Sisyphus.

- *Would you call this situation "sisyphean"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sisyphean" when it is of or relating to sisyphus.*

---

sitz bath *(noun)*

A bathtub in which your buttocks and hips are immersed as if you were sitting in a chair and you bathe in a sitting position.

- *They discussed "sitz bath" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sitz bath" means with a simple example.*

---

skunked *(verb)*

Defeat by a lurch.

- *Can you use "skunked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "skunked" when talking about this idea.*

---

slaters *(noun)*

Any of various small terrestrial isopods having a flat elliptical segmented body; found in damp habitats.

- *He looked up "slaters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "slaters" during the group presentation.*

---

snowplows *(noun)*

A vehicle used to push snow from roads.

- *In class, the teacher used "snowplows" to mean a vehicle used to push snow from roads.*

- *Understanding "snowplows" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spectacled caiman *(noun)*

Caiman with bony ridges about the eyes; found from southern Mexico to Argentina.

- *They discussed "spectacled caiman" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spectacled caiman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spillways *(noun)*

A channel that carries excess water over or around a dam or other obstruction.

- *He looked up "spillways" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spillways."*

---

stalked puffball *(noun)*

Mushroom of the genus Tulostoma that resembles a puffball.

- *In class, the teacher used "stalked puffball" to mean mushroom of the genus tulostoma that resembles a....*
- *Understanding "stalked puffball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stepparent *(noun)*

The spouse of your parent by a subsequent marriage.

- *Understanding "stepparent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stepparent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stiffeners *(noun)*

Material used for stiffening something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stiffeners."*
- *Understanding "stiffeners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stonecutter *(noun)*

Someone who cuts or carves stone.

- *He looked up "stonecutter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stonecutter" during the group presentation.*

---

strake *(noun)*

Thick plank forming a ridge along the side of a wooden ship.

- *Understanding "strake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strake" to mean thick plank forming a ridge along the side of a....*

---

struma *(noun)*

A form of tuberculosis characterized by swellings of the lymphatic glands.

- *Understanding "struma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "struma" means with a simple example.*

---

sturdily *(adverb)*

In a sturdy manner.

- *Feet sturdily apart.*
- *She spoke "sturdily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

subdominant *(noun)*

(music) the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

- *In class, the teacher used "subdominant" to mean (music) the fourth note of the diatonic scale.*
- *They discussed "subdominant" during the group presentation.*

---

suborder lari *(noun)*

Gulls; terns; jaegers; skimmers.

- *In class, the teacher used "suborder lari" to mean gulls; terns; jaegers; skimmers.*
- *The article explained what "suborder lari" means with a simple example.*

---

sudafed *(noun)*

Vasoconstrictor (trade names Privine and Sudafed) used in nasal sprays to treat symptoms of nasal congestion and in eyedrops to treat eye irritation.

- *In class, the teacher used "sudafed" to mean vasoconstrictor (trade names privine and sudafed)....*
- *He looked up "sudafed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suffixed *(verb)*

Attach a suffix to.

- *The coach explained when to use "suffixed" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "suffixed" in real sentences.*

---

sullenly *(adverb)*

In a sullen manner.

- *He answered "sullenly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "sullenly" in the final chapter.*

---

supplicants *(noun)*

One praying humbly for something.

- *In class, the teacher used "supplicants" to mean one praying humbly for something.*
- *The article explained what "supplicants" means with a simple example.*

---

supplicating *(verb)*

Ask for humbly or earnestly, as in prayer.

- *In everyday English, people use "supplicating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "supplicating" in real sentences.*

---

sweet-potato whitefly *(noun)*

A variety of whitefly.

- *Understanding "sweet-potato whitefly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sweet-potato whitefly" means with a simple example.*

---

synaesthesia *(noun)*

A sensation that normally occurs in one sense modality occurs when another modality is stimulated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synaesthesia."*
- *The article explained what "synaesthesia" means with a simple example.*

---

synchronising *(noun)*

An adjustment that causes something to occur or recur in unison.

- *In class, the teacher used "synchronising" to mean an adjustment that causes something to occur or....*
- *He looked up "synchronising" because he had never seen it before.*

---

szilard *(noun)*

United States physicist and molecular biologist who helped develop the first atom bomb and later opposed the use of all nuclear weapons (1898-1964).

- *They discussed "szilard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "szilard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tallapoosa *(noun)*

River that rises in northwestern Georgia and flows southwest through central Alabama to join the Coosa River near Montgomery and form the Alabama River.

- *He looked up "tallapoosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tallapoosa" to mean river that rises in northwestern georgia and flows....*

---

tallapoosa river *(noun)*

River that rises in northwestern Georgia and flows southwest through central Alabama to join the Coosa River near Montgomery and form the Alabama River.

- *In class, the teacher used "tallapoosa river" to mean river that rises in northwestern georgia and flows....*
- *The article explained what "tallapoosa river" means with a simple example.*

---

tambour *(noun)*

A frame made of two hoops; used for embroidering.

- *In class, the teacher used "tambour" to mean a frame made of two hoops; used for embroidering.*
- *He looked up "tambour" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tdt *(noun)*

(astronomy) a measure of time defined by Earth's orbital motion; terrestrial time is mean solar time corrected for the irregularities of the Earth's motions.

- *Understanding "tdt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tdt" during the group presentation.*

---

tempest-tost *(adjective)*

Pounded or hit repeatedly by storms or adversities.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tempest-tost."*
- *Students compared "tempest-tost" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

testudo *(noun)*

A movable protective covering that provided protection from above; used by Roman troops when approaching the walls of a besieged fortification.

- *Understanding "testudo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "testudo."*

---

tetras *(noun)*

Brightly colored tropical freshwater fishes.

- *They discussed "tetras" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tetras."*

---

theodolite *(noun)*

A surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, consisting of a small telescope mounted on a tripod.

- *They discussed "theodolite" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theodolite" to mean a surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and....*

---

thorstein veblen *(noun)*

United States economist who wrote about conspicuous consumption (1857-1929).

- *He looked up "thorstein veblen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thorstein veblen."*

---

tipis *(noun)*

A Native American tent; usually of conical shape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tipis."*
- *He looked up "tipis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tokes *(noun)*

A puff of a marijuana or hashish cigarette.

- *The boys took a few tokes on a joint.*
- *He looked up "tokes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tolbooth *(noun)*

A booth at a tollgate where the toll collector collects tolls.

- *They discussed "tolbooth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tolbooth" means with a simple example.*

---

tollgate *(noun)*

A gate or bar across a toll bridge or toll road which is lifted when the toll is paid.

- *Understanding "tollgate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tollgate" to mean a gate or bar across a toll bridge or toll road....*

---

toted *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *The coach explained when to use "toted" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "toted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

traversable *(adjective)*

Capable of being traversed.

- *The speaker chose "traversable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "traversable" when it is capable of being traversed.*

trichloroethylene *(noun)*

A heavy colorless highly toxic liquid used as a solvent to clean electronic components and for dry cleaning and as a fumigant; causes cancer and liver and lung damage.

- *Understanding "trichloroethylene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trichloroethylene" because he had never seen it before.*

umbels *(noun)*

Flat-topped or rounded inflorescence characteristic of the family Umbelliferae in which the individual flower stalks arise from about the same point; youngest flowers are at the center.

- *In class, the teacher used "umbels" to mean flat-topped or rounded inflorescence characteristic....*
- *They discussed "umbels" during the group presentation.*

underwoods *(noun)*

The brush (small trees and bushes and ferns etc.) growing beneath taller trees in a wood or forest.

- *In class, the teacher used "underwoods" to mean the brush (small trees and bushes and ferns etc.)....*
- *They discussed "underwoods" during the group presentation.*

unfaltering *(adjective)*

Marked by firm determination or resolution; not shakable.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unfaltering."*
- *Students compared "unfaltering" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unlovely *(adjective)*

Without beauty or charm.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unlovely" when it is without beauty or charm.*
- *The speaker chose "unlovely" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unrepaired *(adjective)*

Unserviceable because necessary repairs have not been made.

- *The speaker chose "unrepaired" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unrepaired" when it is unserviceable because necessary repairs have not....*

unthreatening *(adjective)*

Not unfriendly or threatening.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unthreatening" when it is not unfriendly or threatening.*
- *The speaker chose "unthreatening" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

upends *(verb)*

Set, turn, or stand on end.

- *Can you use "upends" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "upends" and when to wait.*

ural-altaic *(noun)*

A (postulated) group of languages including many of the indigenous languages of Russia (but not Russian).

- *They discussed "ural-altaic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ural-altaic" to mean a (postulated) group of languages including many of....*

uralic *(noun)*

A family of Ural-Altaic languages.

- *He looked up "uralic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uralic."*

uralic language *(noun)*

A family of Ural-Altaic languages.

- *Understanding "uralic language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "uralic language" means with a simple example.*

---

ureters *(noun)*

Either of a pair of thick-walled tubes that carry urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder.

- *He looked up "ureters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ureters."*

---

usurious *(adjective)*

Greatly exceeding bounds of reason or moderation.

- *Usurious interest rate.*
- *A "usurious" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vaginismus *(noun)*

Muscular contraction that causes the vagina to close; usually an anxiety reaction before coitus or pelvic examination.

- *Understanding "vaginismus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vaginismus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vascularization *(noun)*

The organic process whereby body tissue becomes vascular and develops capillaries.

- *They discussed "vascularization" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vascularization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vaster *(adjective)*

Unusually great in size or amount or degree or especially extent or scope; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; - W.R.Inge.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vaster."*
- *Would you call this situation "vaster"? Explain why.*

---

venerating *(adjective)*

Feeling or manifesting veneration.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "venerating."*
- *Students compared "venerating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

verities *(noun)*

An enduring or necessary ethical or religious or aesthetic truth.

- *He turned to religion in his search for eternal verities.*
- *They discussed "verities" during the group presentation.*

---

victoriana *(noun)*

Collection of materials of or characteristic of the Victorian era.

- *He looked up "victoriana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "victoriana" to mean collection of materials of or characteristic of the....*

---

vinegary *(adjective)*

Tasting or smelling like vinegar.

- *A "vinegary" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vinegary."*

---

violative *(adjective)*

Violating or tending to violate or offend against.

- *Violative of the principles of liberty.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "violative."*

---

virologists *(noun)*

A specialist in virology.

- *The article explained what "virologists" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "virologists" to mean a specialist in virology.*

---

vitiated *(adjective)*

Ruined in character or quality.

- *It is useful to describe something as "vitiated" when it is ruined in character or quality.*
- *A "vitiated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vivas *(noun)*

An examination conducted by spoken communication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vivas."*
- *He looked up "vivas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

walhalla *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) the hall in which the souls of heros slain in battle were received by Odin.

- *He looked up "walhalla" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walhalla."*

---

webbs *(noun)*

English writer and a central member of the Fabian Society (1858-1943).

- *The article explained what "webbs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "webbs" to mean english writer and a central member of the fabian....*

---

weedkiller *(noun)*

A chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth.

- *Understanding "weedkiller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "weedkiller" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weimaraner *(noun)*

Large breed of hound having a smooth greyish coat; originated in Germany.

- *They discussed "weimaraner" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "weimaraner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whistlers *(noun)*

Large-headed swift-flying diving duck of Arctic regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whistlers."*
- *The article explained what "whistlers" means with a simple example.*

---

white fringed orchis *(noun)*

Bog orchid of eastern North America with a spike of pure white fringed flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "white fringed orchis" to mean bog orchid of eastern north america with a spike of....*
- *He looked up "white fringed orchis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white fritillary *(noun)*

California herb with white conic or bell-shaped flowers usually tinged with green.

- *They discussed "white fritillary" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "white fritillary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whitefly *(noun)*

Minute insect that feeds on plant juices; related to scale insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "whitefly" to mean minute insect that feeds on plant juices; related....*
- *The article explained what "whitefly" means with a simple example.*

---

wights *(noun)*

A human being; 'wight' is an archaic term.

- *Understanding "wights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wights" during the group presentation.*

---

wisdom of jesus the son of sirach *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book mainly of maxims (resembling Proverbs in that respect).

- *Understanding "wisdom of jesus the son of sirach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wisdom of jesus the son of sirach" during the group presentation.*

---

witticism *(noun)*

A message whose ingenuity or verbal skill or incongruity has the power to evoke laughter.

- *They discussed "witticism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "witticism."*

---

wive *(verb)*

Provide with a wife; marry (someone) to a wife.

- *He did not know how to use "wive" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "wive" in real sentences.*

---

wobbler *(noun)*

Something that wobbles.

- *They discussed "wobbler" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wobbler."*

---

workmen's compensation *(noun)*

Compensation for death or injury suffered by a worker in the course of his employment.

- *The article explained what "workmen's compensation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "workmen's compensation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

worriedly *(adverb)*

In a worried manner.

- *'I wonder what to do,' she said worriedly.*
- *He paused worriedly before calling the bank.*

---

wrings *(verb)*

Twist and compress, as if in pain or anguish.

- *Learners should practice how to use "wrings" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "wrings" when talking about this idea.*

---

zeaxanthin *(noun)*

Yellow carotenoid (isomeric with lutein and occurs widely with it) that is the main pigment in yellow Indian corn.

- *Understanding "zeaxanthin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "zeaxanthin" during the group presentation.*

---

zoonoses *(noun)*

An animal disease that can be transmitted to humans.

- *Understanding "zoonoses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zoonoses."*

---

acclimatise *(verb)*

Get used to a certain climate.

- *He did not know how to use "acclimatise" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "acclimatise" and when to wait.*

---

acellular *(adjective)*

Not made up of or divided into cells.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "acellular."*
- *A "acellular" approach may work better in this case.*

---

acoustic meatus *(noun)*

Either of the passages in the outer ear from the auricle to the tympanic membrane.

- *He looked up “acoustic meatus” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “acoustic meatus” during the group presentation.*

---

actioned *(verb)*

Institute legal proceedings against; file a suit against.

- *She actioned the company for discrimination.*
- *He actioned the operation.*

---

affronts *(noun)*

A deliberately offensive act or something producing the effect of deliberate disrespect.

- *The article explained what “affronts” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “affronts.”*

---

agaricus *(noun)*

Type genus of Agaricaceae; gill fungi having brown spores and including several edible species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “agaricus.”*
- *The article explained what “agaricus” means with a simple example.*

---

agrobacterium *(noun)*

Small motile bacterial rods that can reduce nitrates and cause galls on plant stems.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “agrobacterium.”*
- *Understanding “agrobacterium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

airfoils *(noun)*

A device that provides reactive force when in motion relative to the surrounding air; can lift or control a plane in flight.

- *They discussed “airfoils” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “airfoils” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

airlocks *(noun)*

A chamber that provides access to space where air is under pressure.

- *He looked up “airlocks” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “airlocks” during the group presentation.*

---

alkyd resin *(noun)*

A durable synthetic resin widely used in adhesives and paints.

- *In class, the teacher used “alkyd resin” to mean a durable synthetic resin widely used in adhesives....*
- *Understanding “alkyd resin” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aloe ferox *(noun)*

Much-branched South African plant with reddish prickly succulent leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aloe ferox.”*
- *The article explained what “aloe ferox” means with a simple example.*

---

angiosperm *(noun)*

Plants having seeds in a closed ovary.

- *The article explained what “angiosperm” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “angiosperm.”*

---

anorexics *(noun)*

A person suffering from anorexia nervosa.

- *In class, the teacher used “anorexics” to mean a person suffering from anorexia nervosa.*
- *He looked up “anorexics” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anton van leeuwenhoek *(noun)*

Dutch pioneer microscopist who was among the first to recognize cells in animals and who gave the first accurate descriptions of microbes and spermatozoa and blood corpuscles (1632-1723).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anton van leeuwenhoek.”*
- *He looked up “anton van leeuwenhoek” because he had never seen it before.*

archduchess *(noun)*

A wife or widow of an archduke or a princess of the former ruling house of Austria.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archduchess."*
- *He looked up "archduchess" because he had never seen it before.*

artificers *(noun)*

A skilled worker who practices some trade or handicraft.

- *In class, the teacher used "artificers" to mean a skilled worker who practices some trade or handicraft.*
- *They discussed "artificers" during the group presentation.*

asio otus *(noun)*

Slender European owl of coniferous forests with long ear tufts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asio otus."*
- *They discussed "asio otus" during the group presentation.*

assuaging *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *She tried to use "assuaging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "assuaging" until he saw an example.*

athene noctua *(noun)*

Small European owl.

- *The article explained what "athene noctua" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "athene noctua" to mean small european owl.*

atomism *(noun)*

(chemistry) any theory in which all matter is composed of tiny discrete finite indivisible indestructible particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "atomism" to mean (chemistry) any theory in which all matter is....*
- *He looked up "atomism" because he had never seen it before.*

aviaries *(noun)*

A building where birds are kept.

- *In class, the teacher used "aviaries" to mean a building where birds are kept.*
- *He looked up "aviaries" because he had never seen it before.*

bankrolls *(noun)*

A roll of currency notes (often taken as the resources of a person or business etc.).

- *Understanding "bankrolls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bankrolls" means with a simple example.*

baritones *(noun)*

The second lowest adult male singing voice.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baritones."*
- *The article explained what "baritones" means with a simple example.*

baronetcy *(noun)*

The rank or dignity or position of a baronet or baroness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baronetcy."*
- *The article explained what "baronetcy" means with a simple example.*

basileus *(noun)*

A ruler of the eastern Roman Empire.

- *He looked up "basileus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "basileus" during the group presentation.*

beany *(noun)*

A small skullcap; formerly worn by schoolboys and college freshmen.

- *They discussed "beany" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beany" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bedevil *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *He did not know how to use "bedevil" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bedevil" and when to wait.*

---

belorussia *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in eastern Europe; formerly a European soviet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belorussia."*
- *Understanding "belorussia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bhumi devi *(noun)*

Hindu earth goddess; one of the two wives of Vishnu.

- *They discussed "bhumi devi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bhumi devi."*

---

biaxial *(adjective)*

Having two axes.

- *Biaxial crystals.*
- *Students compared "biaxial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

blankness *(noun)*

The state of being blank; void; emptiness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blankness."*
- *Understanding "blankness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blood extravasation *(noun)*

The leakage of blood from a vessel into tissues surrounding it; can occur in injuries or burns or allergic reactions.

- *The article explained what "blood extravasation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blood extravasation."*

---

boucle *(noun)*

A fabric of uneven yarn that has an uneven knobby effect.

- *He looked up "boucle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boucle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

branchial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to gills (or to parts of the body derived from embryonic gills).

- *Would you call this situation "branchial"? Explain why.*
- *A "branchial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

branchial arch *(noun)*

One of the bony or cartilaginous arches on each side of the pharynx that support the gills of fishes and aquatic amphibians.

- *He looked up "branchial arch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "branchial arch."*

---

breadline *(noun)*

A queue of people waiting for free food.

- *He looked up "breadline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "breadline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breastplates *(noun)*

Armor plate that protects the chest; the front part of a cuirass.

- *In class, the teacher used "breastplates" to mean armor plate that protects the chest; the front part....*

- *Understanding "breastplates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brocket *(noun)*

Small South American deer with unbranched antlers.

- *Understanding "brocket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brocket."*

---

bronislaw malinowski *(noun)*

British anthropologist (born in Poland) who introduced the technique of the participant observer (1884-1942).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronislaw malinowski."*
- *He looked up "bronislaw malinowski" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bunco *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bunco."*
- *He looked up "bunco" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bunco game *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *They discussed "bunco game" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bunco game" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bunko *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *The article explained what "bunko" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bunko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bunko game *(noun)*

A swindle in which you cheat at gambling or persuade a person to buy worthless property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bunko game."*
- *He looked up "bunko game" because he had never seen it before.*

---

burbling *(adjective)*

Uttered with unrestrained enthusiasm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "burbling."*
- *Students compared "burbling" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bushwhackers *(noun)*

A disparaging term for an unsophisticated person.

- *In class, the teacher used "bushwhackers" to mean a disparaging term for an unsophisticated person.*
- *Understanding "bushwhackers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caldron *(noun)*

A very large pot that is used for boiling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caldron."*
- *They discussed "caldron" during the group presentation.*

---

carbamate *(noun)*

A salt (or ester) of carbamic acid.

- *He looked up "carbamate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carbamate."*

---

cardia *(noun)*

The opening into the stomach and that part of the stomach connected to the esophagus.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardia" to mean the opening into the stomach and that part of the....*
- *He looked up "cardia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardinal grosbeak *(noun)*

Crested thick-billed North American finch having bright red plumage in the male.

- *He looked up "cardinal grosbeak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardinal grosbeak."*

---

caricaturing *(verb)*

Represent in or produce a caricature of.

- *The coach explained when to use "caricaturing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "caricaturing" until he saw an example.*

---

caroli *(noun)*

King of the Franks and Holy Roman Emperor; conqueror of the Lombards and Saxons (742-814).

- *He looked up "caroli" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caroli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

censuring *(verb)*

Rebuke formally.

- *She tried to use "censuring" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "censuring" and when to wait.*

---

chambering *(verb)*

Place in a chamber.

- *She tried to use "chambering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chambering" in real sentences.*

---

changeless *(adjective)*

Not subject or susceptible to change or variation in form or quality or nature.

- *The speaker chose "changeless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "changeless"? Explain why.*

---

chanterelles *(noun)*

Widely distributed edible mushroom rich yellow in color with a smooth cap and a pleasant apricot aroma.

- *Understanding "chanterelles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chanterelles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cheerier *(adjective)*

Bright and pleasant; promoting a feeling of cheer.

- *A "cheerier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cheerier."*

---

cheerless *(adjective)*

Causing sad feelings of gloom and inadequacy.

- *Something cheerless about the room.*
- *Students compared "cheerless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

chickasaws *(noun)*

The Muskhogean language of the Chickasaw.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chickasaws."*
- *The article explained what "chickasaws" means with a simple example.*

---

chromaticity *(noun)*

The quality of a color as determined by its dominant wavelength.

- *In class, the teacher used "chromaticity" to mean the quality of a color as determined by its....*
- *The article explained what "chromaticity" means with a simple example.*

---

chromatids *(noun)*

One of two identical strands into which a chromosome splits during mitosis.

- *Understanding "chromatids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chromatids" to mean one of two identical strands into which a....*

---

clomiphene citrate *(noun)*

A fertility drug (trade name Clomid) that is used to stimulate ovulation and that has been associated with multiple births.

- *He looked up "clomiphene citrate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clomiphene citrate."*

---

clothespins *(noun)*

Wood or plastic fastener; for holding clothes on a clothesline.

- *Understanding "clothespins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clothespins."*

---

coastguards *(noun)*

A military service responsible for the safety of maritime traffic in coastal waters.

- *Understanding "coastguards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coastguards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cockade *(noun)*

An ornament (such as a knot of ribbon or a rosette) usually worn on the hat.

- *In class, the teacher used "cockade" to mean an ornament (such as a knot of ribbon or a rosette)....*
- *The article explained what "cockade" means with a simple example.*

---

commedia dell'arte *(noun)*

Italian comedy of the 16th to 18th centuries improvised from standardized situations and stock characters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commedia dell'arte."*
- *The article explained what "commedia dell'arte" means with a simple example.*

---

complexly *(adverb)*

In a complex manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "complexly" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "complexly" naturally.*

---

concretes *(noun)*

A strong hard building material composed of sand and gravel and cement and water.

- *In class, the teacher used "concretes" to mean a strong hard building material composed of sand....*
- *The article explained what "concretes" means with a simple example.*

---

concubinage *(noun)*

Cohabitation without being legally married.

- *He looked up "concubinage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concubinage."*

---

confusedly *(adverb)*

In a confused manner.

- *Queen Augusta wrote him an hysterical letter in which she confusedly sympathised with him.*
- *Place "confusedly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

congo copal *(noun)*

Copal found usually as a fossil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congo copal."*
- *He looked up "congo copal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cooperator *(noun)*

An associate in an activity or endeavor or sphere of common interest.

- *In class, the teacher used "cooperator" to mean an associate in an activity or endeavor or sphere....*
- *The article explained what "cooperator" means with a simple example.*

copal *(noun)*

A brittle aromatic resin used in varnishes.

- *They discussed "copal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "copal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

copybook *(noun)*

A book containing models of good penmanship; used in teaching penmanship.

- *In class, the teacher used "copybook" to mean a book containing models of good penmanship; used....*
- *Understanding "copybook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cordwood *(noun)*

Firewood cut and stacked in cords; wood sold by the cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cordwood."*
- *He looked up "cordwood" because he had never seen it before.*

cotopaxi *(noun)*

The world's largest active volcano; located in the Andes in north central Ecuador.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotopaxi."*
- *Understanding "cotopaxi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

countersunk *(verb)*

Insert (a nail or screw below the surface, as into a countersink).

- *He did not know how to use "countersunk" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "countersunk" carefully so everyone would understand.*

cowrie *(noun)*

Any of numerous tropical marine gastropods of the genus Cypraea having highly polished usually brightly marked shells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cowrie."*
- *They discussed "cowrie" during the group presentation.*

crossway *(noun)*

A junction where one street or road crosses another.

- *The article explained what "crossway" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crossway" to mean a junction where one street or road crosses another.*

cyanobacterial *(adjective)*

Relating to or caused by photosynthetic bacteria of the class Cyanobacteria.

- *The speaker chose "cyanobacterial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "cyanobacterial"? Explain why.*

daydreamed *(verb)*

Have dreamlike musings or fantasies while awake.

- *She tried to use "daydreamed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "daydreamed" in real sentences.*

deigns *(verb)*

Do something that one considers to be below one's dignity.

- *The coach explained when to use "deigns" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "deigns" carefully so everyone would understand.*

delmonico steak *(noun)*

Small steak from the front of the short loin of beef.

- *He looked up "delmonico steak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "delmonico steak" to mean small steak from the front of the short loin of beef.*

demobilised *(verb)*

Release from military service or remove from the active list of military service.

- *Can you use “demobilised” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “demobilised” and when to wait.*

---

demonstratives *(noun)*

A pronoun that points out an intended referent.

- *He looked up “demonstratives” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “demonstratives.”*

---

descant *(verb)*

Sing by changing register; sing by yodeling.

- *Learners should practice how to use “descant” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “descant” until he saw an example.*

---

descant on *(verb)*

Sing a descant on a main tune or melody.

- *Can you use “descant on” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “descant on” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

determinist *(noun)*

Anyone who submits to the belief that they are powerless to change their destiny.

- *He looked up “determinist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “determinist” to mean anyone who submits to the belief that they are....*

---

digitalis glycoside *(noun)*

A powerful cardiac stimulant obtained from foxglove.

- *They discussed “digitalis glycoside” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “digitalis glycoside.”*

---

digitise *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *The coach explained when to use “digitise” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “digitise” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

directivity *(noun)*

The property of a microphone or antenna of being more sensitive in one direction than in another.

- *The antenna received signals with no directivity.*
- *In class, the teacher used “directivity” to mean the property of a microphone or antenna of being....*

---

disfunction *(noun)*

(medicine) any disturbance in the functioning of an organ or body part or a disturbance in the functioning of a social group.

- *Understanding “disfunction” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “disfunction” to mean (medicine) any disturbance in the functioning of an....*

---

distinctness *(noun)*

The quality of being not alike; being distinct or different from that otherwise experienced or known.

- *They discussed “distinctness” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “distinctness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disturber *(noun)*

A troubler who interrupts or interferes with peace and quiet; someone who causes disorder and commotion.

- *Understanding “disturber” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “disturber” to mean a troubler who interrupts or interferes with peace....*

---

diversifies *(verb)*

Vary in order to spread risk or to expand.

- *He did not know how to use “diversifies” until he saw an example.*

- *The coach explained when to use "diversifies" and when to wait.*

---

doodads *(noun)*

Something unspecified whose name is either forgotten or not known.

- *Understanding "doodads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "doodads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dorothy mary crowfoot hodgkin *(noun)*

English chemist (born in Egypt) who used crystallography to study the structure of organic compounds (1910-1994).

- *The article explained what "dorothy mary crowfoot hodgkin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dorothy mary crowfoot hodgkin."*

---

dosimeters *(noun)*

A measuring instrument for measuring doses of ionizing radiation (X-rays or radioactivity).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dosimeters."*
- *The article explained what "dosimeters" means with a simple example.*

---

doublethink *(noun)*

Believing two contradictory ideas at the same time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doublethink."*
- *The article explained what "doublethink" means with a simple example.*

---

drabs *(noun)*

A dull greyish to yellowish or light olive brown.

- *Understanding "drabs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "drabs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

draftsmen *(noun)*

A skilled worker who draws plans of buildings or machines.

- *He looked up "draftsmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "draftsmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dragunov *(noun)*

A sniper rifle with a telescopic sight.

- *In class, the teacher used "dragunov" to mean a sniper rifle with a telescopic sight.*
- *Understanding "dragunov" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dystopias *(noun)*

A work of fiction describing an imaginary place where life is extremely bad because of deprivation or oppression or terror.

- *Understanding "dystopias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dystopias" during the group presentation.*

---

eduard buchner *(noun)*

German organic chemist who studied alcoholic fermentation and discovered zymase (1860-1917).

- *In class, the teacher used "eduard buchner" to mean german organic chemist who studied alcoholic....*
- *The article explained what "eduard buchner" means with a simple example.*

---

effectivity *(noun)*

Power to be effective; the quality of being able to bring about an effect.

- *He looked up "effectivity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "effectivity" during the group presentation.*

---

electronegative *(adjective)*

Having a negative charge.

- *A "electronegative" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "electronegative" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

esquires *(noun)*

A title of respect for a member of the English gentry ranking just below a knight; placed after the name.

- *They discussed "esquires" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "esquires" because he had never seen it before.*

---

estragon *(noun)*

Aromatic perennial of southeastern Russia.

- *The article explained what "estragon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "estragon."*

---

ests *(noun)*

Standard time in the 5th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 75th meridian; used in the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "ests" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ests."*

---

etiologies *(noun)*

The philosophical study of causation.

- *Understanding "etiologies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "etiologies."*

---

eugene ormandy *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Hungary) (1899-1985).

- *They discussed "eugene ormandy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "eugene ormandy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evasiveness *(noun)*

Intentionally vague or ambiguous.

- *Understanding "evasiveness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evasiveness."*

---

evening grosbeak *(noun)*

North American grosbeak.

- *In class, the teacher used "evening grosbeak" to mean north american grosbeak.*
- *The article explained what "evening grosbeak" means with a simple example.*

---

exemplification *(noun)*

A representational or typifying form or model.

- *They discussed "exemplification" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "exemplification" because he had never seen it before.*

---

extravasation *(noun)*

An extravasated liquid (blood or lymph or urine); the product of extravasation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extravasation."*
- *The article explained what "extravasation" means with a simple example.*

---

factitious *(adjective)*

Not produced by natural forces.

- *Brokers created a factitious demand for stocks.*
- *The speaker chose "factitious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fallers *(noun)*

A person who fells trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fallers."*
- *He looked up "fallers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

femora *(noun)*

The longest and thickest bone of the human skeleton; extends from the pelvis to the knee.

- *He looked up "femora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "femora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finagle *(verb)*

Achieve something by means of trickery or devious methods.

- *Learners should practice how to use "finagle" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "finagle" when talking about this idea.*

---

flagellated *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a lash or whip (as does a flagellum).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flagellated."*
- *Would you call this situation "flagellated"? Explain why.*

---

flagellated cell *(noun)*

Any cell or one-celled organism equipped with a flagellum.

- *They discussed "flagellated cell" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flagellated cell."*

---

floret *(noun)*

A diminutive flower (especially one that is part of a composite flower).

- *He looked up "floret" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "floret" to mean a diminutive flower (especially one that is part of....*

---

foisting *(verb)*

To force onto another.

- *In everyday English, people use "foisting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "foisting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

foredeck *(noun)*

The deck between the bridge and the forecastle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foredeck."*
- *He looked up "foredeck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forenoon *(noun)*

The time period between dawn and noon.

- *In class, the teacher used "forenoon" to mean the time period between dawn and noon.*
- *Understanding "forenoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

formalisms *(noun)*

The practice of scrupulous adherence to prescribed or external forms.

- *They discussed "formalisms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "formalisms" means with a simple example.*

---

formals *(noun)*

A lavish dance requiring formal attire.

- *In class, the teacher used "formals" to mean a lavish dance requiring formal attire.*
- *The article explained what "formals" means with a simple example.*

---

fossil copal *(noun)*

Partly mineralized copal dug from the ground.

- *The article explained what "fossil copal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fossil copal" during the group presentation.*

---

frangible *(adjective)*

Capable of being broken.

- *The museum stored all frangible articles in locked showcases.*
- *Would you call this situation "frangible"? Explain why.*

frangipane *(noun)*

Pastry with a creamy almond-flavored filling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frangipane."*
- *Understanding "frangipane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

frederick soddy *(noun)*

English chemist whose work on radioactive disintegration led to the discovery of isotopes (1877-1956).

- *He looked up "frederick soddy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frederick soddy" to mean english chemist whose work on radioactive....*

freighting *(verb)*

Transport commercially as cargo.

- *Can you use "freighting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "freighting" and when to wait.*

frier *(noun)*

Flesh of a medium-sized young chicken suitable for frying.

- *Understanding "frier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frier."*

fuckups *(noun)*

Someone who makes mistakes because of incompetence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuckups."*
- *They discussed "fuckups" during the group presentation.*

furan *(noun)*

A colorless toxic flammable liquid used in the synthesis of nylon.

- *In class, the teacher used "furan" to mean a colorless toxic flammable liquid used in the....*
- *Understanding "furan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus agaricus *(noun)*

Type genus of Agaricaceae; gill fungi having brown spores and including several edible species.

- *The article explained what "genus agaricus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus agaricus" during the group presentation.*

genus agrobacterium *(noun)*

Small motile bacterial rods that can reduce nitrates and cause galls on plant stems.

- *The article explained what "genus agrobacterium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus agrobacterium" to mean small motile bacterial rods that can reduce....*

genus berberis *(noun)*

Large genus of shrubs of temperate zones of New and Old Worlds.

- *Understanding "genus berberis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus berberis" because he had never seen it before.*

genus campanula *(noun)*

Large genus of herbs grown for their blossoms: bellflowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus campanula" to mean large genus of herbs grown for their blossoms:....*
- *The article explained what "genus campanula" means with a simple example.*

genus gerbera *(noun)*

Genus of South African or Asiatic herbs: African daisies.

- *He looked up "genus gerbera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus gerbera" during the group presentation.*

genus musca *(noun)*

Type genus of the Muscidae: houseflies.

- *They discussed "genus musca" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus musca" means with a simple example.*

---

genus phaseolus *(noun)*

Herbs of warm regions including most American beans.

- *He looked up "genus phaseolus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus phaseolus."*

---

genus pieris *(noun)*

Decorative evergreen shrubs of woody vines.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus pieris" to mean decorative evergreen shrubs of woody vines.*
- *Understanding "genus pieris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus plantago *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Plantaginaceae; large cosmopolitan genus of mostly small herbs.

- *He looked up "genus plantago" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus plantago" to mean type genus of the family plantaginaceae; large....*

---

genus procyon *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Procyonidae: raccoons.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus procyon" to mean the type genus of the family procyonidae: raccoons.*
- *The article explained what "genus procyon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus strymon *(noun)*

Large and widely distributed genus of hairstreak butterflies.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus strymon" to mean large and widely distributed genus of hairstreak....*
- *The article explained what "genus strymon" means with a simple example.*

---

genus triticum *(noun)*

Annual cereal grasses from Mediterranean area; widely cultivated in temperate regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus triticum."*
- *They discussed "genus triticum" during the group presentation.*

---

genus tsuga *(noun)*

Hemlock; hemlock fir; hemlock spruce.

- *He looked up "genus tsuga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus tsuga" during the group presentation.*

---

gerbera *(noun)*

Genus of South African or Asiatic herbs: African daisies.

- *Understanding "gerbera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gerbera" means with a simple example.*

---

gimbals *(noun)*

An appliance that allows an object (such as a ship's compass) to remain horizontal even as its support tips.

- *The article explained what "gimbals" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gimbals" during the group presentation.*

---

girdled *(verb)*

Cut a girdle around so as to kill by interrupting the circulation of water and nutrients.

- *He did not know how to use "girdled" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "girdled" and when to wait.*

---

glendower *(noun)*

Welsh chieftain who led a revolt against Henry IV's rule in Wales (1359-1416).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glendower."*

- *The article explained what "glendower" means with a simple example.*

---

godel *(noun)*

United States mathematician (born in Austria) who is remembered principally for demonstrating the limitations of axiomatic systems (1906-1978).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "godel."*
- *He looked up "godel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gouty arthritis *(noun)*

A painful inflammation of the big toe and foot caused by defects in uric acid metabolism resulting in deposits of the acid and its salts in the blood and joints.

- *Understanding "gouty arthritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gouty arthritis."*

---

graving *(verb)*

Carve, cut, or etch into a material or surface.

- *Learners should practice how to use "graving" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "graving" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

graving dock *(noun)*

A large dock from which water can be pumped out; used for building ships or for repairing a ship below its waterline.

- *They discussed "graving dock" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graving dock."*

---

graving tool *(noun)*

A tool used by an engraver.

- *He looked up "graving tool" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graving tool."*

---

grimness *(noun)*

The quality of being ghastly.

- *Understanding "grimness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grimness" during the group presentation.*

---

grosbeak *(noun)*

Any of various finches of Europe or America having a massive and powerful bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "grosbeak" to mean any of various finches of europe or america having....*
- *The article explained what "grosbeak" means with a simple example.*

---

guavas *(noun)*

Small tropical shrubby tree bearing small yellowish fruit.

- *They discussed "guavas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "guavas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gyration *(noun)*

A single complete turn (axial or orbital).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyration."*
- *The article explained what "gyration" means with a simple example.*

---

hard-skinned puffball *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the genus Scleroderma having hard-skinned subterranean fruiting bodies resembling truffles.

- *Understanding "hard-skinned puffball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hard-skinned puffball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hardtack *(noun)*

Very hard unsalted biscuit or bread; a former ship's staple.

- *In class, the teacher used "hardtack" to mean very hard unsalted biscuit or bread; a former....*
- *The article explained what "hardtack" means with a simple example.*

---

harmonicas *(noun)*

A small rectangular free-reed instrument having a row of free reeds set back in air holes and played by blowing into the desired hole.

- *They discussed "harmonicas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "harmonicas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hebraic alphabet *(noun)*

A Semitic alphabet used since the 5th century BC for writing the Hebrew language (and later for writing Yiddish and Ladino).

- *They discussed "hebraic alphabet" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hebraic alphabet" to mean a semitic alphabet used since the 5th century bc....*

---

helsingfors *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Finland; located in southern Finland; a major port and commercial and cultural center.

- *In class, the teacher used "helsingfors" to mean the capital and largest city of finland; located in....*
- *They discussed "helsingfors" during the group presentation.*

---

hexameter *(noun)*

A verse line having six metrical feet.

- *The article explained what "hexameter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hexameter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hinderance *(noun)*

The act of hindering or obstructing or impeding.

- *The article explained what "hinderance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hinderance" to mean the act of hindering or obstructing or impeding.*

---

hirelings *(noun)*

A person who works only for money.

- *They discussed "hirelings" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hirelings" means with a simple example.*

---

hooded merganser *(noun)*

Small North American duck with a high circular crest on the male's head.

- *The article explained what "hooded merganser" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hooded merganser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hornblende *(noun)*

A green to black mineral of the amphibole group; consists of silicates of calcium and sodium and magnesium and iron.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hornblende."*
- *The article explained what "hornblende" means with a simple example.*

---

hyman george rickover *(noun)*

United States admiral who advocated the development of nuclear submarines (1900-1986).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyman george rickover."*
- *The article explained what "hyman george rickover" means with a simple example.*

---

hyman rickover *(noun)*

United States admiral who advocated the development of nuclear submarines (1900-1986).

- *Understanding "hyman rickover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hyman rickover" during the group presentation.*

---

hypercritical *(adjective)*

Inclined to judge too severely.

- *Hypercritical of colloquial speech.*
- *The speaker chose "hypercritical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hypokalemia *(noun)*

Abnormally low level of potassium in the circulating blood leading to weakness and heart abnormalities; associated with adrenal tumors or starvation or taking diuretics.

- *Understanding "hypokalemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hypokalemia" during the group presentation.*

---

hypoplastic dwarf *(noun)*

An achondroplastic dwarf whose small size is the result of a genetic defect; body parts and mental and sexual development are normal.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypoplastic dwarf" to mean an achondroplastic dwarf whose small size is the....*
- *The article explained what "hypoplastic dwarf" means with a simple example.*

---

imipramine *(noun)*

A tricyclic antidepressant (trade names Imavate and Tofranil) used to treat clinical depression.

- *They discussed "imipramine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "imipramine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

impalas *(noun)*

African antelope with ridged curved horns; moves with enormous leaps.

- *They discussed "impalas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impalas" to mean african antelope with ridged curved horns; moves....*

---

impalement *(noun)*

The act of piercing with a sharpened stake as a form of punishment or torture.

- *In class, the teacher used "impalement" to mean the act of piercing with a sharpened stake as a....*
- *They discussed "impalement" during the group presentation.*

---

imperiously *(adverb)*

In an imperious manner.

- *Imperiously he cut her short.*
- *He answered "imperiously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

implausibility *(noun)*

The quality of provoking disbelief.

- *The article explained what "implausibility" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "implausibility" to mean the quality of provoking disbelief.*

---

impressment *(noun)*

The act of coercing someone into government service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impressment."*
- *The article explained what "impressment" means with a simple example.*

---

inconel *(noun)*

A nickel-base alloy with chromium and iron; used in gas-turbine blades.

- *In class, the teacher used "inconel" to mean a nickel-base alloy with chromium and iron; used in....*
- *The article explained what "inconel" means with a simple example.*

---

incorporations *(noun)*

Consolidating two or more things; union in (or into) one body.

- *In class, the teacher used "incorporations" to mean consolidating two or more things; union in (or....*
- *Understanding "incorporations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ineptly *(adverb)*

With ineptitude; in an incompetent manner.

- *He performed his functions ineptly.*
- *This function is ineptly left to a small voice.*

---

infectiously *(adverb)*

In a contagious manner.

- *She spoke "infectiously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered "infectiously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

infix *(noun)*

An affix that is inserted inside the word.

- *Understanding "infix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "infix" during the group presentation.*

inquisitively *(adverb)*

With curiosity.

- *The narrator describes the scene "inquisitively" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inquisitively" naturally.*

insignificantly *(adverb)*

In an insignificant manner.

- *Some people living insignificantly among us.*
- *Our budget will only be insignificantly affected by these new cuts.*

insupportable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being justified or explained.

- *It is useful to describe something as "insupportable" when it is incapable of being justified or explained.*
- *The speaker chose "insupportable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

isopods *(noun)*

Any of various small terrestrial or aquatic crustaceans with seven pairs of legs adapted for crawling.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isopods."*
- *They discussed "isopods" during the group presentation.*

jibs *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *The coach explained when to use "jibs" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "jibs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

judes *(noun)*

A New Testament book attributed to Saint Jude.

- *They discussed "judes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "judes."*

klaxons *(noun)*

A kind of loud horn formerly used on motor vehicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "klaxons" to mean a kind of loud horn formerly used on motor vehicles.*
- *They discussed "klaxons" during the group presentation.*

kurt godel *(noun)*

United States mathematician (born in Austria) who is remembered principally for demonstrating the limitations of axiomatic systems (1906-1978).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kurt godel."*
- *They discussed "kurt godel" during the group presentation.*

laminations *(noun)*

Bonding thin sheets together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laminations."*
- *He looked up "laminations" because he had never seen it before.*

lascaux *(noun)*

A cave in southwestern France that contains Paleolithic paintings.

- *The article explained what "lascaux" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lascaux" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

leafhoppers *(noun)*

Small leaping insect that sucks the juices of plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leafhoppers."*
- *The article explained what "leafhoppers" means with a simple example.*

---

leguminous *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of legumes.

- *Students compared "leguminous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "leguminous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

leguminous plant *(noun)*

An erect or climbing bean or pea plant of the family Leguminosae.

- *The article explained what "leguminous plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leguminous plant" to mean an erect or climbing bean or pea plant of the....*

---

lemonades *(noun)*

Sweetened beverage of diluted lemon juice.

- *He looked up "lemonades" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lemonades" to mean sweetened beverage of diluted lemon juice.*

---

lipoma *(noun)*

A tumor consisting of fatty tissue.

- *In class, the teacher used "lipoma" to mean a tumor consisting of fatty tissue.*
- *He looked up "lipoma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lits *(noun)*

The humanistic study of a body of literature.

- *In class, the teacher used "lits" to mean the humanistic study of a body of literature.*
- *The article explained what "lits" means with a simple example.*

---

lubavitch *(noun)*

A town in Belarus that was the center of the Chabad movement for a brief period during the 19th century.

- *Understanding "lubavitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lubavitch" during the group presentation.*

---

lubavitch movement *(noun)*

A large missionary Hasidic movement known for their hospitality, technological expertise, optimism and emphasis on religious study.

- *The article explained what "lubavitch movement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lubavitch movement" to mean a large missionary hasidic movement known for their....*

---

lugh *(noun)*

Ancient Celtic god.

- *In class, the teacher used "lugh" to mean ancient celtic god.*
- *He looked up "lugh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madagascan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Madagascar or its people.

- *Madagascan pepper.*
- *Students compared "madagascan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

maddens *(verb)*

Drive up the wall; go on someone's nerves.

- *Learners should practice how to use "maddens" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "maddens" and when to wait.*

---

madonna louise ciccone *(noun)*

United States pop singer and sex symbol during the 1980s (born in 1958).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madonna louise ciccone."*

- *They discussed "madonna louise ciccone" during the group presentation.*

---

maharajas *(noun)*

A great raja; a Hindu prince or king in India ranking above a raja.

- *In class, the teacher used "maharajas" to mean a great raja; a hindu prince or king in india....*
- *The article explained what "maharajas" means with a simple example.*

---

malawians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Malawi.

- *The article explained what "malawians" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malawians."*

---

manzanilla *(noun)*

Very dry pale sherry from Spain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manzanilla."*
- *He looked up "manzanilla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maoi *(noun)*

Any of a group of antidepressant drugs that inhibit the action of monoamine oxidase in the brain and so allow monoamines to accumulate.

- *Understanding "maoi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "maoi" during the group presentation.*

---

masqueraded *(verb)*

Pretend to be someone or something that you are not.

- *Learners should practice how to use "masqueraded" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "masqueraded" when talking about this idea.*

---

meatus *(noun)*

A natural body passageway.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meatus."*
- *He looked up "meatus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mefloquine *(noun)*

An antimalarial drug (trade name Larium and Mephaquine) that is effective in cases that do not respond to chloroquine; said to produce harmful neuropsychiatric effects on some people.

- *The article explained what "mefloquine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mefloquine."*

---

megabit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 kilobits or 10^6 (1,000,000) bits.

- *The article explained what "megabit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "megabit" to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 kilobits or....*

---

megaliths *(noun)*

Memorial consisting of a very large stone forming part of a prehistoric structure (especially in western Europe).

- *He looked up "megaliths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megaliths."*

---

meteoroids *(noun)*

(astronomy) any of the small solid extraterrestrial bodies that hits the earth's atmosphere.

- *The article explained what "meteoroids" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "meteoroids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

michiganders *(noun)*

A native or resident of Michigan.

- *Understanding "michiganders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "michiganders" during the group presentation.*

---

mildness *(noun)*

Acting in a manner that is gentle and mild and even-tempered.

- *Even in the pulpit there are moments when mildness of manner is not enough.*
- *They discussed "mildness" during the group presentation.*

---

minamata bay *(noun)*

A bay on the west coast of Kyushu; in the 1950s industrial wastes caused mercury poisoning among the Japanese people who ate fish from Minamata Bay.

- *In class, the teacher used "minamata bay" to mean a bay on the west coast of kyushu; in the 1950s....*
- *They discussed "minamata bay" during the group presentation.*

---

minamata disease *(noun)*

A form of mercury poisoning among people who ate fish from mercury-contaminated waters of Minamata Bay off Japan in the 1950s; characterized by severe neurological degeneration.

- *He looked up "minamata disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "minamata disease" during the group presentation.*

---

minutest *(adjective)*

Characterized by painstaking care and detailed examination.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "minutest."*
- *A "minutest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

misch metal *(noun)*

A pyrophoric alloy made from a mixture of rare-earth metals.

- *The article explained what "misch metal" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "misch metal" during the group presentation.*

---

monel metal *(noun)*

An alloy of nickel and copper and other metals (such as iron and/or manganese and/or aluminum).

- *He looked up "monel metal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monel metal" to mean an alloy of nickel and copper and other metals....*

---

money cowrie *(noun)*

Cowrie whose shell is used for money in parts of the southern Pacific and in parts of Africa.

- *The article explained what "money cowrie" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "money cowrie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monozygotic *(adjective)*

Derived from a single fertilized egg.

- *Monozygotic twins.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monozygotic" when it is derived from a single fertilized egg.*

---

monozygotic twin *(noun)*

Either of two twins developed from the same fertilized ovum (having the same genetic material).

- *Understanding "monozygotic twin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monozygotic twin" to mean either of two twins developed from the same....*

---

montanans *(noun)*

A native or resident of Montana.

- *The article explained what "montanans" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "montanans" during the group presentation.*

---

morrison remick waite *(noun)*

United States jurist who was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1874 by President Grant (1816-1888).

- *Understanding "morrison remick waite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morrison remick waite."*

---

mortgagor *(noun)*

The person who gives a mortgage in return for money to be repaid.

- *We became mortgagors when the bank accepted our mortgage and loaned us the money to buy our new home.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mortgagor" to mean the person who gives a mortgage in return for money....*

---

msec *(noun)*

One thousandth (10^-3) of a second.

- *He looked up "msec" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "msec" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

munificent *(adjective)*

Very generous.

- *A munificent gift.*
- *His father gave him a half-dollar and his mother a quarter and he thought them munificent.*

---

musca *(noun)*

A small constellation in the polar region of the southern hemisphere near the Southern Cross and Chamaeleon.

- *The article explained what "musca" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musca."*

---

musculus adductor magnus *(noun)*

The muscle that adducts and extends the thigh.

- *In class, the teacher used "musculus adductor magnus" to mean the muscle that adducts and extends the thigh.*
- *The article explained what "musculus adductor magnus" means with a simple example.*

---

mushers *(noun)*

A traveler who drives (or travels with) a dog team.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mushers."*
- *He looked up "mushers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musicologists *(noun)*

A student of musicology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musicologists."*
- *They discussed "musicologists" during the group presentation.*

---

nailer *(noun)*

A worker who attaches something by nailing it.

- *They discussed "nailer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "nailer" means with a simple example.*

---

narthex *(noun)*

A vestibule leading to the nave of a church.

- *In class, the teacher used "narthex" to mean a vestibule leading to the nave of a church.*
- *He looked up "narthex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nasopharyngeal leishmaniasis *(noun)*

A form of leishmaniasis endemic in Mexico and Central American and South America; sores are limited to the skin and mucosa.

- *Understanding "nasopharyngeal leishmaniasis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nasopharyngeal leishmaniasis" means with a simple example.*

---

neoclassicism *(noun)*

Revival of a classical style (in art or literature or architecture or music) but from a new perspective or with a new motivation.

- *The article explained what "neoclassicism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neoclassicism" to mean revival of a classical style (in art or literature....*

---

nocs *(noun)*

An undercover agent who is given no official cover.

- *The article explained what "nocs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nocs" during the group presentation.*

nutria *(noun)*

Aquatic South American rodent resembling a small beaver; bred for its fur.

- *They discussed "nutria" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nutria."*

obstructionists *(noun)*

Someone who systematically obstructs some action that others want to take.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obstructionists."*
- *He looked up "obstructionists" because he had never seen it before.*

obtusely *(adverb)*

In a stupid manner.

- *He had so rapaciously desired and so obtusely expected to find her alone.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "obtusely" in the final chapter.*

obviates *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *In everyday English, people use "obviates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "obviates" in real sentences.*

odonata *(noun)*

Dragonflies and damselflies.

- *He looked up "odonata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odonata" to mean dragonflies and damselflies.*

ohm's law *(noun)*

Electric current is directly proportional to voltage and inversely proportional to resistance; I = E/R.

- *In class, the teacher used "ohm's law" to mean electric current is directly proportional to....*
- *The article explained what "ohm's law" means with a simple example.*

order odonata *(noun)*

Dragonflies and damselflies.

- *In class, the teacher used "order odonata" to mean dragonflies and damselflies.*
- *The article explained what "order odonata" means with a simple example.*

originalism *(noun)*

The belief that the United States Constitution should be interpreted in the way the authors originally intended it.

- *In class, the teacher used "originalism" to mean the belief that the united states constitution....*
- *He looked up "originalism" because he had never seen it before.*

ormandy *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Hungary) (1899-1985).

- *In class, the teacher used "ormandy" to mean united states conductor (born in hungary) (1899-1985).*
- *He looked up "ormandy" because he had never seen it before.*

ossicles *(noun)*

A small bone; especially one in the middle ear.

- *They discussed "ossicles" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ossicles."*

osteology *(noun)*

The branch of anatomy that studies the bones of the vertebrate skeleton.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteology."*
- *The article explained what "osteology" means with a simple example.*

otto jespersen *(noun)*

Danish linguist (1860-1943).

- *The article explained what "otto jespersen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otto jespersen" to mean danish linguist (1860-1943).*

---

otus asio *(noun)*

Small North American owl having hornlike tufts of feathers whose call sounds like a quavering whistle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "otus asio."*
- *They discussed "otus asio" during the group presentation.*

---

outlives *(verb)*

Live longer than.

- *In everyday English, people use "outlives" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outlives" in real sentences.*

---

outrider *(noun)*

An escort who rides ahead (as a member of the vanguard).

- *Understanding "outrider" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "outrider" means with a simple example.*

---

outwear *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *This material outwears all others.*
- *Can you use "outwear" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ovis ammon *(noun)*

Wild sheep of semidesert regions in central Asia.

- *The article explained what "ovis ammon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ovis ammon."*

---

ovis canadensis *(noun)*

Wild sheep of mountainous regions of western North America having massive curled horns.

- *In class, the teacher used "ovis canadensis" to mean wild sheep of mountainous regions of western north....*
- *Understanding "ovis canadensis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ovule *(noun)*

A small body that contains the female germ cell of a plant; develops into a seed after fertilization.

- *The article explained what "ovule" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ovule" during the group presentation.*

---

owen glendower *(noun)*

Welsh chieftain who led a revolt against Henry IV's rule in Wales (1359-1416).

- *In class, the teacher used "owen glendower" to mean welsh chieftain who led a revolt against henry iv's....*
- *Understanding "owen glendower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oxidising *(verb)*

Enter into a combination with oxygen or become converted into an oxide.

- *She tried to use "oxidising" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "oxidising" and when to wait.*

---

paranoiac *(noun)*

A person afflicted with paranoia.

- *In class, the teacher used "paranoiac" to mean a person afflicted with paranoia.*
- *He looked up "paranoiac" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paresis *(noun)*

A slight or partial paralysis.

- *The article explained what "paresis" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "paresis" to mean a slight or partial paralysis.*

---

parlays *(noun)*

A series of wagers in which the winnings from one wager are used as a stake for the subsequent wagers.

- *Understanding "parlays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "parlays" because he had never seen it before.*

---

passer montanus *(noun)*

Eurasian sparrow smaller than the house sparrow.

- *They discussed "passer montanus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "passer montanus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pedagogues *(noun)*

Someone who educates young people.

- *He looked up "pedagogues" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedagogues."*

---

pentode *(noun)*

A thermionic tube having five electrodes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pentode."*
- *Understanding "pentode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peregrines *(noun)*

A widely distributed falcon formerly used in falconry.

- *Understanding "peregrines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peregrines."*

---

peroneal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the fibula or the outer part of the leg below the knee.

- *Would you call this situation "peroneal"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "peroneal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

peroneal vein *(noun)*

Accompany the peroneal arteries; arising in the heel and running up the back of the leg to join the posterior tibial veins of the popliteal vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "peroneal vein" to mean accompany the peroneal arteries; arising in the....*
- *Understanding "peroneal vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

phagocytic *(adjective)*

Capable of functioning as a phagocyte.

- *A "phagocytic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "phagocytic"? Explain why.*

---

phaseolus *(noun)*

Herbs of warm regions including most American beans.

- *Understanding "phaseolus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phaseolus" to mean herbs of warm regions including most american beans.*

---

phenylephrine *(noun)*

A powerful vasoconstrictor used to dilate the pupils and relieve nasal congestion.

- *They discussed "phenylephrine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phenylephrine" to mean a powerful vasoconstrictor used to dilate the....*

---

picea glauca *(noun)*

Medium-sized spruce of northeastern North America having short blue-green leaves and slender cones.

- *The article explained what "picea glauca" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picea glauca."*

---

piggybacked *(verb)*

Bring into alignment with.

- *He piggybacked her child so she could see the show.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "piggybacked" in real sentences.*

---

pilchards *(noun)*

Small fishes found in great schools along coasts of Europe; smaller and rounder than herring.

- *In class, the teacher used "pilchards" to mean small fishes found in great schools along coasts of....*
- *The article explained what "pilchards" means with a simple example.*

---

pine grosbeak *(noun)*

Large grosbeak of coniferous forests of Old and New Worlds.

- *He looked up "pine grosbeak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pine grosbeak" during the group presentation.*

---

pintos *(noun)*

A spotted or calico horse or pony.

- *The article explained what "pintos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pintos" to mean a spotted or calico horse or pony.*

---

pisser *(noun)*

A very disagreeable difficulty.

- *Understanding "pisser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pisser" during the group presentation.*

---

plainest *(adjective)*

Lacking in physical beauty or proportion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "plainest" when it is lacking in physical beauty or proportion.*
- *The speaker chose "plainest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

plebes *(noun)*

A military trainee (as at a military academy).

- *They discussed "plebes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plebes" means with a simple example.*

---

plonked *(verb)*

Set (something or oneself) down with or as if with a noise.

- *He did not know how to use "plonked" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "plonked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

poinsettias *(noun)*

Tropical American plant having poisonous milk and showy tapering usually scarlet petallike leaves surrounding small yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "poinsettias" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "poinsettias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potassium dichromate *(noun)*

An orange-red salt used in making dyes and in photography.

- *The article explained what "potassium dichromate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "potassium dichromate" during the group presentation.*

---

prefabs *(noun)*

A prefabricated structure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prefabs."*
- *They discussed "prefabs" during the group presentation.*

---

prejudging *(verb)*

Judge beforehand, especially without sufficient evidence.

- *In everyday English, people use "prejudging" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prejudging" in real sentences.*

---

presaging *(verb)*

Indicate by signs.

- *Learners should practice how to use "presaging" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "presaging" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

presumable *(adjective)*

Capable of being inferred on slight grounds.

- *Students compared "presumable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "presumable" when it is capable of being inferred on slight grounds.*

---

prilosec *(noun)*

Antacid (trade name Prilosec) that suppresses acid secretion in the stomach.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prilosec."*
- *He looked up "prilosec" because he had never seen it before.*

---

primi *(noun)*

The principal part of a duet (especially a piano duet).

- *They discussed "primi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "primi" means with a simple example.*

---

primitively *(adverb)*

In a primitive style or manner.

- *Rather primitively operated foundries.*
- *She spoke "primitively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

procurators *(noun)*

A person authorized to act for another.

- *Understanding "procurators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "procurators" to mean a person authorized to act for another.*

---

procyon *(noun)*

The type genus of the family Procyonidae: raccoons.

- *He looked up "procyon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "procyon."*

---

proffers *(noun)*

A proposal offered for acceptance or rejection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proffers."*
- *Understanding "proffers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

promulgates *(verb)*

Put a law into effect by formal declaration.

- *In everyday English, people use "promulgates" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "promulgates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

propionic acid *(noun)*

A liquid fatty acid found in milk and sweat and in fuel distillates.

- *Understanding "propionic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "propionic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

ptolemies *(noun)*

An ancient dynasty of Macedonian kings who ruled Egypt from 323 BC to 30 BC; founded by Ptolemy I and ended with Cleopatra.

- *In class, the teacher used "ptolemies" to mean an ancient dynasty of macedonian kings who ruled....*
- *They discussed "ptolemies" during the group presentation.*

punctilious *(adjective)*

Marked by precise accordance with details.

- *Punctilious in his attention to rules of etiquette.*
- *The speaker chose "punctilious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pureness *(noun)*

The state of being unsullied by sin or moral wrong; lacking a knowledge of evil.

- *The article explained what "pureness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pureness" during the group presentation.*

qataris *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Qatar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qataris."*
- *The article explained what "qataris" means with a simple example.*

rapporteurs *(noun)*

A recorder appointed by a committee to prepare reports of the meetings.

- *They discussed "rapporteurs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rapporteurs" to mean a recorder appointed by a committee to prepare....*

ray floret *(noun)*

Small flower with a flat strap-shaped corolla usually occupying the peripheral rings of a composite flower.

- *Understanding "ray floret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ray floret."*

recents *(noun)*

Approximately the last 10,000 years.

- *In class, the teacher used "recents" to mean approximately the last 10,000 years.*
- *The article explained what "recents" means with a simple example.*

reconverted *(verb)*

Convert back.

- *In everyday English, people use "reconverted" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "reconverted" until he saw an example.*

refractories *(noun)*

Lining consisting of material with a high melting point; used to line the inside walls of a furnace.

- *They discussed "refractories" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refractories."*

rehousing *(verb)*

Put up in a new or different housing.

- *She tried to use "rehousing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rehousing" in real sentences.*

resuspended *(verb)*

Put back into suspension.

- *The coach explained when to use "resuspended" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "resuspended" until he saw an example.*

retransmitted *(verb)*

Transmit again.

- *The coach explained when to use "retransmitted" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "retransmitted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

rhapsodies *(noun)*

An epic poem adapted for recitation.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhapsodies" to mean an epic poem adapted for recitation.*
- *The article explained what "rhapsodies" means with a simple example.*

---

rhumba *(noun)*

A ballroom dance based on the Cuban folk dance.

- *The article explained what "rhumba" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhumba" to mean a ballroom dance based on the cuban folk dance.*

---

riskiness *(noun)*

A state of danger involving risk.

- *The article explained what "riskiness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riskiness."*

---

ropeway *(noun)*

A conveyance that transports passengers or freight in carriers suspended from cables and supported by a series of towers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ropeway."*
- *He looked up "ropeway" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salmonid *(noun)*

Soft-finned fishes of cold and temperate waters.

- *The article explained what "salmonid" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "salmonid" during the group presentation.*

---

sanitization *(noun)*

Making something sanitary (free of germs) as by sterilizing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanitization."*
- *They discussed "sanitization" during the group presentation.*

---

satraps *(noun)*

A governor of a province in ancient Persia.

- *He looked up "satraps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "satraps" during the group presentation.*

---

savours *(noun)*

The taste experience when a savoury condiment is taken into the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savours."*
- *The article explained what "savours" means with a simple example.*

---

sceneries *(noun)*

The painted structures of a stage set that are intended to suggest a particular locale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sceneries."*
- *Understanding "sceneries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scorning *(verb)*

Look down on with disdain.

- *In everyday English, people use "scorning" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "scorning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

scrapple *(noun)*

Scraps of meat (usually pork) boiled with cornmeal and shaped into loaves for slicing and frying.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrapple" to mean scraps of meat (usually pork) boiled with cornmeal....*
- *They discussed "scrapple" during the group presentation.*

---

semiprecious *(adjective)*

Used of gemstones having less commercial value than precious stones.

- *Such semiprecious stones as amethyst, garnet, jade, and tourmaline.*

- *Would you call this situation "semiprecious"? Explain why.*

---

senselessness *(noun)*

Total lack of meaning or ideas.

- *In class, the teacher used "senselessness" to mean total lack of meaning or ideas.*
- *He looked up "senselessness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seraphs *(noun)*

An angel of the first order; usually portrayed as the winged head of a child.

- *Understanding "seraphs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "seraphs" means with a simple example.*

---

sergei mikhailovich eisenstein *(noun)*

Russian film maker who pioneered the use of montage and is considered among the most influential film makers in the history of motion pictures (1898-1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "sergei mikhailovich eisenstein" to mean russian film maker who pioneered the use of montage....*
- *The article explained what "sergei mikhailovich eisenstein" means with a simple example.*

---

shadier *(adjective)*

Of questionable taste or morality.

- *Students compared "shadier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "shadier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

shrimping *(verb)*

Fish for shrimp.

- *He did not know how to use "shrimping" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "shrimping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

slicers *(noun)*

A machine for cutting; usually with a revolving blade.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slicers."*
- *The article explained what "slicers" means with a simple example.*

---

soddy *(noun)*

A house built of sod or adobe laid in horizontal courses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soddy."*
- *The article explained what "soddy" means with a simple example.*

---

sodium lauryl sulphate *(noun)*

A caustic detergent useful for removing grease; although commonly included in personal care items (shampoos and toothpastes etc.) it can irritate skin and should not be swallowed.

- *In class, the teacher used "sodium lauryl sulphate" to mean a caustic detergent useful for removing grease;....*
- *The article explained what "sodium lauryl sulphate" means with a simple example.*

---

splinting *(verb)*

Support with a splint.

- *Learners should practice how to use "splinting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "splinting" when talking about this idea.*

---

stagecoaches *(noun)*

A large coach-and-four formerly used to carry passengers and mail on regular routes between towns.

- *He looked up "stagecoaches" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stagecoaches."*

---

steelmakers *(noun)*

A worker engaged in making steel.

- *Understanding "steelmakers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "steelmakers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

steeps *(verb)*

Let sit in a liquid to extract a flavor or to cleanse.

- *Learners should practice how to use “steeps” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “steeps” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stinginess *(noun)*

A lack of generosity; a general unwillingness to part with money.

- *The article explained what “stinginess” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “stinginess” during the group presentation.*

---

strad *(noun)*

A violin made by Antonio Stradivari or a member of his family.

- *Understanding “strad” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “strad” during the group presentation.*

---

streambed *(noun)*

A channel occupied (or formerly occupied) by a stream.

- *The article explained what “streambed” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “streambed” to mean a channel occupied (or formerly occupied) by a stream.*

---

stupids *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *In class, the teacher used “stupids” to mean a person who is not very bright.*
- *Understanding “stupids” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suctioning *(verb)*

Remove or draw away by the force of suction.

- *He did not know how to use “suctioning” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “suctioning” and when to wait.*

---

sulci *(noun)*

(anatomy) any of the narrow grooves in an organ or tissue especially those that mark the convolutions on the surface of the brain.

- *He looked up “sulci” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sulci” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

superintend *(verb)*

Watch and direct.

- *Can you use “superintend” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “superintend” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

supertanker *(noun)*

The largest class of oil tankers.

- *He looked up “supertanker” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “supertanker” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surinamese monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Suriname.

- *The article explained what “surinamese monetary unit” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “surinamese monetary unit” during the group presentation.*

---

sweetpea *(noun)*

Climbing garden plant having fragrant pastel-colored flowers.

- *He looked up “sweetpea” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sweetpea” to mean climbing garden plant having fragrant....*

---

swoopes *(verb)*

Move down on as if in an attack.

- *The coach explained when to use “swoopes” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “swoopes” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tammy wynette *(noun)*

United States country singer (1942-1998).

- *In class, the teacher used “tammy wynette” to mean united states country singer (1942-1998).*
- *They discussed “tammy wynette” during the group presentation.*

---

teakettle *(noun)*

Kettle for boiling water to make tea.

- *The article explained what “teakettle” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “teakettle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetracyclines *(noun)*

An antibiotic (trade name Achromycin) derived from microorganisms of the genus Streptomyces and used broadly to treat infections.

- *He looked up “tetracyclines” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tetracyclines” to mean an antibiotic (trade name achromycin) derived from....*

---

thematic apperception test *(noun)*

A projective technique using black-and-white pictures; subjects tell a story about each picture.

- *The article explained what “thematic apperception test” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “thematic apperception test” to mean a projective technique using black-and-white....*

---

thickeners *(noun)*

Any material used to thicken.

- *He looked up “thickeners” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “thickeners” to mean any material used to thicken.*

---

tibiae *(noun)*

The inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

- *He looked up “tibiae” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tibiae” to mean the inner and thicker of the two bones of the human....*

---

tiger cowrie *(noun)*

Cowrie whose shell is used for ornament.

- *Understanding “tiger cowrie” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “tiger cowrie” to mean cowrie whose shell is used for ornament.*

---

toles *(noun)*

Enameled or lacquered metalware (usually gilded and elaborately painted); popular in the 18th century.

- *They discussed “toles” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “toles” because he had never seen it before.*

---

tontine *(noun)*

A form of life insurance whereby on the death or default of a participant his share is distributed to the remaining members.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tontine.”*
- *They discussed “tontine” during the group presentation.*

---

tontine insurance *(noun)*

A form of life insurance whereby on the death or default of a participant his share is distributed to the remaining members.

- *They discussed “tontine insurance” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tontine insurance.”*

---

tragicomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of tragicomedy.

- *A playwright specializing in tragicomic drama.*
- *Would you call this situation “tragicomic”? Explain why.*

tramlines *(noun)*

The track on which trams or streetcars run.

- *The article explained what "tramlines" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tramlines" during the group presentation.*

transposons *(noun)*

A segment of DNA that can become integrated at many different sites along a chromosome (especially a segment of bacterial DNA that can be translocated as a whole).

- *Understanding "transposons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transposons."*

trencher *(noun)*

A wooden board or platter on which food is served or carved.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trencher."*
- *They discussed "trencher" during the group presentation.*

triamcinolone *(noun)*

A synthetic corticosteroid (trade names Aristocort or Aristopak or Kenalog) used as an anti-inflammatory agent.

- *He looked up "triamcinolone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "triamcinolone" during the group presentation.*

trichotillomania *(noun)*

An irresistible urge to pull out your own hair.

- *They discussed "trichotillomania" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trichotillomania" means with a simple example.*

triticum *(noun)*

Annual cereal grasses from Mediterranean area; widely cultivated in temperate regions.

- *They discussed "triticum" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "triticum" because he had never seen it before.*

tsuga *(noun)*

Hemlock; hemlock fir; hemlock spruce.

- *Understanding "tsuga" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tsuga" means with a simple example.*

tuaregs *(noun)*

The dialect of Berber spoken by the Tuareg.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tuaregs."*
- *He looked up "tuaregs" because he had never seen it before.*

turkoman *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Turkoman.

- *They discussed "turkoman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "turkoman" because he had never seen it before.*

twelves *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eleven and one.

- *He looked up "twelves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twelves."*

underclothes *(noun)*

Undergarment worn next to the skin and under the outer garments.

- *In class, the teacher used "underclothes" to mean undergarment worn next to the skin and under the....*
- *The article explained what "underclothes" means with a simple example.*

unenforced *(adjective)*

Not enforced; not compelled especially by legal or police action.

- *Too many unenforced laws can breed contempt for law.*
- *The speaker chose "unenforced" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unreconstructed *(adjective)*

Adhering to an attitude or position widely held to be outmoded.

- *Peasants are still unreconstructed small capitalists at heart.*
- *There are probably more unreconstructed Southerners than one would like to admit.*

---

unredeemed *(adjective)*

In danger of the eternal punishment of Hell.

- *Students compared "unredeemed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unredeemed"? Explain why.*

---

variorum *(noun)*

An edition containing various versions of a text or notes by various scholars or editors.

- *The article explained what "variorum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "variorum" during the group presentation.*

---

variorum edition *(noun)*

An edition containing various versions of a text or notes by various scholars or editors.

- *The article explained what "variorum edition" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "variorum edition" during the group presentation.*

---

vasomotor *(adjective)*

Relating to the nerves and muscles that cause the blood vessels to constrict or dilate.

- *It is useful to describe something as "vasomotor" when it is relating to the nerves and muscles that cause the....*
- *Students compared "vasomotor" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

viburnum lantana *(noun)*

Vigorous deciduous European treelike shrub common along waysides; red berries turn black.

- *They discussed "viburnum lantana" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "viburnum lantana" means with a simple example.*

---

virgos *(noun)*

A large zodiacal constellation on the equator; between Leo and Libra.

- *In class, the teacher used "virgos" to mean a large zodiacal constellation on the equator;....*
- *The article explained what "virgos" means with a simple example.*

---

visualisations *(noun)*

A mental image that is similar to a visual perception.

- *He looked up "visualisations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "visualisations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vitalism *(noun)*

(philosophy) a doctrine that life is a vital principle distinct from physics and chemistry.

- *The article explained what "vitalism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vitalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vitiate *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *She tried to use "vitiate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vitiate" when talking about this idea.*

---

vocalise *(verb)*

Sing (each note a scale or in a melody) with the same vowel.

- *She tried to use "vocalise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use "vocalise" and when to wait.*

---

waggons *(noun)*

A car that has a long body and rear door with space behind rear seat.

- *Understanding "waggons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "waggons" means with a simple example.*

---

wankel rotary engine *(noun)*

A rotary engine that is a four-stroke internal-combustion engine without reciprocating parts.

- *They discussed "wankel rotary engine" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wankel rotary engine."*

---

warhols *(noun)*

United States artist who was a leader of the Pop Art movement (1930-1987).

- *In class, the teacher used "warhols" to mean united states artist who was a leader of the pop....*
- *They discussed "warhols" during the group presentation.*

---

wastrel *(noun)*

Someone who dissipates resources self-indulgently.

- *Understanding "wastrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wastrel" to mean someone who dissipates resources self-indulgently.*

---

weighbridge *(noun)*

Platform scale flush with a roadway for weighing vehicles and cattle etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weighbridge."*
- *He looked up "weighbridge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wharfs *(noun)*

A platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles; provides access to ships and boats.

- *The article explained what "wharfs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wharfs" to mean a platform built out from the shore into the water....*

---

whitebait *(noun)*

The edible young of especially herrings and sprats and smelts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whitebait."*
- *Understanding "whitebait" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whiteys *(noun)*

(slang) offensive names for a White man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whiteys."*
- *Understanding "whiteys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wildes *(noun)*

Irish writer and wit (1854-1900).

- *In class, the teacher used "wildes" to mean irish writer and wit (1854-1900).*
- *They discussed "wildes" during the group presentation.*

---

windsors *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Ontario on the Detroit River opposite Detroit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windsors."*
- *They discussed "windsors" during the group presentation.*

---

wrangles *(verb)*

To quarrel noisily, angrily or disruptively.

- *In everyday English, people use "wrangles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "wrangles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

yaps *(verb)*

Bark in a high-pitched tone.

- *Can you use "yaps" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "yaps" and when to wait.*

---

yobo *(noun)*

A cruel and brutal fellow.

- *The article explained what "yobo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yobo" to mean a cruel and brutal fellow.*

---

abaca *(noun)*

A kind of hemp obtained from the abaca plant in the Philippines.

- *Understanding "abaca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "abaca" means with a simple example.*

---

abas *(noun)*

A fabric woven from goat hair and camel hair.

- *They discussed "abas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "abas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abbreviating *(verb)*

Reduce in scope while retaining essential elements.

- *She tried to use "abbreviating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "abbreviating" until he saw an example.*

---

abele *(noun)*

A poplar that is widely cultivated in the United States; has white bark and leaves with whitish undersurfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abele."*
- *He looked up "abele" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abruption *(noun)*

An instance of sudden interruption.

- *Understanding "abruption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abruption" to mean an instance of sudden interruption.*

---

abusively *(adverb)*

In an abusive manner.

- *He behaved abusively toward his children.*
- *She spoke "abusively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

achaean *(noun)*

A member of one of four linguistic divisions of the prehistoric Greeks.

- *The article explained what "achaean" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "achaean" during the group presentation.*

---

adad *(noun)*

Babylonian god of storms and wind.

- *He looked up "adad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "adad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aerofoil *(noun)*

A device that provides reactive force when in motion relative to the surrounding air; can lift or control a plane in flight.

- *The article explained what "aerofoil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aerofoil" to mean a device that provides reactive force when in....*

---

aesir *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) the chief race of gods living at Asgard.

- *He looked up “aesir” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “aesir” to mean (norse mythology) the chief race of gods living at....*

---

alembic *(noun)*

An obsolete kind of container used for distillation; two retorts connected by a tube.

- *The article explained what “alembic” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “alembic.”*

---

alkyd *(noun)*

A durable synthetic resin widely used in adhesives and paints.

- *They discussed “alkyd” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “alkyd” to mean a durable synthetic resin widely used in adhesives....*

---

american merganser *(noun)*

Common North American diving duck considered a variety of the European goosander.

- *He looked up “american merganser” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “american merganser.”*

---

anencephaly *(noun)*

A defect in brain development resulting in small or missing brain hemispheres.

- *Understanding “anencephaly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “anencephaly” to mean a defect in brain development resulting in small or....*

---

angulated *(verb)*

Make or become angular.

- *Can you use “angulated” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “angulated” until he saw an example.*

---

anthologized *(verb)*

Compile an anthology.

- *The coach explained when to use “anthologized” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “anthologized” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

anunnaki *(noun)*

Any of a group of powerful Babylonian earth spirits or genii; servitors of the gods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anunnaki.”*
- *He looked up “anunnaki” because he had never seen it before.*

---

anuses *(noun)*

The excretory opening at the end of the alimentary canal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “anuses.”*
- *He looked up “anuses” because he had never seen it before.*

---

apperception *(noun)*

The process whereby perceived qualities of an object are related to past experience.

- *In class, the teacher used “apperception” to mean the process whereby perceived qualities of an....*
- *Understanding “apperception” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arbs *(noun)*

Someone who engages in arbitrage (who purchases securities in one market for immediate resale in another in the hope of profiting from the price differential).

- *He looked up “arbs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “arbs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arraign *(verb)*

Call before a court to answer an indictment.

- *She tried to use “arraign” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “arraign” in real sentences.*

articulately *(adverb)*

In an articulate manner.

- *He argued articulately for his plan.*
- *Using "articulately" can make your explanation more exact.*

ashkenazim *(noun)*

A Jew of eastern European or German descent.

- *They discussed "ashkenazim" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ashkenazim" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

asystole *(noun)*

Absence of systole; failure of the ventricles of the heart to contract (usually caused by ventricular fibrillation) with consequent absence of the heart beat leading to oxygen lack and eventually to death.

- *Understanding "asystole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "asystole" because he had never seen it before.*

atrioventricular nodal rhythm *(noun)*

The normal cardiac rhythm when the heart is controlled by the atrioventricular node.

- *In class, the teacher used "atrioventricular nodal rhythm" to mean the normal cardiac rhythm when the heart is....*
- *Understanding "atrioventricular nodal rhythm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

attributive genitive *(noun)*

A word in the genitive case that is used as an attributive adjective.

- *An example of the attributive genetive is 'John's' in 'John's mother'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attributive genitive" to mean a word in the genitive case that is used as an....*

attributive genitive case *(noun)*

A word in the genitive case that is used as an attributive adjective.

- *An example of the attributive genetive is 'John's' in 'John's mother'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attributive genitive case" to mean a word in the genitive case that is used as an....*

augers *(noun)*

A long flexible steel coil for dislodging stoppages in curved pipes.

- *They discussed "augers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "augers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

autoerotic *(adjective)*

Sexually satisfying yourself (as by masturbation).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "autoerotic."*
- *The speaker chose "autoerotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

availabilities *(noun)*

The quality of being at hand when needed.

- *They discussed "availabilities" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "availabilities" means with a simple example.*

avascular *(adjective)*

Without blood vessels.

- *Would you call this situation "avascular"? Explain why.*
- *A "avascular" approach may work better in this case.*

avena sativa *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in temperate regions for its edible grains.

- *The article explained what "avena sativa" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "avena sativa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

avidity *(noun)*

A positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with something.

- *In class, the teacher used "avidity" to mean a positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with....*
- *He looked up "avidity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

backdating *(verb)*

Make effective from an earlier date.

- *Learners should practice how to use "backdating" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "backdating" and when to wait.*

---

barrettes *(noun)*

A pin for holding women's hair in place.

- *In class, the teacher used "barrettes" to mean a pin for holding women's hair in place.*
- *He looked up "barrettes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

battle of fontenoy *(noun)*

A battle in 1745 in which the French army under Marshal Saxe defeated the English army and their allies under the duke of Cumberland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of fontenoy."*
- *He looked up "battle of fontenoy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

battlement *(noun)*

A rampart built around the top of a castle with regular gaps for firing arrows or guns.

- *He looked up "battlement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battlement" to mean a rampart built around the top of a castle with....*

---

bean tostada *(noun)*

A flat tortilla topped with refried beans.

- *Understanding "bean tostada" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bean tostada" to mean a flat tortilla topped with refried beans.*

---

bedsores *(noun)*

A chronic ulcer of the skin caused by prolonged pressure on it (as in bedridden patients).

- *The article explained what "bedsores" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bedsores" during the group presentation.*

---

belying *(verb)*

Be in contradiction with.

- *She tried to use "belying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "belying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

benni *(noun)*

East Indian annual erect herb; source of sesame seed or benniseed and sesame oil.

- *Understanding "benni" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "benni" because he had never seen it before.*

---

berberis *(noun)*

Large genus of shrubs of temperate zones of New and Old Worlds.

- *In class, the teacher used "berberis" to mean large genus of shrubs of temperate zones of new and....*
- *The article explained what "berberis" means with a simple example.*

---

bernard mannes baruch *(noun)*

Economic advisor to United States Presidents (1870-1965).

- *They discussed "bernard mannes baruch" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bernard mannes baruch."*

---

betsy griscom ross *(noun)*

American seamstress said to have made the first American flag at the request of George Washington (1752-1836).

- *Understanding "betsy griscom ross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "betsy griscom ross."*

---

bhang *(noun)*

A preparation of the leaves and flowers of the hemp plant; much used in India.

- *Understanding "bhang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bhang" during the group presentation.*

---

bioassay *(noun)*

Appraisal of the biological activity of a substance by testing its effect on an organism and comparing the result with some agreed standard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bioassay."*
- *They discussed "bioassay" during the group presentation.*

---

bioweapons *(noun)*

Any weapon usable in biological warfare.

- *They discussed "bioweapons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bioweapons."*

---

bitmaps *(noun)*

An image represented as a two dimensional array of brightness values for pixels.

- *Understanding "bitmaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bitmaps" during the group presentation.*

---

bloodily *(adverb)*

Involving a great bloodshed.

- *Place "bloodily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "bloodily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

blowfly *(noun)*

Large usually hairy metallic blue or green fly; lays eggs in carrion or dung or wounds.

- *They discussed "blowfly" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "blowfly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blowhards *(noun)*

A very boastful and talkative person.

- *In class, the teacher used "blowhards" to mean a very boastful and talkative person.*
- *The article explained what "blowhards" means with a simple example.*

---

brilliancy *(noun)*

A quality that outshines the usual.

- *The article explained what "brilliancy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "brilliancy" during the group presentation.*

---

brooder *(noun)*

Apparatus consisting of a box designed to maintain a constant temperature by the use of a thermostat; used for chicks or premature infants.

- *They discussed "brooder" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brooder."*

---

brooder pneumonia *(noun)*

Severe respiratory disease of birds that takes the form of an acute rapidly fatal pneumonia in young chickens and turkeys.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brooder pneumonia."*
- *He looked up "brooder pneumonia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brownout *(noun)*

Darkness resulting from the extinction of lights (as in a city invisible to enemy aircraft).

- *Understanding "brownout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brownout."*

---

bruneian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Brunei or its people.

- *Bruneian oil production.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bruneian" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of brunei or....*

---

bullfinch *(noun)*

Common European finch mostly black and white with red throat and breast.

- *The article explained what "bullfinch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bullfinch" to mean common european finch mostly black and white with....*

---

bungles *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *She tried to use "bungles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "bungles" until he saw an example.*

---

butterfat *(noun)*

The fatty substance of milk from which butter is made.

- *They discussed "butterfat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "butterfat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

calligraphers *(noun)*

Someone skilled in penmanship.

- *The article explained what "calligraphers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calligraphers."*

---

campanula *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Campanula having blue or white bell-shaped flowers.

- *He looked up "campanula" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "campanula" during the group presentation.*

---

campanula medium *(noun)*

European biennial widely cultivated for its blue or violet or white flowers.

- *They discussed "campanula medium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "campanula medium."*

---

capriccio *(noun)*

An instrumental composition that doesn't adhere to rules for any specific musical form and is played with improvisation.

- *They discussed "capriccio" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capriccio" because he had never seen it before.*

---

catechisms *(noun)*

A series of question put to an individual (such as a political candidate) to elicit their views.

- *He looked up "catechisms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catechisms."*

---

chao phraya *(noun)*

A river in Thailand formed by the confluence of the Nan and Ping Rivers; flows southward past Bangkok and empties into the Gulf of Thailand.

- *Understanding "chao phraya" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chao phraya" means with a simple example.*

---

charles bullfinch *(noun)*

United States architect who designed the Capitol Building in Washington which served as a model for state capitols throughout the United States (1763-1844).

- *They discussed "charles bullfinch" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "charles bullfinch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chattered *(verb)*

Talk socially without exchanging too much information.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chattered" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "chattered" until he saw an example.*

---

chipewyan *(noun)*

A member of the Athapaskan people living in western Canada between Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay.

- *Understanding "chipewyan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chipewyan" means with a simple example.*

---

chucker-out *(noun)*

A person whose duty is to throw troublemakers out of a bar or public meeting.

- *Understanding "chucker-out" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chucker-out" to mean a person whose duty is to throw troublemakers out....*

---

circumspection *(noun)*

The trait of being circumspect and prudent.

- *In class, the teacher used "circumspection" to mean the trait of being circumspect and prudent.*
- *He looked up "circumspection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clawback *(noun)*

Finding a way to take money back from people that they were given in another way.

- *The Treasury will find some clawback for the extra benefits members received.*
- *Understanding "clawback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cloisonne *(noun)*

Enamelware in which colored areas are separated by thin metal strips.

- *He looked up "cloisonne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cloisonne."*

---

clv *(adjective)*

Being five more than one hundred fifty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "clv."*
- *Students compared "clv" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cocci *(noun)*

Any spherical or nearly spherical bacteria.

- *The article explained what "cocci" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cocci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cockfight *(noun)*

A match in a cockpit between two fighting cocks heeled with metal gaffs.

- *He looked up "cockfight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cockfight" during the group presentation.*

---

coffeepot *(noun)*

Tall pot in which coffee is brewed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffeepot."*
- *He looked up "coffeepot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coitus interruptus *(noun)*

A method of birth control in which coitus is initiated but the penis is deliberately withdrawn before ejaculation.

- *In class, the teacher used "coitus interruptus" to mean a method of birth control in which coitus is....*
- *He looked up "coitus interruptus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compline *(noun)*

Last of the seven canonical hours just before retiring.

- *The article explained what "compline" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "compline" during the group presentation.*

conceptualisation *(noun)*

Inventing or contriving an idea or explanation and formulating it mentally.

- *They discussed "conceptualisation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conceptualisation."*

concision *(noun)*

Terseness and economy in writing and speaking achieved by expressing a great deal in just a few words.

- *They discussed "concision" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "concision" means with a simple example.*

consignee *(noun)*

The person to whom merchandise is delivered over.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consignee."*
- *He looked up "consignee" because he had never seen it before.*

contriving *(verb)*

Come up with (an idea, plan, explanation, theory, or principle) after a mental effort.

- *He did not know how to use "contriving" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "contriving" and when to wait.*

controling *(verb)*

Exercise authoritative control or power over.

- *Can you use "controling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "controling" when talking about this idea.*

cordovan *(noun)*

A fine leather originally made in Cordoba, Spain.

- *Understanding "cordovan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cordovan" to mean a fine leather originally made in cordoba, spain.*

cornus canadensis *(noun)*

Creeping perennial herb distinguished by red berries and clustered leaf whorls at the tips of shoots; Greenland to Alaska.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornus canadensis."*
- *The article explained what "cornus canadensis" means with a simple example.*

cottonwoods *(noun)*

American basswood of the Allegheny region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cottonwoods."*
- *They discussed "cottonwoods" during the group presentation.*

creameries *(noun)*

A workplace where dairy products (butter and cheese etc.) are produced or sold.

- *In class, the teacher used "creameries" to mean a workplace where dairy products (butter and cheese....*
- *The article explained what "creameries" means with a simple example.*

creditworthy *(adjective)*

Having an acceptable credit rating.

- *It is useful to describe something as "creditworthy" when it is having an acceptable credit rating.*
- *Would you call this situation "creditworthy"? Explain why.*

crooners *(noun)*

A singer of popular ballads.

- *They discussed "crooners" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "crooners" means with a simple example.*

ctcs *(noun)*

An agency that helps the Director of Central Intelligence coordinate counterterrorist efforts in order to preempt and disrupt and defeat terrorist activities at the earliest possible stage.

- *The article explained what "ctcs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ctcs" to mean an agency that helps the director of central....*

---

cyano group *(noun)*

The monovalent group -CN in a chemical compound.

- *They discussed "cyano group" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cyano group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyano radical *(noun)*

The monovalent group -CN in a chemical compound.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyano radical" to mean the monovalent group -cn in a chemical compound.*
- *Understanding "cyano radical" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cycads *(noun)*

Any tropical gymnosperm of the order Cycadales; having unbranched stems with a crown of fernlike leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cycads."*
- *Understanding "cycads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dacoits *(noun)*

A member of an armed gang of robbers.

- *They discussed "dacoits" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dacoits" to mean a member of an armed gang of robbers.*

---

davits *(noun)*

A crane-like device (usually one of a pair) for suspending or lowering equipment (as a lifeboat).

- *The article explained what "davits" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "davits" to mean a crane-like device (usually one of a pair) for....*

---

daybed *(noun)*

An armless couch; a seat by day and a bed by night.

- *They discussed "daybed" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "daybed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deadened *(adjective)*

Made or become less intense.

- *The deadened pangs of hunger.*
- *She felt no discomfort as the dentist drilled her deadened tooth.*

---

decipherment *(noun)*

The activity of making clear or converting from code into plain text.

- *In class, the teacher used "decipherment" to mean the activity of making clear or converting from....*
- *He looked up "decipherment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decolonizing *(verb)*

Grant independence to (a former colony).

- *Can you use "decolonizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "decolonizing" and when to wait.*

---

decrypts *(verb)*

Convert code into ordinary language.

- *She tried to use "decrypts" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "decrypts" when talking about this idea.*

---

deglaze *(verb)*

Dissolve cooking juices or solid food in (a pan) by adding liquid and stirring.

- *Learners should practice how to use "deglaze" in real sentences.*

- *The coach explained when to use “deglaze” and when to wait.*

---

degreasing *(verb)*

Remove grease or oil from (a pan).

- *He did not know how to use “degreasing” until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use “degreasing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

demarcating *(verb)*

Set, mark, or draw the boundaries of something.

- *He did not know how to use “demarcating” until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use “demarcating” and when to wait.*

---

demotions *(noun)*

Act of lowering in rank or position.

- *In class, the teacher used “demotions” to mean act of lowering in rank or position.*
- *They discussed “demotions” during the group presentation.*

---

derisory *(adjective)*

Incongruous;inviting ridicule.

- *A “derisory” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “derisory” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

desensitised *(verb)*

Cause not to be sensitive.

- *Learners should practice how to use “desensitised” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “desensitised” when talking about this idea.*

---

destabilised *(verb)*

Make unstable.

- *Can you use “destabilised” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “destabilised” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

destress *(verb)*

Reduce the emphasis.

- *Can you use “destress” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “destress” when talking about this idea.*

---

dewdrop *(noun)*

A drop of dew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “dewdrop.”*
- *The article explained what “dewdrop” means with a simple example.*

---

dichromate *(noun)*

A salt of the hypothetical dichromic acid.

- *In class, the teacher used “dichromate” to mean a salt of the hypothetical dichromic acid.*
- *The article explained what “dichromate” means with a simple example.*

---

dilantin *(noun)*

An anticonvulsant drug (trade name Dilantin) used to treat epilepsy and that is not a sedative.

- *They discussed “dilantin” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “dilantin” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dimensioning *(adjective)*

Indicating or determining size and position in space.

- *The ultrasonic dimensioning measurement.*
- *An ultrasonic dimensioning arrangement of the heart.*

---

direst *(adjective)*

Fraught with extreme danger; nearly hopeless; ; - G.C.Marshall.

- *The speaker chose "direst" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "direst" when it is fraught with extreme danger; nearly hopeless; ; -....*

---

disabused *(adjective)*

Freed of a mistaken or misguided notion.

- *Some people are still not disabused of the old idea that the universe revolves around the Earth.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "disabused" when it is freed of a mistaken or misguided notion.*

---

discomfited *(noun)*

People who are defeated.

- *They discussed "discomfited" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discomfited" to mean people who are defeated.*

---

dissensions *(noun)*

A conflict of people's opinions or actions or characters.

- *Understanding "dissensions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dissensions" during the group presentation.*

---

documentations *(noun)*

Program listings or technical manuals describing the operation and use of programs.

- *They discussed "documentations" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "documentations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

donatus *(noun)*

Roman grammarian whose textbook on Latin grammar was used throughout the Middle Ages (fourth century).

- *He looked up "donatus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "donatus" during the group presentation.*

---

donjon *(noun)*

The main tower within the walls of a medieval castle or fortress.

- *In class, the teacher used "donjon" to mean the main tower within the walls of a medieval....*
- *They discussed "donjon" during the group presentation.*

---

dormice *(noun)*

Small furry-tailed squirrel-like Old World rodent that becomes torpid in cold weather.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dormice."*
- *They discussed "dormice" during the group presentation.*

---

douching *(verb)*

Direct a spray of water into a bodily cavity, for cleaning.

- *In everyday English, people use "douching" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "douching" in real sentences.*

---

downhills *(noun)*

The downward slope of a hill.

- *Understanding "downhills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "downhills" to mean the downward slope of a hill.*

---

dphil *(noun)*

A British doctorate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dphil."*
- *They discussed "dphil" during the group presentation.*

---

drome *(noun)*

An airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drome."*
- *He looked up "drome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dryads *(noun)*

A deity or nymph of the woods.

- *They discussed "dryads" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dryads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duelists *(noun)*

A person who fights duels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duelists."*
- *The article explained what "duelists" means with a simple example.*

---

dumbly *(adverb)*

In an inarticulate manner.

- *I nodded dumbly and he slit the envelope.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "dumbly" in the final chapter.*

---

eagled *(verb)*

Shoot two strokes under par.

- *She eagled the hole.*
- *The coach explained when to use "eagled" and when to wait.*

---

easterner *(noun)*

An inhabitant of an eastern area; especially of the U.S.

- *The article explained what "easterner" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "easterner" to mean an inhabitant of an eastern area; especially of the u.s.*

---

ecstasies *(noun)*

A state of being carried away by overwhelming emotion; - Charles Dickens.

- *He looked up "ecstasies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ecstasies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

effacement *(noun)*

Withdrawing into the background; making yourself inconspicuous.

- *In class, the teacher used "effacement" to mean withdrawing into the background; making yourself....*
- *They discussed "effacement" during the group presentation.*

---

elizabeth cleghorn stevenson gaskell *(noun)*

English writer who is remembered for her biography of Charlotte Bronte (1810-1865).

- *He looked up "elizabeth cleghorn stevenson gaskell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "elizabeth cleghorn stevenson gaskell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elongates *(verb)*

Make long or longer by pulling and stretching.

- *She tried to use "elongates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "elongates" until he saw an example.*

---

embellishes *(verb)*

Make more attractive by adding ornament, colour, etc.

- *Can you use "embellishes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "embellishes" and when to wait.*

---

encouragements *(noun)*

The act of giving hope or support to someone.

- *He looked up "encouragements" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "encouragements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

endoskeleton *(noun)*

The internal skeleton; bony and cartilaginous structure (especially of vertebrates).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endoskeleton."*
- *Understanding "endoskeleton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

epidurals *(noun)*

Regional anesthesia resulting from injection of an anesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal cord; sensation is lost in the abdominal and genital and pelvic areas; used in childbirth and gynecological surgery.

- *The article explained what "epidurals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epidurals" to mean regional anesthesia resulting from injection of an....*

epoxies *(noun)*

A thermosetting resin; used chiefly in strong adhesives and coatings and laminates.

- *The article explained what "epoxies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "epoxies" during the group presentation.*

eradicates *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *Can you use "eradicates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "eradicates" and when to wait.*

erythema multiforme *(noun)*

A red rash caused by hypersensitivity to a drug or disease or other allergen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erythema multiforme."*
- *The article explained what "erythema multiforme" means with a simple example.*

esterified *(verb)*

Change (a compound) into an ester.

- *The coach explained when to use "esterified" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "esterified" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

ethnographical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ethnography.

- *Ethnographical data.*
- *A "ethnographical" approach may work better in this case.*

everts *(verb)*

Turn inside out; turn the inner surface of outward.

- *He did not know how to use "everts" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "everts" when talking about this idea.*

excises *(verb)*

Remove by erasing or crossing out or as if by drawing a line.

- *Learners should practice how to use "excises" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "excises" when talking about this idea.*

expirations *(noun)*

A coming to an end of a contract period.

- *In class, the teacher used "expirations" to mean a coming to an end of a contract period.*
- *The article explained what "expirations" means with a simple example.*

fakest *(adjective)*

Not genuine or real; being an imitation of the genuine article.

- *Would you call this situation "fakest"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "fakest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

fathomed *(verb)*

Measure the depth of (a body of water) with a sounding line.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fathomed" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fathomed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

felis serval *(noun)*

Slender long-legged African wildcat having large untufted ears and tawny black-spotted coat.

- *He looked up "felis serval" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "felis serval" during the group presentation.*

---

fervid *(adjective)*

Extremely hot; - Nathaniel Hawthorne; - Frances Trollope.

- *Set out...when the fervid heat subsides.*
- *Students compared "fervid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fickleness *(noun)*

Unfaithfulness by virtue of being unreliable or treacherous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fickleness."*
- *He looked up "fickleness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

filiform *(adjective)*

Thin in diameter; resembling a thread.

- *Students compared "filiform" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "filiform" approach may work better in this case.*

---

firkin *(noun)*

A British unit of capacity equal to 9 imperial gallons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firkin."*
- *He looked up "firkin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fissionable *(adjective)*

Capable of undergoing nuclear fission.

- *A fissionable nucleous.*
- *Fissionable material.*

---

flexibilities *(noun)*

The quality of being adaptable or variable.

- *The article explained what "flexibilities" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flexibilities" to mean the quality of being adaptable or variable.*

---

flighted *(adjective)*

Having feathers.

- *Arrows flighted argent.*
- *A "flighted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

flitter *(verb)*

Move back and forth very rapidly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "flitter" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flitter" and when to wait.*

---

flogger *(noun)*

A torturer who flogs or scourges (especially an official whose duty is to whip offenders).

- *He looked up "flogger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flogger" to mean a torturer who flogs or scourges (especially an....*

---

fontenoy *(noun)*

A battle in 1745 in which the French army under Marshal Saxe defeated the English army and their allies under the duke of Cumberland.

- *In class, the teacher used "fontenoy" to mean a battle in 1745 in which the french army under....*

- *He looked up "fontenoy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fraps *(verb)*

Take up the slack of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fraps" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fraps" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fraternize *(verb)*

Be on friendly terms with someone, as if with a brother, especially with an enemy.

- *She tried to use "fraternize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "fraternize" until he saw an example.*

---

fraud in the factum *(noun)*

Fraud that arises from a disparity between the instrument intended to be executed and the instrument actually executed; e.g., leading someone to sign the wrong contract.

- *Understanding "fraud in the factum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fraud in the factum" during the group presentation.*

---

frederic goudy *(noun)*

United States printer noted for designing typefaces (1865-1947).

- *He looked up "frederic goudy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frederic goudy."*

---

frederic william goudy *(noun)*

United States printer noted for designing typefaces (1865-1947).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frederic william goudy."*
- *He looked up "frederic william goudy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

freights *(noun)*

The charge for transporting something by common carrier.

- *Understanding "freights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "freights" to mean the charge for transporting something by common carrier.*

---

frenzies *(noun)*

State of violent mental agitation.

- *In class, the teacher used "frenzies" to mean state of violent mental agitation.*
- *Understanding "frenzies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gammons *(noun)*

Meat cut from the thigh of a hog (usually smoked).

- *He looked up "gammons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gammons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gastrulation *(noun)*

The process in which a gastrula develops from a blastula by the inward migration of cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gastrulation."*
- *They discussed "gastrulation" during the group presentation.*

---

gelt *(noun)*

Informal terms for money.

- *Understanding "gelt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gelt" means with a simple example.*

---

geordies *(noun)*

The nonstandard dialect of natives of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

- *He looked up "geordies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geordies."*

---

giant puffball *(noun)*

Huge edible puffball up to 2 feet diameter and 25 pounds in weight.

- *The article explained what "giant puffball" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giant puffball."*

gimps *(verb)*

Walk impeded by some physical limitation or injury.

- *The coach explained when to use "gimps" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "gimps" carefully so everyone would understand.*

glamorizing *(verb)*

Make glamorous and attractive.

- *He did not know how to use "glamorizing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "glamorizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

godparent *(noun)*

A person who sponsors someone (the godchild) at baptism.

- *He looked up "godparent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "godparent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gouty *(adjective)*

Suffering from gout.

- *Students compared "gouty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gouty."*

grenadian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Grenada or its inhabitants.

- *The Grenadian capital.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "grenadian."*

grosgrain *(noun)*

A silk or silklike fabric with crosswise ribs.

- *In class, the teacher used "grosgrain" to mean a silk or silklike fabric with crosswise ribs.*
- *He looked up "grosgrain" because he had never seen it before.*

gyres *(noun)*

A round shape formed by a series of concentric circles (as formed by leaves or flower petals).

- *Understanding "gyres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gyres" because he had never seen it before.*

haemorrhages *(noun)*

The flow of blood from a ruptured blood vessel.

- *He looked up "haemorrhages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haemorrhages."*

halicarnassus *(noun)*

An ancient Greek city on the southwestern coast of Asia Minor in what is now Turkey; site of the mausoleum at Halicarnassus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halicarnassus."*
- *He looked up "halicarnassus" because he had never seen it before.*

hans jurgen eysenck *(noun)*

A British psychologist (born in Germany) noted for his theories of intelligence and personality and for his strong criticism of Freudian psychoanalysis.

- *They discussed "hans jurgen eysenck" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hans jurgen eysenck" means with a simple example.*

hasp *(noun)*

A fastener for a door or lid; a hinged metal plate is fitted over a staple and is locked with a pin or padlock.

- *Understanding "hasp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hasp" means with a simple example.*

---

haughtiness *(noun)*

Overbearing pride evidenced by a superior manner toward inferiors.

- *They discussed "haughtiness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "haughtiness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heaviside *(noun)*

English physicist and electrical engineer who helped develop telegraphic and telephonic communications; in 1902 (independent of A. E. Kennelly) he suggested the existence of an atmospheric layer that reflects radio waves back to earth (1850-1925).

- *He looked up "heaviside" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "heaviside" during the group presentation.*

---

heaviside layer *(noun)*

A region of the ionosphere (from 50 to 90 miles up) that reflects radio waves of medium length.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heaviside layer."*
- *They discussed "heaviside layer" during the group presentation.*

---

hebraic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the language of the Hebrews.

- *Students compared "hebraic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hebraic."*

---

hedger *(noun)*

A gardener who takes care of and trims hedges.

- *They discussed "hedger" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hedger" to mean a gardener who takes care of and trims hedges.*

---

heinrich engelhard steinway *(noun)*

United States piano maker (born in Germany) who founded a famous piano manufacturing firm in New York (1797-1871).

- *He looked up "heinrich engelhard steinway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heinrich engelhard steinway."*

---

helminths *(noun)*

Worm that is parasitic on the intestines of vertebrates especially roundworms and tapeworms and flukes.

- *In class, the teacher used "helminths" to mean worm that is parasitic on the intestines of....*
- *He looked up "helminths" because he had never seen it before.*

---

herpetologist *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies reptiles and amphibians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herpetologist."*
- *The article explained what "herpetologist" means with a simple example.*

---

hidebound *(adjective)*

Stubbornly conservative and narrow-minded.

- *Students compared "hidebound" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "hidebound" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hijaz *(noun)*

A coastal region of the western Arabian Peninsula bordering on the Red Sea; includes both Mecca and Medina; formerly an independent kingdom until it united with Nejd to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- *In class, the teacher used "hijaz" to mean a coastal region of the western arabian peninsula....*
- *The article explained what "hijaz" means with a simple example.*

---

horology *(noun)*

The art of designing and making clocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horology."*

- *He looked up "horology" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hosepipe *(noun)*

A flexible pipe for conveying a liquid or gas.

- *The article explained what "hosepipe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hosepipe" to mean a flexible pipe for conveying a liquid or gas.*

---

hospitalize *(verb)*

Admit into a hospital.

- *Mother had to be hospitalized because her blood pressure was too high.*
- *She tried to use "hospitalize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hugo alvar henrik aalto *(noun)*

Finnish architect and designer of furniture (1898-1976).

- *The article explained what "hugo alvar henrik aalto" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hugo alvar henrik aalto" during the group presentation.*

---

humdinger *(noun)*

Someone of remarkable excellence.

- *A humdinger of a secretary.*
- *The article explained what "humdinger" means with a simple example.*

---

hypnagogic *(adjective)*

Sleep inducing.

- *The speaker chose "hypnagogic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "hypnagogic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hypnotists *(noun)*

A person who induces hypnosis.

- *The article explained what "hypnotists" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hypnotists" during the group presentation.*

---

identikit *(noun)*

A likeness of a person's face constructed from descriptions given to police; uses a set of transparencies of various facial features that can be combined to build up a picture of the person sought.

- *They discussed "identikit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "identikit" means with a simple example.*

---

identikit picture *(noun)*

A likeness of a person's face constructed from descriptions given to police; uses a set of transparencies of various facial features that can be combined to build up a picture of the person sought.

- *The article explained what "identikit picture" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "identikit picture" to mean a likeness of a person's face constructed from....*

---

imperfective *(noun)*

Aspect without regard to the beginning or completion of the action of the verb.

- *They discussed "imperfective" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imperfective" to mean aspect without regard to the beginning or....*

---

imperfective aspect *(noun)*

Aspect without regard to the beginning or completion of the action of the verb.

- *They discussed "imperfective aspect" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "imperfective aspect" means with a simple example.*

---

imperforate hymen *(noun)*

Hymen that is completely closed so that menstrual blood cannot flow out.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperforate hymen."*
- *They discussed "imperforate hymen" during the group presentation.*

---

imperia *(noun)*

The domain ruled by an emperor or empress; the region over which imperial dominion is exercised.

- *They discussed “imperia” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “imperia” to mean the domain ruled by an emperor or empress; the....*

---

impolitic *(adjective)*

Not politic.

- *An impolitic approach to a sensitive issue.*
- *Students compared “impolitic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

impugning *(verb)*

Attack as false or wrong.

- *She tried to use “impugning” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “impugning” and when to wait.*

---

incompetently *(adverb)*

In an incompetent manner.

- *He did the job rather incompetently.*
- *Using “incompetently” can make your explanation more exact.*

---

indisposition *(noun)*

A certain degree of unwillingness.

- *His hesitancy revealed his basic indisposition.*
- *He looked up “indisposition” because he had never seen it before.*

---

inkblot *(noun)*

A blot made with ink.

- *They discussed “inkblot” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “inkblot” means with a simple example.*

---

inkblot test *(noun)*

A projective tests using bilaterally symmetrical inkblots; subjects state what they see in the inkblot.

- *They discussed “inkblot test” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “inkblot test” means with a simple example.*

---

intermixing *(verb)*

Combine into one.

- *The coach explained when to use “intermixing” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “intermixing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

intertwines *(verb)*

Spin,wind, or twist together.

- *Learners should practice how to use “intertwines” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “intertwines” and when to wait.*

---

irritably *(adverb)*

In a petulant manner.

- *She had become irritably exact.*
- *He answered “irritably,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

isentropic *(adjective)*

With unchanging entropy; at constant entropy.

- *Would you call this situation “isentropic”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “isentropic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

jangled *(verb)*

Make a sound typical of metallic objects.

- *He did not know how to use "jangled" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jangled" when talking about this idea.*

---

jespersen *(noun)*

Danish linguist (1860-1943).

- *The article explained what "jespersen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "jespersen" during the group presentation.*

---

jiggled *(verb)*

Move to and fro.

- *Learners should practice how to use "jiggled" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jiggled" when talking about this idea.*

---

jodhpurs *(noun)*

Flared trousers ending at the calves; worn with riding boots.

- *The article explained what "jodhpurs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jodhpurs" to mean flared trousers ending at the calves; worn with....*

---

keb *(noun)*

Egyptian god of the earth; father of Osiris and Isis.

- *In class, the teacher used "keb" to mean egyptian god of the earth; father of osiris and isis.*
- *The article explained what "keb" means with a simple example.*

---

kikes *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a Jew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kikes."*
- *He looked up "kikes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kirghiz *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Kirghiz.

- *He looked up "kirghiz" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kirghiz."*

---

knockabout *(noun)*

A sloop with a simplified rig and no bowsprit.

- *They discussed "knockabout" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knockabout" to mean a sloop with a simplified rig and no bowsprit.*

---

kookaburras *(noun)*

Australian kingfisher having a loud cackling cry.

- *In class, the teacher used "kookaburras" to mean australian kingfisher having a loud cackling cry.*
- *They discussed "kookaburras" during the group presentation.*

---

lachaise *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in France) noted for his large nude figures (1882-1935).

- *He looked up "lachaise" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lachaise" during the group presentation.*

---

laconically *(adverb)*

In a dry laconic manner; he said dryly.

- *The narrator describes the scene "laconically" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "laconically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

lake urmia *(noun)*

A shallow saline lake in northwestern Iran between Tabriz and the western border of Turkey.

- *The article explained what "lake urmia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake urmia."*

lamella *(noun)*

A thin membrane that is one of the calcified layers that form bones.

- *Understanding "lamella" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lamella" means with a simple example.*

laskar jihad *(noun)*

A paramilitary terrorist organization of militant Muslims in Indonesia; wages a jihad against Christians in Indonesia; subscribes to the Wahhabi creed of Islam.

- *In class, the teacher used "laskar jihad" to mean a paramilitary terrorist organization of militant....*
- *He looked up "laskar jihad" because he had never seen it before.*

laster *(adjective)*

Coming after all others in time or space or degree or being the only one remaining.

- *The speaker chose "laster" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "laster" when it is coming after all others in time or space or degree....*

leeuwenhoek *(noun)*

Dutch pioneer microscopist who was among the first to recognize cells in animals and who gave the first accurate descriptions of microbes and spermatozoa and blood corpuscles (1632-1723).

- *He looked up "leeuwenhoek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leeuwenhoek."*

leopold kronecker *(noun)*

German mathematician (1823-1891).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leopold kronecker."*
- *The article explained what "leopold kronecker" means with a simple example.*

liker *(adjective)*

Having the same or similar characteristics.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "liker."*
- *Students compared "liker" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

liquify *(verb)*

Make (a solid substance) liquid, as by heating.

- *In everyday English, people use "liquify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "liquify" in real sentences.*

listlessly *(adverb)*

In a listless manner.

- *They shook hands rather listlessly.*
- *She spoke "listlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

logy *(adjective)*

Stunned or confused and slow to react (as from blows or drunkenness or exhaustion).

- *A "logy" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "logy" when it is stunned or confused and slow to react (as from....*

lorded *(verb)*

Make a lord of someone.

- *The coach explained when to use "lorded" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "lorded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

lubber *(noun)*

An inexperienced sailor; a sailor on the first voyage.

- *In class, the teacher used "lubber" to mean an inexperienced sailor; a sailor on the first voyage.*
- *The article explained what "lubber" means with a simple example.*

lubber line *(noun)*

A fixed line on a ship's compass indicating its heading.

- *In class, the teacher used "lubber line" to mean a fixed line on a ship's compass indicating its heading.*
- *He looked up "lubber line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malabo *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Equatorial Guinea on the island of Bioko in the Gulf of Guinea.

- *Understanding "malabo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malabo" to mean the capital and largest city of equatorial guinea....*

---

manageress *(noun)*

A woman manager.

- *In class, the teacher used "manageress" to mean a woman manager.*
- *He looked up "manageress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meres *(noun)*

A small pond of standing water.

- *In class, the teacher used "meres" to mean a small pond of standing water.*
- *Understanding "meres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

merganser *(noun)*

Large crested fish-eating diving duck having a slender hooked bill with serrated edges.

- *He looked up "merganser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "merganser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mesabi range *(noun)*

A range of hills in northeastern Minnesota where rich iron ore deposits were discovered in 1887.

- *In class, the teacher used "mesabi range" to mean a range of hills in northeastern minnesota where....*
- *He looked up "mesabi range" because he had never seen it before.*

---

michael ondaatje *(noun)*

Canadian writer (born in Sri Lanka in 1943).

- *The article explained what "michael ondaatje" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "michael ondaatje" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

milking shorthorn *(noun)*

Breed evolved from shorthorn beef cattle.

- *Understanding "milking shorthorn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "milking shorthorn" means with a simple example.*

---

mirabilis laevis *(noun)*

California four o'clock with purple-red flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "mirabilis laevis" to mean california four o'clock with purple-red flowers.*
- *He looked up "mirabilis laevis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mols *(noun)*

The molecular weight of a substance expressed in grams; the basic unit of amount of substance adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites.

- *They discussed "mols" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mols" to mean the molecular weight of a substance expressed in....*

---

monarchic *(adjective)*

Ruled by or having the supreme power resting with a monarch.

- *Monarchical systems.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "monarchic" when it is ruled by or having the supreme power resting with a....*

---

monotonously *(adverb)*

In a monotonous manner.

- *The history of the play throughout the latter part of the eighteenth century is monotonously uneventful.*
- *He answered "monotonously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

montrachet *(noun)*

A white Burgundy wine.

- *The article explained what "montrachet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "montrachet."*

mucilage *(noun)*

A gelatinous substance secreted by plants.

- *They discussed "mucilage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mucilage."*

mucks *(verb)*

Soil with mud, muck, or mire.

- *Can you use "mucks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "mucks" when talking about this idea.*

muhammadan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Arabian prophet Muhammad or to the religion he founded.

- *A "muhammadan" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "muhammadan."*

muhammadan calendar *(noun)*

The lunar calendar used by Muslims; dates from 622 AD (the year of the Hegira); the beginning of the Muslim year retrogresses through the solar year completing the cycle every 32 years.

- *They discussed "muhammadan calendar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "muhammadan calendar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

murdochs *(noun)*

United States publisher (born in Australia in 1931).

- *They discussed "murdochs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murdochs."*

mutilates *(verb)*

Destroy or injure severely.

- *The madman mutilates art work.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mutilates" in real sentences.*

naiad *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a nymph of lakes and springs and rivers and fountains.

- *They discussed "naiad" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naiad."*

naiad family *(noun)*

Monotypic family of aquatic plants having narrow leaves and small flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naiad family."*
- *He looked up "naiad family" because he had never seen it before.*

neptunium *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic metallic element; found in trace amounts in uranium ores; a by-product of the production of plutonium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neptunium."*
- *The article explained what "neptunium" means with a simple example.*

nibbler *(noun)*

A biter who takes dainty repeated bites.

- *Understanding "nibbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nibbler" because he had never seen it before.*

nicolas leonard sadi carnot *(noun)*

French physicist who founded thermodynamics (1796-1832).

- *In class, the teacher used "nicolas leonard sadi carnot" to mean french physicist who founded thermodynamics (1796-1832).*
- *The article explained what "nicolas leonard sadi carnot" means with a simple example.*

---

nilgiri hills *(noun)*

Hills in southern India.

- *Understanding "nilgiri hills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nilgiri hills" during the group presentation.*

---

nixing *(verb)*

Command against.

- *He did not know how to use "nixing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "nixing" in real sentences.*

---

non-ugric *(noun)*

One of two branches of the Finno-Ugric languages; a family of languages including Finnish and Estonian (but not Hungarian).

- *Understanding "non-ugric" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "non-ugric" because he had never seen it before.*

---

numidia *(noun)*

An ancient kingdom (later a Roman province) in North Africa in an area corresponding roughly to present-day Algeria.

- *They discussed "numidia" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "numidia" to mean an ancient kingdom (later a roman province) in....*

---

nutcrackers *(noun)*

A compound lever used to crack nuts open.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nutcrackers."*
- *They discussed "nutcrackers" during the group presentation.*

---

nyssa aquatica *(noun)*

Columnar swamp tree of southeastern to midwestern North America yielding pale soft easily worked wood.

- *The article explained what "nyssa aquatica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nyssa aquatica" to mean columnar swamp tree of southeastern to midwestern....*

---

officeholder *(noun)*

Someone who is appointed or elected to an office and who holds a position of trust.

- *He looked up "officeholder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "officeholder."*

---

okeh *(noun)*

An endorsement.

- *The article explained what "okeh" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "okeh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oligopolies *(noun)*

(economics) a market in which control over the supply of a commodity is in the hands of a small number of producers and each one can influence prices and affect competitors.

- *Understanding "oligopolies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oligopolies" to mean (economics) a market in which control over the....*

---

oliver heaviside *(noun)*

English physicist and electrical engineer who helped develop telegraphic and telephonic communications; in 1902 (independent of A. E. Kennelly) he suggested the existence of an atmospheric layer that reflects radio waves back to earth (1850-1925).

- *The article explained what "oliver heaviside" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oliver heaviside" during the group presentation.*

---

olm *(noun)*

European aquatic salamander with permanent external gills that lives in caves.

- *He looked up "olm" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “olm.”*

---

ondaatje *(noun)*

Canadian writer (born in Sri Lanka in 1943).

- *He looked up “ondaatje” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ondaatje.”*

---

oophorectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of one of both ovaries.

- *In class, the teacher used “oophorectomy” to mean surgical removal of one of both ovaries.*
- *Understanding “oophorectomy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orzo *(noun)*

Pasta shaped like pearls of barley; frequently prepared with lamb in Greek cuisine.

- *Understanding “orzo” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “orzo” means with a simple example.*

---

otitis interna *(noun)*

Inflammation of the inner ear; can cause vertigo and vomiting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “otitis interna.”*
- *He looked up “otitis interna” because he had never seen it before.*

---

outshining *(verb)*

Attract more attention and praise than others.

- *The coach explained when to use “outshining” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “outshining” until he saw an example.*

---

overfill *(verb)*

Fill beyond capacity.

- *Overfill the baskets.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overfill” when talking about this idea.*

---

overreacts *(verb)*

Show an exaggerated response to something.

- *Learners should practice how to use “overreacts” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “overreacts” when talking about this idea.*

---

oversexed *(adjective)*

Having excessive sexual desire or appeal.

- *The speaker chose “oversexed” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “oversexed” when it is having excessive sexual desire or appeal.*

---

overstressed *(verb)*

Place special or excessive emphasis on.

- *Can you use “overstressed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “overstressed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pallium *(noun)*

The layer of unmyelinated neurons (the grey matter) forming the cortex of the cerebrum.

- *In class, the teacher used “pallium” to mean the layer of unmyelinated neurons (the grey matter)....*
- *The article explained what “pallium” means with a simple example.*

---

pantheons *(noun)*

A monument commemorating a nation’s dead heroes.

- *He looked up “pantheons” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “pantheons” during the group presentation.*

---

particularized *(adjective)*

Directed toward a specific object.

- *Particularized thinking as distinct from stereotyped sloganeering.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "particularized."*

pemmican *(noun)*

Lean dried meat pounded fine and mixed with melted fat; used especially by North American Indians.

- *Understanding "pemmican" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pemmican" during the group presentation.*

penalising *(verb)*

Impose a penalty on; inflict punishment on.

- *The coach explained when to use "penalising" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "penalising" until he saw an example.*

pharyngitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.

- *Understanding "pharyngitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pharyngitis" during the group presentation.*

phenolics *(noun)*

A thermosetting resin.

- *They discussed "phenolics" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "phenolics" means with a simple example.*

philibert de l'orme *(noun)*

French royal architect who built the Tuileries Palace and Gardens in Paris for Catherine de Medicis (1515-1570).

- *He looked up "philibert de l'orme" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philibert de l'orme."*

philip michael ondaatje *(noun)*

Canadian writer (born in Sri Lanka in 1943).

- *The article explained what "philip michael ondaatje" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philip michael ondaatje" to mean canadian writer (born in sri lanka in 1943).*

phonographs *(noun)*

Machine in which rotating records cause a stylus to vibrate and the vibrations are amplified acoustically or electronically.

- *They discussed "phonographs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phonographs" to mean machine in which rotating records cause a stylus to....*

pieris *(noun)*

Decorative evergreen shrubs of woody vines.

- *He looked up "pieris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pieris" to mean decorative evergreen shrubs of woody vines.*

plainness *(noun)*

The state of being unmixed with other material.

- *The plainness of vanilla ice cream.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plainness."*

plantago *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Plantaginaceae; large cosmopolitan genus of mostly small herbs.

- *Understanding "plantago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "plantago" because he had never seen it before.*

plantago major *(noun)*

Common European perennial naturalized worldwide; a troublesome weed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plantago major.”*
- *He looked up “plantago major” because he had never seen it before.*

---

plantago media *(noun)*

Widely distributed Old World perennial naturalized in North America having finely hairy leaves and inconspicuous white fragrant flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used “plantago media” to mean widely distributed old world perennial naturalized....*
- *They discussed “plantago media” during the group presentation.*

---

plateful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a plate.

- *The article explained what “plateful” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “plateful” to mean the quantity contained in a plate.*

---

plumed tussock *(noun)*

Tall grass of New Zealand grown for plumelike flower heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plumed tussock.”*
- *They discussed “plumed tussock” during the group presentation.*

---

pokers *(noun)*

Fire iron consisting of a metal rod with a handle; used to stir a fire.

- *In class, the teacher used “pokers” to mean fire iron consisting of a metal rod with a handle;....*
- *Understanding “pokers” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polkas *(noun)*

A Bohemian dance with 3 steps and a hop in fast time.

- *Understanding “polkas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “polkas” to mean a bohemian dance with 3 steps and a hop in fast time.*

---

porker *(noun)*

A pig fattened to provide meat.

- *They discussed “porker” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “porker.”*

---

postmistress *(noun)*

A woman postmaster.

- *In class, the teacher used “postmistress” to mean a woman postmaster.*
- *The article explained what “postmistress” means with a simple example.*

---

potentates *(noun)*

A ruler who is unconstrained by law.

- *The article explained what “potentates” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “potentates” during the group presentation.*

---

potsherds *(noun)*

A shard of pottery.

- *He looked up “potsherds” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “potsherds.”*

---

procreating *(verb)*

Have offspring or produce more individuals of a given animal or plant.

- *Learners should practice how to use “procreating” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “procreating” and when to wait.*

---

professionalize *(verb)*

Make professional or give a professional character to.

- *Philosophy has not always been professionalized and used to be a subject pursued only by amateurs.*
- *In everyday English, people use “professionalize” when talking about this idea.*

proliferates *(verb)*

Cause to grow or increase rapidly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "proliferates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "proliferates" when talking about this idea.*

prominences *(noun)*

The state of being prominent: widely known or eminent.

- *They discussed "prominences" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prominences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

proverbially *(adverb)*

In the manner of something that has become a byword.

- *This proverbially bitter plant, wormwood.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "proverbially" in the final chapter.*

psychophysiology *(noun)*

The branch of psychology that is concerned with the physiological bases of psychological processes.

- *The article explained what "psychophysiology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "psychophysiology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

puffball *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the genus Scleroderma having hard-skinned subterranean fruiting bodies resembling truffles.

- *He looked up "puffball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "puffball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pyxis *(noun)*

A small box used by ancient Greeks to hold medicines.

- *The article explained what "pyxis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pyxis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quantic *(noun)*

A homogeneous polynomial having at least two variables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quantic."*
- *The article explained what "quantic" means with a simple example.*

quints *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of four and one.

- *He looked up "quints" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "quints" during the group presentation.*

quitclaim *(noun)*

Document transferring title or right or claim to another.

- *The article explained what "quitclaim" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quitclaim" to mean document transferring title or right or claim to....*

quitclaim deed *(noun)*

Document transferring title or right or claim to another.

- *They discussed "quitclaim deed" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quitclaim deed" to mean document transferring title or right or claim to....*

raffled *(verb)*

Dispose of in a lottery.

- *We raffled off a trip to the Bahamas.*
- *The coach explained when to use "raffled" and when to wait.*

ragged orchis *(noun)*

Fringed orchid of the eastern United States having a greenish flower with the lip deeply lacerated.

- *Understanding "ragged orchis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ragged orchis" means with a simple example.*

---

rambutan *(noun)*

Pleasantly acid bright red oval Malayan fruit covered with soft spines.

- *In class, the teacher used "rambutan" to mean pleasantly acid bright red oval malayan fruit....*
- *They discussed "rambutan" during the group presentation.*

---

rambutan tree *(noun)*

Malayan tree bearing spiny red fruit.

- *Understanding "rambutan tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rambutan tree" during the group presentation.*

---

rankles *(verb)*

Gnaw into; make resentful or angry.

- *She tried to use "rankles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "rankles" until he saw an example.*

---

rasht *(noun)*

City in northwestern Iran near the Caspian Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "rasht" to mean city in northwestern iran near the caspian sea.*
- *The article explained what "rasht" means with a simple example.*

---

reagans *(noun)*

40th President of the United States (1911-2004).

- *They discussed "reagans" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reagans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

realer *(adjective)*

No less than what is stated; worthy of the name.

- *A "realer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "realer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

recanting *(verb)*

Formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief, usually under pressure.

- *Can you use "recanting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "recanting" and when to wait.*

---

recluses *(noun)*

One who lives in solitude.

- *In class, the teacher used "recluses" to mean one who lives in solitude.*
- *Understanding "recluses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

recombining *(verb)*

Cause genetic recombination.

- *Can you use "recombining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "recombining" and when to wait.*

---

reconquered *(verb)*

Conquer anew.

- *The country reconquered the territory lost in the previous war.*
- *He did not know how to use "reconquered" until he saw an example.*

---

redcap *(noun)*

A member of the military police in Britain.

- *They discussed "redcap" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "redcap" to mean a member of the military police in britain.*

---

reticule *(noun)*

A woman's drawstring handbag; usually made of net or beading or brocade; used in 18th and 19th centuries.

- *The article explained what "reticule" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reticule" to mean a woman's drawstring handbag; usually made of net....*

---

rosebush *(noun)*

Any of many shrubs of the genus Rosa that bear roses.

- *They discussed "rosebush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rosebush" means with a simple example.*

---

rubato *(noun)*

A flexible tempo; not strictly on the beat.

- *They discussed "rubato" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubato" to mean a flexible tempo; not strictly on the beat.*

---

samuel rosenstock *(noun)*

French poet (born in Romania) who was one of the cofounders of the dada movement (1896-1963).

- *Understanding "samuel rosenstock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "samuel rosenstock" means with a simple example.*

---

scrapheap *(noun)*

An accumulation of refuse and discarded matter.

- *The article explained what "scrapheap" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scrapheap" to mean an accumulation of refuse and discarded matter.*

---

sectorial *(adjective)*

Relating to or resembling a sector.

- *A sectorial box.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sectorial" when it is relating to or resembling a sector.*

---

seedsman *(noun)*

A dealer in seeds.

- *Understanding "seedsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "seedsman" means with a simple example.*

---

self-effacement *(noun)*

Withdrawing into the background; making yourself inconspicuous.

- *The article explained what "self-effacement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "self-effacement" to mean withdrawing into the background; making yourself....*

---

servility *(noun)*

Abject or cringing submissiveness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "servility."*
- *He looked up "servility" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sidled *(verb)*

Move unobtrusively or furtively.

- *He did not know how to use "sidled" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "sidled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

slaking *(verb)*

Cause to heat and crumble by treatment with water.

- *Can you use "slaking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "slaking" and when to wait.*

---

sloughed *(verb)*

Cast off hair, skin, horn, or feathers.

- *Can you use "sloughed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sloughed" until he saw an example.*

---

snacked *(verb)*

Eat a snack; eat lightly.

- *In everyday English, people use "snacked" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "snacked" in real sentences.*

---

snooks *(noun)*

Large tropical American food and game fishes of coastal and brackish waters; resemble pike.

- *The article explained what "snooks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snooks" to mean large tropical american food and game fishes of....*

---

sodium dichromate *(noun)*

A red-orange salt used as a mordant.

- *They discussed "sodium dichromate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sodium dichromate" means with a simple example.*

---

somberly *(adverb)*

In a somber manner.

- *'That's sure bad news,' said Dowd, somberly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "somberly" naturally.*

---

sonars *(noun)*

A measuring instrument that sends out an acoustic pulse in water and measures distances in terms of the time for the echo of the pulse to return.

- *Understanding "sonars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sonars" during the group presentation.*

---

sonorities *(noun)*

Having the character of a loud deep sound; the quality of being resonant.

- *They discussed "sonorities" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sonorities" to mean having the character of a loud deep sound; the....*

---

sophisticate *(verb)*

Alter and make impure, as with the intention to deceive.

- *Sophisticate rose water with geraniol.*
- *Their manners had sophisticated the young girls.*

---

sparkplug wrench *(noun)*

A wrench for removing or tightening spark plugs into the cylinder head of an internal combustion engine.

- *Understanding "sparkplug wrench" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sparkplug wrench" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spheroids *(noun)*

A shape that is generated by rotating an ellipse around one of its axes.

- *They discussed "spheroids" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spheroids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spiciest *(adjective)*

Producing a burning sensation on the taste nerves.

- *Students compared "spiciest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spiciest."*

---

spinous *(adjective)*

Shaped like a spine or thorn.

- *A "spinous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "spinous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

splendours *(noun)*

The quality of being magnificent or splendid or grand.

- *They discussed "splendours" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "splendours" to mean the quality of being magnificent or splendid or grand.*

---

spliffs *(noun)*

Marijuana leaves rolled into a cigarette for smoking.

- *The article explained what "spliffs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spliffs" to mean marijuana leaves rolled into a cigarette for smoking.*

---

stenography *(noun)*

The act or art of writing in shorthand.

- *Stenography is no longer a marketable skill.*
- *He looked up "stenography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sterilising *(verb)*

Make free from bacteria.

- *In everyday English, people use "sterilising" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sterilising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

stonecutters *(noun)*

Someone who cuts or carves stone.

- *They discussed "stonecutters" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stonecutters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stratum corneum *(noun)*

The outermost layer of the epidermis consisting of dead cells that slough off.

- *They discussed "stratum corneum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stratum corneum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strucker *(adjective)*

(used in combination) affected by something overwhelming.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "strucker."*
- *Students compared "strucker" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

strymon *(noun)*

Large and widely distributed genus of hairstreak butterflies.

- *He looked up "strymon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "strymon" during the group presentation.*

---

stutterer *(noun)*

Someone who speaks with involuntary pauses and repetitions.

- *Understanding "stutterer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stutterer" to mean someone who speaks with involuntary pauses and....*

---

submenu *(noun)*

A secondary menu that appears while you are holding the cursor over an item on the primary menu.

- *They discussed "submenu" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "submenu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suction curettage *(noun)*

A method of induced abortion; prior to the 14th week of gestation the embryo and placenta are removed by applying suction to the dilated cervix.

- *They discussed "suction curettage" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suction curettage."*

sulfonic acid *(noun)*

An acid derived from sulphuric acid.

- *He looked up "sulfonic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfonic acid."*

superordinate *(noun)*

A word that is more generic than a given word.

- *The article explained what "superordinate" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "superordinate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

superordinate word *(noun)*

A word that is more generic than a given word.

- *They discussed "superordinate word" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superordinate word."*

swiveled *(verb)*

Turn on a pivot.

- *In everyday English, people use "swiveled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "swiveled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

synodic month *(noun)*

The period between successive new moons (29.531 days).

- *They discussed "synodic month" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synodic month" to mean the period between successive new moons (29.531 days).*

systole *(noun)*

The contraction of the chambers of the heart (especially the ventricles) to drive blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "systole."*
- *The article explained what "systole" means with a simple example.*

tabulations *(noun)*

The act of putting into tabular form.

- *Understanding "tabulations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tabulations" to mean the act of putting into tabular form.*

tael *(noun)*

A unit of weight used in east Asia approximately equal to 1.3 ounces.

- *Understanding "tael" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tael" during the group presentation.*

tamarisk gerbil *(noun)*

A gerbil that is popular as a pet.

- *The article explained what "tamarisk gerbil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tamarisk gerbil" to mean a gerbil that is popular as a pet.*

tantalize *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tantalize" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tantalize" and when to wait.*

temporal arteritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the temporal arteries; characterized by headaches and difficulty chewing and (sometimes) visual impairment.

- *They discussed "temporal arteritis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "temporal arteritis" to mean inflammation of the temporal arteries;....*

thermic *(adjective)*

Relating to or associated with heat.

- *Thermic energy.*
- *Students compared "thermic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thermic fever *(noun)*

Sudden prostration due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat.

- *Understanding "thermic fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thermic fever."*

---

thinkable *(adjective)*

Capable of being conceived or imagined or considered.

- *Students compared "thinkable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "thinkable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

toadstools *(noun)*

Common name for an inedible or poisonous agaric (contrasting with the edible mushroom).

- *Understanding "toadstools" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toadstools" to mean common name for an inedible or poisonous agaric....*

---

toilers *(noun)*

One who works strenuously.

- *Understanding "toilers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toilers" to mean one who works strenuously.*

---

tostada *(noun)*

A flat tortilla with various fillings piled on it.

- *Understanding "tostada" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tostada" during the group presentation.*

---

tramped *(verb)*

Travel on foot, especially on a walking expedition.

- *He did not know how to use "tramped" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "tramped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

treasons *(noun)*

A crime that undermines the offender's government.

- *The article explained what "treasons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treasons" to mean a crime that undermines the offender's government.*

---

trotskyite *(noun)*

Radicals who support Trotsky's theory that socialism must be established throughout the world by continuing revolution.

- *In class, the teacher used "trotskyite" to mean radicals who support trotsky's theory that....*
- *He looked up "trotskyite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

true puffball *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the family Lycoperdaceae whose round fruiting body discharges a cloud of spores when mature.

- *He looked up "true puffball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "true puffball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tsimshian *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Tsimshian.

- *He looked up "tsimshian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tsimshian" during the group presentation.*

---

tunnelled *(verb)*

Move through by or as by digging.

- *He did not know how to use "tunnelled" until he saw an example.*

- *The coach explained when to use "tunnelled" and when to wait.*

---

turkmens *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Turkoman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turkmens."*
- *They discussed "turkmens" during the group presentation.*

---

tylers *(noun)*

A town in northeast Texas.

- *The article explained what "tylers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tylers" during the group presentation.*

---

ugric *(noun)*

One of the two branches of the Finno-Ugric family of languages; spoken in Hungary and northwestern Siberia.

- *He looked up "ugric" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ugric."*

---

umayyads *(noun)*

The first dynasty of Arab caliphs whose capital was Damascus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umayyads."*
- *The article explained what "umayyads" means with a simple example.*

---

unbridgeable *(adjective)*

Not bridgeable.

- *A wide unbridgeable river.*
- *Unbridgeable generation gap.*

---

underplay *(verb)*

Play a card lower than (a held high card).

- *She tried to use "underplay" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "underplay" in real sentences.*

---

underselling *(verb)*

Sell cheaper than one's competition.

- *She tried to use "underselling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "underselling" until he saw an example.*

---

unfitness *(noun)*

The quality of not being suitable.

- *The judges agreed on his unfitness for the appointment.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unfitness."*

---

unhinge *(verb)*

Disturb in mind or make uneasy or cause to be worried or alarmed.

- *Unhinge the door.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unhinge" in real sentences.*

---

unschooled *(adjective)*

Lacking in schooling.

- *Would you call this situation "unschooled"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unschooled."*

---

unsent *(adjective)*

Not dispatched or transmitted.

- *The letter remained unwritten and unsent.*
- *The speaker chose "unsent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uplinks *(noun)*

A transmission from Earth to a spacecraft or the path of such a transmission.

- *In class, the teacher used "uplinks" to mean a transmission from earth to a spacecraft or the....*
- *The article explained what "uplinks" means with a simple example.*

---

urmia *(noun)*

A city on the western side of Lake Urmia in northwestern Iran.

- *Understanding "urmia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "urmia" during the group presentation.*

---

utopians *(noun)*

An idealistic (but usually impractical) social reformer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utopians."*
- *He looked up "utopians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vacillate *(verb)*

Move or sway in a rising and falling or wavelike pattern.

- *The line on the monitor vacillated.*
- *Can you use "vacillate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

vamped *(verb)*

Provide (a shoe) with a new vamp.

- *Can you use "vamped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "vamped" when talking about this idea.*

---

verged *(verb)*

Border on; come close to.

- *Can you use "verged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "verged" when talking about this idea.*

---

vicia sativa *(noun)*

Herbaceous climbing plant valuable as fodder and for soil-building.

- *He looked up "vicia sativa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vicia sativa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vinous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to wine.

- *Students compared "vinous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "vinous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

vitis vinifera *(noun)*

Common European grape cultivated in many varieties; chief source of Old World wine and table grapes.

- *The article explained what "vitis vinifera" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vitis vinifera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vivarium *(noun)*

An indoor enclosure for keeping and raising living animals and plants and observing them under natural conditions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vivarium."*
- *He looked up "vivarium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wainscot *(noun)*

Wooden panels that can be used to line the walls of a room.

- *Understanding "wainscot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wainscot" during the group presentation.*

---

wankel engine *(noun)*

A rotary engine that is a four-stroke internal-combustion engine without reciprocating parts.

- *Understanding "wankel engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wankel engine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wastepaper basket *(noun)*

A container with an open top; for discarded paper and other rubbish.

- *He looked up "wastepaper basket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wastepaper basket."*

---

watchfulness *(noun)*

The process of paying close and continuous attention.

- *Wakefulness, watchfulness, and bellicosity make a good hunter.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watchfulness."*

---

wheedle *(verb)*

Influence or urge by gentle urging, caressing, or flattering.

- *She tried to use "wheedle" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "wheedle" and when to wait.*

---

whited sepulchre *(noun)*

A person who is inwardly evil but outwardly professes to be virtuous.

- *He looked up "whited sepulchre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whited sepulchre."*

---

wilkins micawber *(noun)*

Fictional character created by Charles Dickens; an eternal optimist.

- *They discussed "wilkins micawber" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wilkins micawber" to mean fictional character created by charles dickens; an....*

---

wittier *(adjective)*

Combining clever conception and facetious expression.

- *Would you call this situation "wittier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wittier."*

---

woodgrain *(noun)*

Texture produced by the fibers in wood.

- *He looked up "woodgrain" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodgrain."*

---

wynette *(noun)*

United States country singer (1942-1998).

- *He looked up "wynette" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wynette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xxy *(noun)*

(genetics) abnormal complement of sex hormones in a male resulting in Klinefelter's syndrome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xxy."*
- *Understanding "xxy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xxy-syndrome *(noun)*

Syndrome in males that is characterized by small testes and long legs and enlarged breasts and reduced sperm production and mental retardation; a genetic defect in which an extra X chromosome (XXY) is present in the male.

- *The article explained what "xxy-syndrome" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xxy-syndrome."*

---

abraded *(verb)*

Rub hard or scrub.

- *He did not know how to use "abraded" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "abraded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

acculturated *(verb)*

Assimilate culturally.

- *In everyday English, people use "acculturated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "acculturated" in real sentences.*

acetabulum *(noun)*

The cup-shaped hollow in the hipbone into which the head of the femur fits to form a ball-and-socket joint.

- *The article explained what "acetabulum" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acetabulum" to mean the cup-shaped hollow in the hipbone into which the....*

acidifying *(verb)*

Make sour or more sour.

- *In everyday English, people use "acidifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "acidifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

adze *(noun)*

An edge tool used to cut and shape wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "adze" to mean an edge tool used to cut and shape wood.*
- *Understanding "adze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

afterimage *(noun)*

An image (usually a negative image) that persists after stimulation has ceased.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "afterimage."*
- *He looked up "afterimage" because he had never seen it before.*

agriculturists *(noun)*

Someone concerned with the science or art or business of cultivating the soil.

- *They discussed "agriculturists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "agriculturists" because he had never seen it before.*

airily *(adverb)*

In a flippant manner.

- *This cannot be airily explained to your children.*
- *She spoke "airily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

alecto *(noun)*

One of the three Furies.

- *Understanding "alecto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alecto" during the group presentation.*

aleksandr scriabin *(noun)*

Russian composer of orchestral and piano music (1872-1915).

- *In class, the teacher used "aleksandr scriabin" to mean russian composer of orchestral and piano music....*
- *The article explained what "aleksandr scriabin" means with a simple example.*

algren *(noun)*

United States writer (1909-1981).

- *The article explained what "algren" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "algren" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allemande *(noun)*

Egg-thickened veloute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allemande."*
- *Understanding "allemande" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

allemande sauce *(noun)*

Egg-thickened veloute.

- *He looked up "allemande sauce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allemande sauce" to mean egg-thickened veloute.*

---

allylic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the allyl radical.

- *Would you call this situation "allylic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "allylic."*

---

amaranthus *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of chiefly coarse annual herbs.

- *Understanding "amaranthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amaranthus."*

---

amnesic *(noun)*

A person suffering from amnesia.

- *He looked up "amnesic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amnesic" during the group presentation.*

---

amorality *(noun)*

The quality of being amoral.

- *In class, the teacher used "amorality" to mean the quality of being amoral.*
- *They discussed "amorality" during the group presentation.*

---

angstroms *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one ten billionth of a meter (or 0.0001 micron); used to specify wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation.

- *In class, the teacher used "angstroms" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one ten billionth....*
- *Understanding "angstroms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anser *(noun)*

Typical geese.

- *The article explained what "anser" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anser."*

---

appliques *(noun)*

A decorative design made of one material sewn over another.

- *Understanding "appliques" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appliques" to mean a decorative design made of one material sewn over....*

---

apposition *(noun)*

The act of positioning close together (or side by side).

- *'Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer' is an example of apposition.*
- *Understanding "apposition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

apprenticing *(verb)*

Be or work as an apprentice.

- *Learners should practice how to use "apprenticing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "apprenticing" when talking about this idea.*

---

araucaria *(noun)*

Any of several tall South American or Australian trees with large cones and edible seeds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "araucaria."*
- *The article explained what "araucaria" means with a simple example.*

---

araucaria family *(noun)*

Tall evergreen cone-bearing trees of South America and Australia with broad leathery leaves; in some classifications included in the Pinaceae.

- *The article explained what "araucaria family" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "araucaria family" to mean tall evergreen cone-bearing trees of south america....*

---

artemisia campestris *(noun)*

European wormwood similar to common wormwood in its properties.

- *He looked up "artemisia campestris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "artemisia campestris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arteritis *(noun)*

Inflammation of an artery.

- *They discussed "arteritis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arteritis" to mean inflammation of an artery.*

---

ases *(noun)*

A United States territory on the eastern part of the island of Samoa.

- *Understanding "ases" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ases" means with a simple example.*

---

asphyxiate *(verb)*

Deprive of oxygen and prevent from breathing.

- *She tried to use "asphyxiate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "asphyxiate" when talking about this idea.*

---

astringency *(noun)*

A sharp astringent taste; the taste experience when a substance causes the mouth to pucker.

- *The article explained what "astringency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "astringency" to mean a sharp astringent taste; the taste experience when....*

---

auf wiedersehen *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auf wiedersehen."*
- *They discussed "auf wiedersehen" during the group presentation.*

---

augmentative *(adjective)*

Increasing or having the power to increase especially in size or amount or degree.

- *'up' is an augmentative word in 'hurry up'.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "augmentative" when it is increasing or having the power to increase....*

---

august von wassermann *(noun)*

German bacteriologist who developed a diagnostic test for syphilis (1866-1925).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "august von wassermann."*
- *He looked up "august von wassermann" because he had never seen it before.*

---

authenticates *(verb)*

Establish the authenticity of something.

- *She tried to use "authenticates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "authenticates" and when to wait.*

---

babyish *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a baby.

- *Babyish tears and petulance.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "babyish" when it is characteristic of a baby.*

---

barracudas *(noun)*

Any voracious marine fish of the genus Sphyraena having an elongated cylindrical body and large mouth with projecting lower jaw and long strong teeth.

- *He looked up "barracudas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barracudas."*

---

beadles *(noun)*

A minor parish official who serves a ceremonial function.

- *In class, the teacher used "beadles" to mean a minor parish official who serves a ceremonial....*
- *Understanding "beadles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bedrest *(noun)*

Confinement to bed continuously (as in the case of some sick or injured persons).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedrest."*
- *He looked up "bedrest" because he had never seen it before.*

---

befalling *(verb)*

Happen, occur, or be the case in the course of events or by chance; ; (Santayana).

- *She tried to use "befalling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "befalling" until he saw an example.*

---

beriberi *(noun)*

Avitaminosis caused by lack of thiamine (vitamin B1).

- *Understanding "beriberi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beriberi."*

---

bided *(verb)*

Make a serious effort to attain something.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bided" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bided" when talking about this idea.*

---

billeting *(verb)*

Provide housing for (military personnel).

- *Learners should practice how to use "billeting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "billeting" when talking about this idea.*

---

biodefense *(noun)*

Procedures involved in taking defensive measures against attacks using biological agents.

- *In class, the teacher used "biodefense" to mean procedures involved in taking defensive measures....*
- *The article explained what "biodefense" means with a simple example.*

---

blinking chickweed *(noun)*

Small Indian lettuce of northern regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blinking chickweed."*
- *He looked up "blinking chickweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blueness *(noun)*

Blue color or pigment; resembling the color of the clear sky in the daytime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blueness."*
- *He looked up "blueness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bluestem *(noun)*

Tall grass with smooth bluish leaf sheaths grown for hay in the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluestem."*
- *He looked up "bluestem" because he had never seen it before.*

---

boneheads *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boneheads."*
- *The article explained what "boneheads" means with a simple example.*

---

brachiopod *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to the phylum Brachiopoda.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "brachiopod."*
- *Would you call this situation "brachiopod"? Explain why.*

---

bradleys *(noun)*

United States politician who was elected the first black mayor of Los Angeles (1917-1998).

- *Understanding "bradleys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bradleys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brawled *(verb)*

To quarrel noisily, angrily or disruptively.

- *He did not know how to use "brawled" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "brawled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

braziers *(noun)*

Large metal container in which coal or charcoal is burned; warms people who must stay outside for long times.

- *Understanding "braziers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "braziers."*

---

brigadiers *(noun)*

A general officer ranking below a major general.

- *Understanding "brigadiers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brigadiers" during the group presentation.*

---

brigit *(noun)*

Celtic goddess of fire and fertility and agriculture and household arts and wisdom; later associated with Saint Bridget.

- *They discussed "brigit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "brigit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brownshirts *(noun)*

A member of the Nazi SA which wore brown uniforms.

- *The article explained what "brownshirts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brownshirts" to mean a member of the nazi sa which wore brown uniforms.*

---

bryan donkin *(noun)*

English engineer who developed a method of preserving food by sterilizing it with heat and sealing it inside a steel container–the first tin can (1768-1855).

- *The article explained what "bryan donkin" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bryan donkin" during the group presentation.*

---

btus *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at one atmosphere pressure; equivalent to 251.997 calories.

- *Understanding "btus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "btus."*

---

bulgur pilaf *(noun)*

Pilaf made with bulgur wheat instead of rice and usually without meat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulgur pilaf."*
- *He looked up "bulgur pilaf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bumpkins *(noun)*

A person who is not very intelligent or interested in culture.

- *The article explained what "bumpkins" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bumpkins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buttressing *(noun)*

A support usually of stone or brick; supports the wall of a building.

- *He looked up "buttressing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buttressing."*

california redbud *(noun)*

Shrub of western United States having pink or crimson flowers; often forms thickets.

- *In class, the teacher used "california redbud" to mean shrub of western united states having pink or....*
- *Understanding "california redbud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caloocan *(noun)*

A suburb of Manila in southwestern Luzon.

- *He looked up "caloocan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caloocan" to mean a suburb of manila in southwestern luzon.*

carjack *(verb)*

Take someone's car from him by force, usually with the intention of stealing it.

- *My car was carjacked last night!*
- *He did not know how to use "carjack" until he saw an example.*

carl orff *(noun)*

German musician who developed a widely used system for teaching music to children (1895-1982).

- *The article explained what "carl orff" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carl orff" to mean german musician who developed a widely used system....*

castellated *(adjective)*

Having or resembling repeated square indentations like those in a battlement.

- *It is useful to describe something as "castellated" when it is having or resembling repeated square indentations....*
- *A "castellated" approach may work better in this case.*

catecholamine *(noun)*

Any of a group of chemicals including epinephrine and norepinephrine that are produced in the medulla of the adrenal gland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catecholamine."*
- *The article explained what "catecholamine" means with a simple example.*

catnap *(noun)*

Sleeping for a short period of time (usually not in bed).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catnap."*
- *Understanding "catnap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cementitious *(adjective)*

Like or relevant to or having the properties of cement.

- *The adhesion of cementitious materials.*
- *The speaker chose "cementitious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ceremonious *(adjective)*

Characterized by pomp and ceremony and stately display.

- *A "ceremonious" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ceremonious" when it is characterized by pomp and ceremony and stately display.*

chairlifts *(noun)*

A ski lift on which riders (skiers or sightseers) are seated and carried up or down a mountainside; seats are hung from an endless overhead cable.

- *The article explained what "chairlifts" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chairlifts" during the group presentation.*

chanterelle *(noun)*

Widely distributed edible mushroom rich yellow in color with a smooth cap and a pleasant apricot aroma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chanterelle."*
- *They discussed "chanterelle" during the group presentation.*

characterisations *(noun)*

The act of describing distinctive characteristics or essential features.

- *The article explained what "characterisations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "characterisations" during the group presentation.*

---

cheapskates *(noun)*

A miserly person.

- *In class, the teacher used "cheapskates" to mean a miserly person.*
- *The article explained what "cheapskates" means with a simple example.*

---

checkbooks *(noun)*

A book issued to holders of checking accounts.

- *Understanding "checkbooks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "checkbooks" during the group presentation.*

---

cheval-de-frise *(noun)*

Defensive structure consisting of a movable obstacle composed of barbed wire or spikes attached to a wooden frame; used to obstruct cavalry.

- *The article explained what "cheval-de-frise" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cheval-de-frise" during the group presentation.*

---

chimaera *(noun)*

A deep-sea fish with a tapering body, smooth skin, and long threadlike tail.

- *He looked up "chimaera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chimaera" during the group presentation.*

---

chintzy *(adjective)*

Of very poor quality; flimsy.

- *The speaker chose "chintzy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "chintzy."*

---

chittering *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds, as of birds.

- *He did not know how to use "chittering" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chittering" in real sentences.*

---

chlorofluorocarbons *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon with chlorine; formerly used as a refrigerant and as a propellant in aerosol cans.

- *Understanding "chlorofluorocarbons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chlorofluorocarbons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cidade de praia *(noun)*

The capital of Cape Verde on Sao Tiago Island.

- *In class, the teacher used "cidade de praia" to mean the capital of cape verde on sao tiago island.*
- *He looked up "cidade de praia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

circumnavigating *(verb)*

Travel around, either by plane or ship.

- *In everyday English, people use "circumnavigating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "circumnavigating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

clamoured *(verb)*

Utter or proclaim insistently and noisily.

- *She tried to use "clamoured" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "clamoured" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

clockmakers *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is making or repairing clocks and watches.

- *The article explained what "clockmakers" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clockmakers.”*

---

cockerels *(noun)*

A young domestic cock; not older than one year.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cockerels.”*
- *He looked up “cockerels” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cofounders *(noun)*

One of a group of founders.

- *In class, the teacher used “cofounders” to mean one of a group of founders.*
- *Understanding “cofounders” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

collegians *(noun)*

A student (or former student) at a college or university.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “collegians.”*
- *The article explained what “collegians” means with a simple example.*

---

colourings *(noun)*

A digestible substance used to give color to food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “colourings.”*
- *He looked up “colourings” because he had never seen it before.*

---

commiserating *(verb)*

To feel or express sympathy or compassion.

- *She tried to use “commiserating” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “commiserating” and when to wait.*

---

common mugwort *(noun)*

European tufted aromatic perennial herb having hairy red or purple stems and dark green leaves downy white below and red-brown florets.

- *In class, the teacher used “common mugwort” to mean european tufted aromatic perennial herb having....*
- *Understanding “common mugwort” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

contiguity *(noun)*

The attribute of being so near as to be touching.

- *They discussed “contiguity” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “contiguity” to mean the attribute of being so near as to be touching.*

---

convocations *(noun)*

A group gathered in response to a summons.

- *In class, the teacher used “convocations” to mean a group gathered in response to a summons.*
- *He looked up “convocations” because he had never seen it before.*

---

cooperators *(noun)*

An associate in an activity or endeavor or sphere of common interest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cooperators.”*
- *Understanding “cooperators” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cotyledons *(noun)*

Embryonic leaf in seed-bearing plants.

- *In class, the teacher used “cotyledons” to mean embryonic leaf in seed-bearing plants.*
- *He looked up “cotyledons” because he had never seen it before.*

---

count maurice maeterlinck *(noun)*

Belgian playwright (1862-1949).

- *In class, the teacher used “count maurice maeterlinck” to mean belgian playwright (1862-1949).*
- *The article explained what “count maurice maeterlinck” means with a simple example.*

---

countenanced *(verb)*

Consent to, give permission.

- *He did not know how to use "countenanced" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "countenanced" and when to wait.*

---

crenellated *(verb)*

Supply with battlements.

- *In everyday English, people use "crenellated" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "crenellated" until he saw an example.*

---

cudgels *(noun)*

A club that is used as a weapon.

- *They discussed "cudgels" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cudgels" to mean a club that is used as a weapon.*

---

curettage *(noun)*

Surgery to remove tissue or growths from a bodily cavity (as the uterus) by scraping with a curette.

- *He looked up "curettage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "curettage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

custards *(noun)*

Sweetened mixture of milk and eggs baked or boiled or frozen.

- *The article explained what "custards" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "custards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyclopean masonry *(noun)*

A primitive style of masonry characterized by use of massive stones of irregular shape and size.

- *The article explained what "cyclopean masonry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyclopean masonry."*

---

dactyl *(noun)*

A metrical unit with stressed-unstressed-unstressed syllables.

- *They discussed "dactyl" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dactyl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

darnedest *(adjective)*

Expletives used informally as intensifiers.

- *It is useful to describe something as "darnedest" when it is expletives used informally as intensifiers.*
- *The speaker chose "darnedest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

deafen *(verb)*

Make soundproof.

- *Deafen a room.*
- *A deafening noise.*

---

debacles *(noun)*

A sudden and violent collapse.

- *The article explained what "debacles" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "debacles" to mean a sudden and violent collapse.*

---

decongestants *(noun)*

A drug that decreases pulmonary congestion.

- *Understanding "decongestants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "decongestants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decoratively *(adverb)*

In a decorative manner.

- *Used decoratively at Christmas.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "decoratively" naturally.*

---

demur *(noun)*

(law) a formal objection to an opponent's pleadings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demur."*
- *Understanding "demur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

desperadoes *(noun)*

A bold outlaw (especially on the American frontier).

- *The article explained what "desperadoes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desperadoes."*

---

devoir *(noun)*

Formal expression of respect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devoir."*
- *They discussed "devoir" during the group presentation.*

---

dicarboxylic *(adjective)*

Containing two carboxyls per molecule.

- *A "dicarboxylic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "dicarboxylic"? Explain why.*

---

dies irae *(noun)*

The first words of a medieval Latin hymn describing the Last Judgment (literally 'day of wrath').

- *In class, the teacher used "dies irae" to mean the first words of a medieval latin hymn describing....*
- *Understanding "dies irae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

digraphs *(noun)*

Two successive letters (especially two letters used to represent a single sound: 'sh' in 'shoe').

- *He looked up "digraphs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "digraphs."*

---

disarticulated *(verb)*

Separate at the joints.

- *She tried to use "disarticulated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disarticulated" in real sentences.*

---

discographies *(noun)*

A descriptive catalog of musical recordings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discographies."*
- *Understanding "discographies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

discontentment *(noun)*

A longing for something better than the present situation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discontentment."*
- *They discussed "discontentment" during the group presentation.*

---

disgorge *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disgorge" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disgorge" and when to wait.*

---

dishy *(adjective)*

(informal British) sexually attractive.

- *A dishy blonde.*
- *A "dishy" approach may work better in this case.*

dithered *(verb)*

Act nervously; be undecided; be uncertain.

- *Can you use "dithered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "dithered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

dithered color *(noun)*

A color produced by a pattern of differently colored dots that together simulate the desired color.

- *In class, the teacher used "dithered color" to mean a color produced by a pattern of differently....*
- *The article explained what "dithered color" means with a simple example.*

dithered colour *(noun)*

A color produced by a pattern of differently colored dots that together simulate the desired color.

- *The article explained what "dithered colour" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dithered colour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

donkin *(noun)*

English engineer who developed a method of preserving food by sterilizing it with heat and sealing it inside a steel container–the first tin can (1768-1855).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "donkin."*
- *He looked up "donkin" because he had never seen it before.*

dressmakers *(noun)*

Someone who makes or mends dresses.

- *In class, the teacher used "dressmakers" to mean someone who makes or mends dresses.*
- *They discussed "dressmakers" during the group presentation.*

dumbwaiter *(noun)*

A small elevator used to convey food (or other goods) from one floor of a building to another.

- *Understanding "dumbwaiter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dumbwaiter."*

eavesdropper *(noun)*

A secret listener to private conversations.

- *In class, the teacher used "eavesdropper" to mean a secret listener to private conversations.*
- *The article explained what "eavesdropper" means with a simple example.*

effortful *(adjective)*

Requiring great physical effort.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "effortful."*
- *Students compared "effortful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

elastase *(noun)*

A pancreatic enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of elastin.

- *He looked up "elastase" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elastase."*

embayment *(noun)*

An indentation of a shoreline larger than a cove but smaller than a gulf.

- *Understanding "embayment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "embayment" during the group presentation.*

enervating *(adjective)*

Causing debilitation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "enervating."*
- *Students compared "enervating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

enlivens *(verb)*

Heighten or intensify.

- *The coach explained when to use "enlivens" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "enlivens" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ephedra sinica *(noun)*

Chinese ephedra yielding ephedrine.

- *In class, the teacher used "ephedra sinica" to mean chinese ephedra yielding ephedrine.*
- *He looked up "ephedra sinica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ernest thomas sinton walton *(noun)*

Irish physicist who (with Sir John Cockcroft in 1931) first split an atom (1903-1995).

- *The article explained what "ernest thomas sinton walton" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ernest thomas sinton walton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exaggeratedly *(adverb)*

In an exaggerated manner.

- *She spoke "exaggeratedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "exaggeratedly" in the final chapter.*

---

exhuming *(verb)*

Dig up for reburial or for medical investigation; of dead bodies.

- *He did not know how to use "exhuming" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "exhuming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

existentialists *(noun)*

A philosopher who emphasizes freedom of choice and personal responsibility but who regards human existence in a hostile universe as unexplainable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "existentialists."*
- *He looked up "existentialists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

expatriation *(noun)*

The act of expelling a person from their native land.

- *The expatriation of wealthy farmers.*
- *Understanding "expatriation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

externalize *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *Language externalizes our thoughts.*
- *Can you use "externalize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

faunus *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) ancient rural deity; later considered a counterpart of Greek Pan.

- *He looked up "faunus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faunus."*

---

federate *(verb)*

Enter into a league for a common purpose.

- *The republics federated to become the Soviet Union.*
- *The country was federated after the civil war.*

---

feminizing *(verb)*

To give a (more) feminine, effeminate, or womanly quality or appearance to.

- *The coach explained when to use "feminizing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "feminizing" in real sentences.*

---

flatfoot *(noun)*

A foot afflicted with a fallen arch; abnormally flattened and spread out.

- *They discussed "flatfoot" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "flatfoot" to mean a foot afflicted with a fallen arch; abnormally....*

---

fluting *(noun)*

A groove or furrow in cloth etc (particularly a shallow concave groove on the shaft of a column).

- *They discussed "fluting" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fluting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foreshortening *(verb)*

Reduce in scope while retaining essential elements.

- *He did not know how to use "foreshortening" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "foreshortening" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

foxing *(verb)*

Be confusing or perplexing to; cause to be unable to think clearly.

- *In everyday English, people use "foxing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "foxing" in real sentences.*

---

franche-comte *(noun)*

A former province of eastern France.

- *In class, the teacher used "franche-comte" to mean a former province of eastern france.*
- *They discussed "franche-comte" during the group presentation.*

---

gametophyte *(noun)*

The gamete-bearing individual or phase in the life cycle of a plant having alternation of generations.

- *The article explained what "gametophyte" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gametophyte" to mean the gamete-bearing individual or phase in the life....*

---

gamp *(noun)*

Colloquial terms for an umbrella.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gamp."*
- *Understanding "gamp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gartner's bacillus *(noun)*

A form of salmonella that causes gastroenteritis in humans.

- *In class, the teacher used "gartner's bacillus" to mean a form of salmonella that causes gastroenteritis in....*
- *They discussed "gartner's bacillus" during the group presentation.*

---

genus amaranthus *(noun)*

Large widely distributed genus of chiefly coarse annual herbs.

- *He looked up "genus amaranthus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus amaranthus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus anser *(noun)*

Typical geese.

- *They discussed "genus anser" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus anser" means with a simple example.*

---

genus araucaria *(noun)*

A genus of the araucaria family.

- *The article explained what "genus araucaria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus araucaria" during the group presentation.*

---

genus chimaera *(noun)*

Type genus of the Chimaeridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus chimaera" to mean type genus of the chimaeridae.*
- *The article explained what "genus chimaera" means with a simple example.*

---

genus paramecium *(noun)*

Freshwater ciliate with an oval body and long deep oral groove.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus paramecium" to mean freshwater ciliate with an oval body and long deep....*
- *They discussed "genus paramecium" during the group presentation.*

---

genus pelargonium *(noun)*

Geraniums native chiefly to South Africa; widely cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pelargonium."*
- *He looked up "genus pelargonium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

george szell *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Hungary) (1897-1970).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george szell."*
- *They discussed "george szell" during the group presentation.*

---

gibs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 mebibytes or 2^30 (1,073,741,824) bytes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gibs."*
- *Understanding "gibs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gingiva *(noun)*

The tissue (covered by mucous membrane) of the jaws that surrounds the bases of the teeth.

- *The article explained what "gingiva" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gingiva" to mean the tissue (covered by mucous membrane) of the jaws....*

---

gingko *(noun)*

Deciduous dioecious Chinese tree having fan-shaped leaves and fleshy yellow seeds; exists almost exclusively in cultivation especially as an ornamental street tree.

- *The article explained what "gingko" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gingko" to mean deciduous dioecious chinese tree having fan-shaped....*

---

glimpsing *(verb)*

Catch a glimpse of or see briefly.

- *The coach explained when to use "glimpsing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "glimpsing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

glints *(noun)*

A momentary flash of light.

- *The article explained what "glints" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glints."*

---

glottis vera *(noun)*

The space between the two true vocal folds.

- *In class, the teacher used "glottis vera" to mean the space between the two true vocal folds.*
- *The article explained what "glottis vera" means with a simple example.*

---

gnomic *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing gnomes.

- *Gnomic verse.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gnomic."*

---

gnomon *(noun)*

Indicator provided by the stationary arm whose shadow indicates the time on the sundial.

- *In class, the teacher used "gnomon" to mean indicator provided by the stationary arm whose....*
- *The article explained what "gnomon" means with a simple example.*

---

godwit *(noun)*

Large wading bird that resembles a curlew; has a long slightly upturned bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "godwit" to mean large wading bird that resembles a curlew; has a....*
- *The article explained what "godwit" means with a simple example.*

---

grapplers *(noun)*

A tool consisting of several hooks for grasping and holding; often thrown with a rope.

- *He looked up "grapplers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "grapplers" during the group presentation.*

---

greenly *(adverb)*

With green color.

- *The countryside rolled greenly down into the valley.*
- *She spoke "greenly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

grizzle *(verb)*

Be in a huff; be silent or sullen.

- *Can you use "grizzle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "grizzle" and when to wait.*

---

grottos *(noun)*

A small cave (usually with attractive features).

- *In class, the teacher used "grottos" to mean a small cave (usually with attractive features).*
- *The article explained what "grottos" means with a simple example.*

---

gustav theodor fechner *(noun)*

German physicist who founded psychophysics; derived Fechner's law on the basis of early work by E. H. Weber (1801-1887).

- *He looked up "gustav theodor fechner" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gustav theodor fechner."*

---

gymnasia *(noun)*

A school for students intermediate between elementary school and college; usually grades 9 to 12.

- *They discussed "gymnasia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gymnasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hairstylists *(noun)*

Someone who cuts or beautifies hair.

- *They discussed "hairstylists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hairstylists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hankie *(noun)*

A square piece of cloth used for wiping the eyes or nose or as a costume accessory.

- *In class, the teacher used "hankie" to mean a square piece of cloth used for wiping the eyes or....*
- *The article explained what "hankie" means with a simple example.*

---

hawksbill *(noun)*

Pugnacious tropical sea turtle with a hawk-like beak; source of food and the best tortoiseshell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hawksbill."*
- *Understanding "hawksbill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hawksbill turtle *(noun)*

Pugnacious tropical sea turtle with a hawk-like beak; source of food and the best tortoiseshell.

- *The article explained what "hawksbill turtle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hawksbill turtle" during the group presentation.*

---

hemangioma *(noun)*

Benign angioma consisting of a mass of blood vessels; some appear as birthmarks.

- *Understanding "hemangioma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemangioma."*

henceforward *(adverb)*

From this time forth; from now on.

- *He answered "henceforward," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place "henceforward" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

herbaria *(noun)*

A collection of dried plants that are mounted and systematically classified for study.

- *Understanding "herbaria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herbaria" to mean a collection of dried plants that are mounted and....*

heyerdahl *(noun)*

Norwegian anthropologist noted for his studies of cultural diffusion (1914-2002).

- *Understanding "heyerdahl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heyerdahl" to mean norwegian anthropologist noted for his studies of....*

hirsutism *(noun)*

Excessive hairiness.

- *He looked up "hirsutism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hirsutism."*

holofernes *(noun)*

(Apocrypha) the Assyrian general who was decapitated by the biblical heroine Judith.

- *The article explained what "holofernes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holofernes."*

homogenize *(verb)*

Become homogeneous or similar, as by mixing.

- *The two liquids homogenized in the blender.*
- *Homogenize the main ingredients.*

honoris causa *(noun)*

A degree conferred to honor the recipient.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honoris causa."*
- *The article explained what "honoris causa" means with a simple example.*

hoofing *(noun)*

Dancing in which the steps are more important than gestures or postures.

- *Understanding "hoofing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hoofing."*

horsetail milkweed *(noun)*

Milkweed of southwestern United States and Mexico; poisonous to livestock.

- *They discussed "horsetail milkweed" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horsetail milkweed" to mean milkweed of southwestern united states and mexico;....*

huds *(noun)*

The United States federal department that administers federal programs dealing with better housing and urban renewal; created in 1965.

- *He looked up "huds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "huds" during the group presentation.*

hunchbacked *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or suffering from kyphosis, an abnormality of the vertebral column.

- *Would you call this situation "hunchbacked"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hunchbacked."*

hurted *(verb)*

Cause emotional anguish or make miserable.

- *The coach explained when to use "hurted" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hurted" in real sentences.*

---

hybridizing *(noun)*

(genetics) the act of mixing different species or varieties of animals or plants and thus to produce hybrids.

- *They discussed "hybridizing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hybridizing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iberians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Iberia in the Caucasus.

- *They discussed "iberians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "iberians" means with a simple example.*

---

icelander *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Iceland.

- *They discussed "icelander" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "icelander" means with a simple example.*

---

identifiably *(adverb)*

In an identifiable manner.

- *They were identifiably different.*
- *She spoke "identifiably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

imperils *(verb)*

Pose a threat to; present a danger to.

- *He did not know how to use "imperils" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "imperils" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

in apposition *(adverb)*

In an appositive manner.

- *Using "in apposition" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "in apposition," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

independency *(noun)*

Freedom from control or influence of another or others.

- *He looked up "independency" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "independency."*

---

insouciance *(noun)*

The cheerful feeling you have when nothing is troubling you.

- *They discussed "insouciance" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insouciance."*

---

intoning *(verb)*

Utter monotonously and repetitively and rhythmically.

- *Learners should practice how to use "intoning" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "intoning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

intranets *(noun)*

A restricted computer network; a private network created using World Wide Web software.

- *In class, the teacher used "intranets" to mean a restricted computer network; a private network....*
- *The article explained what "intranets" means with a simple example.*

---

iops *(noun)*

Pressure exerted by the fluids inside the eyeball; regulated by resistance to the outward flow of aqueous humor.

- *They discussed "iops" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "iops" to mean pressure exerted by the fluids inside the eyeball;....*

---

isopod *(noun)*

Any of various small terrestrial or aquatic crustaceans with seven pairs of legs adapted for crawling.

- *In class, the teacher used "isopod" to mean any of various small terrestrial or aquatic....*
- *The article explained what "isopod" means with a simple example.*

---

jenners *(noun)*

English physician who pioneered vaccination; Jenner inoculated people with small amounts of cowpox to prevent them from getting smallpox (1749-1823).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jenners."*
- *The article explained what "jenners" means with a simple example.*

---

jousts *(noun)*

A combat between two mounted knights tilting against each other with blunted lances.

- *Understanding "jousts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jousts" to mean a combat between two mounted knights tilting....*

---

jurisprudential *(adjective)*

Relating to the science or philosophy of law or a system of laws.

- *A "jurisprudential" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "jurisprudential"? Explain why.*

---

jus sanguinis *(noun)*

The principle that a person's nationality at birth is the same as that of his natural parents.

- *The article explained what "jus sanguinis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jus sanguinis."*

---

kalashnikovs *(noun)*

A type of submachine gun made in Russia.

- *He looked up "kalashnikovs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kalashnikovs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kamikazes *(noun)*

A pilot trained and willing to cause a suicidal crash.

- *In class, the teacher used "kamikazes" to mean a pilot trained and willing to cause a suicidal crash.*
- *Understanding "kamikazes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

keratoconus *(noun)*

Abnormal cone-shaped protrusion of the cornea of the eye; can be treated by epikeratophakia.

- *He looked up "keratoconus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keratoconus."*

---

kiner *(adjective)*

Related by blood.

- *The speaker chose "kiner" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "kiner."*

---

klaipeda *(noun)*

A city in western Lithuania on the Baltic Sea; formerly an important trading town of the Hanseatic League.

- *They discussed "klaipeda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "klaipeda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knickerbockers *(noun)*

Trousers ending above the knee.

- *In class, the teacher used "knickerbockers" to mean trousers ending above the knee.*
- *They discussed "knickerbockers" during the group presentation.*

---

konstantin stanislavsky *(noun)*

Russian actor and theater director who trained his actors to emphasize the psychological motivation of their roles (1863-1938).

- *They discussed "konstantin stanislavsky" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "konstantin stanislavsky" to mean russian actor and theater director who trained his....*

---

kookie *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *It is useful to describe something as "kookie" when it is informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.*
- *Students compared "kookie" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

kotex *(noun)*

A disposable absorbent pad (trade name Kotex); worn to absorb menstrual flow.

- *The article explained what "kotex" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kotex" during the group presentation.*

---

kyphosis *(noun)*

An abnormal backward curve to the vertebral column.

- *Understanding "kyphosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kyphosis" to mean an abnormal backward curve to the vertebral column.*

---

lachesis *(noun)*

The Greek goddess of fate who determines the length of the thread of life.

- *He looked up "lachesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lachesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laminectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the bony arches on one or more vertebrae.

- *He looked up "laminectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "laminectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

lammas *(noun)*

Commemorates Saint Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison; a quarter day in Scotland; a harvest festival in England.

- *They discussed "lammas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lammas" means with a simple example.*

---

lammas day *(noun)*

Commemorates Saint Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison; a quarter day in Scotland; a harvest festival in England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lammas day."*
- *He looked up "lammas day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lamplighter *(noun)*

(when gas was used for streetlights) a person who lights and extinguishes streetlights.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lamplighter."*
- *The article explained what "lamplighter" means with a simple example.*

---

landrover *(noun)*

A car suitable for traveling over rough terrain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landrover."*
- *He looked up "landrover" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lanius borealis *(noun)*

A butcherbird of northern North America.

- *The article explained what "lanius borealis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lanius borealis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lanthanides *(noun)*

Any element of the lanthanide series (atomic numbers 57 through 71).

- *They discussed "lanthanides" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lanthanides" to mean any element of the lanthanide series (atomic....*

---

lathering *(verb)*

Beat severely with a whip or rod.

- *The coach explained when to use "lathering" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "lathering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

latticed *(adjective)*

Having a pattern of fretwork or latticework.

- *Would you call this situation "latticed"? Explain why.*
- *A "latticed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

leaper *(noun)*

Someone who bounds or leaps (as in competition).

- *The article explained what "leaper" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "leaper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

libidos *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) a Freudian term for sexual urge or desire.

- *He looked up "libidos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "libidos" to mean (psychoanalysis) a freudian term for sexual urge or....*

---

lichen planus *(noun)*

An eruption of shiny flat-topped purplish (usually itchy) papules on the wrist and forearms and thighs.

- *He looked up "lichen planus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lichen planus."*

---

liposomal delivery vector *(noun)*

A transducing vector that uses liposomes to carry the gene of interest.

- *They discussed "liposomal delivery vector" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "liposomal delivery vector" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lithographers *(noun)*

A printmaker who uses lithography.

- *In class, the teacher used "lithographers" to mean a printmaker who uses lithography.*
- *The article explained what "lithographers" means with a simple example.*

---

logarithmically *(adverb)*

In a logarithmic manner.

- *Data plotted logarithmically with respect to time is shown in Figure 2.*
- *Using "logarithmically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

loungewear *(noun)*

Clothing suitable for relaxation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loungewear."*
- *Understanding "loungewear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

louver *(noun)*

One of a set of parallel slats in a door or window to admit air and reject rain.

- *The article explained what "louver" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "louver" to mean one of a set of parallel slats in a door or window....*

---

louvres *(noun)*

An art museum that is a famous tourist attraction in Paris.

- *He looked up "louvres" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "louvres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

maeterlinck *(noun)*

Belgian playwright (1862-1949).

- *The article explained what "maeterlinck" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maeterlinck."*

mender *(noun)*

A skilled worker who mends or repairs things.

- *They discussed "mender" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mender" means with a simple example.*

mesosphere *(noun)*

The atmospheric layer between the stratosphere and the thermosphere.

- *The article explained what "mesosphere" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mesosphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

messiest *(adjective)*

Dirty and disorderly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "messiest."*
- *The speaker chose "messiest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

micawber *(noun)*

Fictional character created by Charles Dickens; an eternal optimist.

- *Understanding "micawber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "micawber" during the group presentation.*

microgram *(noun)*

One millionth (1/1,000,000) gram.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microgram."*
- *Understanding "microgram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

minocycline *(noun)*

Tetracycline antibiotic (trade name Minocin) used to treat a variety of bacterial and rickettsial infections.

- *Understanding "minocycline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "minocycline" means with a simple example.*

mizen *(noun)*

Third mast from the bow in a vessel having three or more masts; the after and shorter mast of a yawl, ketch, or dandy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mizen."*
- *The article explained what "mizen" means with a simple example.*

monarchism *(noun)*

A belief in and advocacy of monarchy as a political system.

- *They discussed "monarchism" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monarchism" to mean a belief in and advocacy of monarchy as a political....*

mount ranier *(noun)*

A mountain peak in central Washington; highest peak in the Cascade Range; (14,410 feet high).

- *In class, the teacher used "mount ranier" to mean a mountain peak in central washington; highest peak....*
- *The article explained what "mount ranier" means with a simple example.*

mount ranier national park *(noun)*

A national park in Washington having mountain terrain featuring glaciers and alpine lakes and streams and swamps.

- *He looked up "mount ranier national park" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mount ranier national park" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mugwort *(noun)*

Any of several weedy composite plants of the genus Artemisia.

- *The article explained what "mugwort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mugwort" to mean any of several weedy composite plants of the genus....*

---

murderously *(adverb)*

As if bent on murder.

- *The huge dog bore down on them with bared fangs and barking murderously.*
- *Using "murderously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

murrumbidgee *(noun)*

A river of southeastern Australia; flows westward into the Murray River.

- *He looked up "murrumbidgee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "murrumbidgee."*

---

murrumbidgee river *(noun)*

A river of southeastern Australia; flows westward into the Murray River.

- *In class, the teacher used "murrumbidgee river" to mean a river of southeastern australia; flows westward....*
- *He looked up "murrumbidgee river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musculus sartorius *(noun)*

A muscle in the thigh that helps to rotate the leg into the sitting position assumed by a tailor; the longest muscle in the human body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculus sartorius."*
- *He looked up "musculus sartorius" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mushing *(verb)*

Drive (a team of dogs or a dogsled).

- *Can you use "mushing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "mushing" and when to wait.*

---

napier's rods *(noun)*

A set of graduated rods formerly used to do multiplication and division by a method invented by John Napier.

- *They discussed "napier's rods" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "napier's rods" means with a simple example.*

---

nearside *(noun)*

The side of a vehicle nearest the kerb.

- *The article explained what "nearside" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nearside" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neckwear *(noun)*

Articles of clothing worn about the neck.

- *Understanding "neckwear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "neckwear" means with a simple example.*

---

negations *(noun)*

A negative statement; a statement that is a refusal or denial of some other statement.

- *Understanding "negations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "negations" means with a simple example.*

---

nelson algren *(noun)*

United States writer (1909-1981).

- *In class, the teacher used "nelson algren" to mean united states writer (1909-1981).*
- *Understanding "nelson algren" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neomycin *(noun)*

An antibiotic obtained from an actinomycete and used (as a sulphate under the trade name Neobiotic) as an intestinal antiseptic in surgery.

- *Understanding "neomycin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neomycin."*

---

nightstick *(noun)*

A short stout club used primarily by policemen.

- *In class, the teacher used "nightstick" to mean a short stout club used primarily by policemen.*
- *Understanding "nightstick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nij *(noun)*

The law enforcement agency that is the research and development branch of the Department of Justice.

- *The article explained what "nij" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nij" to mean the law enforcement agency that is the research and....*

---

nonbeliever *(noun)*

Someone who refuses to believe (as in a divinity).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonbeliever."*
- *The article explained what "nonbeliever" means with a simple example.*

---

nonstarter *(noun)*

A person with a record of failing; someone who loses consistently.

- *In class, the teacher used "nonstarter" to mean a person with a record of failing; someone who....*
- *The article explained what "nonstarter" means with a simple example.*

---

objectifies *(verb)*

Make external or objective, or give reality to.

- *Pornography objectifies women.*
- *Can you use "objectifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

octahedra *(noun)*

Any polyhedron having eight plane faces.

- *The article explained what "octahedra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "octahedra" to mean any polyhedron having eight plane faces.*

---

olas *(noun)*

Leaf or strip from a leaf of the talipot palm used in India for writing paper.

- *They discussed "olas" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "olas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oligarchical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or supporting or characteristic of an oligarchy.

- *Would you call this situation "oligarchical"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "oligarchical" when it is of or relating to or supporting or characteristic....*

---

oozy *(adjective)*

Leaking out slowly.

- *The speaker chose "oozy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "oozy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ordains *(verb)*

Order by virtue of superior authority; decree.

- *She tried to use "ordains" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "ordains" until he saw an example.*

---

orderings *(noun)*

The act of putting things in a sequential arrangement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orderings."*
- *He looked up "orderings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

orff *(noun)*

German musician who developed a widely used system for teaching music to children (1895-1982).

- *The article explained what "orff" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orff" to mean german musician who developed a widely used system....*

---

oryza sativa *(noun)*

Yields the staple food of 50 percent of world's population.

- *The article explained what "oryza sativa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oryza sativa" during the group presentation.*

---

ostinato *(noun)*

A musical phrase repeated over and over during a composition.

- *They discussed "ostinato" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ostinato" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outplaying *(verb)*

Excel or defeat in a game.

- *She tried to use "outplaying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outplaying" in real sentences.*

---

overlayed *(verb)*

Put something on top of something else.

- *He did not know how to use "overlayed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overlayed" and when to wait.*

---

oximeter *(noun)*

A measuring instrument that measures the oxygen in arterial blood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oximeter."*
- *The article explained what "oximeter" means with a simple example.*

---

paba *(noun)*

A metabolic acid found in yeast and liver cells; used to make dyes and drugs and sun blockers.

- *Understanding "paba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paba" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palatine raphe *(noun)*

The seam at the middle of the hard palate.

- *Understanding "palatine raphe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palatine raphe."*

---

paramecium *(noun)*

Any member of the genus Paramecium.

- *He looked up "paramecium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paramecium."*

---

parturition *(noun)*

The process of giving birth.

- *They discussed "parturition" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parturition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

passer domesticus *(noun)*

Small hardy brown-and-grey bird native to Europe.

- *He looked up "passer domesticus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "passer domesticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pathans *(noun)*

A member of the mountain people living in the eastern regions of Afghanistan.

- *Pathans are the predominant ethnic group in Afghanistan.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pathans."*

---

pelargonium *(noun)*

Geraniums native chiefly to South Africa; widely cultivated.

- *They discussed "pelargonium" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pelargonium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

percept *(noun)*

The representation of what is perceived; basic component in the formation of a concept.

- *They discussed "percept" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "percept" means with a simple example.*

---

phoenixes *(noun)*

A constellation in the southern hemisphere near Tucana and Sculptor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phoenixes."*
- *They discussed "phoenixes" during the group presentation.*

---

photophobia *(noun)*

Pain in the eye resulting from exposure to bright light (often associated with albinism).

- *They discussed "photophobia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "photophobia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

piddle *(verb)*

Waste time; spend one's time idly or inefficiently.

- *She tried to use "piddle" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "piddle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

piddle away *(verb)*

Waste time; spend one's time idly or inefficiently.

- *Learners should practice how to use "piddle away" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "piddle away" and when to wait.*

---

pigeon guillemot *(noun)*

Northern Pacific guillemot.

- *Understanding "pigeon guillemot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pigeon guillemot" during the group presentation.*

---

pillock *(noun)*

A person who is not very bright.

- *In class, the teacher used "pillock" to mean a person who is not very bright.*
- *Understanding "pillock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plantagenets *(noun)*

The family name of a line of English kings that reigned from 1154 to 1485.

- *Understanding "plantagenets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plantagenets."*

---

pledger *(noun)*

Someone who makes or gives a pledge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pledger."*
- *They discussed "pledger" during the group presentation.*

---

plushy *(adjective)*

Characterized by extravagance and profusion.

- *A "plushy" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "plushy"? Explain why.*

pointillism *(noun)*

A genre of painting characterized by the application of paint in dots and small strokes; developed by Georges Seurat and his followers in late 19th century France.

- *He looked up "pointillism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pointillism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polishers *(noun)*

A power tool used to buff surfaces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polishers."*
- *He looked up "polishers" because he had never seen it before.*

polynesian tattler *(noun)*

Tattler of Pacific coastal regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "polynesian tattler" to mean tattler of pacific coastal regions.*
- *Understanding "polynesian tattler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

polysyllabic *(adjective)*

(of words) long and ponderous; having many syllables.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "polysyllabic."*
- *Students compared "polysyllabic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

polysyllabic word *(noun)*

A word of more than three syllables.

- *The article explained what "polysyllabic word" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polysyllabic word" to mean a word of more than three syllables.*

pompously *(adverb)*

In a pompous manner.

- *He pompously described his achievements.*
- *She spoke "pompously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

portages *(noun)*

The cost of carrying or transporting.

- *They discussed "portages" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portages."*

postmarks *(noun)*

A cancellation mark stamped on mail by postal officials; indicates the post office and date of mailing.

- *In class, the teacher used "postmarks" to mean a cancellation mark stamped on mail by postal....*
- *The article explained what "postmarks" means with a simple example.*

postulation *(noun)*

A formal message requesting something that is submitted to an authority.

- *In class, the teacher used "postulation" to mean a formal message requesting something that is....*
- *They discussed "postulation" during the group presentation.*

prepayments *(noun)*

Payment in advance.

- *Understanding "prepayments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prepayments" means with a simple example.*

prognostications *(noun)*

A sign of something about to happen.

- *He looked up "prognostications" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prognostications."*

promisingly *(adverb)*

In an auspicious manner.

- *The afternoon had begun so promisingly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "promisingly" naturally.*

---

proprietress *(noun)*

A woman proprietor.

- *He looked up "proprietress" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proprietress."*

---

psychobabble *(noun)*

Using language loaded with psychological terminology.

- *Understanding "psychobabble" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "psychobabble" during the group presentation.*

---

puddling *(verb)*

Wade or dabble in a puddle.

- *The children are having fun puddling in paint.*
- *In everyday English, people use "puddling" when talking about this idea.*

---

punctuates *(verb)*

To stress, single out as important.

- *She tried to use "punctuates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "punctuates" in real sentences.*

---

pungency *(noun)*

A strong odor or taste property.

- *The pungency of mustard.*
- *He commented with typical pungency.*

---

purple-hooded orchis *(noun)*

North American orchid having a spike of violet-purple flowers mixed with white; sepals and petals form a hood.

- *In class, the teacher used "purple-hooded orchis" to mean north american orchid having a spike of....*
- *The article explained what "purple-hooded orchis" means with a simple example.*

---

pusillanimous *(adjective)*

Lacking in courage and manly strength and resolution; contemptibly fearful.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pusillanimous."*
- *A "pusillanimous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

pyloric *(adjective)*

Relating to or near the pylorus.

- *Would you call this situation "pyloric"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pyloric" when it is relating to or near the pylorus.*

---

pyloric valve *(noun)*

The sphincter muscle of the pylorus that separates the stomach from the duodenum.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyloric valve" to mean the sphincter muscle of the pylorus that separates....*
- *The article explained what "pyloric valve" means with a simple example.*

---

pyloric vein *(noun)*

Receives veins from the upper surfaces of the stomach and empties into the portal vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "pyloric vein" to mean receives veins from the upper surfaces of the....*
- *The article explained what "pyloric vein" means with a simple example.*

---

quartic polynomial *(noun)*

A polynomial of the fourth degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quartic polynomial."*

- *He looked up “quartic polynomial” because he had never seen it before.*

---

racoons *(noun)*

An omnivorous nocturnal mammal native to North America and Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “racoons.”*
- *The article explained what “racoons” means with a simple example.*

---

ranier *(noun)*

A mountain peak in central Washington; highest peak in the Cascade Range; (14,410 feet high).

- *They discussed “ranier” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “ranier” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ranitidine *(noun)*

A histamine blocker and antacid (trade name Zantac) used to treat peptic ulcers and gastritis and esophageal reflux.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ranitidine.”*
- *He looked up “ranitidine” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rapturously *(adverb)*

In an ecstatic manner.

- *He answered “rapturously,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Place “rapturously” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

redacting *(verb)*

Formulate in a particular style or language.

- *In everyday English, people use “redacting” when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use “redacting” until he saw an example.*

---

redbud *(noun)*

Small shrubby tree of eastern North America similar to the Judas tree having usually pink flowers; found in damp sheltered underwood.

- *In class, the teacher used “redbud” to mean small shrubby tree of eastern north america similar....*
- *Understanding “redbud” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reenactors *(noun)*

A person who enacts a role in an event that occurred earlier.

- *He looked up “reenactors” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reenactors.”*

---

rehoused *(verb)*

Put up in a new or different housing.

- *He did not know how to use “rehoused” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “rehoused” in real sentences.*

---

rein orchis *(noun)*

Any of several American wildflowers with a kidney-shaped lip.

- *In class, the teacher used “rein orchis” to mean any of several american wildflowers with a....*
- *Understanding “rein orchis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

renos *(noun)*

A city in western Nevada at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; known for gambling casinos and easy divorce and remarriage.

- *They discussed “renos” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “renos” because he had never seen it before.*

---

reposing *(verb)*

To put something (eg trust) in something.

- *He was reposing on the couch.*
- *Can you use “reposing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

residuary *(adjective)*

Entitled to the residue of an estate (after payment of debts and specific gifts).

- *The residuary part of the estate.*
- *The residuary beneficiary.*

---

respire *(verb)*

Draw air into, and expel out of, the lungs.

- *Learners should practice how to use "respire" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "respire" and when to wait.*

---

rhabdomyosarcoma *(noun)*

A highly malignant neoplasm derived from striated muscle.

- *The article explained what "rhabdomyosarcoma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhabdomyosarcoma."*

---

rhodesian ridgeback *(noun)*

A powerful short-haired African hunting dog having a crest of reversed hair along the spine.

- *They discussed "rhodesian ridgeback" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rhodesian ridgeback" to mean a powerful short-haired african hunting dog having....*

---

riyals *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Qatar.

- *In class, the teacher used "riyals" to mean the basic unit of money in qatar.*
- *Understanding "riyals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

road mender *(noun)*

A workman who is employed to repair roads.

- *The article explained what "road mender" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "road mender" to mean a workman who is employed to repair roads.*

---

roamer *(noun)*

Someone who leads a wandering unsettled life.

- *He looked up "roamer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "roamer" during the group presentation.*

---

robert ranke graves *(noun)*

English writer known for his interest in mythology and in the classics (1895-1985).

- *They discussed "robert ranke graves" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "robert ranke graves" means with a simple example.*

---

roundhead *(noun)*

A supporter of parliament and Oliver Cromwell during the English Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "roundhead" to mean a supporter of parliament and oliver cromwell....*
- *The article explained what "roundhead" means with a simple example.*

---

rubus occidentalis *(noun)*

Raspberry native to eastern North America having black thimble-shaped fruit.

- *They discussed "rubus occidentalis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubus occidentalis."*

---

rugger *(noun)*

A form of football played with an oval ball.

- *He looked up "rugger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rugger" to mean a form of football played with an oval ball.*

---

sadi carnot *(noun)*

French physicist who founded thermodynamics (1796-1832).

- *He looked up “sadi carnot” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “sadi carnot” during the group presentation.*

---

sailcloth *(noun)*

A strong fabric (such as cotton canvas) used for making sails and tents.

- *The article explained what “sailcloth” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “sailcloth” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salix arctica *(noun)*

Low creeping shrub of Arctic Europe and America.

- *Understanding “salix arctica” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “salix arctica” because he had never seen it before.*

---

salmonids *(noun)*

Soft-finned fishes of cold and temperate waters.

- *He looked up “salmonids” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “salmonids.”*

---

saqqara *(noun)*

A town in northern Egypt; site of the oldest Egyptian pyramids.

- *Understanding “saqqara” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “saqqara.”*

---

saunters *(noun)*

A careless leisurely gait.

- *The article explained what “saunters” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “saunters” during the group presentation.*

---

sawan *(noun)*

The fifth month of the Hindu calendar.

- *He looked up “sawan” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sawan.”*

---

sawfly *(noun)*

Insect whose female has a saw-like ovipositor for inserting eggs into the leaf or stem tissue of a host plant.

- *Understanding “sawfly” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sawfly” during the group presentation.*

---

saxophonists *(noun)*

A musician who plays the saxophone.

- *They discussed “saxophonists” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “saxophonists” because he had never seen it before.*

---

scouter *(noun)*

An adult member of the Boy Scouts movement.

- *They discussed “scouter” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “scouter” to mean an adult member of the boy scouts movement.*

---

scuttles *(verb)*

To move about or proceed hurriedly.

- *He did not know how to use “scuttles” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “scuttles” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

seaworthiness *(noun)*

Fitness to traverse the seas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “seaworthiness.”*
- *He looked up “seaworthiness” because he had never seen it before.*

septet *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of six and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "septet."*
- *Understanding "septet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

serialize *(verb)*

Arrange serially.

- *Serialize the numbers.*
- *She tried to use "serialize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

servitors *(noun)*

Someone who performs the duties of an attendant for someone else.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "servitors."*
- *They discussed "servitors" during the group presentation.*

sharpshooting *(verb)*

Aim and shoot with great precision.

- *Can you use "sharpshooting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "sharpshooting" when talking about this idea.*

shortish *(adjective)*

Somewhat short.

- *Would you call this situation "shortish"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "shortish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

shrivels *(verb)*

Wither, as with a loss of moisture.

- *The coach explained when to use "shrivels" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "shrivels" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sidelong *(adverb)*

With the side toward someone or something; - Nathaniel Hawthorne.

- *Seated sidelong to the window.*
- *The plow lay sidelong on the ground.*

skeets *(noun)*

The sport of shooting at clay pigeons that are hurled upward in such a way as to simulate the flight of a bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skeets."*
- *He looked up "skeets" because he had never seen it before.*

skimped *(verb)*

Supply sparingly and with restricted quantities.

- *He did not know how to use "skimped" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "skimped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

slaked lime *(noun)*

A caustic substance produced by heating limestone.

- *The article explained what "slaked lime" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "slaked lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slappers *(noun)*

A hitter who slaps (usually another person) with an open hand.

- *He looked up "slappers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "slappers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slavering *(verb)*

Let saliva drivel from the mouth.

- *He did not know how to use "slavering" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "slavering" and when to wait.*

---

smegma *(noun)*

A white secretion of the sebaceous glands of the foreskin.

- *He looked up "smegma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "smegma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smoggy *(adjective)*

Clouded with a mixture of smoke and fog.

- *The smoggy atmosphere of Los Angeles.*
- *Would you call this situation "smoggy"? Explain why.*

---

sneezy *(adjective)*

Inclined to sneeze.

- *Students compared "sneezy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sneezy."*

---

snivelling *(verb)*

Cry or whine with snuffling.

- *Stop snivelling–you got yourself into this mess!*
- *In everyday English, people use "snivelling" when talking about this idea.*

---

snowiest *(adjective)*

Of the white color of snow.

- *Students compared "snowiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "snowiest" when it is of the white color of snow.*

---

sodium thiosulfate *(noun)*

A compound used as a fixing agent in photographic developing.

- *The article explained what "sodium thiosulfate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sodium thiosulfate" to mean a compound used as a fixing agent in photographic....*

---

songster *(noun)*

A composer of words or music for popular songs.

- *The article explained what "songster" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "songster" during the group presentation.*

---

spangles *(noun)*

Adornment consisting of a small piece of shiny material used to decorate clothing.

- *The article explained what "spangles" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spangles" to mean adornment consisting of a small piece of shiny....*

---

spigots *(noun)*

A regulator for controlling the flow of a liquid from a reservoir.

- *The article explained what "spigots" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spigots."*

---

spurted *(verb)*

Gush forth in a sudden stream or jet.

- *Can you use "spurted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "spurted" and when to wait.*

---

squatty *(adjective)*

Short and thick; as e.g. having short legs and heavy musculature.

- *A squatty red smokestack.*
- *The speaker chose "squatty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

stabilises *(verb)*

Make stable and keep from fluctuating or put into an equilibrium.

- *Can you use “stabilises” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “stabilises” and when to wait.*

stative *(adjective)*

(used of verbs (e.g. ‘be’ or ‘own’) and most participial adjectives) expressing existence or a state rather than an action.

- *It is useful to describe something as “stative” when it is (used of verbs (e.g. ‘be’ or ‘own’) and most....*
- *A “stative” approach may work better in this case.*

stenciling *(verb)*

Mark or print with a stencil.

- *The coach explained when to use “stenciling” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “stenciling” in real sentences.*

stratify *(verb)*

Divide society into social classes or castes.

- *Stratify seeds.*
- *The coach explained when to use “stratify” and when to wait.*

strawberry hemangioma *(noun)*

A congenital bright red superficial vascular tumor resembling a strawberry; tends to decrease in size during childhood.

- *The article explained what “strawberry hemangioma” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “strawberry hemangioma.”*

sukiyaki *(noun)*

Thin beef strips (or chicken or pork) cooked briefly at the table with onions and greens and soy sauce.

- *He looked up “sukiyaki” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “sukiyaki” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sunup *(noun)*

The first light of day.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sunup.”*
- *Understanding “sunup” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

supernormal *(adjective)*

Beyond the range of the normal or scientifically explainable.

- *Supernormal intimations.*
- *Years of supernormal employment during the war.*

supping *(noun)*

Ingestion of liquid food with a spoon or by drinking.

- *In class, the teacher used “supping” to mean ingestion of liquid food with a spoon or by drinking.*
- *The article explained what “supping” means with a simple example.*

switchboards *(noun)*

Telephone central where circuits are completed with patchcords.

- *The article explained what “switchboards” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “switchboards” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

swop *(verb)*

Exchange or give (something) in exchange for.

- *Can you use “swop” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “swop” when talking about this idea.*

szell *(noun)*

United States conductor (born in Hungary) (1897-1970).

- *Understanding "szell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "szell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

taif *(noun)*

A city in western Saudi Arabia to the east of Mecca.

- *In class, the teacher used "taif" to mean a city in western saudi arabia to the east of mecca.*
- *Understanding "taif" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tailless *(adjective)*

Not having a tail.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tailless."*
- *Students compared "tailless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

tensely *(adverb)*

In a tense manner.

- *He sat down tensely.*
- *Place "tensely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

terre adelie *(noun)*

A costal region of Antarctica to the south of Australia; noted for its large colonies of penguins.

- *Understanding "terre adelie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "terre adelie" to mean a costal region of antarctica to the south of....*

---

thrusted *(verb)*

Impose urgently, importunately, or inexorably.

- *Can you use "thrusted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "thrusted" and when to wait.*

---

tidily *(adverb)*

In a tidy manner.

- *The door gave access to a tidily furnished sitting-room where chintz and oak predominated.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "tidily" naturally.*

---

titres *(noun)*

The concentration of a solution as determined by titration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titres."*
- *The article explained what "titres" means with a simple example.*

---

toolboxes *(noun)*

A box or chest or cabinet for holding hand tools.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toolboxes."*
- *Understanding "toolboxes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trailheads *(noun)*

The beginning of a trail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trailheads."*
- *The article explained what "trailheads" means with a simple example.*

---

treasuring *(verb)*

Be fond of; be attached to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "treasuring" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "treasuring" and when to wait.*

---

trilled *(adjective)*

Uttered with a trill.

- *Would you call this situation "trilled"? Explain why.*

- *A "trilled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

trondheim fiord *(noun)*

A long narrow inlet of the Norwegian Sea.

- *He looked up "trondheim fiord" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "trondheim fiord" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tump over *(verb)*

Cause to overturn from an upright or normal position.

- *The cat knocked over the flower vase.*
- *The clumsy customer turned over the vase.*

---

tutankhamen *(noun)*

Pharaoh of Egypt around 1358 BC; his tomb was discovered almost intact by Howard Carter in 1922.

- *Understanding "tutankhamen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tutankhamen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twigged *(verb)*

Understand, usually after some initial difficulty.

- *The lightning bolt twigged in several directions.*
- *In everyday English, people use "twigged" when talking about this idea.*

---

unbuckle *(verb)*

Undo the buckle of.

- *Unbuckle your seat belt.*
- *He did not know how to use "unbuckle" until he saw an example.*

---

uncleared *(adjective)*

Not cleared; not rid of objects or obstructions.

- *Uncleared land.*
- *Many cars were stuck in the snow on uncleared streets.*

---

unlikelihood *(noun)*

The improbability of a specified outcome.

- *The article explained what "unlikelihood" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unlikelihood."*

---

unprepossessing *(adjective)*

Creating an unfavorable or neutral first impression.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unprepossessing" when it is creating an unfavorable or neutral first impression.*
- *The speaker chose "unprepossessing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

usufruct *(noun)*

A legal right to use and derive profit from property belonging to someone else provided that the property itself is not injured in any way.

- *The article explained what "usufruct" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "usufruct."*

---

varnishing *(verb)*

Cover with varnish.

- *Can you use "varnishing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "varnishing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

vileness *(noun)*

The quality of being disgusting to the senses or emotions.

- *The vileness of his language surprised us.*
- *The article explained what "vileness" means with a simple example.*

---

visual percept *(noun)*

A percept that arises from the eyes; an image in the visual system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visual percept."*
- *The article explained what "visual percept" means with a simple example.*

---

volar *(adjective)*

Relating to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

- *The volar surface.*
- *Would you call this situation "volar"? Explain why.*

---

wassermann *(noun)*

A blood test to detect syphilis; a complement fixation test is used to detect antibodies to the syphilis organism treponema; a positive reaction indicates the presence of antibodies and therefore syphilis infection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wassermann."*
- *The article explained what "wassermann" means with a simple example.*

---

wassermann test *(noun)*

A blood test to detect syphilis; a complement fixation test is used to detect antibodies to the syphilis organism treponema; a positive reaction indicates the presence of antibodies and therefore syphilis infection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wassermann test."*
- *The article explained what "wassermann test" means with a simple example.*

---

western mugwort *(noun)*

Perennial cottony-white herb of southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western mugwort."*
- *The article explained what "western mugwort" means with a simple example.*

---

western redbud *(noun)*

Shrub of western United States having pink or crimson flowers; often forms thickets.

- *He looked up "western redbud" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western redbud."*

---

whiteheads *(noun)*

A small whitish lump in the skin due to a clogged sebaceous gland.

- *In class, the teacher used "whiteheads" to mean a small whitish lump in the skin due to a clogged....*
- *He looked up "whiteheads" because he had never seen it before.*

---

windowsills *(noun)*

The sill of a window; the horizontal member at the bottom of the window frame.

- *The article explained what "windowsills" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "windowsills" during the group presentation.*

---

worthily *(adverb)*

In a worthy manner; with worthiness.

- *Place "worthily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "worthily" naturally.*

---

wretchedly *(adverb)*

In a wretched manner.

- *'I can't remember who I am,' I said, wretchedly.*
- *Using "wretchedly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

xanthine *(noun)*

Crystalline oxidation product of the metabolism of nucleoproteins; precursor of uric acid; found in many organs and in urine.

- *They discussed "xanthine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xanthine" to mean crystalline oxidation product of the metabolism of....*

---

xxs *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of nineteen and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xxs."*
- *He looked up "xxs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zebu *(noun)*

Domesticated ox having a humped back and long horns and a large dewlap; used chiefly as a draft animal in India and east Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "zebu" to mean domesticated ox having a humped back and long horns....*
- *They discussed "zebu" during the group presentation.*

---

zigzagged *(verb)*

Travel along a zigzag path.

- *She tried to use "zigzagged" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "zigzagged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

zinnias *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Zinnia cultivated for their variously and brightly colored flower heads.

- *Understanding "zinnias" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zinnias" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beau brummell *(noun)*

English dandy who was a fashion leader during the Regency (1778-1840).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beau brummell."*
- *They discussed "beau brummell" during the group presentation.*

---

beetroots *(noun)*

Beet having a massively swollen red root; widely grown for human consumption.

- *They discussed "beetroots" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beetroots" to mean beet having a massively swollen red root; widely....*

---

binger *(noun)*

Someone addicted to crack cocaine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binger."*
- *Understanding "binger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bipeds *(noun)*

An animal with two feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bipeds."*
- *Understanding "bipeds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black guillemot *(noun)*

Northern Atlantic guillemot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black guillemot."*
- *They discussed "black guillemot" during the group presentation.*

---

black lovage *(noun)*

European herb somewhat resembling celery widely naturalized in Britain coastal regions and often cultivated as a potherb.

- *The article explained what "black lovage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black lovage" to mean european herb somewhat resembling celery widely....*

---

bollock *(noun)*

One of the two male reproductive glands that produce spermatozoa and secrete androgens.

- *He looked up "bollock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bollock" to mean one of the two male reproductive glands that....*

---

braw *(adjective)*

Brightly colored and showy.

- *'braw' is a Scottish word.*

- *Would you call this situation "braw"? Explain why.*

---

brays *(verb)*

Reduce to small pieces or particles by pounding or abrading.

- *He did not know how to use "brays" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brays" when talking about this idea.*

---

broaches *(noun)*

A decorative pin worn by women.

- *They discussed "broaches" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "broaches."*

---

brusquely *(adverb)*

In a blunt direct manner.

- *She spoke "brusquely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "brusquely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

bucketful *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a bucket.

- *They discussed "bucketful" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bucketful" means with a simple example.*

---

bura *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken south of Lake Chad.

- *In class, the teacher used "bura" to mean a chadic language spoken south of lake chad.*
- *The article explained what "bura" means with a simple example.*

---

bures *(verb)*

Remove the burrs from.

- *He did not know how to use "bures" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bures" when talking about this idea.*

---

butterfly orchis *(noun)*

Mexican epiphytic orchid having pale green or yellow-green flowers with white purple-veined lip.

- *They discussed "butterfly orchis" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "butterfly orchis" to mean mexican epiphytic orchid having pale green or....*

---

buttonwood *(noun)*

Very large spreading plane tree of eastern and central North America to Mexico.

- *They discussed "buttonwood" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buttonwood."*

---

cadaveric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a cadaver or corpse.

- *It is useful to describe something as "cadaveric" when it is of or relating to a cadaver or corpse.*
- *Would you call this situation "cadaveric"? Explain why.*

---

cancan *(noun)*

A high-kicking dance of French origin performed by a female chorus line.

- *In class, the teacher used "cancan" to mean a high-kicking dance of french origin performed by....*
- *He looked up "cancan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cantered *(verb)*

Ride at a cantering pace.

- *He cantered the horse across the meadow.*
- *The men cantered away.*

---

carissa grandiflora *(noun)*

Very large closely branched South African shrub having forked bright green spines and shiny leaves.

- *The article explained what “carissa grandiflora” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “carissa grandiflora” during the group presentation.*

---

carlo goldoni *(noun)*

Prolific Italian dramatist (1707-1793).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “carlo goldoni.”*
- *They discussed “carlo goldoni” during the group presentation.*

---

cataclysms *(noun)*

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune.

- *Understanding “cataclysms” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cataclysms.”*

---

catchier *(adjective)*

Having concealed difficulty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “catchier.”*
- *Students compared “catchier” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cattail millet *(noun)*

Tall grass having cattail like spikes; grown in Africa and Asia for its grain and in the United States chiefly for forage; sometimes used in making beer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cattail millet.”*
- *The article explained what “cattail millet” means with a simple example.*

---

cers *(noun)*

An emotional response that has been acquired by conditioning.

- *The article explained what “cers” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cers” to mean an emotional response that has been acquired by....*

---

ceylonese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) or its people or culture.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “ceylonese.”*
- *The speaker chose “ceylonese” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cherubic *(adjective)*

Having a sweet nature befitting an angel or cherub.

- *A cherubic face.*
- *The speaker chose “cherubic” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

chessmen *(noun)*

Any of 16 white and 16 black pieces used in playing the game of chess.

- *Understanding “chessmen” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “chessmen” because he had never seen it before.*

---

chickweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Stellaria.

- *They discussed “chickweed” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “chickweed” means with a simple example.*

---

childproof *(verb)*

Make safe against children.

- *Childproof the apartment.*
- *The coach explained when to use “childproof” and when to wait.*

---

choleric *(adjective)*

Easily moved to anger; - H.G.Wells.

- *Men of the choleric type take to kicking and smashing.*
- *A choleric outburst.*

---

chrism *(noun)*

A consecrated ointment consisting of a mixture of oil and balsam.

- *He looked up "chrism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chrism" during the group presentation.*

---

cicerone *(noun)*

A guide who conducts and informs sightseers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cicerone" to mean a guide who conducts and informs sightseers.*
- *Understanding "cicerone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cimetidine *(noun)*

A drug (trade name Tagamet) used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cimetidine."*
- *Understanding "cimetidine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cistercians *(noun)*

Member of an order of monks noted for austerity and a vow of silence.

- *In class, the teacher used "cistercians" to mean member of an order of monks noted for austerity and....*
- *The article explained what "cistercians" means with a simple example.*

---

citrulline *(noun)*

An amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is an intermediate in the conversion of ornithine to arginine.

- *The article explained what "citrulline" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "citrulline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clasts *(noun)*

(geology) a constituent fragment of a clastic rock.

- *Understanding "clasts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clasts" to mean (geology) a constituent fragment of a clastic rock.*

---

clomiphene *(noun)*

A fertility drug (trade name Clomid) that is used to stimulate ovulation and that has been associated with multiple births.

- *He looked up "clomiphene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clomiphene."*

---

cloudier *(adjective)*

Lacking definite form or limits; - H.T.Moore.

- *The speaker chose "cloudier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "cloudier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cockcroft and walton voltage multiplier *(noun)*

A high-voltage machine in which rectifiers charge capacitors that discharge and drive charged particles through an accelerating tube.

- *The article explained what "cockcroft and walton voltage multiplier" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cockcroft and walton voltage multiplier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cockcroft-walton voltage multiplier *(noun)*

A high-voltage machine in which rectifiers charge capacitors that discharge and drive charged particles through an accelerating tube.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockcroft-walton voltage multiplier."*
- *The article explained what "cockcroft-walton voltage multiplier" means with a simple example.*

---

codger *(noun)*

Used affectionately to refer to an eccentric but amusing old man.

- *He looked up "codger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "codger."*

codpiece *(noun)*

(15th-16th century) a flap for the crotch of men's tight-fitting breeches.

- *In class, the teacher used "codpiece" to mean (15th-16th century) a flap for the crotch of men's....*
- *They discussed "codpiece" during the group presentation.*

cognizable *(adjective)*

Capable of being known.

- *Students compared "cognizable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "cognizable"? Explain why.*

collates *(verb)*

To assemble in proper sequence.

- *In everyday English, people use "collates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "collates" until he saw an example.*

colly *(verb)*

Make soiled, filthy, or dirty.

- *Can you use "colly" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "colly" when talking about this idea.*

common chickweed *(noun)*

A common low-growing annual garden weed with small white flowers; cosmopolitan; so-called because it is eaten by chickens.

- *Understanding "common chickweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common chickweed."*

common duckweed *(noun)*

Of temperate regions except eastern Asia and Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common duckweed."*
- *He looked up "common duckweed" because he had never seen it before.*

coned *(verb)*

Commit to memory; learn by heart.

- *He did not know how to use "coned" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "coned" and when to wait.*

conjunctival layer of eyelids *(noun)*

The part of the conjunctiva lining the posterior surface of the eyelids; continuous with the bulbar conjunctiva.

- *They discussed "conjunctival layer of eyelids" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "conjunctival layer of eyelids" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

contrarians *(noun)*

An investor who deliberately decides to go against the prevailing wisdom of other investors.

- *In class, the teacher used "contrarians" to mean an investor who deliberately decides to go against....*
- *They discussed "contrarians" during the group presentation.*

coronets *(noun)*

A small crown; usually indicates a high rank but below that of sovereign.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coronets."*
- *The article explained what "coronets" means with a simple example.*

countersuit *(noun)*

A suit brought against someone who has sued you.

- *The article explained what "countersuit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "countersuit" to mean a suit brought against someone who has sued you.*

cozies *(noun)*

A padded cloth covering to keep a teapot warm.

- *They discussed "cozies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cozies" to mean a padded cloth covering to keep a teapot warm.*

---

craftiness *(noun)*

The quality of being crafty.

- *In class, the teacher used "craftiness" to mean the quality of being crafty.*
- *The article explained what "craftiness" means with a simple example.*

---

crookes radiometer *(noun)*

Electromagnetic radiometer consisting of a small paddlewheel that rotates when placed in daylight.

- *He looked up "crookes radiometer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crookes radiometer."*

---

culver's root *(noun)*

A tall perennial herb having spikes of small white or purple flowers; common in eastern North America.

- *They discussed "culver's root" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "culver's root" means with a simple example.*

---

cyclooxygenase *(noun)*

Either of two related enzymes that control the production of prostaglandins and are blocked by aspirin.

- *They discussed "cyclooxygenase" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cyclooxygenase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cyclopean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling the Cyclops.

- *Cyclopean eye.*
- *Students compared "cyclopean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

daguerre *(noun)*

French inventor of the first practical photographic process, the daguerreotype (1789-1851).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daguerre."*
- *The article explained what "daguerre" means with a simple example.*

---

danse du ventre *(noun)*

A Middle Eastern dance in which the dancer makes sensuous movements of the hips and abdomen.

- *In class, the teacher used "danse du ventre" to mean a middle eastern dance in which the dancer makes....*
- *The article explained what "danse du ventre" means with a simple example.*

---

decrepitude *(noun)*

A state of deterioration due to old age or long use.

- *Understanding "decrepitude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decrepitude."*

---

deftness *(noun)*

Skillful performance or ability without difficulty.

- *Understanding "deftness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deftness" to mean skillful performance or ability without difficulty.*

---

dehiscence *(noun)*

(biology) release of material by splitting open of an organ or tissue; the natural bursting open at maturity of a fruit or other reproductive body to release seeds or spores or the bursting open of a surgically closed wound.

- *The article explained what "dehiscence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dehiscence" during the group presentation.*

---

deicing *(verb)*

Make or become free of frost or ice.

- *In everyday English, people use "deicing" when talking about this idea.*

- *She tried to use “deicing” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

demurely *(adverb)*

In a demure manner.

- *The army girl, tall and demurely pretty, threw a quick side-glance at her.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “demurely” naturally.*

---

denature *(verb)*

Make (alcohol) unfit for drinking without impairing usefulness for other purposes.

- *The coach explained when to use “denature” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “denature” until he saw an example.*

---

destabilisation *(noun)*

The action of destabilizing; making something less stable (especially of a government or country or economy).

- *The article explained what “destabilisation” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “destabilisation” to mean the action of destabilizing; making something less....*

---

detriments *(noun)*

A damage or loss.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “detriments.”*
- *The article explained what “detriments” means with a simple example.*

---

devanagari *(noun)*

A syllabic script used in writing Sanskrit and Hindi.

- *He looked up “devanagari” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “devanagari” to mean a syllabic script used in writing sanskrit and hindi.*

---

devanagari script *(noun)*

A syllabic script used in writing Sanskrit and Hindi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “devanagari script.”*
- *He looked up “devanagari script” because he had never seen it before.*

---

devotionals *(noun)*

A short religious service.

- *He looked up “devotionals” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “devotionals” to mean a short religious service.*

---

dieted *(verb)*

Follow a regimen or a diet, as for health reasons.

- *He did not know how to use “dieted” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “dieted” in real sentences.*

---

diopter *(noun)*

A unit of measurement of the refractive power of a lens which is equal to the reciprocal of the focal length measured in meters; used by oculists.

- *The article explained what “diopter” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “diopter” to mean a unit of measurement of the refractive power of a....*

---

disembowel *(verb)*

Remove the entrails of.

- *He did not know how to use “disembowel” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “disembowel” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disrobing *(verb)*

Get undressed.

- *Can you use “disrobing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “disrobing” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

distention *(noun)*

The act of expanding by pressure from within.

- *The article explained what "distention" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "distention" to mean the act of expanding by pressure from within.*

---

doggerel *(noun)*

A comic verse of irregular measure.

- *He had heard some silly doggerel that kept running through his mind.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doggerel."*

---

doggerel verse *(noun)*

A comic verse of irregular measure.

- *He had heard some silly doggerel that kept running through his mind.*
- *In class, the teacher used "doggerel verse" to mean a comic verse of irregular measure.*

---

dowland *(noun)*

English lutenist and composer of songs for the lute (1563-1626).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dowland."*
- *He looked up "dowland" because he had never seen it before.*

---

draft evader *(noun)*

Someone who is drafted and illegally refuses to serve.

- *He looked up "draft evader" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "draft evader" to mean someone who is drafted and illegally refuses to serve.*

---

duckweed *(noun)*

Any small or minute aquatic plant of the family Lemnaceae that float on or near the surface of shallow ponds.

- *He looked up "duckweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "duckweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duckweed family *(noun)*

Family of small free-floating thalloid plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "duckweed family" to mean family of small free-floating thalloid plants.*
- *They discussed "duckweed family" during the group presentation.*

---

dunkerque *(noun)*

A seaport in northern France on the North Sea; scene of the evacuation of British forces in 1940 during World War II.

- *Understanding "dunkerque" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dunkerque" to mean a seaport in northern france on the north sea;....*

---

dunlin *(noun)*

Small common sandpiper that breeds in northern or Arctic regions and winters in southern United States or Mediterranean regions.

- *Understanding "dunlin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dunlin" to mean small common sandpiper that breeds in northern or....*

---

electrocardiography *(noun)*

Diagnostic procedure consisting of recording the activity of the heart electronically with a cardiograph (and producing a cardiogram).

- *They discussed "electrocardiography" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "electrocardiography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electrostatics *(noun)*

The branch of physics that deals with static electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrostatics."*
- *He looked up "electrostatics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emend *(verb)*

Make improvements or corrections to.

- *The text was emended in the second edition.*
- *He did not know how to use "emend" until he saw an example.*

---

employes *(verb)*

Put into service; make work or employ for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose.

- *She tried to use "employes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "employes" when talking about this idea.*

---

endodontics *(noun)*

The branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the dental pulp.

- *Understanding "endodontics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "endodontics" means with a simple example.*

---

epigastric artery *(noun)*

One of three arteries supplying the anterior walls of the abdomen.

- *He looked up "epigastric artery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epigastric artery" to mean one of three arteries supplying the anterior walls....*

---

etonian *(noun)*

A student enrolled in (or graduated from) Eton College.

- *In class, the teacher used "etonian" to mean a student enrolled in (or graduated from) eton college.*
- *Understanding "etonian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

europes *(noun)*

The nations of the European continent collectively.

- *The article explained what "europes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "europes" to mean the nations of the european continent collectively.*

---

excoriating *(verb)*

Tear or wear off the skin or make sore by abrading.

- *He did not know how to use "excoriating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "excoriating" and when to wait.*

---

excretes *(verb)*

Eliminate from the body.

- *In everyday English, people use "excretes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "excretes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

exordium *(noun)*

(rhetoric) the introductory section of an oration or discourse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exordium."*
- *The article explained what "exordium" means with a simple example.*

---

exoteric *(adjective)*

Suitable for the general public.

- *Writings of an exoteric nature.*
- *The speaker chose "exoteric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

expectorant *(noun)*

A medicine promoting expectoration.

- *The article explained what "expectorant" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "expectorant."*

---

extortionists *(noun)*

A criminal who extorts money from someone by threatening to expose embarrassing information about them.

- *The article explained what "extortionists" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "extortionists" during the group presentation.*

fagus americana *(noun)*

North American forest tree with light green leaves and edible nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fagus americana."*
- *He looked up "fagus americana" because he had never seen it before.*

false glottis *(noun)*

The opening between the false vocal folds.

- *The article explained what "false glottis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "false glottis" to mean the opening between the false vocal folds.*

fascinations *(noun)*

The capacity to attract intense interest.

- *He held the children spellbound with magic tricks and other fascinations.*
- *He looked up "fascinations" because he had never seen it before.*

fastidiously *(adverb)*

In a fastidious and painstaking manner.

- *He writes extremely musical music, of which the sound is fastidiously calculated and yet agreeably spontaneous and imaginative.*
- *Place "fastidiously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

fenestra *(noun)*

A small opening covered with membrane (especially one in the bone between the middle and inner ear).

- *He looked up "fenestra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fenestra" during the group presentation.*

fertilizes *(verb)*

Provide with fertilizers or add nutrients to.

- *In everyday English, people use "fertilizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fertilizes" in real sentences.*

fettered *(adjective)*

Bound by chains fastened around the ankles.

- *A "fettered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "fettered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

fidgets *(noun)*

A feeling of agitation expressed in continual motion.

- *He's got the fidgets.*
- *He looked up "fidgets" because he had never seen it before.*

field chickweed *(noun)*

Densely tufted perennial chickweed of north temperate zone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "field chickweed."*
- *He looked up "field chickweed" because he had never seen it before.*

filariasis *(noun)*

A disease caused by nematodes in the blood or tissues of the body causing blockage of lymphatic vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "filariasis."*
- *He looked up "filariasis" because he had never seen it before.*

finalisation *(noun)*

The act of finalizing.

- *The article explained what "finalisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "finalisation" to mean the act of finalizing.*

finger's breadth *(noun)*

The length of breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

- *The article explained what "finger's breadth" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "finger's breadth" to mean the length of breadth of a finger used as a linear....*

---

firebrands *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately foments trouble.

- *In class, the teacher used "firebrands" to mean someone who deliberately foments trouble.*
- *The article explained what "firebrands" means with a simple example.*

---

fishponds *(noun)*

A freshwater pond with fish.

- *Understanding "fishponds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fishponds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flashbulbs *(noun)*

A lamp for providing momentary light to take a photograph.

- *In class, the teacher used "flashbulbs" to mean a lamp for providing momentary light to take a....*
- *He looked up "flashbulbs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flatworms *(noun)*

Parasitic or free-living worms having a flattened body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flatworms."*
- *Understanding "flatworms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flossy *(adjective)*

Like down or as soft as down.

- *It is useful to describe something as "flossy" when it is like down or as soft as down.*
- *Students compared "flossy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fluster *(noun)*

A disposition that is confused or nervous and upset.

- *They discussed "fluster" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fluster" to mean a disposition that is confused or nervous and upset.*

---

flying gurnard *(noun)*

Tropical fish with huge fanlike pectoral fins for underwater gliding; unrelated to searobins.

- *Understanding "flying gurnard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flying gurnard."*

---

foliated *(adjective)*

Ornamented with foliage or foils.

- *A foliated capital.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "foliated" when it is ornamented with foliage or foils.*

---

footrest *(noun)*

A low seat or a stool to rest the feet of a seated person.

- *He looked up "footrest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "footrest" during the group presentation.*

---

forelock *(noun)*

A lock of hair growing (or falling) over the forehead.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forelock."*
- *He looked up "forelock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foreskins *(noun)*

A fold of skin covering the tip of the penis.

- *Understanding "foreskins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "foreskins" to mean a fold of skin covering the tip of the penis.*

---

forint *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Hungary.

- *He looked up "forint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forint."*

---

formidably *(adverb)*

In a formidable manner.

- *The constant risk that attends the exchanges of human beings formidably armed.*
- *Using "formidably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

forsakes *(verb)*

Leave someone who needs or counts on you; leave in the lurch.

- *The coach explained when to use "forsakes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "forsakes" in real sentences.*

---

fossae *(noun)*

A concavity in a surface (especially an anatomical depression).

- *They discussed "fossae" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fossae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fragonard *(noun)*

French artist whose rococo paintings typified the frivolity of life in the royal court of France in the 18th century (1732-1806).

- *In class, the teacher used "fragonard" to mean french artist whose rococo paintings typified the....*
- *They discussed "fragonard" during the group presentation.*

---

frankfurters *(noun)*

A smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork usually smoked; often served on a bread roll.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frankfurters."*
- *They discussed "frankfurters" during the group presentation.*

---

galvanise *(verb)*

To stimulate to action.

- *Learners should practice how to use "galvanise" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "galvanise" when talking about this idea.*

---

gambol *(noun)*

Gay or light-hearted recreational activity for diversion or amusement.

- *Understanding "gambol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gambol."*

---

gentrify *(verb)*

Renovate so as to make it conform to middle-class aspirations.

- *Gentrify a row of old houses.*
- *Gentrify the old center of town.*

---

genus jatropha *(noun)*

A mainly tropical genus of American plant belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus jatropha."*
- *He looked up "genus jatropha" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus medicago *(noun)*

A genus of herbs that resemble clover.

- *They discussed "genus medicago" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus medicago" to mean a genus of herbs that resemble clover.*

---

genus nerium *(noun)*

One species: oleander.

- *He looked up "genus nerium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus nerium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus orchis *(noun)*

Type genus of the orchid family; hardy terrestrial orchids of the temperate the northern hemisphere.

- *Understanding "genus orchis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus orchis."*

---

genus rissa *(noun)*

A genus of Laridae.

- *Understanding "genus rissa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus rissa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus sterna *(noun)*

A genus of Sterninae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sterna."*
- *Understanding "genus sterna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

germanys *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; split into East Germany and West Germany after World War II and reunited in 1990.

- *In class, the teacher used "germanys" to mean a republic in central europe; split into east....*
- *Understanding "germanys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gilas *(noun)*

A river that rises in western New Mexico and flows westward through southern Arizona to become a tributary of the Colorado River.

- *In class, the teacher used "gilas" to mean a river that rises in western new mexico and flows....*
- *They discussed "gilas" during the group presentation.*

---

glassing *(verb)*

Become glassy or take on a glass-like appearance.

- *The coach explained when to use "glassing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "glassing" until he saw an example.*

---

glomerulonephritis *(noun)*

Nephritis marked by inflammation of the glomeruli of the kidney; characterized by decreased production of urine and by the presence of blood and protein in the urine and by edema.

- *Understanding "glomerulonephritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "glomerulonephritis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glottis *(noun)*

The vocal apparatus of the larynx; the true vocal folds and the space between them where the voice tone is generated.

- *In class, the teacher used "glottis" to mean the vocal apparatus of the larynx; the true vocal....*
- *The article explained what "glottis" means with a simple example.*

---

goldie's shield fern *(noun)*

North American fern with a blackish lustrous stipe.

- *He looked up "goldie's shield fern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "goldie's shield fern" during the group presentation.*

---

goldie's wood fern *(noun)*

North American fern with a blackish lustrous stipe.

- *He looked up "goldie's wood fern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "goldie's wood fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goudy *(noun)*

United States printer noted for designing typefaces (1865-1947).

- *In class, the teacher used "goudy" to mean united states printer noted for designing typefaces....*
- *He looked up "goudy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

granges *(noun)*

An outlying farm.

- *They discussed "granges" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "granges" to mean an outlying farm.*

---

granulomas *(noun)*

A tumor composed of granulation tissue resulting from injury or inflammation or infection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "granulomas."*
- *Understanding "granulomas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

great duckweed *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan except South America and New Zealand and some oceanic islands.

- *The article explained what "great duckweed" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great duckweed."*

---

groupware *(noun)*

Software that can be used by a group of people who are working on the same information but may be distributed in space.

- *He looked up "groupware" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groupware."*

---

grumblings *(noun)*

A loud low dull continuous noise.

- *Understanding "grumblings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "grumblings" during the group presentation.*

---

guillemot *(noun)*

Small black or brown speckled auks of northern seas.

- *In class, the teacher used "guillemot" to mean small black or brown speckled auks of northern seas.*
- *They discussed "guillemot" during the group presentation.*

---

gurnard *(noun)*

Bottom-dwelling coastal fishes with spiny armored heads and fingerlike pectoral fins used for crawling along the sea bottom.

- *They discussed "gurnard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gurnard" means with a simple example.*

---

hairlines *(noun)*

The natural margin formed by hair on the head.

- *They discussed "hairlines" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairlines."*

---

halle-an-der-saale *(noun)*

A city in the Saxony region of Germany on the Saale River; a member of the Hanseatic League during the 13th and 14th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halle-an-der-saale."*
- *He looked up "halle-an-der-saale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harold clayton urey *(noun)*

United States chemist who discovered deuterium (1893-1981).

- *They discussed "harold clayton urey" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harold clayton urey" to mean united states chemist who discovered deuterium....*

---

harped *(verb)*

Come back to.

- *She harped the Saint-Saens beautifully.*
- *The coach explained when to use "harped" and when to wait.*

haughtily *(adverb)*

In a haughty manner.

- *He peered haughtily down his nose.*
- *Using "haughtily" can make your explanation more exact.*

heebie-jeebies *(noun)*

Extreme nervousness.

- *Understanding "heebie-jeebies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heebie-jeebies" during the group presentation.*

hejaz *(noun)*

A coastal region of the western Arabian Peninsula bordering on the Red Sea; includes both Mecca and Medina; formerly an independent kingdom until it united with Nejd to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- *Understanding "hejaz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hejaz" to mean a coastal region of the western arabian peninsula....*

henpecked *(adjective)*

Harassed by persistent nagging.

- *A "henpecked" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "henpecked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

henry engelhard steinway *(noun)*

United States piano maker (born in Germany) who founded a famous piano manufacturing firm in New York (1797-1871).

- *In class, the teacher used "henry engelhard steinway" to mean united states piano maker (born in germany) who....*
- *The article explained what "henry engelhard steinway" means with a simple example.*

herero *(noun)*

A Banto language spoken by the Herero in Namibia, Botswana, and Angola.

- *The article explained what "herero" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "herero" during the group presentation.*

heterozygosity *(noun)*

The state of being heterozygous; having two different alleles of the same gene.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heterozygosity."*
- *Understanding "heterozygosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hews *(verb)*

Make or shape as with an axe.

- *Can you use "hews" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hews" until he saw an example.*

hindbrain *(noun)*

The posterior portion of the brain including cerebellum and brainstem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hindbrain."*
- *He looked up "hindbrain" because he had never seen it before.*

honkers *(noun)*

A driver who causes his car's horn to make a loud honking sound.

- *In class, the teacher used "honkers" to mean a driver who causes his car's horn to make a loud....*
- *He looked up "honkers" because he had never seen it before.*

hortensia *(noun)*

Very tall branching herb with showy much-doubled yellow flower heads.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hortensia."*
- *He looked up "hortensia" because he had never seen it before.*

hypnos *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Greek god of sleep; the son of Nyx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypnos."*
- *He looked up "hypnos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hypnotics *(noun)*

A drug that induces sleep.

- *The article explained what "hypnotics" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hypnotics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

icecaps *(noun)*

A mass of ice and snow that permanently covers a large area of land (e.g., the polar regions or a mountain peak).

- *Understanding "icecaps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "icecaps" means with a simple example.*

---

icosahedral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an icosahedron.

- *A "icosahedral" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "icosahedral" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

iiss *(noun)*

The most notorious and possibly the most important arm of Iraq's security system.

- *Understanding "iiss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iiss" to mean the most notorious and possibly the most important....*

---

imminence *(noun)*

The state of being imminent and liable to happen soon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imminence."*
- *They discussed "imminence" during the group presentation.*

---

immunised *(adjective)*

Having been rendered unsusceptible to a disease.

- *A "immunised" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "immunised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

impellers *(noun)*

The blade of a rotor (as in the compressor of a jet engine).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impellers."*
- *He looked up "impellers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inaudibly *(adverb)*

In an inaudible manner.

- *She spoke inaudibly low.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "inaudibly" naturally.*

---

indian chickweed *(noun)*

Annual prostrate mat-forming weed having whorled leaves and small greenish-white flowers; widespread throughout North America.

- *He looked up "indian chickweed" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "indian chickweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inferior epigastric vein *(noun)*

Empties into the external iliac vein.

- *The article explained what "inferior epigastric vein" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inferior epigastric vein."*

---

ingrates *(noun)*

A person who shows no gratitude.

- *The article explained what "ingrates" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ingrates" to mean a person who shows no gratitude.*

---

inspiratory *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the drawing in phase of respiration.

- *Would you call this situation "inspiratory"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inspiratory" when it is pertaining to the drawing in phase of respiration.*

---

insurrectionists *(noun)*

A person who takes part in an armed rebellion against the constituted authority (especially in the hope of improving conditions).

- *He looked up "insurrectionists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insurrectionists."*

---

intercessors *(noun)*

A negotiator who acts as a link between parties.

- *Understanding "intercessors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercessors."*

---

interlinear *(adjective)*

Written between lines of text.

- *A "interlinear" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "interlinear" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

interweaves *(verb)*

Interlace by or as if by weaving.

- *In everyday English, people use "interweaves" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "interweaves" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

itemised *(verb)*

Specify individually.

- *Learners should practice how to use "itemised" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "itemised" and when to wait.*

---

itemizing *(verb)*

Specify individually.

- *The coach explained when to use "itemizing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "itemizing" until he saw an example.*

---

izanami *(noun)*

Sister and consort of Izanami; mother of the islands and gods of Japan.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "izanami."*
- *He looked up "izanami" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jatropha *(noun)*

A mainly tropical genus of American plant belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.

- *They discussed "jatropha" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jatropha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jerkins *(noun)*

A tight sleeveless and collarless jacket (often made of leather) worn by men in former times.

- *Understanding "jerkins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jerkins" means with a simple example.*

---

john dowland *(noun)*

English lutenist and composer of songs for the lute (1563-1626).

- *Understanding "john dowland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "john dowland" means with a simple example.*

joseph alois schumpeter *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Czechoslovakia) (1883-1950).

- *The article explained what "joseph alois schumpeter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joseph alois schumpeter."*

josip broz *(noun)*

Yugoslav statesman who led the resistance to German occupation during World War II and established a communist state after the war (1892-1980).

- *In class, the teacher used "josip broz" to mean yugoslav statesman who led the resistance to german....*
- *The article explained what "josip broz" means with a simple example.*

judgeships *(noun)*

The position of judge.

- *He looked up "judgeships" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "judgeships."*

karl gunnar myrdal *(noun)*

Swedish economist (1898-1987).

- *Understanding "karl gunnar myrdal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "karl gunnar myrdal" to mean swedish economist (1898-1987).*

kittiwakes *(noun)*

Small pearl-grey gull of northern regions; nests on cliffs and has a rudimentary hind toe.

- *Understanding "kittiwakes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kittiwakes" means with a simple example.*

kleptomania *(noun)*

An irresistible impulse to steal in the absence of any economic motive.

- *The article explained what "kleptomania" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kleptomania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kronecker *(noun)*

German mathematician (1823-1891).

- *He looked up "kronecker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kronecker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

kronecker delta *(noun)*

A function of two variables i and j that equals 1 when i=j and equals 0 otherwise.

- *In class, the teacher used "kronecker delta" to mean a function of two variables i and j that equals 1....*
- *They discussed "kronecker delta" during the group presentation.*

lairds *(noun)*

A landowner.

- *The article explained what "lairds" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lairds" to mean a landowner.*

lake nyasa *(noun)*

A long lake in southeastern Africa between Tanzania, Mozambique, and Malawi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake nyasa."*
- *He looked up "lake nyasa" because he had never seen it before.*

lambast *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *She tried to use "lambast" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lambast" in real sentences.*

langur *(noun)*

Slender long-tailed monkey of Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "langur."*
- *They discussed "langur" during the group presentation.*

---

lashkar-e-taiba *(noun)*

A brutal terrorist group active in Kashmir; fights against India with the goal of restoring Islamic rule of India.

- *In class, the teacher used "lashkar-e-taiba" to mean a brutal terrorist group active in kashmir; fights....*
- *The article explained what "lashkar-e-taiba" means with a simple example.*

---

lati *(noun)*

A broad flat muscle on either side of the back.

- *In class, the teacher used "lati" to mean a broad flat muscle on either side of the back.*
- *The article explained what "lati" means with a simple example.*

---

lesser duckweed *(noun)*

Of temperate regions except eastern Asia and Australia.

- *In class, the teacher used "lesser duckweed" to mean of temperate regions except eastern asia and australia.*
- *Understanding "lesser duckweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lexicons *(noun)*

A reference book containing an alphabetical list of words with information about them.

- *They discussed "lexicons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lexicons."*

---

libels *(noun)*

A false and malicious publication printed for the purpose of defaming a living person.

- *They discussed "libels" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "libels" means with a simple example.*

---

lickety cut *(adverb)*

Without delay.

- *She tackled the job lickety-split.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "lickety cut" in the final chapter.*

---

lickety split *(adverb)*

Without delay.

- *She tackled the job lickety-split.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "lickety split" naturally.*

---

linnaean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Linnaeus or to the system of taxonomic classification that Linnaeus proposed.

- *Students compared "linnaean" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "linnaean."*

---

lithographed *(verb)*

Make by lithography.

- *In everyday English, people use "lithographed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "lithographed" until he saw an example.*

---

logotype *(noun)*

A company emblem or device.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logotype."*
- *He looked up "logotype" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lovage *(noun)*

Herb native to southern Europe; cultivated for its edible stalks and foliage and seeds.

- *Understanding "lovage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "lovage" means with a simple example.*

---

macaca radiata *(noun)*

Indian macaque with a bonnet-like tuft of hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "macaca radiata" to mean indian macaque with a bonnet-like tuft of hair.*
- *The article explained what "macaca radiata" means with a simple example.*

---

male orchis *(noun)*

Eurasian orchid with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike.

- *The article explained what "male orchis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "male orchis" during the group presentation.*

---

mamma's boy *(noun)*

A boy excessively attached to his mother; lacking normal masculine interests.

- *They discussed "mamma's boy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mamma's boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marabou stork *(noun)*

Large African black-and-white carrion-eating stork; its downy underwing feathers are used to trim garments.

- *In class, the teacher used "marabou stork" to mean large african black-and-white carrion-eating stork;....*
- *They discussed "marabou stork" during the group presentation.*

---

marcel lajos breuer *(noun)*

United States architect (born in Hungary) who was associated with the Bauhaus in the 1920's (1902-1981).

- *Understanding "marcel lajos breuer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marcel lajos breuer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medicago *(noun)*

A genus of herbs that resemble clover.

- *The article explained what "medicago" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "medicago" during the group presentation.*

---

merrymaking *(noun)*

A boisterous celebration; a merry festivity.

- *Understanding "merrymaking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "merrymaking" to mean a boisterous celebration; a merry festivity.*

---

mess of pottage *(noun)*

Anything of trivial value.

- *Esau sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage.*
- *The article explained what "mess of pottage" means with a simple example.*

---

metallized *(verb)*

Coat with metal.

- *He did not know how to use "metallized" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "metallized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

metallized dye *(noun)*

Acid dye in which the negative ion contains a chelated metal atom.

- *They discussed "metallized dye" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "metallized dye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

middlebrow *(noun)*

Someone who is neither a highbrow nor a lowbrow.

- *The article explained what "middlebrow" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "middlebrow" during the group presentation.*

---

militarists *(noun)*

A person who advocates war or warlike policies.

- *They discussed "militarists" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "militarists" means with a simple example.*

---

miniver *(noun)*

Trimming on ceremonial robes consisting of white or light grey fur.

- *In class, the teacher used "miniver" to mean trimming on ceremonial robes consisting of white or....*
- *He looked up "miniver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mismatching *(verb)*

Match badly; match two objects or people that do not go together.

- *She tried to use "mismatching" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "mismatching" until he saw an example.*

---

missourian *(noun)*

A native or resident of Missouri.

- *In class, the teacher used "missourian" to mean a native or resident of missouri.*
- *They discussed "missourian" during the group presentation.*

---

miters *(noun)*

The surface of a beveled end of a piece where a miter joint is made.

- *In class, the teacher used "miters" to mean the surface of a beveled end of a piece where a....*
- *Understanding "miters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monastics *(noun)*

A male religious living in a cloister and devoting himself to contemplation and prayer and work.

- *They discussed "monastics" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "monastics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monthlies *(noun)*

A periodical that is published every month (or 12 issues per year).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monthlies."*
- *They discussed "monthlies" during the group presentation.*

---

motorcoach *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *The article explained what "motorcoach" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motorcoach" to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*

---

mouse-ear chickweed *(noun)*

Any of various plants related to the common chickweed.

- *They discussed "mouse-ear chickweed" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mouse-ear chickweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moviegoer *(noun)*

Someone who goes to see movies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moviegoer."*
- *He looked up "moviegoer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mulches *(noun)*

A protective covering of rotting vegetable matter spread to reduce evaporation and soil erosion.

- *The article explained what "mulches" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mulches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

munros *(noun)*

British writer of short stories (1870-1916).

- *He looked up "munros" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "munros" during the group presentation.*

---

napier's bones *(noun)*

A set of graduated rods formerly used to do multiplication and division by a method invented by John Napier.

- *He looked up "napier's bones" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "napier's bones."*

---

nauruan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the island republic of Nauru or its residents.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nauruan" when it is of or relating to the island republic of nauru or....*
- *Students compared "nauruan" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ncdc *(noun)*

The part of NOAA that maintains the world's largest active archive of weather data.

- *In class, the teacher used "ncdc" to mean the part of noaa that maintains the world's largest....*
- *They discussed "ncdc" during the group presentation.*

---

nembutal *(noun)*

A barbiturate (trade name Nembutal) used as a sedative and hypnotic and antispasmodic.

- *He looked up "nembutal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nembutal" during the group presentation.*

---

nephrectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a kidney.

- *He looked up "nephrectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nephrectomy."*

---

nerium *(noun)*

One species: oleander.

- *Understanding "nerium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nerium."*

---

nibelungen *(noun)*

(German mythology) a companion or follower of Siegfried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nibelungen."*
- *He looked up "nibelungen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nilo-saharan *(noun)*

A family of East African languages spoken by Nilotic peoples from the Sahara south to Kenya and Tanzania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nilo-saharan."*
- *He looked up "nilo-saharan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nilo-saharan language *(noun)*

A family of East African languages spoken by Nilotic peoples from the Sahara south to Kenya and Tanzania.

- *They discussed "nilo-saharan language" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nilo-saharan language" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nitrogen trichloride *(noun)*

A yellow pungent volatile oil (trade name Agene) formerly used for bleaching and aging flour.

- *The article explained what "nitrogen trichloride" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nitrogen trichloride" to mean a yellow pungent volatile oil (trade name agene)....*

---

nonsmoker *(noun)*

A passenger car for passengers who want to avoid tobacco smoke.

- *He looked up "nonsmoker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonsmoker."*

nonuniform *(adjective)*

Not homogeneous.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nonuniform."*
- *A "nonuniform" approach may work better in this case.*

northlands *(noun)*

Any region lying in or toward the north.

- *They discussed "northlands" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "northlands" means with a simple example.*

notepaper *(noun)*

Writing paper intended for writing short notes or letters.

- *Understanding "notepaper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "notepaper" because he had never seen it before.*

oakleys *(noun)*

United States sharpshooter who was featured in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show (1860-1926).

- *He looked up "oakleys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oakleys."*

obviated *(verb)*

Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening.

- *Learners should practice how to use "obviated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "obviated" when talking about this idea.*

ofo *(noun)*

A member of the Siouan people living in the Yazoo river valley in Mississippi.

- *In class, the teacher used "ofo" to mean a member of the siouan people living in the yazoo....*
- *The article explained what "ofo" means with a simple example.*

old codger *(noun)*

Used affectionately to refer to an eccentric but amusing old man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old codger."*
- *They discussed "old codger" during the group presentation.*

oligodendrocytes *(noun)*

A cell of the oligodendroglia.

- *He looked up "oligodendrocytes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oligodendrocytes" during the group presentation.*

omnibuses *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *The article explained what "omnibuses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "omnibuses" to mean a vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public....*

ontogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the origin and development of individual organisms.

- *Ontogenetic development.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ontogenetic."*

orchis *(noun)*

One of the two male reproductive glands that produce spermatozoa and secrete androgens.

- *In class, the teacher used "orchis" to mean one of the two male reproductive glands that....*
- *They discussed "orchis" during the group presentation.*

organismal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to an organism (considered as a whole).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "organismal."*
- *A "organismal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ostracize *(verb)*

Avoid speaking to or dealing with.

- *Ever since I spoke up, my colleagues ostracize me.*
- *She tried to use "ostracize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

otic ganglion *(noun)*

An autonomic ganglion whose postganglionic fibers are distributed to the parotid gland.

- *Understanding "otic ganglion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "otic ganglion" to mean an autonomic ganglion whose postganglionic fibers....*

---

overpricing *(verb)*

Price excessively high.

- *The coach explained when to use "overpricing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overpricing" in real sentences.*

---

oversteps *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *Can you use "oversteps" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "oversteps" and when to wait.*

---

palling *(verb)*

Become friends; act friendly towards.

- *He did not know how to use "palling" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "palling" in real sentences.*

---

palpitating *(adjective)*

Having a slight and rapid trembling motion.

- *My palpitating heart.*
- *A "palpitating" approach may work better in this case.*

---

paraguayans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Paraguay.

- *He looked up "paraguayans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paraguayans."*

---

parol evidence rule *(noun)*

A rule that oral evidence cannot be used to contradict the terms of a written contract.

- *The article explained what "parol evidence rule" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parol evidence rule" to mean a rule that oral evidence cannot be used to....*

---

pealed *(verb)*

Sound loudly and sonorously.

- *Can you use "pealed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "pealed" until he saw an example.*

---

pedicab *(noun)*

A tricycle (usually propelled by pedalling); used in the Orient for transporting passengers for hire.

- *Boys who once pulled rickshaws now pedal pedicabs.*
- *He looked up "pedicab" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peelings *(noun)*

Loss of bits of outer skin by peeling or shedding or coming off in scales.

- *The article explained what "peelings" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "peelings" during the group presentation.*

---

pennyroyal *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial mint have small lilac-blue flowers and ovate leaves; yields an aromatic oil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pennyroyal."*
- *He looked up "pennyroyal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pennyroyal oil *(noun)*

Oil from European pennyroyal having an odor like mint; used chiefly in soaps.

- *The article explained what "pennyroyal oil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pennyroyal oil" to mean oil from european pennyroyal having an odor like....*

---

pensively *(adverb)*

In a pensive manner.

- *Pensively he stared at the painting.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "pensively" naturally.*

---

persistency *(noun)*

Persistent determination.

- *The article explained what "persistency" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "persistency" to mean persistent determination.*

---

pfennig *(noun)*

100 pfennigs formerly equaled 1 Deutsche Mark in Germany.

- *They discussed "pfennig" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pfennig" to mean 100 pfennigs formerly equaled 1 deutsche mark in....*

---

pharmacopeia *(noun)*

(pharmacology) a book containing a compilation of pharmaceutical products with their formulas and methods of preparation.

- *Postexposure prophylaxis is an integral part of the pharmacopeia in preventing severe disease after acute infections.*
- *He looked up "pharmacopeia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photomontage *(noun)*

A montage that uses photographic images.

- *They discussed "photomontage" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "photomontage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pixy *(noun)*

(folklore) fairies that are somewhat mischievous.

- *Understanding "pixy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pixy" means with a simple example.*

---

plasmapheresis *(noun)*

Plasma is separated from whole blood and the rest is returned to the donor.

- *They discussed "plasmapheresis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "plasmapheresis" means with a simple example.*

---

plunderers *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

- *In class, the teacher used "plunderers" to mean someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).*
- *He looked up "plunderers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plutocrat *(noun)*

Someone who exercises power by virtue of wealth.

- *In class, the teacher used "plutocrat" to mean someone who exercises power by virtue of wealth.*
- *Understanding "plutocrat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polyvalent *(adjective)*

Containing several antibodies each capable of counteracting a specific antigen.

- *A polyvalent vaccine.*
- *Students compared "polyvalent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pomelo *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian tree producing large fruits resembling grapefruits.

- *He looked up "pomelo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pomelo" to mean southeastern asian tree producing large fruits....*

---

pomelo tree *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian tree producing large fruits resembling grapefruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "pomelo tree" to mean southeastern asian tree producing large fruits....*
- *The article explained what "pomelo tree" means with a simple example.*

---

popularising *(verb)*

Make understandable to the general public.

- *Can you use "popularising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "popularising" until he saw an example.*

---

postern *(noun)*

A small gate in the rear of a fort or castle.

- *They discussed "postern" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postern."*

---

potato peelings *(noun)*

Crisp fried potato peeling.

- *Understanding "potato peelings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potato peelings" to mean crisp fried potato peeling.*

---

pottage *(noun)*

A stew of vegetables and (sometimes) meat.

- *In class, the teacher used "pottage" to mean a stew of vegetables and (sometimes) meat.*
- *The article explained what "pottage" means with a simple example.*

---

pranced *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *Can you use "pranced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pranced" and when to wait.*

---

preachings *(noun)*

An address of a religious nature (usually delivered during a church service).

- *He looked up "preachings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preachings."*

---

preceptors *(noun)*

Teacher at a university or college (especially at Cambridge or Oxford).

- *The article explained what "preceptors" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "preceptors" during the group presentation.*

---

prefixing *(verb)*

Attach a prefix to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prefixing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "prefixing" and when to wait.*

---

prising *(verb)*

To move or force, especially in an effort to get something open; :.

- *She tried to use “prising” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “prising” and when to wait.*

---

problematically *(adverb)*

In such a way as to pose a problem.

- *She spoke “problematically,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place “problematically” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

proffering *(verb)*

Present for acceptance or rejection.

- *Learners should practice how to use “proffering” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “proffering” when talking about this idea.*

---

prole *(noun)*

A member of the working class (not necessarily employed).

- *In class, the teacher used “prole” to mean a member of the working class (not necessarily....*
- *The article explained what “prole” means with a simple example.*

---

psychophysics *(noun)*

The branch of psychology concerned with quantitative relations between physical stimuli and their psychological effects.

- *They discussed “psychophysics” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “psychophysics” to mean the branch of psychology concerned with....*

---

pterygoid plexus *(noun)*

A plexus of veins draining the region of the pterygoid muscles and draining into the internal maxillary and anterior facial veins.

- *Understanding “pterygoid plexus” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “pterygoid plexus” means with a simple example.*

---

pung *(noun)*

A one-horse sleigh consisting of a box on runners.

- *He looked up “pung” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pung” to mean a one-horse sleigh consisting of a box on runners.*

---

purple orchis *(noun)*

North American orchid having a spike of violet-purple flowers mixed with white; sepals and petals form a hood.

- *In class, the teacher used “purple orchis” to mean north american orchid having a spike of....*
- *The article explained what “purple orchis” means with a simple example.*

---

quicks *(noun)*

Any area of the body that is highly sensitive to pain (as the flesh underneath the skin or a fingernail or toenail).

- *Understanding “quicks” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quicks.”*

---

quicky *(noun)*

Hurried repair.

- *Understanding “quicky” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “quicky” during the group presentation.*

---

quintillion *(noun)*

The number that is represented as a one followed by 18 zeros.

- *Understanding “quintillion” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “quintillion” means with a simple example.*

---

raconteurs *(noun)*

A person skilled in telling anecdotes.

- *Understanding “raconteurs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “raconteurs” because he had never seen it before.*

ranunculus occidentalis *(noun)*

Perennial of western North America.

- *Understanding "ranunculus occidentalis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ranunculus occidentalis" during the group presentation.*

rationalistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical doctrine of rationalism.

- *It is useful to describe something as "rationalistic" when it is of or relating to the philosophical doctrine of....*
- *A "rationalistic" approach may work better in this case.*

rectus lateralis *(noun)*

The ocular muscle whose contraction turns the eyeball outward.

- *They discussed "rectus lateralis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rectus lateralis" means with a simple example.*

rededicate *(verb)*

Dedicate anew.

- *They were asked to rededicate themselves to their country.*
- *She tried to use "rededicate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

reorienting *(verb)*

Set or arrange in a new or different determinate position.

- *She tried to use "reorienting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reorienting" in real sentences.*

reprocess *(verb)*

Use again after processing.

- *The coach explained when to use "reprocess" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reprocess" in real sentences.*

reprove *(verb)*

Take to task.

- *In everyday English, people use "reprove" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reprove" in real sentences.*

resolvable *(adjective)*

Capable of being settled or resolved.

- *All disputed points are potentially resolvable.*
- *A resolvable quarrel.*

reverser *(adjective)*

Of the transmission gear causing backward movement in a motor vehicle.

- *Would you call this situation "reverser"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "reverser" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

revolutionists *(noun)*

A radical supporter of political or social revolution.

- *Understanding "revolutionists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "revolutionists" during the group presentation.*

rheum *(noun)*

A watery discharge from the mucous membranes (especially from the eyes or nose).

- *They discussed "rheum" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rheum" means with a simple example.*

rhymer *(noun)*

A writer who composes rhymes; a maker of poor verses (usually used as terms of contempt for minor or inferior poets).

- *The article explained what "rhymer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rhymer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rissa *(noun)*

A genus of Laridae.

- *In class, the teacher used "rissa" to mean a genus of laridae.*
- *The article explained what "rissa" means with a simple example.*

---

rotationally *(adverb)*

In a rotational manner.

- *The required influence lines are found by subjecting the model to small displacements horizontally, vertically and rotationally.*
- *He answered "rotationally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

roundheads *(noun)*

A supporter of parliament and Oliver Cromwell during the English Civil War.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roundheads."*
- *They discussed "roundheads" during the group presentation.*

---

rousers *(noun)*

Someone who rouses others from sleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rousers."*
- *The article explained what "rousers" means with a simple example.*

---

runts *(noun)*

Disparaging terms for small people.

- *Understanding "runts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "runts" during the group presentation.*

---

satins *(noun)*

A smooth fabric of silk or rayon; has a glossy face and a dull back.

- *He looked up "satins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "satins."*

---

scats *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *She tried to use "scats" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "scats" until he saw an example.*

---

scorches *(verb)*

Burn slightly and superficially so as to affect color.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scorches" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "scorches" until he saw an example.*

---

secularisation *(noun)*

The activity of changing something (art or education or society or morality etc.) so it is no longer under the control or influence of religion.

- *He looked up "secularisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secularisation."*

---

semitones *(noun)*

The musical interval between adjacent keys on a keyboard instrument.

- *They discussed "semitones" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semitones" to mean the musical interval between adjacent keys on a....*

---

senecio vulgaris *(noun)*

Eurasian weed with heads of small yellow flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senecio vulgaris."*

- *Understanding "senecio vulgaris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

senti *(noun)*

100 senti equal 1 kroon in Estonia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senti."*
- *The article explained what "senti" means with a simple example.*

---

sericulture *(noun)*

The production of raw silk by raising silkworms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sericulture."*
- *The article explained what "sericulture" means with a simple example.*

---

shacked *(verb)*

Move, proceed, or walk draggingly or slowly.

- *In everyday English, people use "shacked" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "shacked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

shakiness *(noun)*

The quality of being unstable and insecure.

- *The shakiness of the present regime.*
- *The article explained what "shakiness" means with a simple example.*

---

shorthorn *(noun)*

English breed of short-horned cattle.

- *The article explained what "shorthorn" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shorthorn" to mean english breed of short-horned cattle.*

---

sickbay *(noun)*

(nautical) a room for the treatment of the sick or injured (as on a ship).

- *He looked up "sickbay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sickbay" to mean (nautical) a room for the treatment of the sick or....*

---

sidewinders *(noun)*

Air-to-air missile with infrared homing device.

- *The article explained what "sidewinders" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sidewinders" during the group presentation.*

---

sightly *(adjective)*

Very pleasing to the eye.

- *Students compared "sightly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sightly" when it is very pleasing to the eye.*

---

simper *(noun)*

A silly self-conscious smile.

- *Understanding "simper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simper."*

---

skivvies *(noun)*

Men's underwear consisting of cotton T-shirt and shorts.

- *Understanding "skivvies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "skivvies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skywards *(adverb)*

Toward the sky.

- *Look skywards!*
- *He answered "skywards," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sloganeering *(noun)*

Persuasion by means of empty slogans.

- *In class, the teacher used "sloganeering" to mean persuasion by means of empty slogans.*
- *They discussed "sloganeering" during the group presentation.*

---

smudgy *(adjective)*

Smeared with something that soils or stains; these words are often used in combination; ; - Henry Roth.

- *A "smudgy" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "smudgy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

solingen *(noun)*

A city in west central Germany noted for cutlery.

- *They discussed "solingen" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solingen" to mean a city in west central germany noted for cutlery.*

---

sorbent *(noun)*

A material that sorbs another substance; i.e. that has the capacity or tendency to take it up by either absorption or adsorption.

- *The article explained what "sorbent" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sorbent" during the group presentation.*

---

sorbent material *(noun)*

A material that sorbs another substance; i.e. that has the capacity or tendency to take it up by either absorption or adsorption.

- *In class, the teacher used "sorbent material" to mean a material that sorbs another substance; i.e. that....*
- *The article explained what "sorbent material" means with a simple example.*

---

sots *(noun)*

A chronic drinker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sots."*
- *The article explained what "sots" means with a simple example.*

---

spackle *(noun)*

Powder (containing gypsum plaster and glue) that when mixed with water forms a plastic paste used to fill cracks and holes in plaster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spackle."*
- *They discussed "spackle" during the group presentation.*

---

spandrels *(noun)*

An approximately triangular surface area between two adjacent arches and the horizontal plane above them.

- *In class, the teacher used "spandrels" to mean an approximately triangular surface area between....*
- *He looked up "spandrels" because he had never seen it before.*

---

specifiers *(noun)*

Someone who draws up specifications giving details (as for obtaining a patent).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "specifiers."*
- *They discussed "specifiers" during the group presentation.*

---

splats *(noun)*

A slat of wood in the middle of the back of a straight chair.

- *The article explained what "splats" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "splats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spoliation *(noun)*

The act of stripping and taking by force.

- *He looked up "spoliation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spoliation."*

---

spruces *(verb)*

Dress and groom with particular care, as for a special occasion.

- *He did not know how to use “spruces” until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “spruces” in real sentences.*

---

spurge nettle *(noun)*

A stinging herb of tropical America.

- *Understanding “spurge nettle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “spurge nettle.”*

---

squirrel’s-foot fern *(noun)*

Feathery fern of tropical Asia and Malaysia.

- *They discussed “squirrel’s-foot fern” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “squirrel’s-foot fern” means with a simple example.*

---

stalagmite *(noun)*

A cylinder of calcium carbonate projecting upward from the floor of a limestone cave.

- *They discussed “stalagmite” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “stalagmite” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

standardising *(verb)*

Cause to conform to standard or norm.

- *Can you use “standardising” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “standardising” when talking about this idea.*

---

star-duckweed *(noun)*

Cosmopolitan in temperate regions except North America.

- *They discussed “star-duckweed” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “star-duckweed” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sterna *(noun)*

A genus of Sterninae.

- *They discussed “sterna” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sterna” to mean a genus of sterninae.*

---

stethoscopes *(noun)*

A medical instrument for listening to the sounds generated inside the body.

- *Understanding “stethoscopes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stethoscopes.”*

---

stockmen *(noun)*

Farmer who breed or raises livestock.

- *He looked up “stockmen” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “stockmen.”*

---

subtropics *(noun)*

Regions adjacent to the tropics.

- *He looked up “subtropics” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “subtropics” to mean regions adjacent to the tropics.*

---

suggestibility *(noun)*

Susceptibility or responsiveness to suggestion.

- *He looked up “suggestibility” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “suggestibility.”*

---

sundried *(adjective)*

Dried naturally by the sun.

- *Students compared “sundried” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “sundried” when it is dried naturally by the sun.*

superficial epigastric vein *(noun)*

Empties into the great saphenous vein.

- *He looked up "superficial epigastric vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superficial epigastric vein."*

superior epigastric veins *(noun)*

Veins that accompany the superior epigastric artery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superior epigastric veins."*
- *They discussed "superior epigastric veins" during the group presentation.*

supernatants *(noun)*

The clear liquid that lies above a sediment or precipitate.

- *In class, the teacher used "supernatants" to mean the clear liquid that lies above a sediment or....*
- *Understanding "supernatants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sweetmeats *(noun)*

A sweetened delicacy (as a preserve or pastry).

- *He looked up "sweetmeats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweetmeats."*

tacticians *(noun)*

A person who is skilled at planning tactics.

- *The article explained what "tacticians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tacticians" to mean a person who is skilled at planning tactics.*

take time by the forelock *(verb)*

Act quickly and decisively; not let slip an opportunity.

- *In everyday English, people use "take time by the forelock" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "take time by the forelock" carefully so everyone would understand.*

tampers *(verb)*

Intrude in other people's affairs or business; interfere unwantedly.

- *She tried to use "tampers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "tampers" and when to wait.*

tandoor *(noun)*

A clay oven used in northern India and Pakistan.

- *The article explained what "tandoor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tandoor" to mean a clay oven used in northern india and pakistan.*

thomases *(noun)*

The Apostle who would not believe the resurrection of Jesus until he saw Jesus with his own eyes.

- *He looked up "thomases" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomases."*

threadlike *(adjective)*

Thin in diameter; resembling a thread.

- *The speaker chose "threadlike" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "threadlike"? Explain why.*

tingled *(verb)*

Cause a stinging or tingling sensation.

- *He did not know how to use "tingled" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tingled" in real sentences.*

tranquilized *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tranquilized" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "tranquilized" until he saw an example.*

---

trendsetting *(adjective)*

Initiating or popularizing a trend.

- *A "trendsetting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "trendsetting"? Explain why.*

---

trichloride *(noun)*

Any compound containing three chlorine atoms in each molecule.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trichloride."*
- *The article explained what "trichloride" means with a simple example.*

---

true glottis *(noun)*

The space between the two true vocal folds.

- *In class, the teacher used "true glottis" to mean the space between the two true vocal folds.*
- *The article explained what "true glottis" means with a simple example.*

---

tub gurnard *(noun)*

A kind of gurnard.

- *Understanding "tub gurnard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tub gurnard" means with a simple example.*

---

tularemia *(noun)*

A highly infectious disease of rodents (especially rabbits and squirrels) and sometimes transmitted to humans by ticks or flies or by handling infected animals.

- *He looked up "tularemia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tularemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twilights *(noun)*

A condition of decline following successes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twilights."*
- *Understanding "twilights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uncured *(adjective)*

Not seasoned.

- *Uncured pelts.*
- *Would you call this situation "uncured"? Explain why.*

---

undershirts *(noun)*

A collarless men's undergarment for the upper part of the body.

- *They discussed "undershirts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "undershirts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uneventfully *(adverb)*

In an uneventful manner.

- *The space shuttle landed uneventfully.*
- *Using "uneventfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

unexploited *(adjective)*

Undeveloped or unused.

- *Vast unexploited (or undeveloped) natural resources.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unexploited."*

---

unfenced *(adjective)*

Not enclosed by a fence.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unfenced" when it is not enclosed by a fence.*

- *Would you call this situation "unfenced"? Explain why.*

---

ungoverned *(adjective)*

Not restrained or controlled.

- *Ungoverned rage.*
- *Ungoverned youth.*

---

unlatched *(adjective)*

Not firmly fastened or secured.

- *Went through the unlatched gate into the street.*
- *Students compared "unlatched" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsettles *(verb)*

Disturb the composure of.

- *In everyday English, people use "unsettles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unsettles" in real sentences.*

---

unstained *(adjective)*

(of reputation) free from blemishes.

- *A "unstained" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unstained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

untypical *(adjective)*

Not representative of a group, class, or type.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untypical."*
- *Students compared "untypical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

updrafts *(noun)*

A strong upward air current.

- *The article explained what "updrafts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "updrafts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

valproic acid *(noun)*

Anticonvulsant (trade name Depokene) used to prevent some kinds of seizures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valproic acid."*
- *The article explained what "valproic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

vamping *(verb)*

Provide (a shoe) with a new vamp.

- *The coach explained when to use "vamping" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "vamping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

varices *(noun)*

Abnormally enlarged or twisted blood vessel or lymphatic vessel.

- *They discussed "varices" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "varices."*

---

ventolin *(noun)*

A bronchodilator (trade names Ventolin or Proventil) used for asthma and emphysema and other lung conditions; available in oral or inhalant forms; side effects are tachycardia and shakiness.

- *The article explained what "ventolin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ventolin" to mean a bronchodilator (trade names ventolin or....*

---

verbalizing *(verb)*

Articulate; either verbally or with a cry, shout, or noise.

- *He did not know how to use "verbalizing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "verbalizing" and when to wait.*

---

vervain *(noun)*

Any of numerous tropical or subtropical American plants of the genus Verbena grown for their showy spikes of variously colored flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vervain."*
- *He looked up "vervain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vervain family *(noun)*

Family of New World tropical and subtropical herbs and shrubs and trees.

- *The article explained what "vervain family" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vervain family."*

---

vervain sage *(noun)*

Eurasian sage with blue flowers and foliage like verbena; naturalized in United States.

- *They discussed "vervain sage" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vervain sage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vestibules *(noun)*

A large entrance or reception room or area.

- *Understanding "vestibules" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vestibules" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vicomte ferdinand marie de lesseps *(noun)*

French diplomat who supervised the construction of the Suez Canal (1805-1894).

- *Understanding "vicomte ferdinand marie de lesseps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vicomte ferdinand marie de lesseps" to mean french diplomat who supervised the construction of....*

---

volute *(noun)*

A structure consisting of something wound in a continuous series of loops.

- *They discussed "volute" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "volute" because he had never seen it before.*

---

volute spring *(noun)*

A spring in the shape of a coil.

- *In class, the teacher used "volute spring" to mean a spring in the shape of a coil.*
- *He looked up "volute spring" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vulgarities *(noun)*

The quality of lacking taste and refinement.

- *They discussed "vulgarities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vulgarities."*

---

vulpes vulpes *(noun)*

The common Old World fox; having reddish-brown fur; commonly considered a single circumpolar species.

- *In class, the teacher used "vulpes vulpes" to mean the common old world fox; having reddish-brown fur;....*
- *The article explained what "vulpes vulpes" means with a simple example.*

---

waggling *(verb)*

Move unsteadily or with a weaving or rolling motion.

- *She tried to use "waggling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "waggling" when talking about this idea.*

---

wassily kandinsky *(noun)*

Russian painter who was a pioneer of abstract art (1866-1944).

- *Understanding "wassily kandinsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wassily kandinsky" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water chickweed *(noun)*

Small Indian lettuce of northern regions.

- *Understanding "water chickweed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "water chickweed" because he had never seen it before.*

---

welkin *(noun)*

The apparent surface of the imaginary sphere on which celestial bodies appear to be projected.

- *Understanding "welkin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "welkin" to mean the apparent surface of the imaginary sphere on....*

---

whelming *(verb)*

Overcome, as with emotions or perceptual stimuli.

- *Can you use "whelming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "whelming" until he saw an example.*

---

wigged *(adjective)*

Wearing a wig.

- *The judges all wigged and robed.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wigged."*

---

will keith kellog *(noun)*

United States food manufacturer who (with his brother) developed a breakfast cereal of crisp flakes of rolled and toasted wheat and corn; he established a company to manufacture the cereal (1860-1951).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "will keith kellog."*
- *He looked up "will keith kellog" because he had never seen it before.*

---

winkles *(verb)*

Emit or reflect light in a flickering manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "winkles" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "winkles" until he saw an example.*

---

winter aconite *(noun)*

Small Old World perennial herb grown for its bright yellow flowers which appear in early spring often before snow is gone.

- *Understanding "winter aconite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "winter aconite."*

---

wisecrack *(verb)*

Make a comment, usually ironic.

- *She tried to use "wisecrack" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "wisecrack" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

xts *(noun)*

The presence of an unwanted signal via an accidental coupling.

- *The article explained what "xts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xts" to mean the presence of an unwanted signal via an....*

---

yangs *(noun)*

The bright positive masculine principle in Chinese dualistic cosmology.

- *In class, the teacher used "yangs" to mean the bright positive masculine principle in chinese....*
- *The article explained what "yangs" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow gurnard *(noun)*

A kind of gurnard.

- *The article explained what "yellow gurnard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "yellow gurnard" during the group presentation.*

---

ytterbium *(noun)*

A soft silvery metallic element; a rare earth of the lanthanide series; it occurs in gadolinite and monazite and xenotime.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ytterbium."*
- *The article explained what "ytterbium" means with a simple example.*

abate *(verb)*

Become less in amount or intensity.

- *The storm abated.*
- *He did not know how to use "abate" until he saw an example.*

abominable snowman *(noun)*

A large hairy humanoid creature said to live in the Himalayas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abominable snowman."*
- *The article explained what "abominable snowman" means with a simple example.*

accesses *(noun)*

A way of entering or leaving.

- *Understanding "accesses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "accesses" during the group presentation.*

acoustic gramophone *(noun)*

An antique record player; the sound of the vibrating needle is amplified acoustically.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acoustic gramophone."*
- *He looked up "acoustic gramophone" because he had never seen it before.*

adenosine *(noun)*

(biochemistry) a nucleoside that is a structural component of nucleic acids; it is present in all living cells in a combined form as a constituent of DNA and RNA and ADP and ATP and AMP.

- *Understanding "adenosine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adenosine" to mean (biochemistry) a nucleoside that is a structural....*

adios *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *In class, the teacher used "adios" to mean a farewell remark.*
- *They discussed "adios" during the group presentation.*

adjuster *(noun)*

One who investigates insurance claims or claims for damages and recommends an effective settlement.

- *Understanding "adjuster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adjuster."*

adjutant stork *(noun)*

Large Indian stork with a military gait.

- *Understanding "adjutant stork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "adjutant stork" because he had never seen it before.*

affaires *(noun)*

A usually secretive or illicit sexual relationship.

- *They discussed "affaires" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "affaires" to mean a usually secretive or illicit sexual relationship.*

aftertaste *(noun)*

An afterimage of a taste.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aftertaste."*
- *He looked up "aftertaste" because he had never seen it before.*

albino luciano *(noun)*

The first Pope to assume a double name; he reigned for only 34 days (1912-1978).

- *He looked up "albino luciano" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albino luciano."*

alexander selkirk *(noun)*

Scottish sailor who was put ashore on a deserted island off the coast of Chile for five years (providing the basis for Daniel Defoe's novel about Robinson Crusoe) (1676-1721).

- *The article explained what "alexander selkirk" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alexander selkirk."*

---

alleviated *(adjective)*

(of pain or sorrow) made easier to bear.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "alleviated."*
- *Would you call this situation "alleviated"? Explain why.*

---

ambiance *(noun)*

A particular environment or surrounding influence.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambiance" to mean a particular environment or surrounding influence.*
- *The article explained what "ambiance" means with a simple example.*

---

amphibian genus *(noun)*

Any genus of amphibians.

- *The article explained what "amphibian genus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "amphibian genus" during the group presentation.*

---

analgesic *(noun)*

A medicine used to relieve pain.

- *They discussed "analgesic" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "analgesic" means with a simple example.*

---

anti-semite *(noun)*

Someone who hates and would persecute Jews.

- *He looked up "anti-semite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anti-semite."*

---

approximated *(verb)*

Judge tentatively or form an estimate of (quantities or time).

- *The coach explained when to use "approximated" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "approximated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ascends *(verb)*

Go back in order of genealogical succession.

- *Jupiter ascends.*
- *He did not know how to use "ascends" until he saw an example.*

---

aspirants *(noun)*

An ambitious and aspiring young person.

- *The article explained what "aspirants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aspirants" to mean an ambitious and aspiring young person.*

---

atlantic sea bream *(noun)*

Sea bream of warm Atlantic waters.

- *He looked up "atlantic sea bream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "atlantic sea bream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

auditory modality *(noun)*

The ability to hear; the auditory faculty.

- *He looked up "auditory modality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "auditory modality."*

---

authentically *(adverb)*

Genuinely; with authority.

- *It is authentically British.*

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "authentically" naturally.*

---

automaton *(noun)*

Someone who acts or responds in a mechanical or apathetic way.

- *Only an automaton wouldn't have noticed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "automaton" to mean someone who acts or responds in a mechanical or....*

---

avalanches *(noun)*

A sudden appearance of an overwhelming number of things.

- *Understanding "avalanches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "avalanches."*

---

baboons *(noun)*

Large terrestrial monkeys having doglike muzzles.

- *Understanding "baboons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baboons" to mean large terrestrial monkeys having doglike muzzles.*

---

bade *(noun)*

A Chadic language spoken in northern Nigeria.

- *In class, the teacher used "bade" to mean a chadic language spoken in northern nigeria.*
- *The article explained what "bade" means with a simple example.*

---

banded rattlesnake *(noun)*

Widely distributed in rugged ground of eastern United States.

- *Understanding "banded rattlesnake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "banded rattlesnake" to mean widely distributed in rugged ground of eastern....*

---

baptize *(verb)*

Administer baptism to.

- *The parents had the child baptized.*
- *Can you use "baptize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

barium dioxide *(noun)*

A white toxic powder obtained by heating barium oxide in air.

- *He looked up "barium dioxide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "barium dioxide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

baron jean baptiste joseph fourier *(noun)*

French mathematician who developed Fourier analysis and studied the conduction of heat (1768-1830).

- *The article explained what "baron jean baptiste joseph fourier" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "baron jean baptiste joseph fourier" during the group presentation.*

---

bathrobe *(noun)*

A loose-fitting robe of towelling; worn after a bath or swim.

- *They discussed "bathrobe" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bathrobe."*

---

belly whopper *(noun)*

A dive in which the abdomen bears the main force of impact with the water.

- *The article explained what "belly whopper" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "belly whopper" to mean a dive in which the abdomen bears the main force of....*

---

berliner *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Berlin.

- *They discussed "berliner" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "berliner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

billiard parlour *(noun)*

A room in which billiards is played.

- *Understanding "billiard parlour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billiard parlour" to mean a room in which billiards is played.*

---

blackboard eraser *(noun)*

An eraser that removes chalk marks from blackboard.

- *They discussed "blackboard eraser" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blackboard eraser" to mean an eraser that removes chalk marks from blackboard.*

---

blocs *(noun)*

A group of countries in special alliance.

- *The article explained what "blocs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blocs" to mean a group of countries in special alliance.*

---

bloodless revolution *(noun)*

The revolution against James II; there was little armed resistance to William and Mary in England although battles were fought in Scotland and Ireland (1688-1689).

- *He looked up "bloodless revolution" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloodless revolution."*

---

bluish-lilac *(adjective)*

Of lavender tinged with blue.

- *The speaker chose "bluish-lilac" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bluish-lilac" when it is of lavender tinged with blue.*

---

bolo *(noun)*

A cord fastened around the neck with an ornamental clasp and worn as a necktie.

- *Understanding "bolo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bolo" means with a simple example.*

---

bookie *(noun)*

A gambler who accepts and pays off bets (especially on horse races).

- *The article explained what "bookie" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bookie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bookmakers *(noun)*

A maker of books; someone who edits or publishes or binds books.

- *Understanding "bookmakers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bookmakers" to mean a maker of books; someone who edits or publishes or....*

---

bothersome *(adjective)*

Causing irritation or annoyance.

- *Aircraft noise is particularly bothersome near the airport.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bothersome" when it is causing irritation or annoyance.*

---

brained *(verb)*

Kill by smashing someone's skull.

- *He did not know how to use "brained" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brained" when talking about this idea.*

---

bundling *(noun)*

The act of shoving hastily.

- *She complained about bundling the children off to school.*
- *They discussed "bundling" during the group presentation.*

---

busby *(noun)*

Tall hat; worn by some British soldiers on ceremonial occasions.

- *The article explained what "busby" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "busby" to mean tall hat; worn by some british soldiers on....*

---

caching *(verb)*

Save up as for future use.

- *In everyday English, people use "caching" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "caching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

calamities *(noun)*

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune.

- *Understanding "calamities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "calamities" during the group presentation.*

---

campgrounds *(noun)*

A site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.

- *They discussed "campgrounds" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "campgrounds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canfield *(noun)*

A form of solitaire that involves gambling.

- *In class, the teacher used "canfield" to mean a form of solitaire that involves gambling.*
- *He looked up "canfield" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cardiac arrhythmia *(noun)*

An abnormal rate of muscle contractions in the heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardiac arrhythmia" to mean an abnormal rate of muscle contractions in the heart.*
- *The article explained what "cardiac arrhythmia" means with a simple example.*

---

cardinal richelieu *(noun)*

French prelate and statesman; principal minister to Louis XIII (1585-1642).

- *He looked up "cardinal richelieu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cardinal richelieu" during the group presentation.*

---

carnivore *(noun)*

A terrestrial or aquatic flesh-eating mammal.

- *Terrestrial carnivores have four or five clawed digits on each limb.*
- *Tyrannosaurus Rex was a large carnivore.*

---

carrion crow *(noun)*

American vulture smaller than the turkey buzzard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carrion crow."*
- *He looked up "carrion crow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

casement *(noun)*

A window sash that is hinged (usually on one side).

- *Understanding "casement" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "casement" means with a simple example.*

---

casement window *(noun)*

A window with one or more casements.

- *Understanding "casement window" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "casement window" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cassava starch *(noun)*

A starch made by leaching and drying the root of the cassava plant; the source of tapioca; a staple food in the tropics.

- *They discussed "cassava starch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cassava starch" means with a simple example.*

catalans *(noun)*

The Romance language spoken in Catalonia in eastern Spain (related to Spanish and Occitan).

- *They discussed "catalans" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catalans."*

cataloging *(verb)*

Make an itemized list or catalog of; classify.

- *He did not know how to use "cataloging" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "cataloging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

catnip *(noun)*

Hairy aromatic perennial herb having whorls of small white purple-spotted flowers in a terminal spike; used in the past as a domestic remedy; strongly attractive to cats.

- *The article explained what "catnip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "catnip" to mean hairy aromatic perennial herb having whorls of....*

caudal anesthesia *(noun)*

Regional anesthesia resulting from injection of an anesthetic into the caudal end of the spinal canal; now largely replaced by epidural anesthesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caudal anesthesia."*
- *Understanding "caudal anesthesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

causative *(adjective)*

Producing an effect.

- *Poverty as a causative factor in crime.*
- *A "causative" approach may work better in this case.*

cesspool *(noun)*

A covered cistern; waste water and sewage flow into it.

- *Understanding "cesspool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cesspool" during the group presentation.*

chalky *(adjective)*

Of something having the color of chalk.

- *She turned chalky white.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chalky" when it is of something having the color of chalk.*

charge d'affaires *(noun)*

The official temporarily in charge of a diplomatic mission in the absence of the ambassador.

- *Understanding "charge d'affaires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "charge d'affaires" during the group presentation.*

charles augustus lindbergh *(noun)*

United States aviator who in 1927 made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean (1902-1974).

- *Understanding "charles augustus lindbergh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "charles augustus lindbergh" during the group presentation.*

chipmunks *(noun)*

A burrowing ground squirrel of western America and Asia; has cheek pouches and a light and dark stripe running down the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "chipmunks" to mean a burrowing ground squirrel of western america and....*
- *They discussed "chipmunks" during the group presentation.*

churned *(verb)*

Stir (cream) vigorously in order to make butter.

- *Can you use "churned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "churned" and when to wait.*

churned-up *(adjective)*

Moving with or producing or produced by vigorous agitation.

- *A car stuck in the churned-up mud.*
- *A "churned-up" approach may work better in this case.*

---

claims adjuster *(noun)*

One who investigates insurance claims or claims for damages and recommends an effective settlement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "claims adjuster."*
- *Understanding "claims adjuster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clara josephine schumann *(noun)*

German pianist and composer of piano music; renowned for her interpretation of music, especially the music of her husband Robert Schumann (1819-1896).

- *They discussed "clara josephine schumann" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clara josephine schumann" means with a simple example.*

---

clio *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the Muse of history.

- *The article explained what "clio" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "clio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coal scuttle *(noun)*

Container for coal; shaped to permit pouring the coal onto the fire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coal scuttle."*
- *They discussed "coal scuttle" during the group presentation.*

---

cognitive neuroscientist *(noun)*

A cognitive scientist who studies the neurophysiological foundations of mental phenomena.

- *The article explained what "cognitive neuroscientist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cognitive neuroscientist" during the group presentation.*

---

cold gangrene *(noun)*

(pathology) gangrene that develops in the presence of arterial obstruction and is characterized by dryness of the dead tissue and a dark brown color.

- *They discussed "cold gangrene" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cold gangrene."*

---

commissar *(noun)*

An official of the Communist Party who was assigned to teach party principles to a military unit.

- *Understanding "commissar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "commissar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common grape hyacinth *(noun)*

Prolific species having particularly beautiful dark blue flowers.

- *Understanding "common grape hyacinth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common grape hyacinth."*

---

conformed *(verb)*

Adapt or conform oneself to new or different conditions.

- *In everyday English, people use "conformed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "conformed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

congestive *(adjective)*

Relating to or affected by an abnormal collection of blood or other fluid.

- *Congestive heart disease.*
- *A "congestive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

consulates *(noun)*

Diplomatic building that serves as the residence or workplace of a consul.

- *The article explained what "consulates" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "consulates" to mean diplomatic building that serves as the residence or....*

---

corrupts *(verb)*

Place under suspicion or cast doubt upon.

- *The coach explained when to use "corrupts" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "corrupts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cupola *(noun)*

A vertical cylindrical furnace for melting iron for casting.

- *Understanding "cupola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cupola" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cutaneous anthrax *(noun)*

A form of anthrax infection that begins as papule that becomes a vesicle and breaks with a discharge of toxins; symptoms of septicemia are severe with vomiting and high fever and profuse sweating; the infection is often fatal.

- *The article explained what "cutaneous anthrax" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cutaneous anthrax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dabble *(verb)*

Bob forward and under so as to feed off the bottom of a body of water.

- *She dabbles in astronomy.*
- *She tried to use "dabble" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dame agatha mary clarissa christie *(noun)*

Prolific English writer of detective stories (1890-1976).

- *They discussed "dame agatha mary clarissa christie" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dame agatha mary clarissa christie."*

---

darting *(verb)*

Move along rapidly and lightly; skim or dart.

- *Can you use "darting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "darting" and when to wait.*

---

dass *(noun)*

Any of several small ungulate mammals of Africa and Asia with rodent-like incisors and feet with hooflike toes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dass."*
- *The article explained what "dass" means with a simple example.*

---

de spinoza *(noun)*

Dutch philosopher who espoused a pantheistic system (1632-1677).

- *The article explained what "de spinoza" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "de spinoza" during the group presentation.*

---

debunk *(verb)*

Expose while ridiculing; especially of pretentious or false claims and ideas.

- *The physicist debunked the psychic's claims.*
- *In everyday English, people use "debunk" when talking about this idea.*

---

decays *(noun)*

An inferior state resulting from the process of decaying.

- *The article explained what "decays" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "decays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decking *(verb)*

Knock down with force.

- *He did not know how to use "decking" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "decking" when talking about this idea.*

decrypt *(verb)*

Convert code into ordinary language.

- *Can you use "decrypt" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "decrypt" and when to wait.*

defectors *(noun)*

A person who abandons their duty (as on a military post).

- *They discussed "defectors" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "defectors."*

degenerates *(noun)*

A person whose behavior deviates from what is acceptable especially in sexual behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "degenerates."*
- *They discussed "degenerates" during the group presentation.*

depositions *(noun)*

The natural process of laying down a deposit of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depositions."*
- *Understanding "depositions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

Psychology & the Mind

catharsis *(noun)*

The process of releasing strong or repressed emotions, often through art, drama, or talking, which brings a feeling of relief.

- *Writing the memoir was a catharsis that helped her come to terms with her grief.*
- *Ancient Greek tragedy was believed to provide catharsis for its audience.*

equanimity *(noun)*

Calmness and composure, especially in a difficult situation.

- *She accepted the disappointing news with remarkable equanimity.*
- *Years of meditation taught him to face crises with equanimity.*

volition *(noun)*

The power of using one's own will to make choices or decisions; a conscious choice.

- *She left the company of her own volition; nobody forced her out.*
- *Philosophers still debate whether human volition is truly free.*

sublimation *(noun)*

In psychology, the channeling of unacceptable impulses into socially acceptable activities.

- *Freud described artistic creation as a form of sublimation.*
- *Sports can serve as sublimation of aggressive energy.*

dissociation *(noun)*

A mental process in which a person disconnects from thoughts, feelings, memories, or sense of identity.

- *Severe trauma can lead to dissociation as a coping mechanism.*
- *During the panic attack she experienced brief dissociation.*

neuroplasticity *(noun)*

The brain's ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life.

- *Neuroplasticity allows stroke patients to regain lost functions through therapy.*
- *Learning a new language exploits neuroplasticity.*

anhedonia *(noun)*

The inability to feel pleasure from activities that are normally enjoyable.

- *Anhedonia is a common symptom of clinical depression.*
- *He described his anhedonia as feeling emotionally flat.*

rumination *(noun)*

The habit of repeatedly thinking about the same negative thoughts or problems.

- *Rumination kept her awake long into the night.*
- *Therapy helped him interrupt patterns of rumination.*

---

affect *(noun)*

In psychology, an observable expression of emotion or mood.

- *The patient's affect was flat and unresponsive.*
- *Clinicians note affect carefully during mental-status exams.*

---

schema *(noun)*

A mental framework that helps organize and interpret information.

- *Childhood experiences shape lasting cognitive schemas.*
- *The new evidence did not fit her existing schema of the world.*

---

abreaction *(noun)*

The release of emotional tension by recalling and reliving a repressed traumatic experience.

- *The therapy session produced a powerful abreaction.*
- *Some treatments aim for abreaction as a path to healing.*

---

metacognition *(noun)*

Awareness and understanding of one's own thought processes; thinking about thinking.

- *Teaching metacognition helps students become better learners.*
- *Metacognition includes knowing when you do not understand something.*

---

despondent *(adjective)*

Without or almost without hope.

- *Despondent about his failure.*
- *Would you call this situation "despondent"? Explain why.*

---

despot *(noun)*

A cruel and oppressive dictator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "despot."*
- *He looked up "despot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

detachments *(noun)*

The state of being isolated or detached.

- *He looked up "detachments" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detachments."*

---

dialectical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or employing dialectic.

- *The dialectical method.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dialectical."*

---

digestible *(adjective)*

Capable of being converted into assimilable condition in the alimentary canal.

- *Would you call this situation "digestible"? Explain why.*
- *A "digestible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

disassembled *(verb)*

Take apart into its constituent pieces.

- *The coach explained when to use "disassembled" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "disassembled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disgusts *(verb)*

Cause aversion in; offend the moral sense of.

- *This spoilt food disgusts me.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disgusts" and when to wait.*

---

dishonorable *(adjective)*

Lacking honor or integrity; deserving dishonor.

- *Dishonorable in thought and deed.*
- *Would you call this situation "dishonorable"? Explain why.*

---

disraeli *(noun)*

British statesman who as Prime Minister bought controlling interest in the Suez Canal and made Queen Victoria the empress of India (1804-1881).

- *They discussed "disraeli" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "disraeli" means with a simple example.*

---

dogging *(adjective)*

Relentless and indefatigable in pursuit or as if in pursuit.

- *Impossible to escape the dogging fears.*
- *The speaker chose "dogging" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dopey *(adjective)*

Having or revealing stupidity.

- *A dopey answer.*
- *A dopey kid.*

---

dry gangrene *(noun)*

(pathology) gangrene that develops in the presence of arterial obstruction and is characterized by dryness of the dead tissue and a dark brown color.

- *In class, the teacher used "dry gangrene" to mean (pathology) gangrene that develops in the presence....*
- *The article explained what "dry gangrene" means with a simple example.*

---

dubrovnik *(noun)*

A port city in southwestern Croatia on the Adriatic; a popular tourist center.

- *Understanding "dubrovnik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dubrovnik" to mean a port city in southwestern croatia on the....*

---

ducky *(noun)*

A special loved one.

- *He looked up "ducky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ducky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dusky-footed wood rat *(noun)*

A wood rat with dusky feet.

- *Understanding "dusky-footed wood rat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dusky-footed wood rat" means with a simple example.*

---

easel *(noun)*

An upright tripod for displaying something (usually an artist's canvas).

- *In class, the teacher used "easel" to mean an upright tripod for displaying something (usually....*
- *He looked up "easel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eastwards *(adverb)*

Toward the east.

- *She spoke "eastwards," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "eastwards" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

ecs *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *The article explained what "ecs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ecs" during the group presentation.*

eldorado *(noun)*

An imaginary place of great wealth and opportunity; sought in South America by 16th-century explorers.

- *Understanding "eldorado" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eldorado" during the group presentation.*

eliminations *(noun)*

The bodily process of discharging waste matter.

- *Understanding "eliminations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "eliminations" during the group presentation.*

elizabeth haldane *(noun)*

Scottish writer and sister of Richard Haldane and John Haldane (1862-1937).

- *The article explained what "elizabeth haldane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elizabeth haldane" to mean scottish writer and sister of richard haldane and....*

ellipse *(noun)*

A closed plane curve resulting from the intersection of a circular cone and a plane cutting completely through it.

- *The sums of the distances from the foci to any point on an ellipse is constant.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ellipse" to mean a closed plane curve resulting from the....*

elysium *(noun)*

A place or condition of ideal happiness.

- *Understanding "elysium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elysium."*

enormity *(noun)*

Vastness of size or extent.

- *In careful usage the noun enormity is not used to express the idea of great size.*
- *Universities recognized the enormity of their task.*

eons *(noun)*

An immeasurably long period of time.

- *Oh, that happened eons ago.*
- *They discussed "eons" during the group presentation.*

epistle of paul the apostle to titus *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing Saint Paul's epistle to Titus; contains advice on pastoral matters.

- *In class, the teacher used "epistle of paul the apostle to titus" to mean a new testament book containing saint paul's....*
- *The article explained what "epistle of paul the apostle to titus" means with a simple example.*

espouse *(verb)*

Choose and follow; as of theories, ideas, policies, strategies or plans.

- *The candidate espouses Republican ideals.*
- *The coach explained when to use "espouse" and when to wait.*

exemplar *(noun)*

Something to be imitated.

- *An exemplar of success.*
- *He looked up "exemplar" because he had never seen it before.*

extramarital *(adjective)*

Characterized by adultery.

- *Extramarital affairs.*
- *Students compared "extramarital" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

extramarital sex *(noun)*

Sexual intercourse between individuals who are not married to one another.

- *In class, the teacher used "extramarital sex" to mean sexual intercourse between individuals who are not....*
- *He looked up "extramarital sex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fairy armadillo *(noun)*

Very small Argentine armadillo with pale silky hair and pink plates on head and neck.

- *Understanding "fairy armadillo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fairy armadillo" to mean very small argentine armadillo with pale silky hair....*

---

fandango *(noun)*

A provocative Spanish courtship dance in triple time; performed by a man and a woman playing castanets.

- *Understanding "fandango" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fandango" to mean a provocative spanish courtship dance in triple....*

---

farc *(noun)*

A powerful and wealthy terrorist organization formed in 1957 as the guerilla arm of the Colombian communist party; opposed to the United States; has strong ties to drug dealers.

- *He looked up "farc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "farc" to mean a powerful and wealthy terrorist organization....*

---

farina *(noun)*

Fine meal made from cereal grain especially wheat; often used as a cooked cereal or in puddings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farina."*
- *He looked up "farina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fearlessly *(adverb)*

Without fear.

- *Fearlessly, he led the troops into combat.*
- *She spoke "fearlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

fete *(noun)*

An organized series of acts and performances (usually in one place).

- *In class, the teacher used "fete" to mean an organized series of acts and performances....*
- *Understanding "fete" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fete day *(noun)*

A day designated for feasting.

- *Understanding "fete day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fete day" to mean a day designated for feasting.*

---

feynman *(noun)*

United States physicist who contributed to the theory of the interaction of photons and electrons (1918-1988).

- *In class, the teacher used "feynman" to mean united states physicist who contributed to the....*
- *Understanding "feynman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fibonacci sequence *(noun)*

A sequence of numbers in which each number equals the sum of the two preceding numbers.

- *The article explained what "fibonacci sequence" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fibonacci sequence" during the group presentation.*

---

firewalls *(noun)*

(colloquial) the application of maximum thrust.

- *The article explained what "firewalls" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "firewalls" to mean (colloquial) the application of maximum thrust.*

---

fisherman's bend *(noun)*

A knot for tying a line to a spar or ring.

- *He looked up "fisherman's bend" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "fisherman's bend" to mean a knot for tying a line to a spar or ring.*

---

fmri *(noun)*

A form of magnetic resonance imaging of the brain that registers blood flow to functioning areas of the brain.

- *He looked up "fmri" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fmri."*

---

formalism *(noun)*

The practice of scrupulous adherence to prescribed or external forms.

- *He looked up "formalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "formalism."*

---

fortuitous *(adjective)*

Occurring by happy chance.

- *Profits were enhanced by a fortuitous drop in the cost of raw materials.*
- *Fortuitous encounters–strange accidents of fortune.*

---

francis turner palgrave *(noun)*

English poet (1824-1897).

- *In class, the teacher used "francis turner palgrave" to mean english poet (1824-1897).*
- *They discussed "francis turner palgrave" during the group presentation.*

---

freestanding *(adjective)*

Standing apart; not attached to or supported by anything.

- *A freestanding bell tower.*
- *Would you call this situation "freestanding"? Explain why.*

---

frenetic *(adjective)*

Excessively agitated; distraught with fear or other violent emotion.

- *Frenetic screams followed the accident.*
- *Would you call this situation "frenetic"? Explain why.*

---

fridges *(noun)*

A refrigerator in which the coolant is pumped around by an electric motor.

- *Understanding "fridges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fridges" to mean a refrigerator in which the coolant is pumped....*

---

frolic *(noun)*

Gay or light-hearted recreational activity for diversion or amusement.

- *Their frolic in the surf threatened to become ugly.*
- *The article explained what "frolic" means with a simple example.*

---

funeral pyre *(noun)*

Wood heaped for burning a dead body as a funeral rite.

- *They discussed "funeral pyre" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funeral pyre."*

---

funneled *(verb)*

Move or pour through a funnel.

- *In everyday English, people use "funneled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "funneled" in real sentences.*

---

fussing *(verb)*

Worry unnecessarily or excessively.

- *He did not know how to use "fussing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "fussing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

gaff *(noun)*

An iron hook with a handle; used for landing large fish.

- *Understanding "gaff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gaff" because he had never seen it before.*

---

galleys *(noun)*

The kitchen area for food preparation on an airliner.

- *The article explained what "galleys" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "galleys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ganesha *(noun)*

Hindu god of wisdom or prophecy; the god who removes obstacles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ganesha."*
- *The article explained what "ganesha" means with a simple example.*

---

gangrene *(noun)*

The localized death of living cells (as from infection or the interruption of blood supply).

- *They discussed "gangrene" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gangrene."*

---

gas gangrene *(noun)*

(pathology) a deadly form of gangrene usually caused by clostridium bacteria that produce toxins that cause tissue death; can be used as a bioweapon.

- *He looked up "gas gangrene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gas gangrene" during the group presentation.*

---

gatekeepers *(noun)*

Someone who controls access to something.

- *There are too many gatekeepers between the field officers and the chief.*
- *He looked up "gatekeepers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus poa *(noun)*

Chiefly perennial grasses of cool temperate regions.

- *He looked up "genus poa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus poa."*

---

gilgamesh *(noun)*

A legendary Sumerian king who was the hero of an epic collection of mythic stories.

- *The article explained what "gilgamesh" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gilgamesh" during the group presentation.*

---

giuseppe garibaldi *(noun)*

Italian patriot whose conquest of Sicily and Naples led to the formation of the Italian state (1807-1882).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giuseppe garibaldi."*
- *He looked up "giuseppe garibaldi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glides *(noun)*

The act of moving smoothly along a surface while remaining in contact with it.

- *Understanding "glides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "glides" during the group presentation.*

---

glosses *(noun)*

An outward or token appearance or form that is deliberately misleading.

- *In class, the teacher used "glosses" to mean an outward or token appearance or form that is....*
- *They discussed "glosses" during the group presentation.*

---

gluttony *(noun)*

Eating to excess (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *Understanding "gluttony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "gluttony" during the group presentation.*

---

goatee *(noun)*

A small chin beard trimmed to a point; named for its resemblance to a goat's beard.

- *They discussed "goatee" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goatee."*

---

granddad *(noun)*

The father of your father or mother.

- *They discussed "granddad" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "granddad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gregorian chant *(noun)*

A liturgical chant of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *He looked up "gregorian chant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gregorian chant" during the group presentation.*

---

greyhounds *(noun)*

A tall slender dog of an ancient breed noted for swiftness and keen sight; used as a racing dog.

- *He looked up "greyhounds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "greyhounds" during the group presentation.*

---

grieved *(verb)*

Cause to feel sorrow.

- *The coach explained when to use "grieved" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "grieved" in real sentences.*

---

grist *(noun)*

Grain intended to be or that has been ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grist."*
- *He looked up "grist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grope *(noun)*

The act of groping; and instance of groping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grope."*
- *Understanding "grope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grope for *(verb)*

Feel searchingly.

- *She groped for his keys in the dark.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "grope for" in real sentences.*

---

guardsmen *(noun)*

A soldier who is a member of a unit called 'the guard' or 'guards'.

- *In class, the teacher used "guardsmen" to mean a soldier who is a member of a unit called 'the....*
- *The article explained what "guardsmen" means with a simple example.*

---

gutenberg *(noun)*

German printer who was the first in Europe to print using movable type and the first to use a press (1400-1468).

- *The article explained what "gutenberg" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gutenberg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hadron *(noun)*

Any elementary particle that interacts strongly with other particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "hadron" to mean any elementary particle that interacts strongly....*
- *The article explained what "hadron" means with a simple example.*

---

hammerhead *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *He looked up "hammerhead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hammerhead" during the group presentation.*

---

hampers *(verb)*

Prevent the progress or free movement of.

- *She tried to use "hampers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "hampers" until he saw an example.*

---

hangman *(noun)*

An executioner who hangs the condemned person.

- *He looked up "hangman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hangman."*

---

harrier eagle *(noun)*

Any of numerous large Old World hawks intermediate in some respects between typical hawks and typical eagles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harrier eagle."*
- *Understanding "harrier eagle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

haughty *(adjective)*

Having or showing arrogant superiority to and disdain of those one views as unworthy; ; ; ; ; ; ; - W.L.Shirer.

- *Haughty aristocrats.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "haughty" when it is having or showing arrogant superiority to and....*

---

headmistress *(noun)*

A woman headmaster.

- *Understanding "headmistress" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "headmistress" during the group presentation.*

---

heavyweights *(noun)*

A wrestler who weighs more than 214 pounds.

- *Understanding "heavyweights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heavyweights" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hela *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) goddess of the dead and queen of the underworld.

- *Understanding "hela" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hela" to mean (norse mythology) goddess of the dead and queen of....*

---

hermit thrush *(noun)*

North American thrush noted for its complex and appealing song.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hermit thrush."*
- *Understanding "hermit thrush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

herpes encephalitis *(noun)*

Common form of acute encephalitis caused by herpes simplex 1; usually affects the temporal and frontal lobes.

- *Understanding "herpes encephalitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "herpes encephalitis" during the group presentation.*

---

hobbits *(noun)*

An imaginary being similar to a person but smaller and with hairy feet; invented by J.R.R. Tolkien.

- *The article explained what "hobbits" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hobbits."*

---

hogging *(verb)*

Take greedily; take more than one's share.

- *Can you use "hogging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hogging" until he saw an example.*

---

hoisting *(verb)*

Move from one place to another by lifting.

- *He did not know how to use "hoisting" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "hoisting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

holy sepulchre *(noun)*

The sepulcher in which Christ's body lay between burial and resurrection.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holy sepulchre."*
- *The article explained what "holy sepulchre" means with a simple example.*

---

horatio walpole *(noun)*

English writer and historian; son of Sir Robert Walpole (1717-1797).

- *He looked up "horatio walpole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "horatio walpole" during the group presentation.*

---

horseradish *(noun)*

The root of the horseradish plant; it is grated or ground and used for seasoning.

- *He looked up "horseradish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horseradish."*

---

hotshot *(noun)*

Someone who is dazzlingly skilled in any field.

- *The article explained what "hotshot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotshot."*

---

householders *(noun)*

Someone who owns a home.

- *They discussed "householders" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "householders" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hus *(noun)*

Czechoslovakian religious reformer who anticipated the Reformation; he questioned the infallibility of the Catholic Church was excommunicated (1409) for attacking the corruption of the clergy; he was burned at the stake (1372-1415).

- *In class, the teacher used "hus" to mean czechoslovakian religious reformer who anticipated....*
- *The article explained what "hus" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrogen bromide *(noun)*

A colorless gas that yields hydrobromic acid in solution with water.

- *Understanding "hydrogen bromide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hydrogen bromide" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hydroxyl radical *(noun)*

The monovalent group -OH in such compounds as bases and some acids and alcohols.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydroxyl radical."*
- *Understanding "hydroxyl radical" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypoglycemia *(noun)*

Abnormally low blood sugar usually resulting from excessive insulin or a poor diet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypoglycemia."*
- *Understanding "hypoglycemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hypothyroidism *(noun)*

An underactive thyroid gland; a glandular disorder resulting from insufficient production of thyroid hormones.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypothyroidism" to mean an underactive thyroid gland; a glandular disorder....*
- *They discussed "hypothyroidism" during the group presentation.*

immeasurably *(adverb)*

To an immeasurable degree; beyond measurement.

- *The war left him immeasurably fearful of what man can do to man.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "immeasurably" naturally.*

imprecise *(adjective)*

Not precise.

- *Imprecise astronomical observations.*
- *The terms he used were imprecise and emotional.*

indigent *(adjective)*

Poor enough to need help from others.

- *Students compared "indigent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "indigent."*

inlay *(noun)*

A decoration made by fitting pieces of wood into prepared slots in a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inlay."*
- *Understanding "inlay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

intramural *(adjective)*

Carried on within the bounds of an institution or community.

- *Most of the students participated actively in the college's intramural sports program.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intramural."*

invasion of iwo *(noun)*

A bloody and prolonged operation on the island of Iwo Jima in which American marines landed and defeated Japanese defenders (February and March 1945).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "invasion of iwo."*
- *He looked up "invasion of iwo" because he had never seen it before.*

invulnerable *(adjective)*

Immune to attack; impregnable.

- *Gunners raked the beach from invulnerable positions on the cliffs.*
- *The speaker chose "invulnerable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

irreconcilable *(adjective)*

Impossible to reconcile.

- *Irreconcilable differences.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "irreconcilable" when it is impossible to reconcile.*

jack william nicklaus *(noun)*

United States golfer considered by many to be the greatest golfer of all time (born in 1940).

- *In class, the teacher used "jack william nicklaus" to mean united states golfer considered by many to be the....*
- *He looked up "jack william nicklaus" because he had never seen it before.*

janitors *(noun)*

Someone employed to clean and maintain a building.

- *He looked up "janitors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "janitors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jawbone *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.

- *He looked up "jawbone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jawbone" to mean the jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.*

jittery *(adjective)*

Characterized by jerky movements.

- *A jittery ride.*
- *A "jittery" approach may work better in this case.*

---

john scott haldane *(noun)*

Scottish physiologist and brother of Richard Haldane and Elizabeth Haldane; noted for research into industrial diseases (1860-1936).

- *They discussed "john scott haldane" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john scott haldane."*

---

joseph priestley *(noun)*

English chemist who isolated many gases and discovered oxygen (independently of Scheele) (1733-1804).

- *In class, the teacher used "joseph priestley" to mean english chemist who isolated many gases and....*
- *The article explained what "joseph priestley" means with a simple example.*

---

judicious *(adjective)*

Marked by the exercise of good judgment or common sense in practical matters.

- *Judicious use of one's money.*
- *The speaker chose "judicious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

kegs *(noun)*

The quantity contained in a keg.

- *In class, the teacher used "kegs" to mean the quantity contained in a keg.*
- *The article explained what "kegs" means with a simple example.*

---

kickback *(noun)*

A commercial bribe paid by a seller to a purchasing agent in order to induce the agent to enter into the transaction.

- *The article explained what "kickback" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kickback" to mean a commercial bribe paid by a seller to a purchasing....*

---

kinsman *(noun)*

A male relative.

- *The article explained what "kinsman" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "kinsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

klamath falls *(noun)*

A town in southern Oregon near the California border.

- *He looked up "klamath falls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "klamath falls."*

---

laboured *(adjective)*

Requiring or showing effort.

- *It is useful to describe something as "laboured" when it is requiring or showing effort.*
- *The speaker chose "laboured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lake tanganyika *(noun)*

The longest lake in the world in central Africa between Tanzania and Congo in the Great Rift Valley.

- *Understanding "lake tanganyika" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lake tanganyika" means with a simple example.*

---

laudable *(adjective)*

Worthy of high praise.

- *Applaudable efforts to save the environment.*
- *Laudable motives of improving housing conditions.*

---

lessens *(verb)*

Decrease in size, extent, or range.

- *In everyday English, people use "lessens" when talking about this idea.*

- *He did not know how to use "lessens" until he saw an example.*

---

lessing *(noun)*

German playwright and leader of the Enlightenment (1729-1781).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lessing."*
- *The article explained what "lessing" means with a simple example.*

---

liberalisation *(noun)*

The act of making less strict.

- *Understanding "liberalisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "liberalisation" to mean the act of making less strict.*

---

liftoff *(noun)*

The initial ascent of a rocket from its launching pad.

- *Understanding "liftoff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liftoff."*

---

linnaeus *(noun)*

Swedish botanist who proposed the modern system of biological nomenclature (1707-1778).

- *They discussed "linnaeus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linnaeus" to mean swedish botanist who proposed the modern system of....*

---

liszt *(noun)*

Hungarian composer and piano virtuoso (1811-1886).

- *Understanding "liszt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liszt."*

---

logarithmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or using logarithms.

- *Logarithmic function.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "logarithmic."*

---

logarithmic scale *(noun)*

Scale on which actual distances from the origin are proportional to the logarithms of the corresponding scale numbers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "logarithmic scale."*
- *He looked up "logarithmic scale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loudness *(noun)*

The magnitude of sound (usually in a specified direction).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loudness."*
- *The article explained what "loudness" means with a simple example.*

---

lower jawbone *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lower jawbone."*
- *The article explained what "lower jawbone" means with a simple example.*

---

luxor *(noun)*

A city in central Egypt on the east bank of the Nile that is a center for visitors to the ruins of and around Thebes.

- *In class, the teacher used "luxor" to mean a city in central egypt on the east bank of the....*
- *Understanding "luxor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macroeconomics *(noun)*

The branch of economics that studies the overall working of a national economy.

- *Understanding "macroeconomics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macroeconomics" to mean the branch of economics that studies the overall....*

---

majorca *(noun)*

The largest of the Balearic Islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "majorca."*
- *He looked up "majorca" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mannheim *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Germany at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar rivers.

- *They discussed "mannheim" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mannheim" means with a simple example.*

---

manors *(noun)*

The landed estate of a lord (including the house on it).

- *Understanding "manors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manors."*

---

mantras *(noun)*

A commonly repeated word or phrase.

- *Understanding "mantras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mantras" means with a simple example.*

---

mediterranean snapdragon *(noun)*

Perennial native to the Mediterranean but widely cultivated for its purple or pink flowers.

- *He looked up "mediterranean snapdragon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mediterranean snapdragon" during the group presentation.*

---

megawatt *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to one million watts.

- *In class, the teacher used "megawatt" to mean a unit of power equal to one million watts.*
- *They discussed "megawatt" during the group presentation.*

---

mesozoic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or denoting the Mesozoic era.

- *The speaker chose "mesozoic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "mesozoic"? Explain why.*

---

mesozoic era *(noun)*

From 230 million to 63 million years ago.

- *They discussed "mesozoic era" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mesozoic era" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

militarized *(adjective)*

Issued military arms.

- *It is useful to describe something as "militarized" when it is issued military arms.*
- *Students compared "militarized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mimosa bush *(noun)*

Tropical American thorny shrub or small tree; fragrant yellow flowers used in making perfumery.

- *Understanding "mimosa bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mimosa bush" during the group presentation.*

---

misinterpretation *(noun)*

Putting the wrong interpretation on.

- *His misinterpretation of the question caused his error.*
- *The article explained what "misinterpretation" means with a simple example.*

---

mobbed *(verb)*

Press tightly together or cram.

- *He did not know how to use “mobbed” until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use “mobbed” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mobilised *(verb)*

Make ready for action or use.

- *The coach explained when to use “mobilised” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “mobilised” in real sentences.*

---

modified radical mastectomy *(noun)*

Removal of a breast and the pectoralis minor and some lymph nodes in the adjacent armpit.

- *They discussed “modified radical mastectomy” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “modified radical mastectomy” because he had never seen it before.*

---

moneys *(noun)*

The most common medium of exchange; functions as legal tender.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “moneys.”*
- *The article explained what “moneys” means with a simple example.*

---

moorland *(noun)*

Open land usually with peaty soil covered with heather and bracken and moss.

- *Understanding “moorland” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “moorland” to mean open land usually with peaty soil covered with....*

---

morristown *(noun)*

A town in northern New Jersey where the Continental Army spent two winters.

- *Understanding “morristown” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “morristown” because he had never seen it before.*

---

naively *(adverb)*

In a naive manner.

- *He believed, naively, that she would leave him her money.*
- *Place “naively” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

nappies *(noun)*

Garment consisting of a folded cloth drawn up between the legs and fastened at the waist; worn by infants to catch excrement.

- *Understanding “nappies” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “nappies” during the group presentation.*

---

narcissus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a beautiful young man who fell in love with his own reflection.

- *The article explained what “narcissus” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “narcissus.”*

---

neva *(noun)*

A river in northwestern Russia flowing generally west into the Gulf of Finland.

- *In class, the teacher used “neva” to mean a river in northwestern russia flowing generally....*
- *The article explained what “neva” means with a simple example.*

---

neva river *(noun)*

A river in northwestern Russia flowing generally west into the Gulf of Finland.

- *Understanding “neva river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “neva river” to mean a river in northwestern russia flowing generally....*

---

nitrates *(verb)*

Treat with nitric acid, so as to change an organic compound into a nitrate.

- *The coach explained when to use “nitrates” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “nitrates” carefully so everyone would understand.*

nlrb *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government charged with mediating disputes between management and labor unions.

- *He looked up "nlrb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nlrb."*

northumbria *(noun)*

An Anglo-Saxon kingdom in northern England until 876.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northumbria."*
- *He looked up "northumbria" because he had never seen it before.*

npa *(noun)*

A terrorist organization that is the militant wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines; a Maoist organization formed to overthrow the government; uses hit squads called Sparrow Units; opposes United States military presence in the Philippines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "npa."*
- *They discussed "npa" during the group presentation.*

npcs *(noun)*

An agency that serves as the focal point for all Intelligence Community activities related to nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their missile delivery systems.

- *He looked up "npcs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "npcs" during the group presentation.*

nurse's aide *(noun)*

Someone who assists a nurse in tasks that require little formal training.

- *In class, the teacher used "nurse's aide" to mean someone who assists a nurse in tasks that require....*
- *The article explained what "nurse's aide" means with a simple example.*

occipital *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the occiput.

- *Occipital bone.*
- *Students compared "occipital" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

old squaw *(noun)*

A common long-tailed sea duck of the northern parts of the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "old squaw" to mean a common long-tailed sea duck of the northern parts....*
- *He looked up "old squaw" because he had never seen it before.*

ophthalmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the eye.

- *Ophthalmic defect.*
- *Ophthalmic surgery.*

ordinating *(verb)*

Bring (components or parts) into proper or desirable coordination correlation.

- *In everyday English, people use "ordinating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ordinating" in real sentences.*

ostentatious *(adjective)*

Intended to attract notice and impress others.

- *An ostentatious sable coat.*
- *Students compared "ostentatious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

oversize *(adjective)*

Larger than normal for its kind.

- *A "oversize" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "oversize"? Explain why.*

ozark plateau *(noun)*

An area of low mountains in northwestern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri and northeastern Oklahoma.

- *They discussed "ozark plateau" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ozark plateau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

padlock *(noun)*

A detachable lock; has a hinged shackle that can be passed through the staple of a hasp or the links in a chain and then snapped shut.

- *Understanding "padlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "padlock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palau *(noun)*

A republic in the western central Pacific Ocean in association with the United States.

- *The article explained what "palau" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palau" to mean a republic in the western central pacific ocean in....*

---

pancho villa *(noun)*

Mexican revolutionary leader (1877-1923).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pancho villa."*
- *Understanding "pancho villa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

panini *(noun)*

Indian grammarian whose grammatical rules for Sanskrit are the first known example of descriptive linguistics (circa 400 BC).

- *The article explained what "panini" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panini" to mean indian grammarian whose grammatical rules for....*

---

paras *(noun)*

(obstetrics) the number of liveborn children a woman has delivered.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paras."*
- *He looked up "paras" because he had never seen it before.*

---

patina *(noun)*

A fine coating of oxide on the surface of a metal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patina."*
- *The article explained what "patina" means with a simple example.*

---

permeated *(verb)*

Spread or diffuse through.

- *An atmosphere of distrust has permeated this administration.*
- *In everyday English, people use "permeated" when talking about this idea.*

---

perspiration *(noun)*

The process of the sweat glands of the skin secreting a salty fluid.

- *Perspiration is a homeostatic process.*
- *He looked up "perspiration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phenotypic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or constituting a phenotype.

- *Phenotypical profile.*
- *A "phenotypic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

philippians *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing an epistle from Saint Paul to the church at Philippi in Macedonia.

- *The article explained what "philippians" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "philippians" during the group presentation.*

---

plagiarized *(adjective)*

Copied and passed off as your own.

- *Used plagiarized data in his thesis.*

- *A work dotted with plagiarized phrases.*

---

plasmid *(noun)*

A small cellular inclusion consisting of a ring of DNA that is not in a chromosome but is capable of autonomous replication.

- *Understanding "plasmid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plasmid."*

---

pleaser *(noun)*

A pleasing entertainer.

- *He is quite the crowd pleaser.*
- *He looked up "pleaser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pliocene *(noun)*

From 13 million to 2 million years ago; growth of mountains; cooling of climate; more and larger mammals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pliocene."*
- *The article explained what "pliocene" means with a simple example.*

---

plummeting *(verb)*

Drop sharply.

- *The coach explained when to use "plummeting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "plummeting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

poach *(verb)*

Cook in a simmering liquid.

- *Poached apricots.*
- *People are poaching elephants for their ivory.*

---

polices *(noun)*

The force of policemen and officers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polices."*
- *Understanding "polices" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

policyholders *(noun)*

A person who holds an insurance policy; usually, the client in whose name an insurance policy is written.

- *They discussed "policyholders" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "policyholders."*

---

political commissar *(noun)*

An official of the Communist Party who was assigned to teach party principles to a military unit.

- *They discussed "political commissar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "political commissar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pontifical *(noun)*

The vestments and other insignia of a pontiff (especially a bishop).

- *The article explained what "pontifical" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pontifical" during the group presentation.*

---

potash alum *(noun)*

A white crystalline double sulfate of aluminum: the potassium double sulfate of aluminum.

- *Understanding "potash alum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "potash alum" means with a simple example.*

---

potato wart fungus *(noun)*

Fungus causing potato wart disease in potato tubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potato wart fungus."*
- *The article explained what "potato wart fungus" means with a simple example.*

---

practice bundling *(verb)*

Sleep fully clothed in the same bed with one's betrothed.

- *The coach explained when to use "practice bundling" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "practice bundling" until he saw an example.*

---

precluded *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *The coach explained when to use "precluded" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "precluded" in real sentences.*

---

prescriptive linguistics *(noun)*

An account of how a language should be used instead of how it is actually used; a prescription for the 'correct' phonology and morphology and syntax and semantics.

- *He looked up "prescriptive linguistics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prescriptive linguistics" to mean an account of how a language should be used instead....*

---

primus stove *(noun)*

A portable paraffin cooking stove; used by campers.

- *They discussed "primus stove" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "primus stove" means with a simple example.*

---

prostrate *(verb)*

Render helpless or defenseless.

- *They prostrated the enemy.*
- *She prostrated herself with frustration.*

---

protease inhibitor *(noun)*

An antiviral drug used against HIV; interrupts HIV replication by binding and blocking HIV protease; often used in combination with other drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protease inhibitor."*
- *The article explained what "protease inhibitor" means with a simple example.*

---

pubes *(noun)*

The lower part of the abdomen just above the external genital organs.

- *The article explained what "pubes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pubes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

publicised *(adjective)*

Made known; especially made widely known.

- *Students compared "publicised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "publicised."*

---

pushover *(noun)*

Any undertaking that is easy to do.

- *He looked up "pushover" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pushover" to mean any undertaking that is easy to do.*

---

pythagoras *(noun)*

Greek philosopher and mathematician who proved the Pythagorean theorem; considered to be the first true mathematician (circa 580-500 BC).

- *He looked up "pythagoras" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pythagoras."*

---

quicksand *(noun)*

A treacherous situation that tends to entrap and destroy.

- *The article explained what "quicksand" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quicksand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quilting *(noun)*

A material used for making a quilt, or a quilted fabric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quilting."*
- *The article explained what "quilting" means with a simple example.*

---

raincoat *(noun)*

A water-resistant coat.

- *The article explained what "raincoat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "raincoat" to mean a water-resistant coat.*

---

rasputin *(noun)*

Siberian peasant monk who was religious advisor in the court of Nicholas II; was assassinated by Russian noblemen who feared that his debauchery would weaken the monarchy (1872-1916).

- *He looked up "rasputin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rasputin" during the group presentation.*

---

rebecca rolfe *(noun)*

A Powhatan woman (the daughter of Powhatan) who befriended the English at Jamestown and is said to have saved Captain John Smith's life (1595-1617).

- *They discussed "rebecca rolfe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rebecca rolfe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reconsidering *(verb)*

Consider again; give new consideration to; usually with a view to changing.

- *She tried to use "reconsidering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reconsidering" when talking about this idea.*

---

red-bellied turtle *(noun)*

Freshwater turtle of Chesapeake Bay tributaries having red markings on the lower shell.

- *The article explained what "red-bellied turtle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "red-bellied turtle" during the group presentation.*

---

redeveloped *(verb)*

Formulate or develop again, of an improved theory or hypothesis.

- *In everyday English, people use "redeveloped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "redeveloped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

refreshingly *(adverb)*

In a manner that relieves fatigue and restores vitality.

- *The air was refreshingly cool.*
- *She was refreshingly free from shyness.*

---

refrigerate *(verb)*

Cool or chill in or as if in a refrigerator.

- *Refrigerate this medicine.*
- *Many foods must be refrigerated or else they will spoil.*

---

refutes *(verb)*

Overthrow by argument, evidence, or proof.

- *The coach explained when to use "refutes" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "refutes" until he saw an example.*

---

renditions *(noun)*

An explanation of something that is not immediately obvious.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "renditions."*
- *The article explained what "renditions" means with a simple example.*

---

repelling *(adjective)*

Highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.

- *Would you call this situation "repelling"? Explain why.*
- *A "repelling" approach may work better in this case.*

representational *(adjective)*

(used especially of art) depicting objects, figures,or scenes as seen.

- *Representational art.*
- *Representational images.*

representational process *(noun)*

Any basic cognitive process in which some entity comes to stand for or represent something else.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "representational process."*
- *The article explained what "representational process" means with a simple example.*

republicanism *(noun)*

The political orientation of those who hold that a republic is the best form of government.

- *He looked up "republicanism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republicanism."*

restaurateur *(noun)*

The proprietor of a restaurant.

- *They discussed "restaurateur" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "restaurateur."*

richard feynman *(noun)*

United States physicist who contributed to the theory of the interaction of photons and electrons (1918-1988).

- *The article explained what "richard feynman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "richard feynman" during the group presentation.*

rickety *(adjective)*

Inclined to shake as from weakness or defect.

- *A rickety table.*
- *Rickety limbs and joints.*

ricotta *(noun)*

Soft Italian cheese like cottage cheese.

- *Understanding "ricotta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ricotta" means with a simple example.*

sacra *(noun)*

Wedge-shaped bone consisting of five fused vertebrae forming the posterior part of the pelvis; its base connects with the lowest lumbar vertebra and its tip with the coccyx.

- *In class, the teacher used "sacra" to mean wedge-shaped bone consisting of five fused....*
- *He looked up "sacra" because he had never seen it before.*

saddens *(verb)*

Make unhappy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "saddens" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "saddens" until he saw an example.*

salinger *(noun)*

United States writer (born 1919).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salinger."*
- *He looked up "salinger" because he had never seen it before.*

sappy *(adjective)*

Abounding in sap.

- *Sappy maple trees.*
- *Sappy kindling wood.*

sasquatch *(noun)*

Large hairy humanoid creature said to live in wilderness areas of the United States and Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sasquatch."*
- *He looked up "sasquatch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saucers *(noun)*

A small shallow dish for holding a cup at the table.

- *Understanding "saucers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saucers" means with a simple example.*

---

saviors *(noun)*

A person who rescues you from harm or danger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saviors."*
- *He looked up "saviors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scaly fern *(noun)*

Small European fern with chaffy leathery fronds.

- *The article explained what "scaly fern" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scaly fern" to mean small european fern with chaffy leathery fronds.*

---

scrub palmetto *(noun)*

Small hardy clump-forming spiny palm of southern United States.

- *They discussed "scrub palmetto" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "scrub palmetto" means with a simple example.*

---

selkirk mountains *(noun)*

A range of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern British Columbia.

- *The article explained what "selkirk mountains" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selkirk mountains" to mean a range of the rocky mountains in southeastern....*

---

semite *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Semites.

- *Semite peoples.*
- *A "semite" approach may work better in this case.*

---

separations *(noun)*

The space where a division or parting occurs.

- *They discussed "separations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "separations" to mean the space where a division or parting occurs.*

---

sepulchre *(noun)*

A chamber that is used as a grave.

- *They discussed "sepulchre" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sepulchre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shallots *(noun)*

Small mild-flavored onion-like or garlic-like clustered bulbs used for seasoning.

- *He looked up "shallots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shallots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shifters *(noun)*

A mechanical device for engaging and disengaging gears.

- *Understanding "shifters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shifters" during the group presentation.*

---

shih-tzu *(noun)*

A Chinese breed of small dog similar to a Pekingese.

- *In class, the teacher used "shih-tzu" to mean a chinese breed of small dog similar to a pekingese.*

- *They discussed "shih-tzu" during the group presentation.*

---

shill *(noun)*

A decoy who acts as an enthusiastic customer in order to stimulate the participation of others.

- *In class, the teacher used "shill" to mean a decoy who acts as an enthusiastic customer in....*
- *Understanding "shill" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shins *(noun)*

A cut of meat from the lower part of the leg.

- *The article explained what "shins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shins" to mean a cut of meat from the lower part of the leg.*

---

shorted *(verb)*

Cheat someone by not returning him enough money.

- *He did not know how to use "shorted" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "shorted" and when to wait.*

---

sipped *(verb)*

Drink in sips.

- *In everyday English, people use "sipped" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sipped" until he saw an example.*

---

siting *(verb)*

Assume a posture as for artistic purposes.

- *Learners should practice how to use "siting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "siting" when talking about this idea.*

---

sixpence *(noun)*

A small coin of the United Kingdom worth six pennies; not minted since 1970.

- *They discussed "sixpence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sixpence" to mean a small coin of the united kingdom worth six....*

---

skank *(noun)*

A rhythmic dance to reggae music performed by bending forward and extending the hands while bending the knees.

- *Understanding "skank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skank."*

---

skateboards *(noun)*

A board with wheels that is ridden in a standing or crouching position and propelled by foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skateboards."*
- *Understanding "skateboards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skinhead *(noun)*

A young person who belongs to a British or American group that shave their heads and gather at rock concerts or engage in white supremacist demonstrations.

- *They discussed "skinhead" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skinhead."*

---

slats *(noun)*

A thin strip (wood or metal).

- *They discussed "slats" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "slats" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slop jar *(noun)*

A large pail used to receive waste water from a washbasin or chamber pot.

- *The article explained what "slop jar" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "slop jar" during the group presentation.*

---

sneezed *(verb)*

Exhale spasmodically, as when an irritant entered one's nose.

- *Learners should practice how to use "sneezed" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "sneezed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

snorkel *(noun)*

Air passage provided by a retractable device containing intake and exhaust pipes; permits a submarine to stay submerged for extended periods of time.

- *He looked up "snorkel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "snorkel" during the group presentation.*

---

solenoid *(noun)*

A coil of wire around an iron core; becomes a magnet when current passes through the coil.

- *The article explained what "solenoid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solenoid" to mean a coil of wire around an iron core; becomes a....*

---

songbird *(noun)*

Any bird having a musical call.

- *He looked up "songbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "songbird" during the group presentation.*

---

sonora lac *(noun)*

Resembling lac; secreted by a scale living on twigs of certain Mexican shrubs; used locally as medicine.

- *He looked up "sonora lac" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sonora lac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sorties *(noun)*

A military action in which besieged troops burst forth from their position.

- *The article explained what "sorties" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorties."*

---

speer *(noun)*

German Nazi architect who worked for Hitler (1905-1981).

- *The article explained what "speer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "speer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spinal anaesthesia *(noun)*

Anesthesia of the lower half of the body; caused by injury to the spinal cord or by injecting an anesthetic beneath the arachnoid membrane that surrounds the spinal cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinal anaesthesia."*
- *The article explained what "spinal anaesthesia" means with a simple example.*

---

spinoza *(noun)*

Dutch philosopher who espoused a pantheistic system (1632-1677).

- *He looked up "spinoza" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spinoza" to mean dutch philosopher who espoused a pantheistic system....*

---

splendidly *(adverb)*

In an impressively beautiful manner.

- *He did splendidly in the exam.*
- *He answered "splendidly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sprawled *(verb)*

Go, come, or spread in a rambling or irregular way.

- *She tried to use "sprawled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "sprawled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

squaw *(noun)*

An American Indian woman.

- *The article explained what “squaw” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “squaw” to mean an american indian woman.*

---

squaw man *(noun)*

A white man married to a North American Indian woman.

- *The article explained what “squaw man” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “squaw man” to mean a white man married to a north american indian woman.*

---

squirting cucumber *(noun)*

Mediterranean vine having oblong fruit that when ripe expels its seeds and juice violently when touched.

- *In class, the teacher used “squirting cucumber” to mean mediterranean vine having oblong fruit that when....*
- *The article explained what “squirting cucumber” means with a simple example.*

---

stabilised *(adjective)*

Made stable or firm.

- *Students compared “stabilised” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “stabilised.”*

---

stiller *(adjective)*

Used of pictures; of a single or static photograph not presented so as to create the illusion of motion; or representing objects not capable of motion.

- *A “stiller” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “stiller”? Explain why.*

---

storehouse *(noun)*

A depository for goods.

- *Storehouses were built close to the docks.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “storehouse.”*

---

straighter *(adjective)*

Free from curves or angles.

- *A “straighter” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “straighter” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

striptease *(noun)*

A form of erotic entertainment in which a dancer gradually undresses to music.

- *In class, the teacher used “striptease” to mean a form of erotic entertainment in which a dancer....*
- *He looked up “striptease” because he had never seen it before.*

---

striptease artist *(noun)*

A performer who provides erotic entertainment by undressing to music.

- *They discussed “striptease artist” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “striptease artist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suckling reflex *(noun)*

Reflex behavior in newborn mammals; includes finding and grasping the nipple in the mouth and sucking on it and swallowing the milk.

- *In class, the teacher used “suckling reflex” to mean reflex behavior in newborn mammals; includes....*
- *He looked up “suckling reflex” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sumerian *(noun)*

A member of a people who inhabited ancient Sumer.

- *He looked up “sumerian” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “sumerian.”*

---

supersede *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *The coach explained when to use “supersede” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “supersede” until he saw an example.*

swimsuits *(noun)*

Tight fitting garment worn for swimming.

- *Understanding "swimsuits" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swimsuits."*

swooped *(verb)*

Move down on as if in an attack.

- *The raptor swooped down on its prey.*
- *The teacher swooped down upon the new students.*

synergistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the theological doctrine of synergism.

- *Students compared "synergistic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "synergistic"? Explain why.*

tanganyika *(noun)*

A former state in East Africa; united with Zanzibar in 1964 to form Tanzania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tanganyika."*
- *He looked up "tanganyika" because he had never seen it before.*

tantric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Tantrism.

- *Tantric rituals.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tantric."*

taoist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the popular Chinese religious system based on the teachings of Lao-tzu but including a pantheon of gods along with divination and magic.

- *Taoist temples.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "taoist" when it is of or relating to the popular chinese religious....*

tassel flower *(noun)*

Young leaves widely used as leaf vegetables; seeds used as cereal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tassel flower."*
- *They discussed "tassel flower" during the group presentation.*

tassel-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a tassel.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tassel-shaped" when it is shaped like a tassel.*
- *The speaker chose "tassel-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

tats *(noun)*

A projective technique using black-and-white pictures; subjects tell a story about each picture.

- *In class, the teacher used "tats" to mean a projective technique using black-and-white....*
- *The article explained what "tats" means with a simple example.*

telegrams *(noun)*

A message transmitted by telegraph.

- *He looked up "telegrams" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "telegrams" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thais *(noun)*

A branch of the Tai languages.

- *The article explained what "thais" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thais."*

thermally *(adverb)*

By means of heat or with respect to thermal properties.

- *He answered "thermally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "thermally" in the final chapter.*

---

thicket-forming *(adjective)*

Tending to form dense thickets.

- *A "thicket-forming" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "thicket-forming"? Explain why.*

---

thoracic aorta *(noun)*

A branch of the descending aorta; divides into the iliac arteries.

- *Understanding "thoracic aorta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thoracic aorta" during the group presentation.*

---

throb *(noun)*

An instance of rapid strong pulsation (of the heart).

- *He felt a throbbing in his head.*
- *The article explained what "throb" means with a simple example.*

---

ticketed *(verb)*

Issue a ticket or a fine to as a penalty.

- *Move your car or else you will be ticketed!*
- *Ticketed passengers can board now.*

---

tinned goods *(noun)*

Food preserved by canning.

- *Understanding "tinned goods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tinned goods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tinned meat *(noun)*

Meat preserved in a can or tin.

- *They discussed "tinned meat" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tinned meat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toda *(noun)*

The Dravidian language spoken by the Toda in southern India.

- *He looked up "toda" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "toda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tormenting *(verb)*

Torment emotionally or mentally.

- *In everyday English, people use "tormenting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "tormenting" until he saw an example.*

---

aberrant *(adjective)*

Markedly different from an accepted norm.

- *Aberrant behavior.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "aberrant."*

---

absinthe *(noun)*

Strong green liqueur flavored with wormwood and anise.

- *In class, the teacher used "absinthe" to mean strong green liqueur flavored with wormwood and anise.*
- *The article explained what "absinthe" means with a simple example.*

---

absinthe oil *(noun)*

A dark bitter oil obtained from wormwood leaves; flavors absinthe liqueurs.

- *Understanding "absinthe oil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "absinthe oil" during the group presentation.*

---

absolved *(adjective)*

Freed from any question of guilt.

- *Is absolved from all blame.*
- *Would you call this situation "absolved"? Explain why.*

---

abstaining *(verb)*

Choose not to consume.

- *Learners should practice how to use "abstaining" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "abstaining" when talking about this idea.*

---

accumulator register *(noun)*

(computer science) a register that has a built-in adder that adds an input number to the contents of the register.

- *The article explained what "accumulator register" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "accumulator register" during the group presentation.*

---

acetaminophen *(noun)*

An analgesic for mild pain but not for inflammation; also used as an antipyretic; (Datril, Tylenol, Panadol, Phenaphen, Tempra, and Anacin III are trademarks of brands of acetaminophen tablets).

- *He looked up "acetaminophen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acetaminophen" to mean an analgesic for mild pain but not for....*

---

adamantly *(adverb)*

Inflexibly; unshakably.

- *Adamantly opposed to the marriage.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "adamantly" naturally.*

---

adder *(noun)*

A person who adds numbers.

- *Understanding "adder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "adder" during the group presentation.*

---

administratively *(adverb)*

By or for an administrator.

- *This decision was made administratively.*
- *Using "administratively" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

adolf loos *(noun)*

Austrian architect (1870-1933).

- *They discussed "adolf loos" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "adolf loos" means with a simple example.*

---

advisories *(noun)*

An announcement that usually advises or warns the public of some threat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "advisories."*
- *Understanding "advisories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affinities *(noun)*

A natural attraction or feeling of kinship.

- *Understanding "affinities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "affinities" means with a simple example.*

---

agamemnon *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the king who lead the Greeks against Troy in the Trojan War.

- *They discussed "agamemnon" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "agamemnon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ageless *(adjective)*

Continuing forever or indefinitely.

- *The ageless themes of love and revenge.*
- *Would you call this situation "ageless"? Explain why.*

---

agitators *(noun)*

One who agitates; a political troublemaker.

- *Understanding "agitators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "agitators" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agonists *(noun)*

A muscle that contracts while another relaxes.

- *Understanding "agonists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "agonists" during the group presentation.*

---

ahab *(noun)*

According to the Old Testament he was a pagan king of Israel and husband of Jezebel (9th century BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "ahab" to mean according to the old testament he was a pagan king....*
- *The article explained what "ahab" means with a simple example.*

---

airframe *(noun)*

The framework and covering of an airplane or rocket (excluding the engines).

- *They discussed "airframe" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airframe."*

---

algal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to alga.

- *The speaker chose "algal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "algal"? Explain why.*

---

allay *(verb)*

Lessen the intensity of or calm.

- *In everyday English, people use "allay" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "allay" in real sentences.*

---

alpha centauri *(noun)*

Brightest star in Centaurus; second nearest star to the sun.

- *They discussed "alpha centauri" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpha centauri."*

---

anachronistic *(adjective)*

Chronologically misplaced.

- *English public schools are anachronistic.*
- *Would you call this situation "anachronistic"? Explain why.*

---

anatomically *(adverb)*

With respect to anatomy.

- *Anatomically correct.*
- *He answered "anatomically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

andorra *(noun)*

A small republic in the eastern Pyrenees between Spain and France.

- *They discussed "andorra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "andorra" to mean a small republic in the eastern pyrenees between....*

---

annoyingly *(adverb)*

In an annoying manner or to an annoying degree.

- *Place "annoyingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "annoyingly" in the final chapter.*

---

answerable *(adjective)*

Morally or legally responsible to a higher authority.

- *Parents are answerable for their child's acts.*
- *Students compared "answerable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anterior vertebral vein *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the ascending cervical artery and opens into the vertebral vein.

- *They discussed "anterior vertebral vein" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anterior vertebral vein" to mean a vein that accompanies the ascending cervical....*

---

apropos *(adverb)*

Introducing a different topic; in point of fact.

- *Your letter arrived apropos.*
- *Place "apropos" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

archimedes *(noun)*

Greek mathematician and physicist noted for his work in hydrostatics and mechanics and geometry (287-212 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archimedes."*
- *He looked up "archimedes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aromatic aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aromatic aster."*
- *He looked up "aromatic aster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ashley montagu *(noun)*

United States anthropologist (born in England) who popularized anthropology (1905-).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ashley montagu."*
- *Understanding "ashley montagu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assembler *(noun)*

A program to convert assembly language into machine language.

- *He looked up "assembler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assembler."*

---

asymptotic *(adjective)*

Relating to or of the nature of an asymptote.

- *An asymptotic function.*
- *The speaker chose "asymptotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

aviators *(noun)*

Someone who operates an aircraft.

- *The article explained what "aviators" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aviators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

awning deck *(noun)*

A deck at the top of a passenger ship.

- *The article explained what "awning deck" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "awning deck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backfires *(noun)*

A miscalculation that recoils on its maker.

- *Understanding "backfires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "backfires" means with a simple example.*

bailiffs *(noun)*

An officer of the court who is employed to execute writs and processes and make arrests etc.

- *He looked up "bailiffs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bailiffs" to mean an officer of the court who is employed to execute....*

ballgame *(noun)*

A particular situation that is radically different from the preceding situation.

- *HDTV looks the same but it's really a whole new ballgame.*
- *They discussed "ballgame" during the group presentation.*

barricaded *(adjective)*

Preventing entry or exit or a course of action.

- *A barricaded street.*
- *A "barricaded" approach may work better in this case.*

bedlam *(noun)*

A state of extreme confusion and disorder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bedlam."*
- *He looked up "bedlam" because he had never seen it before.*

beeping *(verb)*

Call, summon, or alert with a beeper.

- *The coach explained when to use "beeping" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "beeping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

beluga *(noun)*

Small northern whale that is white when adult.

- *In class, the teacher used "beluga" to mean small northern whale that is white when adult.*
- *The article explained what "beluga" means with a simple example.*

benjamin britten *(noun)*

Major English composer of the 20th century; noted for his operas (1913-1976).

- *Understanding "benjamin britten" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "benjamin britten" means with a simple example.*

beta centauri *(noun)*

The second brightest star in Centaurus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beta centauri."*
- *He looked up "beta centauri" because he had never seen it before.*

beveridge *(noun)*

British economist (born in India) whose report on social insurance provided the basis for most of the social legislation on which the welfare state in the United Kingdom is based (1879-1963).

- *They discussed "beveridge" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "beveridge" because he had never seen it before.*

bibliographic *(adjective)*

Relating to or dealing with bibliography.

- *The speaker chose "bibliographic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bibliographic" when it is relating to or dealing with bibliography.*

binomial distribution *(noun)*

A theoretical distribution of the number of successes in a finite set of independent trials with a constant probability of success.

- *The article explained what "binomial distribution" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binomial distribution."*

biopsies *(noun)*

Examination of tissues or liquids from the living body to determine the existence or cause of a disease.

- *He looked up "biopsies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biopsies" to mean examination of tissues or liquids from the living....*

---

black bream *(noun)*

Important dark-colored edible food and game fish of Australia.

- *He looked up "black bream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black bream."*

---

black hollander *(noun)*

Old World willow with light green leaves cultivated for use in basketry.

- *In class, the teacher used "black hollander" to mean old world willow with light green leaves cultivated....*
- *The article explained what "black hollander" means with a simple example.*

---

blackest *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to a racial group having dark skin especially of sub-Saharan African origin; - Martin Luther King Jr.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blackest."*
- *Would you call this situation "blackest"? Explain why.*

---

blood coagulation *(noun)*

A process in which liquid blood is changed into a semisolid mass (a blood clot).

- *In class, the teacher used "blood coagulation" to mean a process in which liquid blood is changed into a....*
- *The article explained what "blood coagulation" means with a simple example.*

---

bloodless *(adjective)*

Destitute of blood or apparently so; - John Dryden.

- *The bloodless carcass of my Hector sold.*
- *An insipid and bloodless young man.*

---

bookshelves *(noun)*

A shelf on which to keep books.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bookshelves."*
- *They discussed "bookshelves" during the group presentation.*

---

boreal *(adjective)*

Toward or located in the north.

- *The boreal signs of the Zodiac.*
- *A "boreal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

brackish *(adjective)*

Distasteful and unpleasant; spoiled by mixture.

- *A thin brackish gruel.*
- *A brackish lagoon.*

---

brazilian trumpeter *(noun)*

Trumpeter of Brazil and Guiana; often kept to protect poultry in Brazil.

- *Understanding "brazilian trumpeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "brazilian trumpeter" means with a simple example.*

---

bream *(noun)*

Flesh of various freshwater fishes of North America or of Europe.

- *The article explained what "bream" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bream" to mean flesh of various freshwater fishes of north america....*

---

broad-leaved *(adjective)*

Having relatively broad rather than needlelike or scalelike leaves.

- *Would you call this situation "broad-leaved"? Explain why.*

- *It is useful to describe something as “broad-leaved” when it is having relatively broad rather than needlelike or....*

---

buckling *(verb)*

Bend out of shape, as under pressure or from heat.

- *Can you use “buckling” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “buckling” when talking about this idea.*

---

buries *(verb)*

Enclose or envelop completely, as if by swallowing.

- *She tried to use “buries” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “buries” in real sentences.*

---

burlap *(noun)*

Coarse jute fabric.

- *He looked up “burlap” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “burlap” during the group presentation.*

---

burlap bag *(noun)*

A bag made of burlap.

- *He looked up “burlap bag” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “burlap bag” during the group presentation.*

---

byproducts *(noun)*

A secondary and sometimes unexpected consequence.

- *They discussed “byproducts” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “byproducts” to mean a secondary and sometimes unexpected consequence.*

---

cackling *(verb)*

Talk or utter in a cackling manner.

- *Learners should practice how to use “cackling” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “cackling” until he saw an example.*

---

cadiz *(noun)*

An ancient port city in southwestern Spain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cadiz.”*
- *He looked up “cadiz” because he had never seen it before.*

---

calabria *(noun)*

A region of southern Italy (forming the toe of the Italian ‘boot’).

- *They discussed “calabria” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “calabria” means with a simple example.*

---

calcium lactate *(noun)*

A white crystalline salt made by the action of lactic acid on calcium carbonate; used in foods (as a baking powder) and given medically as a source of calcium.

- *In class, the teacher used “calcium lactate” to mean a white crystalline salt made by the action of....*
- *Understanding “calcium lactate” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

california fuchsia *(noun)*

Shrublet of southwestern United States to Mexico having brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “california fuchsia.”*
- *They discussed “california fuchsia” during the group presentation.*

---

capitalise *(verb)*

Convert (a company’s reserve funds) into capital.

- *He did not know how to use “capitalise” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “capitalise” when talking about this idea.*

---

capstone *(noun)*

A stone that forms the top of wall or building.

- *The article explained what "capstone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capstone" to mean a stone that forms the top of wall or building.*

---

cardinal tetra *(noun)*

Small bright red and blue aquarium fish from streams in Brazil and Colombia.

- *Understanding "cardinal tetra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardinal tetra."*

---

carpal tunnel syndrome *(noun)*

A painful disorder caused by compression of a nerve in the carpal tunnel; characterized by discomfort and weakness in the hands and fingers and by sensations of tingling, burning or numbness.

- *Understanding "carpal tunnel syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carpal tunnel syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carpeting *(noun)*

Floor covering consisting of a piece of thick heavy fabric (usually with nap or pile).

- *The article explained what "carpeting" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpeting."*

---

catalysis *(noun)*

Acceleration of a chemical reaction induced the presence of material that is chemically unchanged at the end of the reaction.

- *Of the top 50 commodity chemicals, 30 are created directly by catalysis and another 6 are made from raw materials that are catalytically produced.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catalysis."*

---

centralization *(noun)*

The act of consolidating power under a central control.

- *They discussed "centralization" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "centralization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cervical vertebra *(noun)*

One of 7 vertebrae in the human spine located in the neck region.

- *He looked up "cervical vertebra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cervical vertebra" to mean one of 7 vertebrae in the human spine located in....*

---

changeover *(noun)*

An event that results in a transformation.

- *Understanding "changeover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "changeover" means with a simple example.*

---

chemical irritant *(noun)*

A substance producing irritation.

- *The article explained what "chemical irritant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chemical irritant" to mean a substance producing irritation.*

---

chilean hazelnut *(noun)*

Chilean shrub bearing coral-red fruit with an edible seed resembling a hazelnut.

- *They discussed "chilean hazelnut" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chilean hazelnut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chins *(noun)*

The protruding part of the lower jaw.

- *They discussed "chins" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chins" to mean the protruding part of the lower jaw.*

---

chiseled *(adjective)*

Having a clean and distinct outline as if precisely cut along the edges.

- *A finely chiseled nose.*
- *A "chiseled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

cistern *(noun)*

A tank that holds the water used to flush a toilet.

- *He looked up "cistern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cistern."*

---

citric acid *(noun)*

A weak water-soluble acid found in many fruits (especially citrus fruits); used as a flavoring agent.

- *The article explained what "citric acid" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "citric acid" to mean a weak water-soluble acid found in many fruits....*

---

citric acid cycle *(noun)*

In all plants and animals: a series of enzymatic reactions in mitochondria involving oxidative metabolism of acetyl compounds to produce high-energy phosphate compounds that are the source of cellular energy.

- *They discussed "citric acid cycle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "citric acid cycle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

classifieds *(noun)*

A short ad in a newspaper or magazine (usually in small print) and appearing along with other ads of the same type.

- *He looked up "classifieds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "classifieds" to mean a short ad in a newspaper or magazine (usually in....*

---

cleverness *(noun)*

The property of being ingenious.

- *The cleverness of its design.*
- *Understanding "cleverness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coagulation *(noun)*

The process of forming semisolid lumps in a liquid.

- *He looked up "coagulation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coagulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coagulation factor *(noun)*

Any of the factors in the blood whose actions are essential for blood coagulation.

- *The article explained what "coagulation factor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "coagulation factor" during the group presentation.*

---

coder *(noun)*

A person who designs and writes and tests computer programs.

- *The article explained what "coder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "coder" during the group presentation.*

---

coldly *(adverb)*

In a cold unemotional manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "coldly" in the final chapter.*
- *She spoke "coldly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

colloquially *(adverb)*

With the use of colloquial expressions.

- *This building is colloquially referred to as The Barn.*
- *Place "colloquially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

congruent *(adjective)*

Coinciding when superimposed.

- *The speaker chose "congruent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "congruent" when it is coinciding when superimposed.*

contributory *(adjective)*

Tending to bring about; being partly responsible for.

- *A contributory factor.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "contributory" when it is tending to bring about; being partly responsible for.*

cornelia otis skinner *(noun)*

United States actress noted for her one-woman shows (1901-1979).

- *In class, the teacher used "cornelia otis skinner" to mean united states actress noted for her one-woman shows....*
- *They discussed "cornelia otis skinner" during the group presentation.*

counterintuitive *(adjective)*

Contrary to what common sense would suggest.

- *The speaker chose "counterintuitive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "counterintuitive" when it is contrary to what common sense would suggest.*

coursing *(noun)*

Hunting with dogs (usually greyhounds) that are trained to chase game (such as hares) by sight instead of by scent.

- *He looked up "coursing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "coursing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cross-linguistically *(adverb)*

By comparing languages.

- *She studied the phenomenon cross-linguistically.*
- *Place "cross-linguistically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

crucify *(verb)*

Kill by nailing onto a cross.

- *Can you use "crucify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "crucify" when talking about this idea.*

crystallized fruit *(noun)*

Fruit cooked in sugar syrup and encrusted with a sugar crystals.

- *Understanding "crystallized fruit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crystallized fruit" during the group presentation.*

cuticle *(noun)*

The dead skin at the base of a fingernail or toenail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuticle."*
- *He looked up "cuticle" because he had never seen it before.*

daniel patrick moynihan *(noun)*

United States politician and educator (1927-2003).

- *He looked up "daniel patrick moynihan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "daniel patrick moynihan" to mean united states politician and educator (1927-2003).*

darwinian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Charles Darwin's theory of organic evolution.

- *Darwinian theories.*
- *The speaker chose "darwinian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

dateline *(noun)*

An imaginary line on the surface of the earth following (approximately) the 180th meridian.

- *He looked up "dateline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dateline."*

dauntless *(adjective)*

Invulnerable to fear or intimidation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dauntless."*
- *A "dauntless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

davids *(noun)*

French neoclassical painter who actively supported the French Revolution (1748-1825).

- *They discussed "davids" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "davids" means with a simple example.*

---

death adder *(noun)*

Venomous Australian snake resembling an adder.

- *In class, the teacher used "death adder" to mean venomous australian snake resembling an adder.*
- *He looked up "death adder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

degas *(noun)*

French impressionist painter (1834-1917).

- *In class, the teacher used "degas" to mean french impressionist painter (1834-1917).*
- *The article explained what "degas" means with a simple example.*

---

depleting *(verb)*

Use up (resources or materials).

- *She tried to use "depleting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "depleting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

despatch *(noun)*

The property of being prompt and efficient.

- *He looked up "despatch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "despatch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

devotions *(noun)*

(usually plural) religious observance or prayers (usually spoken silently).

- *He returned to his devotions.*
- *The article explained what "devotions" means with a simple example.*

---

dietitian *(noun)*

A specialist in the study of nutrition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dietitian."*
- *He looked up "dietitian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

differentials *(noun)*

A quality that differentiates between similar things.

- *Understanding "differentials" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "differentials."*

---

dinka *(noun)*

A Nilotic language.

- *The article explained what "dinka" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dinka" to mean a nilotic language.*

---

dismissals *(noun)*

A judgment disposing of the matter without a trial.

- *He looked up "dismissals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dismissals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disobeyed *(verb)*

Refuse to go along with; refuse to follow; be disobedient.

- *He disobeyed his supervisor and was fired.*

- *The coach explained when to use "disobeyed" and when to wait.*

---

disobeying *(verb)*

Refuse to go along with; refuse to follow; be disobedient.

- *Can you use "disobeying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "disobeying" until he saw an example.*

---

disorientation *(noun)*

A wild delusion (especially one induced by a hallucinogenic drug).

- *His disorientation was the result of inattention.*
- *He looked up "disorientation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dispositions *(noun)*

An attitude of mind especially one that favors one alternative over others.

- *In class, the teacher used "dispositions" to mean an attitude of mind especially one that favors one....*
- *Understanding "dispositions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

diurnal *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to or active during the day.

- *Diurnal animals are active during the day.*
- *Diurnal flowers are open during the day and closed at night.*

---

divisible *(adjective)*

Capable of being or liable to be divided or separated.

- *Even numbers are divisible by two.*
- *The Americans fought a bloody war to prove that their nation is not divisible.*

---

domineering *(adjective)*

Tending to domineer.

- *A "domineering" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "domineering."*

---

dominos *(noun)*

Any of several games played with small rectangular blocks.

- *They discussed "dominos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dominos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dorsal vertebra *(noun)*

One of 12 vertebrae in the human vertebral column; thoracic vertebrae extend from the seventh cervical vertebra down to the first lumbar vertebra.

- *In class, the teacher used "dorsal vertebra" to mean one of 12 vertebrae in the human vertebral column;....*
- *The article explained what "dorsal vertebra" means with a simple example.*

---

downes *(verb)*

Improve or perfect by pruning or polishing.

- *She tried to use "downes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "downes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dunking *(verb)*

Immerse briefly into a liquid so as to wet, coat, or saturate.

- *She tried to use "dunking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "dunking" until he saw an example.*

---

dura *(noun)*

The outermost (and toughest) of the 3 meninges.

- *Understanding "dura" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dura" means with a simple example.*

---

dwarfed *(verb)*

Make appear small by comparison.

- *The lack of sunlight dwarfed these pines.*
- *Can you use "dwarfed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

edible mussel *(noun)*

A mussel with a dark shell that lives attached to rocks.

- *Understanding "edible mussel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edible mussel" to mean a mussel with a dark shell that lives attached to rocks.*

---

edward benjamin britten *(noun)*

Major English composer of the 20th century; noted for his operas (1913-1976).

- *They discussed "edward benjamin britten" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "edward benjamin britten" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elastic modulus *(noun)*

(physics) the ratio of the applied stress to the change in shape of an elastic body.

- *Understanding "elastic modulus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elastic modulus" to mean (physics) the ratio of the applied stress to the....*

---

electrics *(noun)*

A car that is powered by electricity.

- *He looked up "electrics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrics."*

---

elizabeth cady stanton *(noun)*

United States suffragist and feminist; called for reform of the practices that perpetuated sexual inequality (1815-1902).

- *In class, the teacher used "elizabeth cady stanton" to mean united states suffragist and feminist; called for....*
- *They discussed "elizabeth cady stanton" during the group presentation.*

---

elizabethan sonnet *(noun)*

A sonnet consisting three quatrains and a concluding couplet in iambic pentameter with the rhyme pattern abab cdcd efef gg.

- *In class, the teacher used "elizabethan sonnet" to mean a sonnet consisting three quatrains and a....*
- *The article explained what "elizabethan sonnet" means with a simple example.*

---

emancipated *(adjective)*

Free from traditional social restraints.

- *An emancipated young woman pursuing her career.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "emancipated."*

---

embellishment *(noun)*

The act of adding extraneous decorations to something.

- *The mystery has been heightened by many embellishments in subsequent retellings.*
- *They discussed "embellishment" during the group presentation.*

---

emblazoned *(verb)*

Decorate with colors.

- *Can you use "emblazoned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "emblazoned" when talking about this idea.*

---

encodes *(verb)*

Convert information into code.

- *He did not know how to use "encodes" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "encodes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

environmentalism *(noun)*

The activity of protecting the environment from pollution or destruction.

- *They discussed "environmentalism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "environmentalism."*

---

equalization *(noun)*

The act of making equal or uniform.

- *In class, the teacher used "equalization" to mean the act of making equal or uniform.*
- *He looked up "equalization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

erupting *(verb)*

Become active and spew forth lava and rocks.

- *She tried to use "erupting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "erupting" when talking about this idea.*

---

esophageal smear *(noun)*

Alimentary tract smear of material obtained from the esophagus.

- *The article explained what "esophageal smear" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esophageal smear."*

---

etchings *(noun)*

An etched plate made with the use of acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "etchings."*
- *He looked up "etchings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eugenia *(noun)*

Tropical trees and shrubs with aromatic leaves and often valuable hard wood.

- *Understanding "eugenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "eugenia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

european bream *(noun)*

European freshwater fish having a flattened body and silvery scales; of little value as food.

- *He looked up "european bream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "european bream" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

european sea bream *(noun)*

Food fish of European coastal waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european sea bream."*
- *They discussed "european sea bream" during the group presentation.*

---

exclaiming *(noun)*

An abrupt excited utterance.

- *There was much exclaiming over it.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exclaiming."*

---

exogenous obesity *(noun)*

Obesity caused by overeating.

- *In class, the teacher used "exogenous obesity" to mean obesity caused by overeating.*
- *They discussed "exogenous obesity" during the group presentation.*

---

fabulously *(adverb)*

Exceedingly; extremely.

- *She plays fabulously well.*
- *She spoke "fabulously," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

faithless *(adjective)*

Having the character of, or characteristic of, a traitor.

- *The faithless Benedict Arnold.*
- *The speaker chose "faithless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

falsetto *(noun)*

A male singing voice with artificially high tones in an upper register.

- *Understanding "falsetto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falsetto."*

felix mendelssohn *(noun)*

German musician and romantic composer of orchestral and choral works (1809-1847).

- *In class, the teacher used "felix mendelssohn" to mean german musician and romantic composer of orchestral....*
- *He looked up "felix mendelssohn" because he had never seen it before.*

festering *(noun)*

A fluid product of inflammation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "festering."*
- *The article explained what "festering" means with a simple example.*

fibonacci number *(noun)*

A number in the Fibonacci sequence.

- *They discussed "fibonacci number" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fibonacci number" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

firecracker *(noun)*

Firework consisting of a small explosive charge and fuse in a heavy paper casing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firecracker."*
- *He looked up "firecracker" because he had never seen it before.*

firecrackers *(noun)*

Firework consisting of a small explosive charge and fuse in a heavy paper casing.

- *Understanding "firecrackers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "firecrackers" means with a simple example.*

flabbergasted *(adjective)*

As if struck dumb with astonishment and surprise.

- *The flabbergasted aldermen were speechless.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "flabbergasted" when it is as if struck dumb with astonishment and surprise.*

flame nettle *(noun)*

Any of various Old World tropical plants of the genus Coleus having multicolored decorative leaves and spikes of blue flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flame nettle."*
- *Understanding "flame nettle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flanker *(noun)*

A back stationed wide of the scrimmage line; used as a pass receiver.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flanker."*
- *They discussed "flanker" during the group presentation.*

flanker back *(noun)*

A back stationed wide of the scrimmage line; used as a pass receiver.

- *Understanding "flanker back" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flanker back" during the group presentation.*

flathead *(noun)*

Food fish of the Indonesian region of the Pacific; resembles gurnards.

- *The article explained what "flathead" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flathead" during the group presentation.*

follicle-stimulating hormone *(noun)*

A gonadotropic hormone that is secreted by the anterior pituitary and stimulates growth of Graafian follicles in female mammals, and activates the cells in male mammals that form sperm.

- *In class, the teacher used "follicle-stimulating hormone" to mean a gonadotropic hormone that is secreted by the....*
- *Understanding "follicle-stimulating hormone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

forehand stroke *(noun)*

(sports) a return made with the palm of the hand facing the direction of the stroke (as in tennis or badminton or squash).

- *They discussed "forehand stroke" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "forehand stroke" means with a simple example.*

---

forges *(verb)*

Make a copy of with the intent to deceive.

- *The coach explained when to use "forges" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "forges" until he saw an example.*

---

fortran *(noun)*

A high-level programing language for mathematical and scientific purposes; stands for formula translation.

- *Understanding "fortran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fortran" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fortran program *(noun)*

A program written in FORTRAN.

- *Understanding "fortran program" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fortran program."*

---

francis henry compton crick *(noun)*

English biochemist who (with Watson in 1953) helped discover the helical structure of DNA (1916-2004).

- *He looked up "francis henry compton crick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francis henry compton crick."*

---

francisco fernandez de cordova *(noun)*

Spanish explorer who discovered Yucatan (1475-1526).

- *He looked up "francisco fernandez de cordova" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "francisco fernandez de cordova" during the group presentation.*

---

frowns *(noun)*

A facial expression of dislike or displeasure.

- *They discussed "frowns" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "frowns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frs *(noun)*

The central bank of the United States; incorporates 12 Federal Reserve branch banks and all national banks and state-chartered commercial banks and some trust companies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frs."*
- *Understanding "frs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frustrates *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *In everyday English, people use "frustrates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "frustrates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fuchsia *(noun)*

Any of various tropical shrubs widely cultivated for their showy drooping purplish or reddish or white flowers; Central and South America and New Zealand and Tahiti.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuchsia."*
- *They discussed "fuchsia" during the group presentation.*

---

fukuoka *(noun)*

A city in southern Japan on Kyushu.

- *Understanding "fukuoka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "fukuoka" means with a simple example.*

---

genital wart *(noun)*

A small benign wart on or around the genitals and anus.

- *In class, the teacher used "genital wart" to mean a small benign wart on or around the genitals and anus.*
- *They discussed "genital wart" during the group presentation.*

---

genus aix *(noun)*

Wood duck and mandarin duck.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus aix" to mean wood duck and mandarin duck.*
- *Understanding "genus aix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus pinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pinaceae: large genus of true pines.

- *The article explained what "genus pinus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus pinus."*

---

giant armadillo *(noun)*

About three feet long exclusive of tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "giant armadillo" to mean about three feet long exclusive of tail.*
- *He looked up "giant armadillo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gillies *(noun)*

A young male attendant on a Scottish Highlander chief.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gillies."*
- *He looked up "gillies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

glittery *(adjective)*

Having brief brilliant points or flashes of light.

- *Glittery costume jewelry.*
- *Would you call this situation "glittery"? Explain why.*

---

globular *(adjective)*

Having the shape of a sphere or ball; ; ; - Zane Grey.

- *Little globular houses like mud-wasp nests.*
- *Students compared "globular" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

goat herder *(noun)*

A person who tends a flock of goats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goat herder."*
- *He looked up "goat herder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

goddam *(adjective)*

Expletives used informally as intensifiers.

- *I'll be damned (or blessed or darned or goddamned) if I'll do any such thing.*
- *He's a damn (or goddam or goddamned) fool.*

---

grandmas *(noun)*

The mother of your father or mother.

- *They discussed "grandmas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "grandmas" means with a simple example.*

---

grape hyacinth *(noun)*

Any of various early flowering spring hyacinths native to Eurasia having dense spikes of rounded blue flowers resembling bunches of small grapes.

- *They discussed "grape hyacinth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "grape hyacinth" means with a simple example.*

---

grass bacillus *(noun)*

A species of bacillus found in soil and decomposing organic matter; some strains produce antibiotics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grass bacillus."*
- *He looked up "grass bacillus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

groaned *(verb)*

Indicate pain, discomfort, or displeasure.

- *The students groaned when the professor got out the exam booklets.*
- *The coach explained when to use "groaned" and when to wait.*

---

guildhall *(noun)*

The hall of a guild or corporation.

- *Understanding "guildhall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guildhall" to mean the hall of a guild or corporation.*

---

gumbo soil *(noun)*

Any of various fine-grained silty soils that become waxy and very sticky mud when saturated with water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gumbo soil."*
- *They discussed "gumbo soil" during the group presentation.*

---

gun moll *(noun)*

The girlfriend of a gangster.

- *In class, the teacher used "gun moll" to mean the girlfriend of a gangster.*
- *They discussed "gun moll" during the group presentation.*

---

haldane *(noun)*

Scottish statesman and brother of Elizabeth and John Haldane (1856-1928).

- *The article explained what "haldane" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haldane."*

---

halibut-liver oil *(noun)*

A fatty oil from halibut livers that is used as a source of vitamin A.

- *In class, the teacher used "halibut-liver oil" to mean a fatty oil from halibut livers that is used as a....*
- *He looked up "halibut-liver oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hanuman *(noun)*

Langur of southern Asia; regarded as sacred in India.

- *In class, the teacher used "hanuman" to mean langur of southern asia; regarded as sacred in india.*
- *The article explained what "hanuman" means with a simple example.*

---

harnessed antelope *(noun)*

Any of several antelopes of the genus Tragelaphus having striped markings resembling a harness.

- *The article explained what "harnessed antelope" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "harnessed antelope" during the group presentation.*

---

haulage *(noun)*

The act of drawing or hauling something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haulage."*
- *The article explained what "haulage" means with a simple example.*

---

headland *(noun)*

A natural elevation (especially a rocky one that juts out into the sea).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "headland."*
- *The article explained what "headland" means with a simple example.*

---

headstrong *(adjective)*

Habitually disposed to disobedience and opposition.

- *The speaker chose "headstrong" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "headstrong" when it is habitually disposed to disobedience and opposition.*

---

hedgehogs *(noun)*

Relatively large rodents with sharp erectile bristles mingled with the fur.

- *In class, the teacher used "hedgehogs" to mean relatively large rodents with sharp erectile....*
- *He looked up "hedgehogs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

helen laura sumner woodbury *(noun)*

United States social economist (1876-1933).

- *He looked up "helen laura sumner woodbury" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helen laura sumner woodbury."*

---

herbivores *(noun)*

Any animal that feeds chiefly on grass and other plants.

- *Horses are herbivores.*
- *The sauropod dinosaurs were apparently herbivores.*

---

hildebrand *(noun)*

The Italian pope who fought to establish the supremacy of the pope over the Roman Catholic Church and the supremacy of the church over the state (1020-1085).

- *They discussed "hildebrand" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "hildebrand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hn *(noun)*

A colorless explosive liquid that is volatile and poisonous and foul-smelling.

- *He looked up "hn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hollander *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Holland.

- *They discussed "hollander" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hollander" to mean a native or inhabitant of holland.*

---

homeward-bound *(adjective)*

Oriented toward home.

- *Homeward-bound commuters.*
- *Would you call this situation "homeward-bound"? Explain why.*

---

hooligan *(noun)*

A cruel and brutal fellow.

- *The article explained what "hooligan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hooligan" to mean a cruel and brutal fellow.*

---

humongous *(adjective)*

(used informally) very large.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "humongous."*
- *The speaker chose "humongous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hunchback *(noun)*

An abnormal backward curve to the vertebral column.

- *They discussed "hunchback" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hunchback" means with a simple example.*

---

hydroxyl *(noun)*

The monovalent group -OH in such compounds as bases and some acids and alcohols.

- *They discussed "hydroxyl" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hydroxyl."*

hydroxyl group *(noun)*

The monovalent group -OH in such compounds as bases and some acids and alcohols.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydroxyl group" to mean the monovalent group -oh in such compounds as bases....*
- *They discussed "hydroxyl group" during the group presentation.*

hypo *(noun)*

A compound used as a fixing agent in photographic developing.

- *He looked up "hypo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hypo."*

impurity *(noun)*

Worthless or dangerous material that should be removed.

- *They discussed "impurity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impurity."*

inactivated *(verb)*

Release from military service or remove from the active list of military service.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inactivated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "inactivated" when talking about this idea.*

inalienable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being repudiated or transferred to another.

- *It is useful to describe something as "inalienable" when it is incapable of being repudiated or transferred to another.*
- *Would you call this situation "inalienable"? Explain why.*

incisions *(noun)*

A depression scratched or carved into a surface.

- *The article explained what "incisions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "incisions" during the group presentation.*

incongruous *(adjective)*

Lacking in harmony or compatibility or appropriateness.

- *A plan incongruous with reason.*
- *Incongruous behavior.*

indonesians *(noun)*

The dialect of Malay used as the national language of the Republic of Indonesia or of Malaysia.

- *The article explained what "indonesians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indonesians" to mean the dialect of malay used as the national language....*

infantile fixation *(noun)*

An abnormal state in which development has stopped prematurely.

- *He looked up "infantile fixation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infantile fixation" to mean an abnormal state in which development has stopped....*

informations *(noun)*

A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn.

- *The article explained what "informations" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "informations" during the group presentation.*

inge *(noun)*

English prelate noted for his pessimistic sermons and articles (1860-1954).

- *They discussed "inge" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inge."*

innkeeper *(noun)*

The owner or manager of an inn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "innkeeper."*
- *Understanding "innkeeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insufficiency *(noun)*

A lack of competence.

- *They discussed "insufficiency" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "insufficiency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

interdependence *(noun)*

A reciprocal relation between interdependent entities (objects or individuals or groups).

- *The article explained what "interdependence" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interdependence" to mean a reciprocal relation between interdependent....*

---

interleukin *(noun)*

Any of several lymphokines that promote macrophages and killer T cells and B cells and other components of the immune system.

- *In class, the teacher used "interleukin" to mean any of several lymphokines that promote macrophages....*
- *The article explained what "interleukin" means with a simple example.*

---

intifada *(noun)*

An uprising by Palestinian Arabs (in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank) against Israel in the late 1980s and again in 2000.

- *The first intifada ended when Israel granted limited autonomy to the Palestine National Authority in 1993.*
- *He looked up "intifada" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intracranial *(adjective)*

Within the skull.

- *It is useful to describe something as "intracranial" when it is within the skull.*
- *Students compared "intracranial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

intruding *(adjective)*

Projecting inward.

- *Would you call this situation "intruding"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "intruding" when it is projecting inward.*

---

irreducible *(adjective)*

Incapable of being made smaller or simpler.

- *An irreducible minimum.*
- *An irreducible formula.*

---

ivor armstrong richards *(noun)*

English literary critic who collaborated with C. K. Ogden and contributed to the development of Basic English (1893-1979).

- *The article explained what "ivor armstrong richards" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ivor armstrong richards" to mean english literary critic who collaborated with c. k.....*

---

iwo *(noun)*

A bloody and prolonged operation on the island of Iwo Jima in which American marines landed and defeated Japanese defenders (February and March 1945).

- *They discussed "iwo" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "iwo" means with a simple example.*

---

jack nicklaus *(noun)*

United States golfer considered by many to be the greatest golfer of all time (born in 1940).

- *The article explained what "jack nicklaus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jack nicklaus" to mean united states golfer considered by many to be the....*

---

jean arp *(noun)*

Alsatian artist and poet who was cofounder of dadaism in Zurich; noted for abstract organic sculptures (1887-1966).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jean arp."*

- *They discussed "jean arp" during the group presentation.*

---

jiggle *(noun)*

A slight irregular shaking motion.

- *Understanding "jiggle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jiggle."*

---

jingles *(noun)*

A comic verse of irregular measure.

- *He looked up "jingles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jingles."*

---

john haldane *(noun)*

Scottish physiologist and brother of Richard Haldane and Elizabeth Haldane; noted for research into industrial diseases (1860-1936).

- *He looked up "john haldane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john haldane."*

---

jose julian marti *(noun)*

Cuban poet and revolutionary who fought for Cuban independence from Spain (1853-1895).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jose julian marti."*
- *Understanding "jose julian marti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jumbled *(adjective)*

In utter disorder.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "jumbled."*
- *A "jumbled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

karl friedrich gauss *(noun)*

German mathematician who developed the theory of numbers and who applied mathematics to electricity and magnetism and astronomy and geodesy (1777-1855).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karl friedrich gauss."*
- *Understanding "karl friedrich gauss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ketones *(noun)*

Any of a class of organic compounds having a carbonyl group linked to a carbon atom in each of two hydrocarbon radicals.

- *They discussed "ketones" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ketones" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kitsch *(noun)*

Excessively garish or sentimental art; usually considered in bad taste.

- *He looked up "kitsch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kitsch" during the group presentation.*

---

klamath *(noun)*

A river flowing southwest from Oregon through northern California to the Pacific Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "klamath" to mean a river flowing southwest from oregon through....*
- *They discussed "klamath" during the group presentation.*

---

klamath river *(noun)*

A river flowing southwest from Oregon through northern California to the Pacific Ocean.

- *Understanding "klamath river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "klamath river" during the group presentation.*

---

kleenex *(noun)*

A piece of soft absorbent paper (usually two or more thin layers) used as a disposable handkerchief.

- *He looked up "kleenex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kleenex."*

---

labours *(noun)*

A social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages.

- *He looked up "labours" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labours."*

---

law of archimedes *(noun)*

(hydrostatics) the apparent loss in weight of a body immersed in a fluid is equal to the weight of the displaced fluid.

- *Understanding "law of archimedes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "law of archimedes."*

---

lazily *(adverb)*

In a slow and lazy manner.

- *I watched the blue smoke drift lazily away on the still air.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "lazily" naturally.*

---

lead-acid accumulator *(noun)*

A battery with lead electrodes with dilute sulphuric acid as the electrolyte; each cell generates about 2 volts.

- *He looked up "lead-acid accumulator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lead-acid accumulator."*

---

leather-leaved *(adjective)*

Having leathery leaves.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leather-leaved."*
- *Would you call this situation "leather-leaved"? Explain why.*

---

leger *(noun)*

A record in which commercial accounts are recorded.

- *They discussed "leger" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "leger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leger line *(noun)*

A short line; a notation for extending the range above or below the staff.

- *They discussed "leger line" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leger line" to mean a short line; a notation for extending the range....*

---

leprechaun *(noun)*

A mischievous elf in Irish folklore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leprechaun."*
- *He looked up "leprechaun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lethargy *(noun)*

Inactivity; showing an unusual lack of energy.

- *In class, the teacher used "lethargy" to mean inactivity; showing an unusual lack of energy.*
- *The article explained what "lethargy" means with a simple example.*

---

lettered *(adjective)*

Highly educated; having extensive information or understanding.

- *A "lettered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "lettered"? Explain why.*

---

lifeblood *(noun)*

An essential or life-giving force.

- *Water is the lifeblood of India.*
- *Understanding "lifeblood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lilian alicia marks *(noun)*

English ballet dancer (born 1910).

- *Understanding "lilian alicia marks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lilian alicia marks" to mean english ballet dancer (born in 1910).*

---

lilo *(noun)*

A type of inflatable air mattress.

- *In class, the teacher used "lilo" to mean a type of inflatable air mattress.*
- *He looked up "lilo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

linguistically *(adverb)*

With respect to the science of linguistics.

- *Linguistically interesting data.*
- *Linguistically impaired children.*

---

littoral *(noun)*

The region of the shore of a lake or sea or ocean.

- *They discussed "littoral" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "littoral" means with a simple example.*

---

littoral zone *(noun)*

The region of the shore of a lake or sea or ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "littoral zone."*
- *Understanding "littoral zone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lowes *(verb)*

Make a low noise, characteristic of bovines.

- *She tried to use "lowes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "lowes" and when to wait.*

---

lumbering *(noun)*

The trade of cutting or preparing or selling timber.

- *They discussed "lumbering" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lumbering" means with a simple example.*

---

macular area *(noun)*

A small yellowish central area of the retina that is rich in cones and that mediates clear detailed vision.

- *In class, the teacher used "macular area" to mean a small yellowish central area of the retina that....*
- *He looked up "macular area" because he had never seen it before.*

---

madhouse *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *Understanding "madhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "madhouse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maelstrom *(noun)*

A powerful circular current of water (usually the result of conflicting tides).

- *Understanding "maelstrom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maelstrom" to mean a powerful circular current of water (usually the....*

---

mahan *(noun)*

United States naval officer and historian (1840-1914).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mahan."*
- *The article explained what "mahan" means with a simple example.*

---

maligned *(verb)*

Speak unfavorably about.

- *He did not know how to use "maligned" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "maligned" in real sentences.*

marchers *(noun)*

An inhabitant of a border district.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marchers."*
- *He looked up "marchers" because he had never seen it before.*

mazes *(noun)*

Something jumbled or confused.

- *He looked up "mazes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mazes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meander *(verb)*

To move or cause to move in a sinuous, spiral, or circular course.

- *The path meanders through the vineyards.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "meander" in real sentences.*

meshes *(noun)*

The number of openings per linear inch of a screen; measures size of particles.

- *The article explained what "meshes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "meshes" during the group presentation.*

microscopes *(noun)*

Magnifier of the image of small objects.

- *The article explained what "microscopes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "microscopes" to mean magnifier of the image of small objects.*

milk adder *(noun)*

Nonvenomous tan and brown king snake with an arrow-shaped occipital spot; southeastern ones have red stripes like coral snakes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milk adder."*
- *He looked up "milk adder" because he had never seen it before.*

milkshakes *(noun)*

Frothy drink of milk and flavoring and sometimes fruit or ice cream.

- *In class, the teacher used "milkshakes" to mean frothy drink of milk and flavoring and sometimes....*
- *They discussed "milkshakes" during the group presentation.*

mimosa *(noun)*

A mixed drink containing champagne and orange juice.

- *He looked up "mimosa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mimosa" during the group presentation.*

minty *(adjective)*

Relating to or suggestive of mint.

- *The speaker chose "minty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "minty" when it is relating to or suggestive of mint.*

misbehaving *(verb)*

Behave badly.

- *Can you use "misbehaving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "misbehaving" and when to wait.*

misusing *(verb)*

Change the inherent purpose or function of something.

- *In everyday English, people use "misusing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "misusing" in real sentences.*

moldy *(adjective)*

Covered with or smelling of mold.

- *Moldy bread.*
- *A moldy (or musty) odor.*

---

moll *(noun)*

The girlfriend of a gangster.

- *He looked up "moll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "moll" during the group presentation.*

---

monorail *(noun)*

A railway having a single track.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monorail."*
- *He looked up "monorail" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moraine *(noun)*

Accumulated earth and stones deposited by a glacier.

- *The article explained what "moraine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moraine."*

---

moreton bay pine *(noun)*

Pine of Australia and New Guinea; yields a valuable light even-textured wood.

- *Understanding "moreton bay pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moreton bay pine" to mean pine of australia and new guinea; yields a valuable....*

---

morpheus *(noun)*

The Roman god of sleep and dreams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morpheus."*
- *He looked up "morpheus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

morphing *(verb)*

Cause to change shape in a computer animation.

- *The coach explained when to use "morphing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "morphing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

moss campion *(noun)*

Tuft- or mat-forming dwarf perennial of Arctic regions of western and central Europe and North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moss campion."*
- *He looked up "moss campion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mullah omar *(noun)*

Reclusive Afghanistani politician and leader of the Taliban who imposed a strict interpretation of shariah law on Afghanistan (born in 1960).

- *Understanding "mullah omar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mullah omar."*

---

nanking *(noun)*

A city in eastern China on the Yangtze River; a former capital of China; the scene of a Japanese massacre in the 1930s.

- *He looked up "nanking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nanking" to mean a city in eastern china on the yangtze river; a....*

---

nationalised *(verb)*

Make national in character or scope.

- *In everyday English, people use "nationalised" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "nationalised" until he saw an example.*

---

native fuchsia *(noun)*

Erect deciduous shrub or tree to 10 feet with maroon flowers; New Zealand.

- *Understanding "native fuchsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "native fuchsia" means with a simple example.*

---

nepalese rupee *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Nepal; equal to 100 paisa.

- *In class, the teacher used "nepalese rupee" to mean the basic unit of money in nepal; equal to 100 paisa.*
- *He looked up "nepalese rupee" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nerve block anaesthesia *(noun)*

Anesthesia of an area supplied by a nerve; produced by an anesthetic agent applied to the nerve.

- *The article explained what "nerve block anaesthesia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nerve block anaesthesia" to mean anesthesia of an area supplied by a nerve; produced....*

---

new ballgame *(noun)*

A particular situation that is radically different from the preceding situation.

- *HDTV looks the same but it's really a whole new ballgame.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new ballgame."*

---

new caledonian yew *(noun)*

Large yew native to New Caledonia; cultivated in eastern Australia and New Zealand and Hawaii.

- *The article explained what "new caledonian yew" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "new caledonian yew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

newtonian mechanics *(noun)*

The branch of mechanics based on Newton's laws of motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "newtonian mechanics" to mean the branch of mechanics based on newton's laws of....*
- *Understanding "newtonian mechanics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nicklaus *(noun)*

United States golfer considered by many to be the greatest golfer of all time (born in 1940).

- *In class, the teacher used "nicklaus" to mean united states golfer considered by many to be the....*
- *They discussed "nicklaus" during the group presentation.*

---

nicol prism *(noun)*

Optical device that produces plane-polarized light.

- *He looked up "nicol prism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicol prism."*

---

nonviolence *(noun)*

Peaceful resistance to a government by fasting or refusing to cooperate.

- *Understanding "nonviolence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nonviolence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oboe *(noun)*

A slender double-reed instrument; a woodwind with a conical bore and a double-reed mouthpiece.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oboe."*
- *Understanding "oboe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ochre *(noun)*

A moderate yellow-orange to orange color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ochre."*
- *They discussed "ochre" during the group presentation.*

---

offset lithography *(noun)*

Offset printing by lithography.

- *Understanding "offset lithography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "offset lithography" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ogle *(verb)*

Look at with amorous intentions.

- *In everyday English, people use "ogle" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "ogle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oligarch *(noun)*

One of the rulers in an oligarchy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligarch."*
- *Understanding "oligarch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opulence *(noun)*

Wealth as evidenced by sumptuous living.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opulence."*
- *They discussed "opulence" during the group presentation.*

---

orang *(noun)*

Large long-armed ape of Borneo and Sumatra having arboreal habits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orang."*
- *He looked up "orang" because he had never seen it before.*

---

overeating *(noun)*

Eating to excess (personified as one of the deadly sins).

- *Understanding "overeating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overeating."*

---

overheads *(noun)*

A transparency for use with an overhead projector.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overheads."*
- *Understanding "overheads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overlays *(noun)*

A layer of decorative material (such as gold leaf or wood veneer) applied over a surface.

- *The article explained what "overlays" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "overlays" during the group presentation.*

---

overreacted *(verb)*

Show an exaggerated response to something.

- *She tried to use "overreacted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "overreacted" until he saw an example.*

---

oxidase *(noun)*

Any of the enzymes that catalyze biological oxidation.

- *They discussed "oxidase" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxidase."*

---

paget *(noun)*

English pathologist who discovered the cause of trichinosis (1814-1899).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paget."*
- *They discussed "paget" during the group presentation.*

---

paleozoic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or denoting the Paleozoic era.

- *It is useful to describe something as "paleozoic" when it is of or relating to or denoting the paleozoic era.*
- *The speaker chose "paleozoic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

paleozoic era *(noun)*

From 544 million to about 230 million years ago.

- *Understanding “paleozoic era” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “paleozoic era” to mean from 544 million to about 230 million years ago.*

---

pali *(noun)*

An ancient Prakrit language (derived from Sanskrit) that is the scriptural and liturgical language of Theravada Buddhism.

- *Understanding “pali” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “pali” during the group presentation.*

---

palpitations *(noun)*

A rapid and irregular heart beat.

- *Understanding “palpitations” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “palpitations” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pancreatitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the pancreas; usually marked by abdominal pain.

- *The article explained what “pancreatitis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pancreatitis.”*

---

pandemonium *(noun)*

A state of extreme confusion and disorder.

- *They discussed “pandemonium” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “pandemonium” because he had never seen it before.*

---

parlors *(noun)*

A room in a private house or establishment where people can sit and talk and relax.

- *The article explained what “parlors” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “parlors” to mean a room in a private house or establishment where....*

---

patronising *(adjective)*

(used of behavior or attitude) characteristic of those who treat others with condescension.

- *Students compared “patronising” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “patronising.”*

---

payoffs *(noun)*

A recompense for worthy acts or retribution for wrongdoing.

- *He looked up “payoffs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “payoffs.”*

---

peacemaker *(noun)*

A belt-fed machine gun capable of firing more than 500 rounds per minute; used by United States troops in World War II and the Korean War.

- *In class, the teacher used “peacemaker” to mean a belt-fed machine gun capable of firing more than....*
- *They discussed “peacemaker” during the group presentation.*

---

pectoral medallion *(noun)*

An adornment worn on the chest or breast.

- *The article explained what “pectoral medallion” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pectoral medallion” to mean an adornment worn on the chest or breast.*

---

permeates *(verb)*

Spread or diffuse through.

- *Water permeates sand easily.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “permeates” in real sentences.*

---

pernicious anemia *(noun)*

A chronic progressive anemia of older adults; thought to result from a lack of intrinsic factor (a substance secreted by the stomach that is responsible for the absorption of vitamin B12).

- *In class, the teacher used “pernicious anemia” to mean a chronic progressive anemia of older adults;....*
- *Understanding “pernicious anemia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

perpetuates *(verb)*

Cause to continue or prevail.

- *She tried to use “perpetuates” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use “perpetuates” until he saw an example.*

personable *(adjective)*

(of persons) pleasant in appearance and personality.

- *A “personable” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “personable”? Explain why.*

personalize *(verb)*

Make personal or more personal.

- *Personalized service.*
- *She tried to use “personalize” carefully so everyone would understand.*

perturbed *(adjective)*

Thrown into a state of agitated confusion; (‘rattled’ is an informal term).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “perturbed.”*
- *Students compared “perturbed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

phenotypes *(noun)*

What an organism looks like as a consequence of the interaction of its genotype and the environment.

- *They discussed “phenotypes” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phenotypes” to mean what an organism looks like as a consequence of the....*

philanthropists *(noun)*

Someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being.

- *In class, the teacher used “philanthropists” to mean someone who makes charitable donations intended to....*
- *The article explained what “philanthropists” means with a simple example.*

phoenician *(noun)*

A member of an ancient Semitic people who dominated trade in the first millennium B.C.

- *He looked up “phoenician” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “phoenician” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phone tapper *(noun)*

Someone who wiretaps a telephone or telegraph wire.

- *He looked up “phone tapper” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phone tapper” to mean someone who wiretaps a telephone or telegraph wire.*

phoney *(noun)*

A person who professes beliefs and opinions that he or she does not hold in order to conceal his or her real feelings or motives.

- *They discussed “phoney” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “phoney.”*

physiological sphincter *(noun)*

A sphincter that is not recognizable at autopsy because its resting arrangement cannot be distinguished from adjacent tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “physiological sphincter.”*
- *The article explained what “physiological sphincter” means with a simple example.*

pig’s ears *(noun)*

An edible agaric with a brown fruiting body that is often compound.

- *The article explained what “pig’s ears” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pig’s ears” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

piping guan *(noun)*

A kind of guan.

- *Understanding "piping guan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piping guan."*

---

platypus *(noun)*

Small densely furred aquatic monotreme of Australia and Tasmania having a broad bill and tail and webbed feet; only species in the family Ornithorhynchidae.

- *He looked up "platypus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platypus."*

---

plows *(verb)*

To break and turn over earth especially with a plow.

- *Can you use "plows" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "plows" and when to wait.*

---

pollutant *(noun)*

Waste matter that contaminates the water or air or soil.

- *They discussed "pollutant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pollutant" means with a simple example.*

---

polypropylene *(noun)*

A polymer of propylene used as a thermoplastic molding material.

- *Understanding "polypropylene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "polypropylene" during the group presentation.*

---

prankster *(noun)*

Someone who plays practical jokes on others.

- *Understanding "prankster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prankster."*

---

priestley *(noun)*

English chemist who isolated many gases and discovered oxygen (independently of Scheele) (1733-1804).

- *The article explained what "priestley" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "priestley" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

profitably *(adverb)*

In a productive way.

- *Place "profitably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "profitably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

proliferate *(verb)*

Cause to grow or increase rapidly.

- *We must not proliferate nuclear arms.*
- *Pizza parlors proliferate in this area.*

---

propagandist *(noun)*

A person who disseminates messages calculated to assist some cause or some government.

- *Understanding "propagandist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "propagandist" during the group presentation.*

---

publically *(adverb)*

In a manner accessible to or observable by the public; openly.

- *The narrator describes the scene "publically" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "publically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

punting *(noun)*

(football) a kick in which the football is dropped from the hands and kicked before it touches the ground.

- *Punting is an important part of the game.*

- *They discussed "punting" during the group presentation.*

---

pyre *(noun)*

Wood heaped for burning a dead body as a funeral rite.

- *He looked up "pyre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyre."*

---

quibble *(noun)*

An evasion of the point of an argument by raising irrelevant distinctions or objections.

- *Understanding "quibble" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quibble" to mean an evasion of the point of an argument by raising....*

---

rabble-rousing *(adjective)*

Arousing to action or rebellion.

- *Would you call this situation "rabble-rousing"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rabble-rousing."*

---

radical mastectomy *(noun)*

Removal of a breast and the underlying muscles (pectoralis major and pectoralis minor) and lymph nodes in the adjacent armpit.

- *He looked up "radical mastectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radical mastectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

ravishing *(adjective)*

Stunningly beautiful.

- *A ravishing blonde.*
- *A "ravishing" approach may work better in this case.*

---

readout *(noun)*

The output of a computer in readable form.

- *In class, the teacher used "readout" to mean the output of a computer in readable form.*
- *The article explained what "readout" means with a simple example.*

---

recidivism *(noun)*

Habitual relapse into crime.

- *The article explained what "recidivism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recidivism" to mean habitual relapse into crime.*

---

recollect *(verb)*

Recall knowledge from memory; have a recollection.

- *In everyday English, people use "recollect" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "recollect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reis *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Brazil; equal to 100 centavos.

- *The article explained what "reis" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reis" during the group presentation.*

---

reiterates *(verb)*

To say, state, or perform again.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reiterates" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "reiterates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

relievers *(noun)*

A person who reduces the intensity (e.g., of fears) and calms and pacifies.

- *They discussed "relievers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "relievers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

repeatable *(adjective)*

Able or fit to be repeated or quoted.

- *What he said was not repeatable in polite company.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "repeatable."*

---

replicates *(verb)*

Make or do or perform again.

- *Learners should practice how to use "replicates" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "replicates" until he saw an example.*

---

requisition *(noun)*

An official form on which a request in made.

- *First you have to fill out the requisition.*
- *In class, the teacher used "requisition" to mean an official form on which a request in made.*

---

requisition form *(noun)*

An official form on which a request in made.

- *First you have to fill out the requisition.*
- *In class, the teacher used "requisition form" to mean an official form on which a request in made.*

---

resettled *(adjective)*

Settled in a new location.

- *It is useful to describe something as "resettled" when it is settled in a new location.*
- *Students compared "resettled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

resistances *(noun)*

The military action of resisting the enemy's advance.

- *In class, the teacher used "resistances" to mean the military action of resisting the enemy's advance.*
- *They discussed "resistances" during the group presentation.*

---

restarts *(verb)*

Take up or begin anew.

- *Learners should practice how to use "restarts" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "restarts" until he saw an example.*

---

retrace *(verb)*

To go back over again.

- *We retraced the route we took last summer.*
- *The coach explained when to use "retrace" and when to wait.*

---

reusing *(verb)*

Use again after processing.

- *In everyday English, people use "reusing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "reusing" until he saw an example.*

---

rhea silvia *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) a vestal virgin who became the mother by Mars of the twins Romulus and Remus.

- *He looked up "rhea silvia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rhea silvia" during the group presentation.*

---

richard haldane *(noun)*

Scottish statesman and brother of Elizabeth and John Haldane (1856-1928).

- *In class, the teacher used "richard haldane" to mean scottish statesman and brother of elizabeth and....*
- *He looked up "richard haldane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rip van winkle *(noun)*

The title character in a story by Washington Irving about a man who sleeps for 20 years and doesn't recognize the world when he wakens.

- *Understanding "rip van winkle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rip van winkle" to mean the title character in a story by washington irving....*

---

rivet *(verb)*

Hold (someone's attention).

- *The discovery of the skull riveted the paleontologists.*
- *She tried to use "rivet" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rivet line *(noun)*

A line of rivets at a seam.

- *The fuselage cracked along the rivet line.*
- *Understanding "rivet line" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roadhouse *(noun)*

An inn (usually outside city limits on a main road) providing meals and liquor and dancing and (sometimes) gambling.

- *He looked up "roadhouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roadhouse."*

---

romulus *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) founder of Rome; suckled with his twin brother Remus by a wolf after their parents (Mars and Rhea Silvia) abandoned them; Romulus killed Remus in an argument over the building of Rome.

- *They discussed "romulus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "romulus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

roughing *(verb)*

Prepare in preliminary or sketchy form.

- *In everyday English, people use "roughing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "roughing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ruffles *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *In everyday English, people use "ruffles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ruffles" in real sentences.*

---

ruinous *(adjective)*

Extremely harmful; bringing physical or financial ruin.

- *A ruinous course of action.*
- *A ruinous war.*

---

sadat *(noun)*

Egyptian statesman who (as president of Egypt) negotiated a peace treaty with Menachem Begin (then prime minister of Israel) (1918-1981).

- *The article explained what "sadat" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sadat" during the group presentation.*

---

saint ignatius of loyola *(noun)*

Spaniard and Roman Catholic theologian and founder of the Society of Jesus; a leading opponent of the Reformation (1491-1556).

- *In class, the teacher used "saint ignatius of loyola" to mean spaniard and roman catholic theologian and founder....*
- *The article explained what "saint ignatius of loyola" means with a simple example.*

---

saintly *(adjective)*

Marked by utter benignity; resembling or befitting an angel or saint.

- *A saintly concern for his fellow men.*
- *Students compared "saintly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

scalability *(noun)*

The quality of being scalable.

- *They discussed "scalability" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scalability."*

scuttle *(verb)*

To move about or proceed hurriedly.

- *The coach explained when to use "scuttle" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "scuttle" in real sentences.*

sea bream *(noun)*

Flesh of any of various saltwater fishes of the family Sparidae or the family Bramidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea bream" to mean flesh of any of various saltwater fishes of the....*
- *The article explained what "sea bream" means with a simple example.*

second marquis of rockingham *(noun)*

English statesman who served as prime minister and who opposed the war with the American colonies (1730-1782).

- *Understanding "second marquis of rockingham" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "second marquis of rockingham" because he had never seen it before.*

selkirk *(noun)*

Scottish sailor who was put ashore on a deserted island off the coast of Chile for five years (providing the basis for Daniel Defoe's novel about Robinson Crusoe) (1676-1721).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selkirk."*
- *The article explained what "selkirk" means with a simple example.*

seltzer *(noun)*

Effervescent beverage artificially charged with carbon dioxide.

- *The article explained what "seltzer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seltzer."*

showy sunflower *(noun)*

Tall rough-leaved perennial with a few large flower heads; central United States.

- *The article explained what "showy sunflower" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "showy sunflower" to mean tall rough-leaved perennial with a few large flower....*

sir james paget *(noun)*

English pathologist who discovered the cause of trichinosis (1814-1899).

- *The article explained what "sir james paget" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sir james paget" during the group presentation.*

sir william gerald golding *(noun)*

English novelist (1911-1993).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir william gerald golding" to mean english novelist (1911-1993).*
- *The article explained what "sir william gerald golding" means with a simple example.*

skyward *(adjective)*

Directed toward heaven or the sky.

- *A "skyward" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "skyward" when it is directed toward heaven or the sky.*

slim-waisted *(adjective)*

Having a small waist.

- *A "slim-waisted" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "slim-waisted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

slings *(noun)*

A shoe that has a strap that wraps around the heel.

- *Understanding "slings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slings."*

slop basin *(noun)*

A bowl into which the dregs of teacups and coffee cups are emptied at the table.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slop basin."*
- *He looked up "slop basin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slop-seller *(noun)*

A dealer in cheap ready-made clothing.

- *He looked up "slop-seller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slop-seller."*

---

slouch hat *(noun)*

A soft felt hat with a wide flexible brim.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slouch hat."*
- *He looked up "slouch hat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solomons *(noun)*

The northernmost islands are part of Papua New Guinea; the remainder form an independent state within the British Commonwealth.

- *Understanding "solomons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solomons" to mean the northernmost islands are part of papua new....*

---

spinster *(noun)*

An elderly unmarried woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "spinster" to mean an elderly unmarried woman.*
- *They discussed "spinster" during the group presentation.*

---

spliced *(verb)*

Join together so as to form new genetic combinations.

- *The couple got spliced on Hawaii.*
- *She tried to use "spliced" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

sprinted *(verb)*

Run very fast, usually for a short distance.

- *In everyday English, people use "sprinted" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "sprinted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

spud *(verb)*

Initiate drilling operations, as for petroleum.

- *The well was spudded in April.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spud" in real sentences.*

---

squalor *(noun)*

Sordid dirtiness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "squalor."*
- *He looked up "squalor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stabilisation *(noun)*

The act of stabilizing something or making it more stable.

- *In class, the teacher used "stabilisation" to mean the act of stabilizing something or making it more....*
- *They discussed "stabilisation" during the group presentation.*

---

startle *(noun)*

A sudden involuntary movement.

- *They discussed "startle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "startle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

startle reaction *(noun)*

A complicated involuntary reaction to a sudden unexpected stimulus (especially a loud noise); involves flexion of most skeletal muscles and a variety of visceral reactions.

- *Understanding "startle reaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "startle reaction" during the group presentation.*

---

startle response *(noun)*

A complicated involuntary reaction to a sudden unexpected stimulus (especially a loud noise); involves flexion of most skeletal muscles and a variety of visceral reactions.

- *He looked up "startle response" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "startle response."*

---

staunchly *(adverb)*

In a staunch manner.

- *He staunchly defended his principles.*
- *Using "staunchly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

steadfastly *(adverb)*

With resolute determination.

- *He answered "steadfastly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "steadfastly" in the final chapter.*

---

straying *(adjective)*

Unable to find your way.

- *Found the straying sheep.*
- *A "straying" approach may work better in this case.*

---

streaking *(verb)*

Move quickly in a straight line.

- *She tried to use "streaking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "streaking" when talking about this idea.*

---

stubby *(adjective)*

Short and blunt.

- *Stubby fingers.*
- *A stubby pencil.*

---

subjugated *(adjective)*

Reduced to submission.

- *Subjugated peoples.*
- *Would you call this situation "subjugated"? Explain why.*

---

subsidizing *(verb)*

Support through subsidies.

- *Can you use "subsidizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "subsidizing" and when to wait.*

---

subterfuge *(noun)*

Something intended to misrepresent the true nature of an activity.

- *He wasn't sick–it was just a subterfuge.*
- *He looked up "subterfuge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

supercharger *(noun)*

Compressor that forces increased oxygen into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supercharger."*
- *Understanding "supercharger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

surfactants *(noun)*

A chemical agent capable of reducing the surface tension of a liquid in which it is dissolved.

- *He looked up "surfactants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surfactants."*

---

surreptitiously *(adverb)*

In a surreptitious manner.

- *He was watching her surreptitiously as she waited in the hotel lobby.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "surreptitiously" naturally.*

---

symonds *(noun)*

English writer (1840-1893).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "symonds."*
- *Understanding "symonds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

table-tennis racquet *(noun)*

Paddle used to play table tennis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "table-tennis racquet."*
- *Understanding "table-tennis racquet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tablecloth *(noun)*

A covering spread over a dining table.

- *Understanding "tablecloth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tablecloth" means with a simple example.*

---

tacitly *(adverb)*

In a tacit manner; by unexpressed agreement.

- *They are tacitly expected to work 10 hours a day.*
- *He answered "tacitly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

tailing *(noun)*

The act of following someone secretly.

- *In class, the teacher used "tailing" to mean the act of following someone secretly.*
- *The article explained what "tailing" means with a simple example.*

---

tailings *(noun)*

The act of following someone secretly.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tailings."*
- *They discussed "tailings" during the group presentation.*

---

tapper *(noun)*

A person who strikes a surface lightly and usually repeatedly.

- *Finger tappers irritated her.*
- *He looked up "tapper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tardy *(adjective)*

After the expected or usual time; delayed.

- *Tardy children are sent to the principal.*
- *Always tardy in making dental appointments.*

---

tassel *(noun)*

Adornment consisting of a bunch of cords fastened at one end.

- *He looked up "tassel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tassel" to mean adornment consisting of a bunch of cords fastened....*

---

tennis racquet *(noun)*

A racket used to play tennis.

- *In class, the teacher used "tennis racquet" to mean a racket used to play tennis.*
- *The article explained what "tennis racquet" means with a simple example.*

---

teutonic deity *(noun)*

(German mythology) a deity worshipped by the ancient Teutons.

- *He looked up "teutonic deity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teutonic deity."*

thicket *(noun)*

A dense growth of bushes.

- *He looked up "thicket" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thicket."*

threefold *(adjective)*

Having more than one decidedly dissimilar aspects or qualities; ; - R.W.Emerson; -Frederick Harrison.

- *A threefold increase.*
- *The speaker chose "threefold" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

thruster *(noun)*

A small rocket engine that provides the thrust needed to maneuver a spacecraft.

- *The article explained what "thruster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thruster."*

ths *(noun)*

The fifth day of the week; the fourth working day.

- *They discussed "ths" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ths" means with a simple example.*

tidying *(verb)*

Put (things or places) in order.

- *The coach explained when to use "tidying" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tidying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tinned *(adjective)*

Sealed in a can or jar.

- *It is useful to describe something as "tinned" when it is sealed in a can or jar.*
- *Students compared "tinned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

toasting *(noun)*

Cooking to a brown crispiness over a fire or on a grill.

- *Proper toasting should brown both sides of a piece of bread.*
- *The article explained what "toasting" means with a simple example.*

torchwood family *(noun)*

Resinous or aromatic chiefly tropical shrubs or trees.

- *The article explained what "torchwood family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "torchwood family" to mean resinous or aromatic chiefly tropical shrubs or trees.*

transcribe *(verb)*

Rewrite in a different script.

- *Transcribe the oral history of this tribe.*
- *The anthropologist transcribed the sentences of the native informant.*

trapeze *(noun)*

A swing used by circus acrobats.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trapeze."*
- *He looked up "trapeze" because he had never seen it before.*

tree fuchsia *(noun)*

Erect deciduous shrub or tree to 10 feet with maroon flowers; New Zealand.

- *The article explained what "tree fuchsia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tree fuchsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

triangulation *(noun)*

A trigonometric method of determining the position of a fixed point from the angles to it from two fixed points a known distance apart; useful in navigation.

- *They discussed "triangulation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "triangulation."*

trifling *(noun)*

The deliberate act of delaying and playing instead of working.

- *They discussed "trifling" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trifling" to mean the deliberate act of delaying and playing instead....*

twirl *(noun)*

The act of rotating rapidly.

- *He looked up "twirl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twirl" to mean the act of rotating rapidly.*

unconsciousness *(noun)*

A state lacking normal awareness of the self or environment.

- *In class, the teacher used "unconsciousness" to mean a state lacking normal awareness of the self or....*
- *Understanding "unconsciousness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unconvincing *(adjective)*

Having a probability too low to inspire belief.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unconvincing."*
- *The speaker chose "unconvincing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

undaunted *(adjective)*

Resolutely courageous.

- *Undaunted in the face of death.*
- *Would you call this situation "undaunted"? Explain why.*

underlining *(verb)*

Give extra weight to (a communication).

- *Can you use "underlining" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "underlining" and when to wait.*

underpinned *(verb)*

Support with evidence or authority or make more certain or confirm.

- *The coach explained when to use "underpinned" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "underpinned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

undeserved *(adjective)*

Not deserved or earned.

- *Has an undeserved reputation as a coward.*
- *The speaker chose "undeserved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unearth *(verb)*

Recover through digging.

- *The CIA unearthed a plot to kill the President.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unearth" when talking about this idea.*

unsaid *(adjective)*

Not made explicit.

- *Things left unsaid.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsaid"? Explain why.*

unsurprising *(adjective)*

Not causing surprise.

- *A "unsurprising" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsurprising"? Explain why.*

---

uppers *(noun)*

Piece of leather or synthetic material that forms the part of a shoe or boot above the sole that encases the foot.

- *Uppers come in many styles.*
- *They discussed "uppers" during the group presentation.*

---

uta *(noun)*

A reptile genus of Iguanidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "uta" to mean a reptile genus of iguanidae.*
- *Understanding "uta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uttering *(verb)*

Express audibly; utter sounds (not necessarily words).

- *Learners should practice how to use "uttering" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "uttering" and when to wait.*

---

velvety *(adjective)*

Resembling velvet in having a smooth soft surface.

- *The speaker chose "velvety" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "velvety"? Explain why.*

---

vim *(noun)*

A healthy capacity for vigorous activity.

- *He seemed full of vim and vigor.*
- *Understanding "vim" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wallabies *(noun)*

Any of various small or medium-sized kangaroos; often brightly colored.

- *In class, the teacher used "wallabies" to mean any of various small or medium-sized kangaroos;....*
- *They discussed "wallabies" during the group presentation.*

---

wildflower *(noun)*

Wild or uncultivated flowering plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wildflower."*
- *The article explained what "wildflower" means with a simple example.*

---

william inge *(noun)*

United States playwright (1913-1973).

- *Understanding "william inge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "william inge" during the group presentation.*

---

wine-maker's yeast *(noun)*

Used in making wine.

- *He looked up "wine-maker's yeast" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wine-maker's yeast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

winemaker *(noun)*

Someone who makes wine.

- *The article explained what "winemaker" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "winemaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wiretap *(verb)*

Tap a telephone or telegraph wire to get information.

- *She tried to use "wiretap" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *The coach explained when to use "wiretap" and when to wait.*

---

woeful *(adjective)*

Of very poor quality or condition.

- *Woeful treatment of the accused.*
- *Woeful errors of judgment.*

---

xhosa *(noun)*

A Bantu language closely related to Zulu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xhosa."*
- *The article explained what "xhosa" means with a simple example.*

---

yardstick *(noun)*

A measure or standard used for comparison.

- *On what kind of yardstick is he basing his judgment?*
- *Understanding "yardstick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yellow ochre *(noun)*

Pigment consisting of a limonite mixed with clay and silica.

- *They discussed "yellow ochre" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow ochre."*

---

abounds *(verb)*

Be in a state of movement or action.

- *The coach explained when to use "abounds" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "abounds" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

accumulator *(noun)*

A voltaic battery that stores electric charge.

- *Understanding "accumulator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "accumulator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aerosols *(noun)*

A cloud of solid or liquid particles in a gas.

- *Understanding "aerosols" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aerosols" during the group presentation.*

---

airfields *(noun)*

A place where planes take off and land.

- *They discussed "airfields" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "airfields" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allude *(verb)*

Make a more or less disguised reference to.

- *He alluded to the problem but did not mention it.*
- *Can you use "allude" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

alpine salamander *(noun)*

Ovoviviparous amphibian of the Alps.

- *The article explained what "alpine salamander" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alpine salamander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ambrose everett burnside *(noun)*

United States general in the American Civil War who was defeated by Robert E. Lee at the Battle of Fredericksburg (1824-1881).

- *In class, the teacher used "ambrose everett burnside" to mean united states general in the american civil war who....*
- *The article explained what "ambrose everett burnside" means with a simple example.*

---

american shrew mole *(noun)*

Greyish-black shrew mole of the United States and Canada.

- *In class, the teacher used "american shrew mole" to mean greyish-black shrew mole of the united states and....*
- *They discussed "american shrew mole" during the group presentation.*

---

anas *(noun)*

Type genus of the Anatidae: freshwater ducks.

- *They discussed "anas" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anas."*

---

androgynous *(adjective)*

Having both male and female characteristics.

- *The speaker chose "androgynous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "androgynous" when it is having both male and female characteristics.*

---

animus *(noun)*

A feeling of ill will arousing active hostility.

- *They discussed "animus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "animus" to mean a feeling of ill will arousing active hostility.*

---

anion *(noun)*

A negatively charged ion.

- *They discussed "anion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anion" to mean a negatively charged ion.*

---

antipathy *(noun)*

The object of a feeling of intense aversion; something to be avoided.

- *Cats were his greatest antipathy.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antipathy" to mean the object of a feeling of intense aversion;....*

---

anubis *(noun)*

Egyptian god of tombs and ruler of the underworld; usually depicted as a man with the head of a jackal.

- *In class, the teacher used "anubis" to mean egyptian god of tombs and ruler of the underworld;....*
- *He looked up "anubis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

archdeacon *(noun)*

(Anglican Church) an ecclesiastical dignitary usually ranking just below a bishop.

- *In class, the teacher used "archdeacon" to mean (anglican church) an ecclesiastical dignitary....*
- *He looked up "archdeacon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arginine *(noun)*

A bitter tasting amino acid found in proteins and necessary for nutrition; its absence from the diet leads to a reduced production of spermatozoa.

- *They discussed "arginine" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arginine" means with a simple example.*

---

armadillo *(noun)*

Burrowing chiefly nocturnal mammal with body covered with strong horny plates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "armadillo."*
- *They discussed "armadillo" during the group presentation.*

---

armband *(noun)*

A band worn around the upper arm.

- *They discussed "armband" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "armband" means with a simple example.*

---

arp *(noun)*

Alsatian artist and poet who was cofounder of dadaism in Zurich; noted for abstract organic sculptures (1887-1966).

- *They discussed "arp" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arp" to mean alsatian artist and poet who was cofounder of....*

---

artefact *(noun)*

A man-made object taken as a whole.

- *Understanding "artefact" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "artefact" during the group presentation.*

---

ass-kisser *(noun)*

A person who tries to please someone in order to gain a personal advantage.

- *The article explained what "ass-kisser" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ass-kisser" to mean a person who tries to please someone in order to....*

---

atlantic halibut *(noun)*

Largest United States flatfish.

- *They discussed "atlantic halibut" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "atlantic halibut" means with a simple example.*

---

australian nettle tree *(noun)*

Any of several tall Australian trees of the genus Laportea.

- *He looked up "australian nettle tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "australian nettle tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

awning *(noun)*

A canopy made of canvas to shelter people or things from rain or sun.

- *Understanding "awning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "awning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

awol *(adjective)*

Absent without permission.

- *The soldier was AWOL for almost a week.*
- *The speaker chose "awol" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

azure aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *He looked up "azure aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "azure aster" during the group presentation.*

---

bacillus *(noun)*

Aerobic rod-shaped spore-producing bacterium; often occurring in chainlike formations; found primarily in soil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bacillus."*
- *The article explained what "bacillus" means with a simple example.*

---

balmy *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *It used to drive my husband balmy.*
- *Balmy days and nights.*

---

barbeque *(noun)*

A rack to hold meat for cooking over hot charcoal usually out of doors.

- *They discussed "barbeque" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbeque."*

---

bards *(noun)*

An ornamental caparison for a horse.

- *Understanding "bards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bards" because he had never seen it before.*

berber *(noun)*

A member of an indigenous people of northern Africa.

- *Understanding "berber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "berber."*

bicycling *(noun)*

Riding a bicycle.

- *In class, the teacher used "bicycling" to mean riding a bicycle.*
- *They discussed "bicycling" during the group presentation.*

binomial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or consisting of two terms.

- *Binomial expression.*
- *The speaker chose "binomial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

bladder sphincter *(noun)*

The sphincter muscle of the urinary bladder; made up of a thickened muscular layer of bladder around the urethral opening.

- *He looked up "bladder sphincter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bladder sphincter" during the group presentation.*

blinders *(noun)*

Blind consisting of a leather eyepatch sewn to the side of the halter that prevents a horse from seeing something on either side.

- *They discussed "blinders" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "blinders" because he had never seen it before.*

bloodhound *(noun)*

A breed of large powerful hound of European origin having very acute smell and used in tracking.

- *Understanding "bloodhound" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bloodhound" to mean a breed of large powerful hound of european origin....*

bog aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *They discussed "bog aster" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bog aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

booger *(noun)*

An imaginary monster used to frighten children.

- *Understanding "booger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "booger" means with a simple example.*

bowes *(verb)*

Bend one's knee or body, or lower one's head.

- *The coach explained when to use "bowes" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bowes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

brandishing *(verb)*

Move or swing back and forth.

- *In everyday English, people use "brandishing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "brandishing" in real sentences.*

bratislava *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Slovakia.

- *The article explained what "bratislava" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bratislava" during the group presentation.*

bromide *(noun)*

A trite or obvious remark.

- *In class, the teacher used "bromide" to mean a trite or obvious remark.*
- *They discussed "bromide" during the group presentation.*

---

bull nettle *(noun)*

Coarse prickly weed having pale yellow flowers and yellow berrylike fruit; common throughout southern and eastern United States.

- *They discussed "bull nettle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bull nettle" means with a simple example.*

---

cabana *(noun)*

A small tent used as a dressing room beside the sea or a swimming pool.

- *He looked up "cabana" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabana."*

---

cadaver *(noun)*

The dead body of a human being.

- *The cadaver was intended for dissection.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cadaver" to mean the dead body of a human being.*

---

caked *(verb)*

Form a coat over.

- *Learners should practice how to use "caked" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "caked" when talking about this idea.*

---

calcium bicarbonate *(noun)*

A bicarbonate that is a major cause of hard water.

- *He looked up "calcium bicarbonate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calcium bicarbonate" to mean a bicarbonate that is a major cause of hard water.*

---

calderon de la barca *(noun)*

Spanish poet and dramatist considered one of the great Spanish writers (1600-1681).

- *They discussed "calderon de la barca" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "calderon de la barca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carnation *(noun)*

A pink or reddish-pink color.

- *They discussed "carnation" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnation."*

---

carnation family *(noun)*

Large family of herbs or subshrubs (usually with stems swollen at the nodes).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carnation family."*
- *He looked up "carnation family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carrion flower *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Stapelia having succulent leafless toothed stems resembling cacti and large foul-smelling (often star-shaped) flowers.

- *The article explained what "carrion flower" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carrion flower."*

---

censuses *(noun)*

A periodic count of the population.

- *The article explained what "censuses" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "censuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cervical plexus *(noun)*

A nerve plexus lying beneath the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

- *He looked up "cervical plexus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "cervical plexus" during the group presentation.*

---

chesterton *(noun)*

Conservative English writer of the Roman Catholic persuasion; in addition to volumes of criticism and polemics he wrote detective novels featuring Father Brown (1874-1936).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chesterton."*
- *The article explained what "chesterton" means with a simple example.*

---

chickpeas *(noun)*

The seed of the chickpea plant.

- *The article explained what "chickpeas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chickpeas" to mean the seed of the chickpea plant.*

---

child molester *(noun)*

A man who has sex (usually sodomy) with a boy as the passive partner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "child molester."*
- *He looked up "child molester" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chili con carne *(noun)*

Ground beef and chili peppers or chili powder often with tomatoes and kidney beans.

- *He looked up "chili con carne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chili con carne" during the group presentation.*

---

choppers *(noun)*

A butcher's knife having a large square blade.

- *He looked up "choppers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "choppers."*

---

chronicler *(noun)*

Someone who writes chronicles.

- *The article explained what "chronicler" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chronicler" during the group presentation.*

---

chub *(noun)*

European freshwater game fish with a thick spindle-shaped body.

- *He looked up "chub" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chub."*

---

chuffed *(adjective)*

Very pleased.

- *I'm chuffed to have won.*
- *A "chuffed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

chutes *(noun)*

Sloping channel through which things can descend.

- *He looked up "chutes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chutes" to mean sloping channel through which things can descend.*

---

circus acrobat *(noun)*

An acrobat who performs acrobatic feats in a circus.

- *The article explained what "circus acrobat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "circus acrobat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

citric *(adjective)*

Of or related to citric acid.

- *Would you call this situation "citric"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "citric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clawing *(verb)*

Move as if by clawing, seizing, or digging.

- *In everyday English, people use "clawing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "clawing" in real sentences.*

---

cls *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one hundredth of a liter.

- *He looked up "cls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cls" to mean a metric unit of volume equal to one hundredth of a....*

---

co-discoverer *(noun)*

Someone who is the first of two or more people to discover something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "co-discoverer."*
- *He looked up "co-discoverer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cobblestone *(noun)*

Rectangular paving stone with curved top; once used to make roads.

- *He looked up "cobblestone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cobblestone."*

---

communique *(noun)*

An official report (usually sent in haste).

- *They discussed "communique" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "communique" because he had never seen it before.*

---

compacted *(verb)*

Make more compact by or as if by pressing.

- *She tried to use "compacted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "compacted" and when to wait.*

---

complementing *(verb)*

Make complete or perfect; supply what is wanting or form the complement to.

- *She tried to use "complementing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "complementing" and when to wait.*

---

condiment *(noun)*

A preparation (a sauce or relish or spice) to enhance flavor or enjoyment.

- *Mustard and ketchup are condiments.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "condiment."*

---

confederations *(noun)*

The state of being allied or confederated.

- *He looked up "confederations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "confederations" to mean the state of being allied or confederated.*

---

conservationist *(noun)*

Someone who works to protect the environment from destruction or pollution.

- *They discussed "conservationist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conservationist" to mean someone who works to protect the environment from....*

---

convergent thinker *(noun)*

A thinker who focuses on the problem as stated and tries to synthesize information and knowledge to achieve a solution.

- *In class, the teacher used "convergent thinker" to mean a thinker who focuses on the problem as stated and....*
- *He looked up "convergent thinker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corkscrew flower *(noun)*

Perennial tropical American vine cultivated for its racemes of showy yellow and purple flowers having the corolla keel coiled like a snail shell; sometimes placed in genus Phaseolus.

- *He looked up “corkscrew flower” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “corkscrew flower” during the group presentation.*

---

corroboration *(noun)*

Confirmation that some fact or statement is true through the use of documentary evidence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “corroboration.”*
- *Understanding “corroboration” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cots *(noun)*

A small bed that folds up for storage or transport.

- *The article explained what “cots” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cots” to mean a small bed that folds up for storage or transport.*

---

crew neckline *(noun)*

A plain straight neckline opening from shoulder to shoulder of sweaters.

- *He looked up “crew neckline” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “crew neckline” during the group presentation.*

---

croquet *(noun)*

A game in which players hit a wooden ball through a series of hoops; the winner is the first to traverse all the hoops and hit a peg.

- *The article explained what “croquet” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “croquet” to mean a game in which players hit a wooden ball through a....*

---

croquet ball *(noun)*

A wooden ball used in playing croquet.

- *Understanding “croquet ball” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “croquet ball” because he had never seen it before.*

---

croquet equipment *(noun)*

Sports equipment used in playing croquet.

- *They discussed “croquet equipment” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “croquet equipment” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crosshairs *(noun)*

A center of interest.

- *The war on terrorism has put Saddam Hussein in the crosshairs.*
- *The article explained what “crosshairs” means with a simple example.*

---

crystallized *(adjective)*

Having become fixed and definite in form; - Psychological Abstracts.

- *Distinguish between crystallized and uncrystallized opinion.*
- *Students compared “crystallized” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cuddled *(verb)*

Move or arrange oneself in a comfortable and cozy position.

- *We cuddled against each other to keep warm.*
- *I cuddled the baby.*

---

cuppa *(noun)*

A cup of tea.

- *The article explained what “cuppa” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cuppa.”*

---

degrades *(verb)*

Reduce in worth or character, usually verbally.

- *In everyday English, people use “degrades” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “degrades” in real sentences.*

delectable *(adjective)*

Capable of arousing desire.

- *The delectable Miss Haynes.*
- *The speaker chose "delectable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

demotion *(noun)*

Act of lowering in rank or position.

- *They discussed "demotion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demotion" to mean act of lowering in rank or position.*

denizens *(noun)*

A plant or animal naturalized in a region.

- *Denizens of field and forest.*
- *Denizens of the deep.*

derailment *(noun)*

An accident in which a train runs off its track.

- *They discussed "derailment" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "derailment" because he had never seen it before.*

descriptors *(noun)*

The phonological or orthographic sound or appearance of a word that can be used to describe or identify something.

- *Understanding "descriptors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "descriptors" during the group presentation.*

devil nettle *(noun)*

A stinging herb of tropical America.

- *He looked up "devil nettle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "devil nettle" during the group presentation.*

discoverer *(noun)*

Someone who is the first to observe something.

- *He looked up "discoverer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "discoverer."*

dislodged *(verb)*

Remove or force from a position of dwelling previously occupied.

- *The new employee dislodged her by moving into her office space.*
- *The dentist dislodged the piece of food that had been stuck under my gums.*

dissociative disorder *(noun)*

Dissociation so severe that the usually integrated functions of consciousness and perception of self break down.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dissociative disorder."*
- *They discussed "dissociative disorder" during the group presentation.*

diverging lens *(noun)*

A lens such that a parallel beam of light passing through it is caused to diverge or spread out.

- *The article explained what "diverging lens" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "diverging lens" during the group presentation.*

doubters *(noun)*

Someone who habitually doubts accepted beliefs.

- *Understanding "doubters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "doubters" during the group presentation.*

dragoons *(verb)*

Compel by coercion, threats, or crude means.

- *In everyday English, people use "dragoons" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dragoons" in real sentences.*

---

dreadfully *(adverb)*

In a dreadful manner.

- *There was a dreadfully bloody accident on the road this morning.*
- *He answered "dreadfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

dredged *(verb)*

Remove with a power shovel, usually from a bottom of a body of water.

- *He did not know how to use "dredged" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "dredged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

echelons *(noun)*

A diffraction grating consisting of a pile of plates of equal thickness arranged stepwise with a constant offset.

- *The article explained what "echelons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "echelons" to mean a diffraction grating consisting of a pile of....*

---

edward thatch *(noun)*

An English pirate who operated in the Caribbean and off the Atlantic coast of North America (died in 1718).

- *The article explained what "edward thatch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "edward thatch" to mean an english pirate who operated in the caribbean and....*

---

eec *(noun)*

An international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eec."*
- *Understanding "eec" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elation *(noun)*

An exhilarating psychological state of pride and optimism; an absence of depression.

- *He looked up "elation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elation."*

---

elucidate *(verb)*

Make free from confusion or ambiguity; make clear.

- *She tried to use "elucidate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "elucidate" and when to wait.*

---

emitters *(noun)*

The electrode in a transistor where electrons originate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emitters."*
- *The article explained what "emitters" means with a simple example.*

---

empty-bellied *(adjective)*

Needing nourishment.

- *Empty-bellied children.*
- *A "empty-bellied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

engraver *(noun)*

A printmaker who prints from an engraved printing plate.

- *In class, the teacher used "engraver" to mean a printmaker who prints from an engraved printing plate.*
- *They discussed "engraver" during the group presentation.*

---

enlarging *(verb)*

Add details, as to an account or idea; clarify the meaning of and discourse in a learned way, usually in writing.

- *In everyday English, people use "enlarging" when talking about this idea.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "enlarging" in real sentences.*

---

envisage *(verb)*

Form a mental image of something that is not present or that is not the case.

- *The coach explained when to use "envisage" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "envisage" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

eon *(noun)*

An immeasurably long period of time.

- *Oh, that happened eons ago.*
- *He looked up "eon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

etcetera *(noun)*

Additional unspecified odds and ends; more of the same.

- *His report was full of etceteras.*
- *They discussed "etcetera" during the group presentation.*

---

eugene victor debs *(noun)*

United States labor organizer who ran for President as a socialist (1855-1926).

- *He looked up "eugene victor debs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eugene victor debs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evictions *(noun)*

The expulsion of someone (such as a tenant) from the possession of land by process of law.

- *Understanding "evictions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evictions" to mean the expulsion of someone (such as a tenant) from....*

---

excavator *(noun)*

A workman who excavates for foundations of buildings or for quarrying.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "excavator."*
- *He looked up "excavator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exclusionary rule *(noun)*

A rule that provides that otherwise admissible evidence cannot be used in a criminal trial if it was the result of illegal police conduct.

- *Understanding "exclusionary rule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exclusionary rule" to mean a rule that provides that otherwise admissible....*

---

excommunication *(noun)*

The act of banishing a member of a church from the communion of believers and the privileges of the church; cutting a person off from a religious society.

- *They discussed "excommunication" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "excommunication."*

---

fads *(noun)*

An interest followed with exaggerated zeal.

- *He always follows the latest fads.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fads" to mean an interest followed with exaggerated zeal.*

---

fairing *(verb)*

Join so that the external surfaces blend smoothly.

- *The coach explained when to use "fairing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "fairing" until he saw an example.*

---

fan-leaved *(adjective)*

Having fan-shaped leaves.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fan-leaved."*
- *A "fan-leaved" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fatwa *(noun)*

A ruling on a point of Islamic law that is given by a recognized authority.

- *The article explained what "fatwa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fatwa" to mean a ruling on a point of islamic law that is given by....*

fawkes *(noun)*

English conspirator who was executed for his role in a plot to blow up James I and the Houses of Parliament (1570-1606).

- *They discussed "fawkes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "fawkes" because he had never seen it before.*

fen orchid *(noun)*

Small terrestrial orchid of eastern North America and Europe having two nearly basal leaves and dull yellow-green racemose flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "fen orchid" to mean small terrestrial orchid of eastern north america....*
- *They discussed "fen orchid" during the group presentation.*

ferdinand magellan *(noun)*

Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain; he commanded an expedition that was the first to circumnavigate the world (1480-1521).

- *He looked up "ferdinand magellan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ferdinand magellan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fine-leaved *(adjective)*

Having fine leaves.

- *Would you call this situation "fine-leaved"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "fine-leaved" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

flamingos *(noun)*

Large pink to scarlet web-footed wading bird with down-bent bill; inhabits brackish lakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "flamingos" to mean large pink to scarlet web-footed wading bird with....*
- *Understanding "flamingos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flippers *(noun)*

The flat broad limb of aquatic animals specialized for swimming.

- *They discussed "flippers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flippers."*

flog *(verb)*

Beat severely with a whip or rod.

- *The teacher often flogged the students.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flog" and when to wait.*

flogged *(verb)*

Beat severely with a whip or rod.

- *The teacher often flogged the students.*
- *She tried to use "flogged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

fluorine *(noun)*

A nonmetallic univalent element belonging to the halogens; usually a yellow irritating toxic flammable gas; a powerful oxidizing agent; recovered from fluorite or cryolite or fluorapatite.

- *He looked up "fluorine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fluorine."*

flushes *(noun)*

The swift release of a store of affective force.

- *In class, the teacher used "flushes" to mean the swift release of a store of affective force.*
- *He looked up "flushes" because he had never seen it before.*

folic acid *(noun)*

A B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction.

- *He looked up "folic acid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "folic acid."*

---

forehand *(noun)*

(sports) a return made with the palm of the hand facing the direction of the stroke (as in tennis or badminton or squash).

- *They discussed "forehand" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forehand."*

---

forehand drive *(noun)*

(sports) hard straight return made on the forehand side (as in tennis or badminton or squash).

- *They discussed "forehand drive" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forehand drive."*

---

forehand shot *(noun)*

(sports) a return made with the palm of the hand facing the direction of the stroke (as in tennis or badminton or squash).

- *The article explained what "forehand shot" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forehand shot."*

---

foucault pendulum *(noun)*

Pendulum with a long wire; can swing in any direction; the change in the swing plane demonstrates the earth's rotation.

- *The article explained what "foucault pendulum" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "foucault pendulum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foursquare *(noun)*

(geometry) a plane rectangle with four equal sides and four right angles; a four-sided regular polygon.

- *The article explained what "foursquare" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foursquare" to mean (geometry) a plane rectangle with four equal sides....*

---

friedrich august von hayek *(noun)*

English economist (born in Austria) noted for work on the optimum allocation of resources (1899-1992).

- *In class, the teacher used "friedrich august von hayek" to mean english economist (born in austria) noted for work....*
- *The article explained what "friedrich august von hayek" means with a simple example.*

---

fuego *(noun)*

A volcano in south central Guatemala.

- *In class, the teacher used "fuego" to mean a volcano in south central guatemala.*
- *The article explained what "fuego" means with a simple example.*

---

gabon franc *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Gabon.

- *They discussed "gabon franc" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gabon franc" to mean the basic unit of money in gabon.*

---

gcses *(noun)*

The basic level of a subject taken in school.

- *They discussed "gcses" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gcses" to mean the basic level of a subject taken in school.*

---

genus agave *(noun)*

Type genus of the Agavaceae; in some classifications considered a genus of Amaryllidaceae.

- *Understanding "genus agave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus agave" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus iguana *(noun)*

Type genus of the Iguanidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus iguana."*
- *The article explained what "genus iguana" means with a simple example.*

genus proteus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Proteidae.

- *Understanding "genus proteus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "genus proteus" because he had never seen it before.*

givens *(noun)*

An assumption that is taken for granted.

- *He looked up "givens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "givens" to mean an assumption that is taken for granted.*

glandular plague *(noun)*

The most common form of the plague in humans; characterized by chills, prostration, delirium and the formation of buboes in the armpits and groin; does not spread from person to person.

- *He looked up "glandular plague" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glandular plague" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

glimpsed *(verb)*

Catch a glimpse of or see briefly.

- *We glimpsed the Queen as she got into her limousine.*
- *Can you use "glimpsed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

glyph *(noun)*

Glyptic art in the form of a symbolic figure carved or incised in relief.

- *Understanding "glyph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glyph" means with a simple example.*

gob *(noun)*

A lump of slimy stuff.

- *A gob of phlegm.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gob" to mean a lump of slimy stuff.*

grammatically *(adverb)*

In a grammatical manner.

- *This child already speaks grammatically.*
- *Using "grammatically" can make your explanation more exact.*

gramophone *(noun)*

An antique record player; the sound of the vibrating needle is amplified acoustically.

- *He looked up "gramophone" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gramophone" to mean an antique record player; the sound of the....*

gratefully *(adverb)*

In a thankful manner; with thanks.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "gratefully" naturally.*
- *Using "gratefully" can make your explanation more exact.*

gregorian telescope *(noun)*

A reflecting telescope that has a paraboloidal primary mirror and a hyperboloidal secondary mirror; light is brought to a focus through an aperture in the center of the primary mirror.

- *He looked up "gregorian telescope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gregorian telescope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gumbo *(noun)*

A soup or stew thickened with okra pods.

- *He looked up "gumbo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gumbo."*

gunnery sergeant *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer ranking above a staff sergeant in the marines.

- *The article explained what "gunnery sergeant" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gunnery sergeant" during the group presentation.*

---

gustav ludwig hertz *(noun)*

German physicist who with James Franck proved the existence of the stationary energy states postulated by Bohr (1887-1975).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gustav ludwig hertz."*
- *They discussed "gustav ludwig hertz" during the group presentation.*

---

guy fawkes *(noun)*

English conspirator who was executed for his role in a plot to blow up James I and the Houses of Parliament (1570-1606).

- *In class, the teacher used "guy fawkes" to mean english conspirator who was executed for his role....*
- *The article explained what "guy fawkes" means with a simple example.*

---

guy fawkes day *(noun)*

Day for the celebration of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

- *Understanding "guy fawkes day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "guy fawkes day" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guy fawkes night *(noun)*

Effigies of Guy Fawkes are burned on this night.

- *In class, the teacher used "guy fawkes night" to mean effigies of guy fawkes are burned on this night.*
- *The article explained what "guy fawkes night" means with a simple example.*

---

hadrian *(noun)*

Roman Emperor who was the adoptive son of Trajan; travelled throughout his empire to strengthen its frontiers and encourage learning and architecture; on a visit to Britain in 122 he ordered the construction of Hadrian's Wall (76-138).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hadrian."*
- *The article explained what "hadrian" means with a simple example.*

---

harlequin opal *(noun)*

A reddish opal with small patches of brilliant color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harlequin opal."*
- *They discussed "harlequin opal" during the group presentation.*

---

harrier *(noun)*

A hound that resembles a foxhound but is smaller; used to hunt rabbits.

- *They discussed "harrier" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harrier."*

---

harshest *(adjective)*

Of textures that are rough to the touch or substances consisting of relatively large particles.

- *Would you call this situation "harshest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "harshest."*

---

hdl cholesterol *(noun)*

The cholesterol in high-density lipoproteins; the 'good' cholesterol; a high level in the blood is thought to lower the risk of coronary artery disease.

- *Understanding "hdl cholesterol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hdl cholesterol" during the group presentation.*

---

heeded *(verb)*

Pay close attention to; give heed to.

- *Can you use "heeded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "heeded" when talking about this idea.*

---

heyward *(noun)*

United States writer (1885-1940).

- *In class, the teacher used "heyward" to mean united states writer (1885-1940).*

- *The article explained what "heyward" means with a simple example.*

---

hibernate *(verb)*

Be in an inactive or dormant state.

- *Bears must eat a lot of food before they hibernate in their caves.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hibernate" and when to wait.*

---

himalaya mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range extending 1500 miles on the border between India and Tibet; this range contains the world's highest mountain.

- *In class, the teacher used "himalaya mountains" to mean a mountain range extending 1500 miles on the border....*
- *Understanding "himalaya mountains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hollering *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *He looked up "hollering" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hollering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homeward *(adjective)*

Oriented toward home.

- *In a homeward direction.*
- *Homeward-bound commuters.*

---

hotdogs *(noun)*

A smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork usually smoked; often served on a bread roll.

- *He looked up "hotdogs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hotdogs."*

---

hounded *(verb)*

Pursue or chase relentlessly.

- *The detectives hounded the suspect until they found him.*
- *He did not know how to use "hounded" until he saw an example.*

---

huckleberry finn *(noun)*

A mischievous boy in a novel by Mark Twain.

- *They discussed "huckleberry finn" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "huckleberry finn" to mean a mischievous boy in a novel by mark twain.*

---

human immunodeficiency virus *(noun)*

The virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS); it replicates in and kills the helper T cells.

- *In class, the teacher used "human immunodeficiency virus" to mean the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency....*
- *The article explained what "human immunodeficiency virus" means with a simple example.*

---

huntingdon elm *(noun)*

Erect vigorous hybrid ornamental elm tree.

- *Understanding "huntingdon elm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huntingdon elm."*

---

idiot savant *(noun)*

Person who is mentally retarded in general but who displays remarkable aptitude in some limited field (usually involving memory).

- *He looked up "idiot savant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "idiot savant" to mean person who is mentally retarded in general but who....*

---

igg *(noun)*

One of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; the main antibody defense against bacteria.

- *They discussed "igg" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "igg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ignatius of loyola *(noun)*

Spaniard and Roman Catholic theologian and founder of the Society of Jesus; a leading opponent of the Reformation (1491-1556).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ignatius of loyola."*
- *Understanding "ignatius of loyola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imitations *(noun)*

A representation of a person that is exaggerated for comic effect.

- *The article explained what "imitations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "imitations" to mean a representation of a person that is exaggerated....*

---

impediments *(noun)*

Any structure that makes progress difficult.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impediments."*
- *He looked up "impediments" because he had never seen it before.*

---

implode *(verb)*

Burst inward.

- *The bottle imploded.*
- *She tried to use "implode" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

in a pig's eye *(adverb)*

Very unlikely.

- *The narrator describes the scene "in a pig's eye" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "in a pig's eye" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

in utero *(adverb)*

In the uterus.

- *The child was infected in utero from the mother.*
- *She spoke "in utero," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inane *(adjective)*

Devoid of intelligence.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inane."*
- *Students compared "inane" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

industrialisation *(noun)*

The development of industry on an extensive scale.

- *He looked up "industrialisation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "industrialisation" during the group presentation.*

---

ineptitude *(noun)*

Having no qualities that would render it valuable or useful.

- *The article explained what "ineptitude" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ineptitude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inshore *(adjective)*

(of winds) coming from the sea toward the land.

- *An inshore breeze.*
- *Students compared "inshore" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

instigating *(verb)*

Serve as the inciting cause of.

- *In everyday English, people use "instigating" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "instigating" until he saw an example.*

---

intelligentsia *(noun)*

An educated and intellectual elite.

- *In class, the teacher used "intelligentsia" to mean an educated and intellectual elite.*
- *Understanding "intelligentsia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intensities *(noun)*

The magnitude of sound (usually in a specified direction).

- *They discussed "intensities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intensities."*

---

interagency support *(noun)*

Provision of logistic (or administrative) support by one or more of the military services to one or more departments or agencies of the United States government.

- *Understanding "interagency support" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interagency support."*

---

interconnect *(verb)*

Be interwoven or interconnected.

- *The bones are interconnected via the muscle.*
- *She tried to use "interconnect" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

interrelated *(adjective)*

Reciprocally connected.

- *A "interrelated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "interrelated" when it is reciprocally connected.*

---

interviewee *(noun)*

A person who is interviewed.

- *The article explained what "interviewee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interviewee" to mean a person who is interviewed.*

---

irritant *(noun)*

Something that causes irritation and annoyance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "irritant."*
- *The article explained what "irritant" means with a simple example.*

---

jak *(noun)*

Immense East Indian fruit resembling breadfruit; it contains an edible pulp and nutritious seeds that are commonly roasted.

- *He looked up "jak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jak."*

---

jakob ludwig karl grimm *(noun)*

The older of the two Grimm brothers remembered best for their fairy stories; also author of Grimm's law describing consonant changes in Germanic languages (1785-1863).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jakob ludwig karl grimm."*
- *He looked up "jakob ludwig karl grimm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jurist *(noun)*

A legal scholar versed in civil law or the law of nations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jurist."*
- *He looked up "jurist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kickbacks *(noun)*

A commercial bribe paid by a seller to a purchasing agent in order to induce the agent to enter into the transaction.

- *He looked up "kickbacks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kickbacks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kisser *(noun)*

The human face ('kisser' and 'smiler' and 'mug' are informal terms for 'face' and 'phiz' is British).

- *The article explained what "kisser" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kisser."*

kyushu *(noun)*

The southernmost of the four main islands of Japan; contains coal fields.

- *The article explained what "kyushu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kyushu" to mean the southernmost of the four main islands of japan;....*

labia *(noun)*

A liplike structure that bounds a bodily orifice (especially any of the four labiate folds of a woman's vulva).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labia."*
- *He looked up "labia" because he had never seen it before.*

lakeshore *(noun)*

The shore of a lake.

- *He looked up "lakeshore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lakeshore."*

lakota *(noun)*

A member of the large western branch of Sioux people which was made up of several groups that lived on the plains.

- *In class, the teacher used "lakota" to mean a member of the large western branch of sioux....*
- *The article explained what "lakota" means with a simple example.*

large-leaved *(adjective)*

Having relatively large leaves.

- *A "large-leaved" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "large-leaved" when it is having relatively large leaves.*

lateral ventricle *(noun)*

Either of two horseshoe-shaped ventricles one in each cerebral hemisphere; they communicate with the third ventricle via the foramen of Monro.

- *They discussed "lateral ventricle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lateral ventricle" means with a simple example.*

leaved *(adjective)*

Having leaves or leaves as specified; often used in combination.

- *Four-leaved clover.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "leaved."*

leeks *(noun)*

Related to onions; white cylindrical bulb and flat dark-green leaves.

- *He looked up "leeks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leeks" to mean related to onions; white cylindrical bulb and flat....*

leibniz *(noun)*

German philosopher and mathematician who thought of the universe as consisting of independent monads and who devised a system of the calculus independent of Newton (1646-1716).

- *They discussed "leibniz" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leibniz."*

leonidas *(noun)*

King of Sparta and hero of the battle of Thermopylae where he was killed by the Persians (died in 480 BC).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leonidas."*
- *The article explained what "leonidas" means with a simple example.*

longfellow *(noun)*

United States poet remembered for his long narrative poems (1807-1882).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "longfellow."*
- *Understanding "longfellow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lop *(verb)*

Cultivate, tend, and cut back the growth of.

- *Can you use "lop" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "lop" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lop off *(verb)*

Remove by or as if by cutting.

- *Cut off the ear.*
- *Lop off the dead branch.*

---

lysine *(noun)*

An essential amino acid found in proteins; occurs especially in gelatin and casein.

- *In class, the teacher used "lysine" to mean an essential amino acid found in proteins; occurs....*
- *Understanding "lysine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

machiavelli *(noun)*

A statesman of Florence who advocated a strong central government (1469-1527).

- *They discussed "machiavelli" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "machiavelli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

malian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Mali or its people.

- *Malian deserts.*
- *Would you call this situation "malian"? Explain why.*

---

manicured *(verb)*

Trim carefully and neatly.

- *The coach explained when to use "manicured" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "manicured" in real sentences.*

---

marcel proust *(noun)*

French novelist (1871-1922).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marcel proust."*
- *He looked up "marcel proust" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marconi rig *(noun)*

A rig of triangular sails for a yacht.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marconi rig."*
- *They discussed "marconi rig" during the group presentation.*

---

marquise *(noun)*

A noblewoman ranking below a duchess and above a countess.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marquise."*
- *Understanding "marquise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

masked shrew *(noun)*

Commonest shrew of moist habitats in North America.

- *Understanding "masked shrew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "masked shrew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mastectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of a breast to remove a malignant tumor.

- *Understanding "mastectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mastectomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maturity-onset diabetes mellitus *(noun)*

Mild form of diabetes mellitus that develops gradually in adults; can be precipitated by obesity or severe stress or menopause or other factors; can usually be controlled by diet and hypoglycemic agents without injections of insulin.

- *They discussed "maturity-onset diabetes mellitus" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maturity-onset diabetes mellitus."*

---

mauve-pink *(adjective)*

Of pink tinged with mauve.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mauve-pink."*
- *Would you call this situation "mauve-pink"? Explain why.*

---

medellin *(noun)*

City in western Colombia; important coffee center.

- *Understanding "medellin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "medellin" during the group presentation.*

---

mesquite gum *(noun)*

A gum obtained from mesquite pods; resembles gum arabic.

- *Understanding "mesquite gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mesquite gum" means with a simple example.*

---

meteoric *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to atmospheric phenomena, especially weather and weather conditions.

- *Meteoric (or meteorological) phenomena.*
- *Meteoric shower.*

---

mew gull *(noun)*

The common gull of Eurasia and northeastern North America.

- *They discussed "mew gull" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mew gull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

midair *(noun)*

Some point in the air; above ground level.

- *The planes collided in midair.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midair" to mean some point in the air; above ground level.*

---

militaries *(noun)*

The military forces of a nation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "militaries."*
- *He looked up "militaries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

militiamen *(noun)*

A member of the militia; serves only during emergencies.

- *The article explained what "militiamen" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "militiamen" during the group presentation.*

---

molester *(noun)*

Someone who subjects others to unwanted or improper sexual activities.

- *They discussed "molester" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "molester" means with a simple example.*

---

monomer *(noun)*

A simple compound whose molecules can join together to form polymers.

- *The article explained what "monomer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "monomer" during the group presentation.*

---

moynihan *(noun)*

United States politician and educator (1927-2003).

- *The article explained what "moynihan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moynihan."*

---

muff *(verb)*

Make a mess of, destroy or ruin.

- *The coach explained when to use "muff" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "muff" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

muffler *(noun)*

A tubular acoustic device inserted in the exhaust system that is designed to reduce noise.

- *The article explained what "muffler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "muffler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

multitudes *(noun)*

A large indefinite number.

- *In class, the teacher used "multitudes" to mean a large indefinite number.*
- *The article explained what "multitudes" means with a simple example.*

---

mussel shrimp *(noun)*

Tiny marine and freshwater crustaceans with a shrimp-like body enclosed in a bivalve shell.

- *In class, the teacher used "mussel shrimp" to mean tiny marine and freshwater crustaceans with a....*
- *The article explained what "mussel shrimp" means with a simple example.*

---

mutton snapper *(noun)*

Similar to and often marketed as 'red snapper'.

- *Understanding "mutton snapper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mutton snapper" during the group presentation.*

---

narrowest *(adjective)*

Lacking tolerance or flexibility or breadth of view.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "narrowest."*
- *The speaker chose "narrowest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

necessitating *(verb)*

Require as useful, just, or proper.

- *Can you use "necessitating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "necessitating" and when to wait.*

---

neckline *(noun)*

The line formed by the edge of a garment around the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neckline."*
- *Understanding "neckline" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

neuroscientist *(noun)*

A neurobiologist who specializes in the study of the brain.

- *They discussed "neuroscientist" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "neuroscientist" means with a simple example.*

---

neutralizing *(verb)*

Make politically neutral and thus inoffensive.

- *Learners should practice how to use "neutralizing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "neutralizing" until he saw an example.*

---

ney *(noun)*

French marshal in the Napoleonic Wars (1769-1815).

- *Understanding "ney" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ney" during the group presentation.*

---

nightmarish *(adjective)*

Extremely alarming.

- *It is useful to describe something as “nightmarish” when it is extremely alarming.*
- *Students compared “nightmarish” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

nitric bacterium *(noun)*

Any of the nitrobacteria that oxidize nitrites into nitrates.

- *They discussed “nitric bacterium” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “nitric bacterium” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nitrous bacterium *(noun)*

Any of the nitrobacteria that oxidize ammonia into nitrites.

- *In class, the teacher used “nitrous bacterium” to mean any of the nitrobacteria that oxidize ammonia into....*
- *The article explained what “nitrous bacterium” means with a simple example.*

---

noc *(noun)*

An undercover agent who is given no official cover.

- *Understanding “noc” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “noc” to mean an undercover agent who is given no official cover.*

---

northern harrier *(noun)*

Common harrier of North America and Europe; nests in marshes and open land.

- *They discussed “northern harrier” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “northern harrier” because he had never seen it before.*

---

northwards *(adverb)*

In a northern direction.

- *She spoke “northwards,” and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *He answered “northwards,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

nudged *(verb)*

To push against gently.

- *She nudged my elbow when she saw her friend enter the restaurant.*
- *Can you use “nudged” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

oat cell carcinoma *(noun)*

Highly malignant carcinoma composed of small round or egg-shaped cells with little cytoplasm; lung cancers are frequently oat cell carcinomas.

- *They discussed “oat cell carcinoma” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “oat cell carcinoma” means with a simple example.*

---

obliquely *(adverb)*

To, toward or at one side.

- *Place “obliquely” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered “obliquely,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

operationally *(adverb)*

In respect to operation.

- *Reported the machine operationally satisfactory.*
- *A well-trained staff that is operationally adequate.*

---

ophthalmologist *(noun)*

A medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye.

- *He looked up “ophthalmologist” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ophthalmologist.”*

---

origination fee *(noun)*

A fee charged to a borrower (especially for a mortgage loan) to cover the costs of initiating the loan.

- *They discussed “origination fee” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “origination fee” to mean a fee charged to a borrower (especially for a....*

outermost *(adjective)*

Situated at the farthest possible point from a center.

- *Would you call this situation "outermost"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "outermost" when it is situated at the farthest possible point from a center.*

overheat *(verb)*

Get excessively and undesirably hot.

- *The car engines overheated.*
- *The room was overheated.*

overlords *(noun)*

A person who has general authority over others.

- *Understanding "overlords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "overlords" during the group presentation.*

overzealous *(adjective)*

Marked by excessive enthusiasm for and intense devotion to a cause or idea.

- *The speaker chose "overzealous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "overzealous" approach may work better in this case.*

ovid *(noun)*

Roman poet remembered for his elegiac verses on love (43 BC - AD 17).

- *Understanding "ovid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ovid" because he had never seen it before.*

pacific halibut *(noun)*

A righteye flounder found in the Pacific.

- *Understanding "pacific halibut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pacific halibut."*

painted nettle *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herb of southeastern Asia having large usually bright-colored or blotched leaves and spikes of blue-violet flowers; sometimes placed in genus Solenostemon.

- *The article explained what "painted nettle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "painted nettle" during the group presentation.*

palgrave *(noun)*

English poet (1824-1897).

- *He looked up "palgrave" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palgrave."*

paperbacks *(noun)*

A book with paper covers.

- *Understanding "paperbacks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paperbacks" during the group presentation.*

paraffin wax *(noun)*

From crude petroleum; used for candles and for preservative or waterproof coatings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paraffin wax."*
- *The article explained what "paraffin wax" means with a simple example.*

peasantry *(noun)*

The class of peasants.

- *They discussed "peasantry" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peasantry" to mean the class of peasants.*

pelvic girdle *(noun)*

The structure of the vertebrate skeleton supporting the lower limbs in humans and the hind limbs or corresponding parts in other vertebrates.

- *He looked up "pelvic girdle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pelvic girdle" during the group presentation.*

---

perennial salt marsh aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *He looked up "perennial salt marsh aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "perennial salt marsh aster" to mean a variety of aster.*

---

persisting *(adjective)*

Relentless and indefatigable in pursuit or as if in pursuit.

- *Students compared "persisting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "persisting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

photocopy *(noun)*

A photographic copy of written or printed or graphic work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photocopy."*
- *The article explained what "photocopy" means with a simple example.*

---

pitman *(noun)*

English educator who invented a system of phonetic shorthand (1813-1897).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pitman."*
- *They discussed "pitman" during the group presentation.*

---

plate tectonics *(noun)*

The branch of geology studying the folding and faulting of the earth's crust.

- *Understanding "plate tectonics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "plate tectonics" means with a simple example.*

---

plying *(verb)*

Join together as by twisting, weaving, or molding.

- *He did not know how to use "plying" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "plying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pole vaulting *(noun)*

A competition that involves jumping over a high crossbar with the aid of a long pole.

- *In class, the teacher used "pole vaulting" to mean a competition that involves jumping over a high....*
- *They discussed "pole vaulting" during the group presentation.*

---

porosity *(noun)*

The property of being porous; being able to absorb fluids.

- *They discussed "porosity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "porosity" means with a simple example.*

---

pouting *(verb)*

Be in a huff and display one's displeasure.

- *She is pouting because she didn't get what she wanted.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pouting" in real sentences.*

---

prefixes *(noun)*

An affix that is added in front of the word.

- *In class, the teacher used "prefixes" to mean an affix that is added in front of the word.*
- *Understanding "prefixes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prefrontal lobe *(noun)*

The anterior part of the frontal lobe.

- *They discussed "prefrontal lobe" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "prefrontal lobe" means with a simple example.*

---

prejudicial *(adjective)*

(sometimes followed by 'to') causing harm or injury.

- *The reporter's coverage resulted in prejudicial publicity for the defendant.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "prejudicial" when it is (sometimes followed by 'to') causing harm or injury.*

---

preliminaries *(noun)*

Something that serves as a preceding event or introduces what follows.

- *He looked up "preliminaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "preliminaries" during the group presentation.*

---

preponderance *(noun)*

A superiority in numbers or amount.

- *A preponderance of evidence against the defendant.*
- *The preponderance of good over evil.*

---

presbyterians *(noun)*

A follower of Calvinism as taught in the Presbyterian Church.

- *The article explained what "presbyterians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "presbyterians" to mean a follower of calvinism as taught in the....*

---

preyed *(verb)*

Profit from in an exploitatory manner.

- *Can you use "preyed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "preyed" until he saw an example.*

---

probiotics *(noun)*

A beneficial bacterium found in the intestinal tract of healthy mammals; often considered to be a plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "probiotics" to mean a beneficial bacterium found in the intestinal....*
- *The article explained what "probiotics" means with a simple example.*

---

procrastinating *(verb)*

Postpone or delay needlessly.

- *The coach explained when to use "procrastinating" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "procrastinating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

protege *(noun)*

A person who receives support and protection from an influential patron who furthers the protege's career.

- *Understanding "protege" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "protege" means with a simple example.*

---

pulmonary embolism *(noun)*

Blockage of the pulmonary artery by foreign matter or by a blood clot.

- *The article explained what "pulmonary embolism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulmonary embolism."*

---

pulsar *(noun)*

A degenerate neutron star; small and extremely dense; rotates very fast and emits regular pulses of polarized radiation.

- *The article explained what "pulsar" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pulsar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purplish pink *(noun)*

A pink dye that was discovered in 1859, the year a battle was fought at Solferino.

- *The article explained what "purplish pink" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "purplish pink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

putrid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or attended by putrefaction.

- *Putrid decomposition.*
- *Students compared "putrid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pylons *(noun)*

A large vertical steel tower supporting high-tension power lines.

- *Power pylons are a favorite target for terrorists.*
- *They discussed "pylons" during the group presentation.*

---

pyramidal tract *(noun)*

Any of the important motor nerves on each side of the central nervous system that run from the sensorimotor areas of the cortex through the brainstem to motor neurons of the cranial nerve nuclei and the ventral root of the spinal cord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyramidal tract."*
- *The article explained what "pyramidal tract" means with a simple example.*

---

racquet *(noun)*

A sports implement (usually consisting of a handle and an oval frame with a tightly interlaced network of strings) used to strike a ball (or shuttlecock) in various games.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racquet."*
- *The article explained what "racquet" means with a simple example.*

---

radio-gramophone *(noun)*

Electronic equipment consisting of a combination of a radio receiver and a record player.

- *In class, the teacher used "radio-gramophone" to mean electronic equipment consisting of a combination of....*
- *The article explained what "radio-gramophone" means with a simple example.*

---

ramped *(verb)*

Creep up – used especially of plants.

- *The roses ramped over the wall.*
- *The ramped auditorium.*

---

rapped *(verb)*

Make light, repeated taps on a surface.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rapped" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rapped" when talking about this idea.*

---

rawalpindi *(noun)*

An ancient city in northeastern Pakistan; served as capital of Pakistan while Islamabad was being built.

- *They discussed "rawalpindi" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rawalpindi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reactivated *(verb)*

Activate (an old file) anew.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reactivated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reactivated" when talking about this idea.*

---

recessions *(noun)*

The withdrawal of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the vestry at the end of a church service.

- *In class, the teacher used "recessions" to mean the withdrawal of the clergy and choir from the....*
- *The article explained what "recessions" means with a simple example.*

---

red-bellied snake *(noun)*

Harmless woodland snake of southeastern United States.

- *They discussed "red-bellied snake" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "red-bellied snake" to mean harmless woodland snake of southeastern united states.*

---

refractory anemia *(noun)*

Any of various anemic conditions that are not successfully treated by any means other than blood transfusions (and that are not associated with another primary disease).

- *In class, the teacher used "refractory anemia" to mean any of various anemic conditions that are not....*
- *Understanding "refractory anemia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

regalia *(noun)*

Paraphernalia indicative of royalty (or other high office).

- *They discussed "regalia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "regalia" means with a simple example.*

---

repainted *(verb)*

Paint again.

- *He repainted the same scenery many times during his life.*
- *He repainted the wall after the child smeared it with tomato sauce.*

---

reproducible *(adjective)*

Capable of being reproduced.

- *Astonishingly reproducible results can be obtained.*
- *Would you call this situation "reproducible"? Explain why.*

---

retrial *(noun)*

A new trial in which issues already litigated and to which the court has already rendered a verdict or decision are reexamined by the same court; occurs when the initial trial is found to have been improper or unfair due to procedural errors.

- *They discussed "retrial" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "retrial" means with a simple example.*

---

rippling *(noun)*

A small wave on the surface of a liquid.

- *They discussed "rippling" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rippling."*

---

ris *(noun)*

A state in New England; one of the original 13 colonies; the smallest state.

- *He looked up "ris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ris" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ritualistic *(adjective)*

Of or characterized by or adhering to ritualism.

- *A feudal or ritualistic society.*
- *The ritualistic killing of a sheep.*

---

rollback *(noun)*

The act of forcing the enemy to withdraw.

- *Understanding "rollback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rollback" during the group presentation.*

---

roman nettle *(noun)*

Annual European nettle with stinging foliage and small clusters of green flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman nettle."*
- *He looked up "roman nettle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rorschach *(noun)*

A projective tests using bilaterally symmetrical inkblots; subjects state what they see in the inkblot.

- *The article explained what "rorschach" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rorschach."*

---

rorschach test *(noun)*

A projective tests using bilaterally symmetrical inkblots; subjects state what they see in the inkblot.

- *The article explained what "rorschach test" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rorschach test."*

rota *(noun)*

A roster of names showing the order in which people should perform certain duties.

- *In class, the teacher used "rota" to mean a roster of names showing the order in which people....*
- *They discussed "rota" during the group presentation.*

royally *(adverb)*

In a royal manner.

- *They were royally treated.*
- *He answered "royally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

rube *(noun)*

A person who is not very intelligent or interested in culture.

- *He looked up "rube" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rube."*

rusk *(noun)*

Slice of sweet raised bread baked again until it is brown and hard and crisp.

- *The article explained what "rusk" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rusk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salvadoran *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of El Salvador or its people.

- *Salvadoran coffee.*
- *Salvadoran guerillas.*

salvadoran capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of El Salvador; has suffered from recurrent earthquakes.

- *The article explained what "salvadoran capital" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salvadoran capital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scaly-tailed *(adjective)*

Having a scaly tail.

- *It is useful to describe something as "scaly-tailed" when it is having a scaly tail.*
- *Students compared "scaly-tailed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

schematics *(noun)*

Diagram of an electrical or mechanical system.

- *He looked up "schematics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schematics."*

scoliosis *(noun)*

An abnormal lateral curve to the vertebral column.

- *In class, the teacher used "scoliosis" to mean an abnormal lateral curve to the vertebral column.*
- *The article explained what "scoliosis" means with a simple example.*

scotch marigold *(noun)*

The common European annual marigold.

- *They discussed "scotch marigold" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scotch marigold" to mean the common european annual marigold.*

sea chub *(noun)*

Schooling fishes mostly of Indian and western Pacific oceans; two species in western Atlantic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea chub."*
- *He looked up "sea chub" because he had never seen it before.*

separatism *(noun)*

A disposition toward schism and secession from a larger group; the principles and practices of separatists.

- *Separatism is a serious problem in Quebec.*
- *Demands for some form of separatism on grounds of religion have been perceived as a threat to mainstream education.*

---

septa *(noun)*

A partition or wall especially in an ovary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "septa."*
- *Understanding "septa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serfs *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) a person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serfs."*
- *The article explained what "serfs" means with a simple example.*

---

severe combined immunodeficiency *(noun)*

A congenital disease affecting T cells that can result from a mutation in any one of several different genes; children with it are susceptible to infectious disease; if untreated it is lethal within the first year or two of life.

- *They discussed "severe combined immunodeficiency" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "severe combined immunodeficiency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

severe combined immunodeficiency disease *(noun)*

A congenital disease affecting T cells that can result from a mutation in any one of several different genes; children with it are susceptible to infectious disease; if untreated it is lethal within the first year or two of life.

- *The article explained what "severe combined immunodeficiency disease" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "severe combined immunodeficiency disease."*

---

shacks *(verb)*

Move, proceed, or walk draggingly or slowly.

- *Can you use "shacks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "shacks" when talking about this idea.*

---

shari *(noun)*

An African river that flows northwest into Lake Chad.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shari."*
- *He looked up "shari" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shari river *(noun)*

An African river that flows northwest into Lake Chad.

- *The article explained what "shari river" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shari river" to mean an african river that flows northwest into lake chad.*

---

shock absorber *(noun)*

A mechanical damper; absorbs energy of sudden impulses.

- *The old car needed a new set of shocks.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shock absorber" to mean a mechanical damper; absorbs energy of sudden impulses.*

---

showrooms *(noun)*

An area where merchandise (such as cars) can be displayed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "showrooms."*
- *They discussed "showrooms" during the group presentation.*

---

shrew mole *(noun)*

Slender mole having a long snout and tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "shrew mole" to mean slender mole having a long snout and tail.*
- *The article explained what "shrew mole" means with a simple example.*

---

shuttered *(adjective)*

Provided with shutters or shutters as specified; often used in combination.

- *A church with a shuttered belfry and spire.*
- *Green-shuttered cottages.*

---

silurian *(noun)*

From 425 million to 405 million years ago; first air-breathing animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silurian."*
- *Understanding "silurian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silurian period *(noun)*

From 425 million to 405 million years ago; first air-breathing animals.

- *He looked up "silurian period" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "silurian period" during the group presentation.*

---

silver bromide *(noun)*

A bromide that darkens when exposed to light; used in making photographic emulsions.

- *The article explained what "silver bromide" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silver bromide" to mean a bromide that darkens when exposed to light; used....*

---

silver-leaved *(adjective)*

Having silvery leaves.

- *A "silver-leaved" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "silver-leaved" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

simple mastectomy *(noun)*

Removal of a breast leaving the underlying muscles and the lymph nodes intact.

- *In class, the teacher used "simple mastectomy" to mean removal of a breast leaving the underlying muscles....*
- *The article explained what "simple mastectomy" means with a simple example.*

---

singling *(verb)*

Hit a single.

- *Can you use "singling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "singling" until he saw an example.*

---

sinning *(noun)*

An act that is regarded by theologians as a transgression of God's will.

- *Understanding "sinning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sinning" means with a simple example.*

---

skeet *(noun)*

The sport of shooting at clay pigeons that are hurled upward in such a way as to simulate the flight of a bird.

- *In class, the teacher used "skeet" to mean the sport of shooting at clay pigeons that are....*
- *Understanding "skeet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

skeet shooting *(noun)*

The sport of shooting at clay pigeons that are hurled upward in such a way as to simulate the flight of a bird.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skeet shooting."*
- *The article explained what "skeet shooting" means with a simple example.*

---

slender salamander *(noun)*

Any of several small slim salamanders of the Pacific coast of the United States.

- *They discussed "slender salamander" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slender salamander."*

---

slop chest *(noun)*

Commissary maintained aboard merchant ships to sell merchandise to the crew.

- *They discussed "slop chest" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slop chest" to mean commissary maintained aboard merchant ships to sell....*

slouch *(noun)*

An incompetent person; usually used in negative constructions.

- *He's no slouch when it comes to baseball.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slouch" to mean an incompetent person; usually used in negative....*

snake charmer *(noun)*

A performer who uses movements and music to control snakes.

- *He looked up "snake charmer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snake charmer."*

snapdragon *(noun)*

A garden plant of the genus Antirrhinum having showy white or yellow or crimson flowers resembling the face of a dragon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snapdragon."*
- *They discussed "snapdragon" during the group presentation.*

sneer *(noun)*

A facial expression of contempt or scorn; the upper lip curls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sneer."*
- *Understanding "sneer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

snub-nosed *(adjective)*

Having a blunt nose.

- *A snub-nosed automatic.*
- *Would you call this situation "snub-nosed"? Explain why.*

sodium bicarbonate *(noun)*

A white soluble compound (NaHCO3) used in effervescent drinks and in baking powders and as an antacid.

- *They discussed "sodium bicarbonate" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sodium bicarbonate" means with a simple example.*

somalis *(noun)*

The Cushitic language spoken by the Somali.

- *He looked up "somalis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somalis."*

sorcerers *(noun)*

One who practices magic or sorcery.

- *In class, the teacher used "sorcerers" to mean one who practices magic or sorcery.*
- *The article explained what "sorcerers" means with a simple example.*

sorensen *(noun)*

Danish chemist who devised the pH scale (1868-1939).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorensen."*
- *The article explained what "sorensen" means with a simple example.*

sorrowful *(adjective)*

Experiencing or marked by or expressing sorrow especially that associated with irreparable loss; ; ; ; - Proverbs 14:13.

- *Sorrowful widows.*
- *A sorrowful tale of death and despair.*

spewed *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Learners should practice how to use "spewed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "spewed" until he saw an example.*

splat *(noun)*

A slat of wood in the middle of the back of a straight chair.

- *He heard a splat as it hit the floor.*
- *Understanding "splat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spokesmen *(noun)*

A male spokesperson.

- *The article explained what "spokesmen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spokesmen" to mean a male spokesperson.*

---

squash rackets *(noun)*

A game played in an enclosed court by two or four players who strike the ball with long-handled rackets.

- *Understanding "squash rackets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "squash rackets" during the group presentation.*

---

stabilise *(verb)*

Make stable and keep from fluctuating or put into an equilibrium.

- *Learners should practice how to use "stabilise" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "stabilise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stiletto heel *(noun)*

A very high narrow heel on women's shoes.

- *Understanding "stiletto heel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stiletto heel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stopover *(noun)*

A stopping place on a journey.

- *There is a stopover to change planes in Chicago.*
- *They made a stopover to visit their friends.*

---

sump pump *(noun)*

A suction pump for removing liquid from a sump.

- *They discussed "sump pump" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sump pump" means with a simple example.*

---

swiss chard *(noun)*

Long succulent whitish stalks with large green leaves.

- *They discussed "swiss chard" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "swiss chard" means with a simple example.*

---

tanzanian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Tanzania.

- *The article explained what "tanzanian monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tanzanian monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

technicolor *(noun)*

A trademarked method of making color motion pictures.

- *Understanding "technicolor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "technicolor" means with a simple example.*

---

texas armadillo *(noun)*

Having nine hinged bands of bony plates; ranges from Texas to Paraguay.

- *In class, the teacher used "texas armadillo" to mean having nine hinged bands of bony plates; ranges....*
- *Understanding "texas armadillo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thatch palm *(noun)*

Small palm of southern Florida and West Indies closely resembling the silvertop palmetto.

- *Understanding "thatch palm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "thatch palm" because he had never seen it before.*

thinning shears *(noun)*

Shears with one serrate blade; used for thinning hair.

- *They discussed "thinning shears" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "thinning shears" because he had never seen it before.*

three-cornered leek *(noun)*

European leek naturalized in Great Britain; leaves are triangular.

- *Understanding "three-cornered leek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "three-cornered leek" to mean european leek naturalized in great britain; leaves....*

thrush nightingale *(noun)*

Large nightingale of eastern Europe.

- *He looked up "thrush nightingale" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thrush nightingale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

thwarting *(noun)*

An act of hindering someone's plans or efforts.

- *In class, the teacher used "thwarting" to mean an act of hindering someone's plans or efforts.*
- *The article explained what "thwarting" means with a simple example.*

tidbits *(noun)*

A small tasty bit of food.

- *They discussed "tidbits" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tidbits" means with a simple example.*

tightens *(verb)*

Make tight or tighter.

- *Learners should practice how to use "tightens" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "tightens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

toffee-nosed *(adjective)*

Snobbish; pretentiously superior.

- *The speaker chose "toffee-nosed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "toffee-nosed" approach may work better in this case.*

touts *(verb)*

Advertize in strongly positive terms.

- *He did not know how to use "touts" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "touts" when talking about this idea.*

transduction *(noun)*

The process whereby a transducer accepts energy in one form and gives back related energy in a different form.

- *The transduction of acoustic waves into voltages by a microphone.*
- *Understanding "transduction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

triads *(noun)*

A set of three similar things considered as a unit.

- *They discussed "triads" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "triads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

trinket *(noun)*

Cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trinket."*
- *They discussed "trinket" during the group presentation.*

triplet *(noun)*

A set of three similar things considered as a unit.

- *He looked up "triplet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triplet" to mean a set of three similar things considered as a unit.*

---

triplet code *(noun)*

The normal version of the genetic code in which a sequence of three nucleotides codes for the synthesis of a specific amino acid.

- *The article explained what "triplet code" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "triplet code" during the group presentation.*

---

trolleys *(noun)*

A wheeled vehicle that runs on rails and is propelled by electricity.

- *In class, the teacher used "trolleys" to mean a wheeled vehicle that runs on rails and is....*
- *The article explained what "trolleys" means with a simple example.*

---

troublemaker *(noun)*

Someone who deliberately stirs up trouble.

- *The article explained what "troublemaker" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "troublemaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trumpeter *(noun)*

A musician who plays the trumpet or cornet.

- *He looked up "trumpeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trumpeter."*

---

trusses *(noun)*

A framework of beams (rafters, posts, struts) forming a rigid structure that supports a roof or bridge or other structure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trusses."*
- *He looked up "trusses" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tufted *(adjective)*

(of a bird or animal) having a usually ornamental tuft or process on the head; often used in combination.

- *Tufted duck.*
- *Tufted loosestrife.*

---

tumult *(noun)*

A state of commotion and noise and confusion.

- *They discussed "tumult" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tumult" to mean a state of commotion and noise and confusion.*

---

turkmen monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Turkmenistan.

- *They discussed "turkmen monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "turkmen monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

---

two-leaved *(adjective)*

Having two leaves.

- *Would you call this situation "two-leaved"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "two-leaved."*

---

typhoons *(noun)*

A tropical cyclone occurring in the western Pacific or Indian oceans.

- *In class, the teacher used "typhoons" to mean a tropical cyclone occurring in the western pacific....*
- *Understanding "typhoons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uninitiated *(adjective)*

Not initiated; deficient in relevant experience.

- *It seemed a bizarre ceremony to uninitiated western eyes.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uninitiated" when it is not initiated; deficient in relevant experience.*

---

uninspired *(adjective)*

Having no intellectual or emotional or spiritual excitement.

- *The production was professional but uninspired.*
- *Uninspired writing.*

---

unrestrained *(adjective)*

Marked by uncontrolled excitement or emotion.

- *Students compared "unrestrained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrestrained."*

---

unsanitary *(adjective)*

Not sanitary or healthful.

- *Unsanitary open sewers.*
- *Grim and unsanitary conditions.*

---

untoward *(adjective)*

Not in keeping with accepted standards of what is right or proper in polite society.

- *Moved to curb their untoward ribaldry.*
- *Made a place for themselves under the most untoward conditions.*

---

uppermost *(adverb)*

In or into the most prominent position, as in the mind.

- *Say what comes uppermost.*
- *The blade turned uppermost.*

---

ushers *(verb)*

Take (someone) to their seats, as in theaters or auditoriums.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ushers" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ushers" when talking about this idea.*

---

usurp *(verb)*

Seize and take control without authority and possibly with force; take as one's right or possession.

- *He usurped my rights.*
- *Gloom had usurped mirth at the party after the news of the terrorist act broke.*

---

utes *(noun)*

The Shoshonean language spoken by the Utes.

- *They discussed "utes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "utes."*

---

vasectomy *(noun)*

Surgical procedure that removes all or part of the vas deferens (usually as a means of sterilization); is sometimes reversible.

- *The article explained what "vasectomy" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vasectomy."*

---

vd *(noun)*

A communicable infection transmitted by sexual intercourse or genital contact.

- *Understanding "vd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vd" means with a simple example.*

---

ventricular aneurysm *(noun)*

A localized dilation or protrusion on the wall of the left ventricle of the heart (occurring after a myocardial infarction).

- *The article explained what "ventricular aneurysm" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ventricular aneurysm" during the group presentation.*

verdant *(adjective)*

Characterized by abundance of verdure.

- *It is useful to describe something as "verdant" when it is characterized by abundance of verdure.*
- *The speaker chose "verdant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

vestibule of the vagina *(noun)*

The space between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vestibule of the vagina."*
- *They discussed "vestibule of the vagina" during the group presentation.*

vicarage *(noun)*

An official residence provided by a church for its parson or vicar or rector.

- *In class, the teacher used "vicarage" to mean an official residence provided by a church for its....*
- *The article explained what "vicarage" means with a simple example.*

videotaped *(verb)*

Record on videotape.

- *He did not know how to use "videotaped" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "videotaped" and when to wait.*

vilified *(verb)*

Spread negative information about.

- *The Nazi propaganda vilified the Jews.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vilified" and when to wait.*

waistline *(noun)*

The narrowing of the body between the ribs and hips.

- *He looked up "waistline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "waistline" during the group presentation.*

weatherman *(noun)*

Predicts the weather.

- *In class, the teacher used "weatherman" to mean predicts the weather.*
- *They discussed "weatherman" during the group presentation.*

white separatism *(noun)*

A social system in which white people live separately from members of other races.

- *Understanding "white separatism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "white separatism" means with a simple example.*

white snapdragon *(noun)*

California plant with slender racemes of white flowers.

- *Understanding "white snapdragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white snapdragon."*

whopper *(noun)*

A gross untruth; a blatant lie.

- *They discussed "whopper" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whopper" to mean a gross untruth; a blatant lie.*

wild snapdragon *(noun)*

Common European perennial having showy yellow and orange flowers; a naturalized weed in North America.

- *The article explained what "wild snapdragon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wild snapdragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wolf's bane *(noun)*

Poisonous Eurasian perennial herb with broad rounded leaves and yellow flowers and fibrous rootstock.

- *In class, the teacher used "wolf's bane" to mean poisonous eurasian perennial herb with broad....*
- *He looked up "wolf's bane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

womans *(noun)*

An adult female person (as opposed to a man).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "womans."*
- *Understanding "womans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

woolen *(adjective)*

Of or related to or made of wool.

- *A woolen sweater.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "woolen" when it is of or related to or made of wool.*

---

wringing *(verb)*

Twist and compress, as if in pain or anguish.

- *He did not know how to use "wringing" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "wringing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wristwatch *(noun)*

A watch that is worn strapped to the wrist.

- *In class, the teacher used "wristwatch" to mean a watch that is worn strapped to the wrist.*
- *The article explained what "wristwatch" means with a simple example.*

---

writ of habeas corpus *(noun)*

A writ ordering a prisoner to be brought before a judge.

- *The article explained what "writ of habeas corpus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "writ of habeas corpus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yangtze *(noun)*

The longest river of Asia; flows eastward from Tibet into the East China Sea near Shanghai.

- *Understanding "yangtze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yangtze" to mean the longest river of asia; flows eastward from....*

---

yangtze river *(noun)*

The longest river of Asia; flows eastward from Tibet into the East China Sea near Shanghai.

- *He looked up "yangtze river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yangtze river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yerevan *(noun)*

Capital of Armenia.

- *In class, the teacher used "yerevan" to mean capital of armenia.*
- *He looked up "yerevan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yule log *(noun)*

Large log traditionally burned at Christmas.

- *The article explained what "yule log" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yule log" to mean large log traditionally burned at christmas.*

---

abdominal aortic aneurysm *(noun)*

An aneurysm of the abdominal aorta associated with old age and hypertension.

- *They discussed "abdominal aortic aneurysm" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "abdominal aortic aneurysm" means with a simple example.*

---

abdominal nerve plexus *(noun)*

A large plexus of sympathetic nerves in the abdomen behind the stomach.

- *Understanding "abdominal nerve plexus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abdominal nerve plexus."*

---

abo antibodies *(noun)*

Blood type antibodies.

- *He looked up "abo antibodies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "abo antibodies" during the group presentation.*

---

abrahams *(noun)*

The first of the Old Testament patriarchs and the father of Isaac; according to Genesis, God promised to give Abraham's family (the Hebrews) the land of Canaan (the Promised Land); God tested Abraham by asking him to sacrifice his son.

- *The article explained what "abrahams" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abrahams" to mean the first of the old testament patriarchs and the....*

---

absorber *(noun)*

(physics) material in a nuclear reactor that absorbs radiation.

- *Understanding "absorber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "absorber" means with a simple example.*

---

accessory vertebral vein *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the vertebral vein but passes through the foramen of the transverse process of the 7th cervical vertebra and empties into the brachiocephalic vein.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "accessory vertebral vein."*
- *The article explained what "accessory vertebral vein" means with a simple example.*

---

acetyl radical *(noun)*

The organic group of acetic acid (CH3CO-).

- *Understanding "acetyl radical" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "acetyl radical" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adjourn *(verb)*

Close at the end of a session.

- *The court adjourned.*
- *We adjourned for lunch.*

---

african sandalwood *(noun)*

Small shrubby African tree with hard wood used as a dyewood yielding a red dye.

- *In class, the teacher used "african sandalwood" to mean small shrubby african tree with hard wood used as a....*
- *The article explained what "african sandalwood" means with a simple example.*

---

airliners *(noun)*

A commercial airplane that carries passengers.

- *The article explained what "airliners" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "airliners" to mean a commercial airplane that carries passengers.*

---

aku *(noun)*

A Kwa language spoken by the Yoruba in southwestern Nigeria.

- *The article explained what "aku" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aku" to mean a kwa language spoken by the yoruba in southwestern....*

---

alabaster *(noun)*

A compact fine-textured, usually white gypsum used for carving.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alabaster."*
- *He looked up "alabaster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

albert schweitzer *(noun)*

French philosopher and physician and organist who spent most of his life as a medical missionary in Gabon (1875-1965).

- *He looked up "albert schweitzer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "albert schweitzer" to mean french philosopher and physician and organist who....*

alexander pushkin *(noun)*

Russian poet (1799-1837).

- *He looked up "alexander pushkin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alexander pushkin."*

allegro *(noun)*

A musical composition or musical passage to be performed quickly in a brisk lively manner.

- *He looked up "allegro" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allegro" to mean a musical composition or musical passage to be....*

allergens *(noun)*

Any substance that can cause an allergy.

- *The article explained what "allergens" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allergens."*

anaesthesia *(noun)*

Loss of bodily sensation with or without loss of consciousness.

- *In class, the teacher used "anaesthesia" to mean loss of bodily sensation with or without loss of....*
- *They discussed "anaesthesia" during the group presentation.*

andaman marble *(noun)*

Large Asiatic tree having hard marbled zebrawood.

- *They discussed "andaman marble" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andaman marble."*

approximations *(noun)*

An approximate calculation of quantity or degree or worth.

- *He looked up "approximations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "approximations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aqua vitae *(noun)*

Strong distilled liquor or brandy.

- *The article explained what "aqua vitae" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aqua vitae" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aquifers *(noun)*

Underground bed or layer yielding ground water for wells and springs etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "aquifers" to mean underground bed or layer yielding ground water for....*
- *The article explained what "aquifers" means with a simple example.*

arching *(adjective)*

Forming or resembling an arch.

- *It is useful to describe something as "arching" when it is forming or resembling an arch.*
- *Students compared "arching" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

arrhythmia *(noun)*

An abnormal rate of muscle contractions in the heart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrhythmia."*
- *Understanding "arrhythmia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

atticus atlas *(noun)*

Giant saturniid moth widespread in Asia; sometimes cultured for silk.

- *He looked up "atticus atlas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atticus atlas."*

aurora borealis *(noun)*

The aurora of the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aurora borealis."*
- *Understanding "aurora borealis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

australian nettle *(noun)*

Any of several tall Australian trees of the genus Laportea.

- *Understanding "australian nettle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "australian nettle" to mean any of several tall australian trees of the genus....*

---

bahraini *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Bahrain or its people or language.

- *Bahraini beaches.*
- *Would you call this situation "bahraini"? Explain why.*

---

ball nettle *(noun)*

Coarse prickly weed having pale yellow flowers and yellow berrylike fruit; common throughout southern and eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "ball nettle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ball nettle" during the group presentation.*

---

bandaged *(adjective)*

Covered or wrapped with a bandage.

- *The bandaged wound on the back of his head.*
- *Would you call this situation "bandaged"? Explain why.*

---

banded gecko *(noun)*

Any of several geckos with dark bands across the body and differing from typical geckos in having movable eyelids; of United States southwest and Florida Gulf Coast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banded gecko."*
- *They discussed "banded gecko" during the group presentation.*

---

barium *(noun)*

A soft silvery metallic element of the alkali earth group; found in barite.

- *He looked up "barium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barium."*

---

bauxite *(noun)*

A clay-like mineral; the chief ore of aluminum; composed of aluminum oxides and aluminum hydroxides; used as an abrasive and catalyst.

- *He looked up "bauxite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bauxite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bean weevil *(noun)*

Larvae live in and feed on growing or stored beans.

- *He looked up "bean weevil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bean weevil."*

---

befall *(verb)*

Happen, occur, or be the case in the course of events or by chance; ; (Santayana).

- *He promised that no harm would befall her.*
- *She tried to use "befall" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

behead *(verb)*

Cut the head of.

- *The French King was beheaded during the Revolution.*
- *Can you use "behead" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

bel canto *(noun)*

A style of operatic singing.

- *Understanding "bel canto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed “bel canto” during the group presentation.*

---

bellied *(adjective)*

Having a belly; often used in combination.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “bellied.”*
- *Would you call this situation “bellied”? Explain why.*

---

bestsellers *(noun)*

A book that has had a large and rapid sale.

- *He looked up “bestsellers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bestsellers” to mean a book that has had a large and rapid sale.*

---

bicarbonate of soda *(noun)*

A white soluble compound (NaHCO3) used in effervescent drinks and in baking powders and as an antacid.

- *He looked up “bicarbonate of soda” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “bicarbonate of soda” during the group presentation.*

---

big-bellied *(adjective)*

Having a prominent belly.

- *Students compared “big-bellied” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “big-bellied” when it is having a prominent belly.*

---

biometrics *(noun)*

A branch of biology that studies biological phenomena and observations by means of statistical analysis.

- *They discussed “biometrics” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “biometrics” to mean a branch of biology that studies biological....*

---

bladed *(adjective)*

Having a blade or blades; often used in combination.

- *A single-bladed leaf.*
- *Narrow-bladed grass.*

---

blenheim *(noun)*

The First Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French in 1704 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

- *Understanding “blenheim” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blenheim.”*

---

blindsided *(verb)*

Catch unawares, especially with harmful consequences.

- *The economic downturn blindsided many investors.*
- *The coach explained when to use “blindsided” and when to wait.*

---

block anaesthesia *(noun)*

Anesthesia of an area supplied by a nerve; produced by an anesthetic agent applied to the nerve.

- *The article explained what “block anaesthesia” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “block anaesthesia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bloodlines *(noun)*

The descendants of one individual.

- *They discussed “bloodlines” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “bloodlines” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blowback *(noun)*

The backward escape of gases and unburned gunpowder after a gun is fired.

- *The article explained what “blowback” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blowback.”*

---

boathouse *(noun)*

A shed at the edge of a river or lake; used to store boats.

- *He looked up "boathouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boathouse."*

---

bonfires *(noun)*

A large outdoor fire that is lighted as a signal or in celebration.

- *He looked up "bonfires" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bonfires" during the group presentation.*

---

box girder *(noun)*

A beam built up from boards; has a hollow rectangular cross section.

- *Understanding "box girder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "box girder" means with a simple example.*

---

brickwork *(noun)*

Masonry done with bricks and mortar.

- *Understanding "brickwork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "brickwork" because he had never seen it before.*

---

britten *(noun)*

Major English composer of the 20th century; noted for his operas (1913-1976).

- *He looked up "britten" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "britten."*

---

brooms *(verb)*

Sweep with a broom or as if with a broom.

- *The coach explained when to use "brooms" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "brooms" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

calumet *(noun)*

A highly decorated ceremonial pipe of Amerindians; smoked on ceremonial occasions (especially as a token of peace).

- *The article explained what "calumet" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calumet."*

---

cardamom *(noun)*

Rhizomatous herb of India having aromatic seeds used as seasoning.

- *Understanding "cardamom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardamom."*

---

carpal bone *(noun)*

Any of the eight small bones of the wrist of primates.

- *They discussed "carpal bone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpal bone."*

---

carpal tunnel *(noun)*

A passageway in the wrist through which nerves and the flexor muscles of the hands pass.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carpal tunnel."*
- *Understanding "carpal tunnel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carrion *(noun)*

The dead and rotting body of an animal; unfit for human food.

- *In class, the teacher used "carrion" to mean the dead and rotting body of an animal; unfit for....*
- *Understanding "carrion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

casks *(noun)*

A cylindrical container that holds liquids.

- *They discussed "casks" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casks" to mean a cylindrical container that holds liquids.*

---

cellist *(noun)*

Someone who plays a violoncello.

- *Understanding "cellist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cellist" during the group presentation.*

---

champion lode *(noun)*

The main vein of ore in a deposit.

- *The article explained what "champion lode" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "champion lode" to mean the main vein of ore in a deposit.*

---

chard *(noun)*

Long succulent whitish stalks with large green leaves.

- *He looked up "chard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chard plant *(noun)*

Beet lacking swollen root; grown as a vegetable for its edible leaves and stalks.

- *The article explained what "chard plant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chard plant" to mean beet lacking swollen root; grown as a vegetable for....*

---

charmer *(noun)*

A person who charms others (usually by personal attractiveness).

- *In class, the teacher used "charmer" to mean a person who charms others (usually by personal....*
- *They discussed "charmer" during the group presentation.*

---

che guevara *(noun)*

An Argentine revolutionary leader who was Fidel Castro's chief lieutenant in the Cuban revolution; active in other Latin American countries; was captured and executed by the Bolivian army (1928-1967).

- *The article explained what "che guevara" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "che guevara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chicken cordon bleu *(noun)*

Thin slices of chicken stuffed with cheese and ham and then sauteed.

- *He looked up "chicken cordon bleu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chicken cordon bleu."*

---

choctaw *(noun)*

A member of the Muskhogean people formerly living in Alabama.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "choctaw."*
- *He looked up "choctaw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clarence darrow *(noun)*

United States lawyer famous for his defense of lost causes (1857-1938).

- *He looked up "clarence darrow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "clarence darrow" during the group presentation.*

---

closings *(noun)*

The last section of a communication.

- *Understanding "closings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "closings."*

---

cobwebs *(noun)*

A dense elaborate spider web that is more efficient than the orb web.

- *The article explained what "cobwebs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cobwebs" to mean a dense elaborate spider web that is more efficient....*

cogent *(adjective)*

Powerfully persuasive.

- *A cogent argument.*
- *Students compared "cogent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cogent evidence *(noun)*

Any factual evidence that helps to establish the truth of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cogent evidence."*
- *The article explained what "cogent evidence" means with a simple example.*

collaborates *(verb)*

Work together on a common enterprise of project.

- *In everyday English, people use "collaborates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "collaborates" until he saw an example.*

collages *(noun)*

A paste-up made by sticking together pieces of paper or photographs to form an artistic image.

- *Understanding "collages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "collages" during the group presentation.*

colonels *(noun)*

A commissioned military officer in the United States Army or Air Force or Marines who ranks above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general.

- *They discussed "colonels" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colonels" to mean a commissioned military officer in the united....*

comprehensible *(adjective)*

Capable of being comprehended or understood.

- *An idea comprehensible to the average mind.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "comprehensible" when it is capable of being comprehended or understood.*

compressing *(noun)*

Applying pressure.

- *In class, the teacher used "compressing" to mean applying pressure.*
- *The article explained what "compressing" means with a simple example.*

condense *(verb)*

Cause a gas or vapor to change into a liquid.

- *The cold air condensed the steam.*
- *Water condenses.*

condescension *(noun)*

The trait of displaying arrogance by patronizing those considered inferior.

- *The queen's condescension was intended to make us feel comfortable.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "condescension."*

corkscrew *(noun)*

A bottle opener that pulls corks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corkscrew."*
- *They discussed "corkscrew" during the group presentation.*

corn campion *(noun)*

European annual having large trumpet-shaped reddish-purple flowers and poisonous seed; a common weed in grainfields and beside roadways; naturalized in America.

- *The article explained what "corn campion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corn campion" to mean european annual having large trumpet-shaped....*

corpus sternum *(noun)*

The large central part of the breastbone.

- *In class, the teacher used "corpus sternum" to mean the large central part of the breastbone.*
- *He looked up "corpus sternum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cortical cataract *(noun)*

A cataract that affects the lens cortex.

- *In class, the teacher used "cortical cataract" to mean a cataract that affects the lens cortex.*
- *The article explained what "cortical cataract" means with a simple example.*

---

council of ephesus *(noun)*

The third ecumenical council in 431 which declared Mary as mother of God and condemned Pelagius.

- *The article explained what "council of ephesus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "council of ephesus" to mean the third ecumenical council in 431 which declared....*

---

counsels *(noun)*

A lawyer who pleads cases in court.

- *In class, the teacher used "counsels" to mean a lawyer who pleads cases in court.*
- *The article explained what "counsels" means with a simple example.*

---

creamer *(noun)*

A small pitcher for serving cream.

- *The article explained what "creamer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "creamer" during the group presentation.*

---

creases *(noun)*

An angular or rounded shape made by folding.

- *He looked up "creases" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creases" to mean an angular or rounded shape made by folding.*

---

creatine phosphate *(noun)*

An organic compound of creatine and phosphoric acid; found in the muscles of vertebrates where its hydrolysis releases energy for muscular contraction.

- *They discussed "creatine phosphate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "creatine phosphate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cribs *(noun)*

The cards discarded by players at cribbage.

- *The article explained what "cribs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cribs" to mean the cards discarded by players at cribbage.*

---

croissants *(noun)*

Very rich flaky crescent-shaped roll.

- *They discussed "croissants" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "croissants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cse *(noun)*

Canadian agency that gathers communications intelligence and assist law enforcement and security agencies.

- *The article explained what "cse" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cse" during the group presentation.*

---

custodians *(noun)*

One having charge of buildings or grounds or animals.

- *They discussed "custodians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "custodians" means with a simple example.*

---

cyan *(noun)*

A primary subtractive color for light; has a blue-green color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyan."*
- *The article explained what "cyan" means with a simple example.*

david ben gurion *(noun)*

Israeli statesman (born in Poland) and active Zionist who organized resistance against the British after World War II; prime minister of Israel (1886-1973).

- *They discussed "david ben gurion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "david ben gurion" to mean israeli statesman (born in poland) and active....*

dead nettle *(noun)*

A plants of the genus Pilea having drooping green flower clusters and smooth translucent stems and leaves.

- *Understanding "dead nettle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dead nettle" during the group presentation.*

delves *(verb)*

Turn up, loosen, or remove earth.

- *Can you use "delves" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "delves" and when to wait.*

deserter *(noun)*

A person who abandons their duty (as on a military post).

- *He looked up "deserter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deserter" to mean a person who abandons their duty (as on a military....*

developmentally challenged *(noun)*

People collectively who are mentally retarded.

- *Understanding "developmentally challenged" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "developmentally challenged" because he had never seen it before.*

dewar *(noun)*

Vacuum flask that holds liquid air or helium for scientific experiments.

- *The article explained what "dewar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dewar" to mean vacuum flask that holds liquid air or helium for....*

dictation *(noun)*

An authoritative direction or instruction to do something.

- *He signed and mailed his dictation without bothering to read it.*
- *They discussed "dictation" during the group presentation.*

diction *(noun)*

The manner in which something is expressed in words; - G.S.Patton.

- *Understanding "diction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diction."*

dink *(noun)*

A soft return so that the tennis ball drops abruptly after crossing the net.

- *Understanding "dink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dink" during the group presentation.*

disbursement *(noun)*

The act of spending or disbursing money.

- *They discussed "disbursement" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "disbursement" because he had never seen it before.*

disguising *(verb)*

Make unrecognizable.

- *The coach explained when to use "disguising" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "disguising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dishonour *(noun)*

A state of shame or disgrace.

- *The article explained what "dishonour" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dishonour."*

---

dissociative *(adjective)*

Tending to produce dissociation.

- *The speaker chose "dissociative" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dissociative."*

---

diverging *(adjective)*

Tending to move apart in different directions.

- *A "diverging" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "diverging."*

---

donald arthur glaser *(noun)*

United States physicist who invented the bubble chamber to study subatomic particles (born in 1926).

- *He looked up "donald arthur glaser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "donald arthur glaser."*

---

dorothy leigh sayers *(noun)*

English writer of detective fiction (1893-1957).

- *The article explained what "dorothy leigh sayers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dorothy leigh sayers" during the group presentation.*

---

durations *(noun)*

The property of enduring or continuing in time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "durations."*
- *He looked up "durations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earpiece *(noun)*

Electro-acoustic transducer for converting electric signals into sounds; it is held over or inserted into the ear.

- *Understanding "earpiece" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "earpiece" to mean electro-acoustic transducer for converting electric....*

---

elegy *(noun)*

A mournful poem; a lament for the dead.

- *In class, the teacher used "elegy" to mean a mournful poem; a lament for the dead.*
- *The article explained what "elegy" means with a simple example.*

---

elia *(noun)*

English essayist (1775-1834).

- *The article explained what "elia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elia" to mean english essayist (1775-1834).*

---

emf *(noun)*

The rate at which energy is drawn from a source that produces a flow of electricity in a circuit; expressed in volts.

- *In class, the teacher used "emf" to mean the rate at which energy is drawn from a source....*
- *He looked up "emf" because he had never seen it before.*

---

encircling *(adjective)*

Being all around the edges; enclosing.

- *His encircling arms.*
- *Students compared "encircling" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ene *(noun)*

The compass point midway between northeast and east.

- *In class, the teacher used "ene" to mean the compass point midway between northeast and east.*

- *He looked up “ene” because he had never seen it before.*

---

entitle *(verb)*

Give a title to someone; make someone a member of the nobility.

- *The Freedom of Information Act entitles you to request your FBI file.*
- *Can you use “entitle” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

entomologist *(noun)*

A zoologist who studies insects.

- *Understanding “entomologist” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “entomologist.”*

---

ephesus *(noun)*

The third ecumenical council in 431 which declared Mary as mother of God and condemned Pelagius.

- *The article explained what “ephesus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “ephesus” during the group presentation.*

---

epidermis *(noun)*

The outer layer of the skin covering the exterior body surface of vertebrates.

- *Understanding “epidermis” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “epidermis” during the group presentation.*

---

epinephrine *(noun)*

A catecholamine secreted by the adrenal medulla in response to stress (trade name Adrenalin); stimulates autonomic nerve action.

- *They discussed “epinephrine” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “epinephrine” means with a simple example.*

---

erections *(noun)*

A structure that has been erected.

- *In class, the teacher used “erections” to mean a structure that has been erected.*
- *He looked up “erections” because he had never seen it before.*

---

escalators *(noun)*

A stairway whose steps move continuously on a circulating belt.

- *They discussed “escalators” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “escalators” to mean a stairway whose steps move continuously on a....*

---

ethiopians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia.

- *Understanding “ethiopians” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ethiopians.”*

---

evacuees *(noun)*

A person who has been evacuated from a dangerous place.

- *The article explained what “evacuees” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “evacuees” to mean a person who has been evacuated from a dangerous place.*

---

evens *(noun)*

The latter part of the day (the period of decreasing daylight from late afternoon until nightfall).

- *They discussed “evens” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “evens” means with a simple example.*

---

evs *(noun)*

A unit of energy equal to the work done by an electron accelerated through a potential difference of 1 volt.

- *He looked up “evs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “evs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exogenous depression *(noun)*

An inappropriate state of depression that is precipitated by events in the person's life (to be distinguished from normal grief).

- *They discussed "exogenous depression" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "exogenous depression" means with a simple example.*

---

faeces *(noun)*

Solid excretory product evacuated from the bowels.

- *The article explained what "faeces" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "faeces" during the group presentation.*

---

false nettle *(noun)*

Any of several flowering weeds of the genus Boehmeria lacking stinging hairs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false nettle."*
- *The article explained what "false nettle" means with a simple example.*

---

faltering *(noun)*

The act of pausing uncertainly.

- *Understanding "faltering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faltering."*

---

fan vaulting *(noun)*

An elaborate system of vaulting in which the ribs diverge like fans.

- *The article explained what "fan vaulting" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fan vaulting" during the group presentation.*

---

fictions *(noun)*

A deliberately false or improbable account.

- *They discussed "fictions" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fictions" to mean a deliberately false or improbable account.*

---

finalizing *(verb)*

Make final; put the last touches on; put into final form.

- *He did not know how to use "finalizing" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "finalizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fire hydrant *(noun)*

An upright hydrant for drawing water to use in fighting a fire.

- *He looked up "fire hydrant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fire hydrant" during the group presentation.*

---

fiver *(noun)*

A United States bill worth 5 dollars.

- *In class, the teacher used "fiver" to mean a united states bill worth 5 dollars.*
- *Understanding "fiver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flabby *(adjective)*

Out of condition; not strong or robust; incapable of exertion or endurance.

- *Flabby around the middle.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "flabby" when it is out of condition; not strong or robust; incapable....*

---

flat-bellied *(adjective)*

Lacking a prominent belly.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flat-bellied."*
- *A "flat-bellied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

floodgates *(noun)*

Something that restrains a flood or outpouring.

- *Suspension of surveillance opened the floodgates to illegal immigrants.*
- *Understanding "floodgates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

floorboards *(noun)*

The floor of an automobile.

- *They discussed "floorboards" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "floorboards" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flour weevil *(noun)*

An insect that infests flour and stored grains.

- *In class, the teacher used "flour weevil" to mean an insect that infests flour and stored grains.*
- *The article explained what "flour weevil" means with a simple example.*

---

fluctuated *(verb)*

Move or sway in a rising and falling or wavelike pattern.

- *He did not know how to use "fluctuated" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fluctuated" in real sentences.*

---

fluctuates *(verb)*

Move or sway in a rising and falling or wavelike pattern.

- *The stock market fluctuates.*
- *She tried to use "fluctuates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fornication *(noun)*

Extramarital sex that willfully and maliciously interferes with marriage relations.

- *He looked up "fornication" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fornication."*

---

fortuna *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) the goddess of fortune and good luck; counterpart of Greek Tyche.

- *They discussed "fortuna" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fortuna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frailty *(noun)*

The state of being weak in health or body (especially from old age).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frailty."*
- *He looked up "frailty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

friendliest *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to your own country's forces or those of an ally.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "friendliest."*
- *The speaker chose "friendliest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

frowning *(adjective)*

Showing displeasure or anger.

- *Students compared "frowning" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "frowning"? Explain why.*

---

ful *(noun)*

A family of languages of the Fulani of West Africa and used as a lingua franca in the sub-Saharan regions from Senegal to Chad; the best known of the West African languages.

- *The article explained what "ful" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ful."*

---

gaggle *(verb)*

Make a noise characteristic of a goose.

- *In everyday English, people use "gaggle" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "gaggle" until he saw an example.*

gamma-interferon *(noun)*

A form of interferon that is produced by T cells and macrophages; involved in the activation of phagocytes.

- *In class, the teacher used "gamma-interferon" to mean a form of interferon that is produced by t cells....*
- *The article explained what "gamma-interferon" means with a simple example.*

gauging *(verb)*

Measure precisely and against a standard.

- *Learners should practice how to use "gauging" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "gauging" until he saw an example.*

gazebo *(noun)*

A small roofed building affording shade and rest.

- *Understanding "gazebo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gazebo" during the group presentation.*

gees *(noun)*

A unit of force equal to the force exerted by gravity; used to indicate the force to which a body is subjected when it is accelerated.

- *In class, the teacher used "gees" to mean a unit of force equal to the force exerted by....*
- *Understanding "gees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

general anaesthesia *(noun)*

A state of total unconsciousness resulting from anesthetic drugs (as for a major surgical operation).

- *He looked up "general anaesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "general anaesthesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus galleria *(noun)*

A genus of Pyralidae.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus galleria."*
- *Understanding "genus galleria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

girder *(noun)*

A beam made usually of steel; a main support in a structure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girder."*
- *The article explained what "girder" means with a simple example.*

gonorrhea *(noun)*

A common venereal disease caused by the bacterium Neisseria gonorrhoeae; symptoms are painful urination and pain around the urethra.

- *They discussed "gonorrhea" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gonorrhea" means with a simple example.*

gouge *(noun)*

An impression in a surface (as made by a blow).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gouge."*
- *He looked up "gouge" because he had never seen it before.*

gouge out *(verb)*

Make gouges into a surface.

- *The woman's spiked heels gouged out the wooden floor.*
- *He did not know how to use "gouge out" until he saw an example.*

great bellied *(adjective)*

Having a prominent belly.

- *It is useful to describe something as "great bellied" when it is having a prominent belly.*
- *The speaker chose "great bellied" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

gregarious *(adjective)*

(of animals) tending to form a group with others of the same species.

- *Gregarious bird species.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gregarious" when it is (of animals) tending to form a group with others of....*

---

grunting *(verb)*

Issue a grunting, low, animal-like noise.

- *She tried to use "grunting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "grunting" when talking about this idea.*

---

halibut *(noun)*

Lean flesh of very large flatfish of Atlantic or Pacific.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "halibut."*
- *He looked up "halibut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

halley *(noun)*

English astronomer who used Newton's laws of motion to predict the period of a comet (1656-1742).

- *The article explained what "halley" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "halley" to mean english astronomer who used newton's laws of motion....*

---

ham-fisted *(adjective)*

Lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands; ; ; ; - Mary H. Vorse.

- *Students compared "ham-fisted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "ham-fisted"? Explain why.*

---

heinrich himmler *(noun)*

German Nazi who was chief of the SS and the Gestapo and who oversaw the genocide of six million Jews (1900-1945).

- *He looked up "heinrich himmler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heinrich himmler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hemispheres *(noun)*

Either half of the cerebrum.

- *They discussed "hemispheres" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hemispheres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

henry laurens *(noun)*

Leader of the American Revolution and president of the Continental Congress (1724-1792).

- *In class, the teacher used "henry laurens" to mean leader of the american revolution and president of....*
- *The article explained what "henry laurens" means with a simple example.*

---

herder *(noun)*

German philosopher who advocated intuition over reason (1744-1803).

- *He looked up "herder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "herder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hermann hesse *(noun)*

Swiss writer (born in Germany) whose novels and poems express his interests in eastern spiritual values (1877-1962).

- *They discussed "hermann hesse" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hermann hesse" to mean swiss writer (born in germany) whose novels and....*

---

himalaya *(noun)*

A mountain range extending 1500 miles on the border between India and Tibet; this range contains the world's highest mountain.

- *He looked up "himalaya" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "himalaya."*

---

histone *(noun)*

A simple protein containing mainly basic amino acids; present in cell nuclei in association with nucleic acids.

- *In class, the teacher used "histone" to mean a simple protein containing mainly basic amino....*

- *He looked up "histone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hmong *(noun)*

A language of uncertain affiliation spoken by the Hmong.

- *The article explained what "hmong" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hmong."*

---

hmong language *(noun)*

A language of uncertain affiliation spoken by the Hmong.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hmong language."*
- *He looked up "hmong language" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hocking *(verb)*

Leave as a guarantee in return for money.

- *Can you use "hocking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "hocking" until he saw an example.*

---

holiest *(adjective)*

Belonging to or derived from or associated with a divine power.

- *Students compared "holiest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "holiest."*

---

holograms *(noun)*

The intermediate photograph (or photographic record) that contains information for reproducing a three-dimensional image by holography.

- *In class, the teacher used "holograms" to mean the intermediate photograph (or photographic....*
- *He looked up "holograms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

holotype *(noun)*

The original specimen from which the description of a new species is made.

- *Understanding "holotype" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "holotype" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horse nettle *(noun)*

Coarse prickly weed having pale yellow flowers and yellow berrylike fruit; common throughout southern and eastern United States.

- *They discussed "horse nettle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horse nettle."*

---

hospitalised *(verb)*

Admit into a hospital.

- *He did not know how to use "hospitalised" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "hospitalised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hula-hula *(noun)*

A Polynesian rain dance performed by a woman.

- *The article explained what "hula-hula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hula-hula."*

---

hydrant *(noun)*

A faucet for drawing water from a pipe or cask.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrant" to mean a faucet for drawing water from a pipe or cask.*
- *He looked up "hydrant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

icao *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with civil aviation.

- *He looked up "icao" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "icao" to mean the united nations agency concerned with civil aviation.*

---

ignites *(verb)*

Cause to start burning; subject to fire or great heat.

- *The ostentatious way of living of the rich ignites the hatred of the poor.*
- *He did not know how to use "ignites" until he saw an example.*

---

immortalized *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *This melody immortalized its composer.*
- *Can you use "immortalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

immunodeficiency *(noun)*

Immunological disorder in which some part of the body's immune system is inadequate and resistance to infectious diseases is reduced.

- *In class, the teacher used "immunodeficiency" to mean immunological disorder in which some part of the....*
- *The article explained what "immunodeficiency" means with a simple example.*

---

incidences *(noun)*

The striking of a light beam on a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incidences."*
- *He looked up "incidences" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inconveniences *(verb)*

To cause inconvenience or discomfort to.

- *Can you use "inconveniences" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "inconveniences" and when to wait.*

---

incubators *(noun)*

Apparatus consisting of a box designed to maintain a constant temperature by the use of a thermostat; used for chicks or premature infants.

- *Understanding "incubators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "incubators" during the group presentation.*

---

inefficiencies *(noun)*

Unskillfulness resulting from a lack of efficiency.

- *Understanding "inefficiencies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inefficiencies" to mean unskillfulness resulting from a lack of efficiency.*

---

inferior alveolar artery *(noun)*

The alveolar artery that goes through the mandibular canal to supply the lower teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inferior alveolar artery."*
- *He looked up "inferior alveolar artery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

infusions *(noun)*

The act of infusing or introducing a certain modifying element or quality.

- *In class, the teacher used "infusions" to mean the act of infusing or introducing a certain....*
- *Understanding "infusions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inhalation anaesthetic *(noun)*

A gas that produces general anesthesia when inhaled.

- *In class, the teacher used "inhalation anaesthetic" to mean a gas that produces general anesthesia when inhaled.*
- *The article explained what "inhalation anaesthetic" means with a simple example.*

---

inhalation general anaesthetic *(noun)*

A gas that produces general anesthesia when inhaled.

- *He looked up "inhalation general anaesthetic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inhalation general anaesthetic" to mean a gas that produces general anesthesia when inhaled.*

---

injunctions *(noun)*

(law) a judicial remedy issued in order to prohibit a party from doing or continuing to do a certain activity.

- *He looked up "injunctions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "injunctions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inlaid *(adjective)*

Adorned by inlays.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inlaid."*
- *Students compared "inlaid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

intermediate vector boson *(noun)*

A gauge boson that mediates weak interactions between particles.

- *They discussed "intermediate vector boson" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intermediate vector boson" to mean a gauge boson that mediates weak interactions....*

---

interstitial plasma cell pneumonia *(noun)*

Pneumonia occurring in infants or in persons with impaired immune systems (as AIDS victims).

- *He looked up "interstitial plasma cell pneumonia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interstitial plasma cell pneumonia."*

---

invents *(verb)*

Come up with (an idea, plan, explanation, theory, or principle) after a mental effort.

- *Can you use "invents" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "invents" and when to wait.*

---

jaundice *(noun)*

A rough and bitter manner.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jaundice."*
- *He looked up "jaundice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jean baptiste joseph fourier *(noun)*

French mathematician who developed Fourier analysis and studied the conduction of heat (1768-1830).

- *They discussed "jean baptiste joseph fourier" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jean baptiste joseph fourier" to mean french mathematician who developed fourier analysis....*

---

jewelers *(noun)*

Someone in the business of selling jewelry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jewelers."*
- *He looked up "jewelers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jonathan trumbull *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader who as governor of Connecticut provided supplies for the Continental Army (1710-1785).

- *In class, the teacher used "jonathan trumbull" to mean american revolutionary leader who as governor of....*
- *Understanding "jonathan trumbull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

joyfully *(adverb)*

In a joyous and gleeful manner.

- *He answered "joyfully," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "joyfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

judeo-christian *(adjective)*

Being historically related to both Judaism and Christianity.

- *The Judeo-Christian tradition.*
- *The speaker chose "judeo-christian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

judeo-spanish *(noun)*

The Spanish dialect spoken by Sephardic Jews but written in the Hebrew script.

- *In class, the teacher used "judeo-spanish" to mean the spanish dialect spoken by sephardic jews but....*
- *They discussed "judeo-spanish" during the group presentation.*

julio iglesias *(noun)*

Spanish singer noted for his ballads and love songs (born in 1943).

- *In class, the teacher used "julio iglesias" to mean spanish singer noted for his ballads and love songs....*
- *They discussed "julio iglesias" during the group presentation.*

kibbutz *(noun)*

A collective farm or settlement owned by its members in modern Israel; children are reared collectively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kibbutz."*
- *He looked up "kibbutz" because he had never seen it before.*

kilns *(noun)*

A furnace for firing or burning or drying such things as porcelain or bricks.

- *They discussed "kilns" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kilns" means with a simple example.*

larynx *(noun)*

A cartilaginous structure at the top of the trachea; contains elastic vocal cords that are the source of the vocal tone in speech.

- *He looked up "larynx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "larynx."*

lassie *(noun)*

A girl or young woman who is unmarried.

- *They discussed "lassie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lassie" because he had never seen it before.*

laurens *(noun)*

Leader of the American Revolution and president of the Continental Congress (1724-1792).

- *In class, the teacher used "laurens" to mean leader of the american revolution and president of....*
- *He looked up "laurens" because he had never seen it before.*

lewiston *(noun)*

A town in southwestern Maine to the north of Portland.

- *The article explained what "lewiston" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lewiston" during the group presentation.*

licorice fern *(noun)*

Fern having rootstock of a sweetish flavor.

- *They discussed "licorice fern" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "licorice fern" because he had never seen it before.*

lifter *(noun)*

A thief who steals goods that are in a store.

- *He looked up "lifter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lifter" during the group presentation.*

lightbulb *(noun)*

Electric lamp consisting of a transparent or translucent glass housing containing a wire filament (usually tungsten) that emits light when heated by electricity.

- *The article explained what "lightbulb" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lightbulb."*

lithography *(noun)*

A method of planographic printing from a metal or stone surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lithography."*
- *He looked up "lithography" because he had never seen it before.*

loathsome *(adjective)*

Highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.

- *A loathsome disease.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "loathsome" when it is highly offensive; arousing aversion or disgust.*

---

local anaesthesia *(noun)*

Loss of sensation in a small area of the body (as when a local anesthetic is injected for a tooth extraction).

- *The article explained what "local anaesthesia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "local anaesthesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lode *(noun)*

A deposit of valuable ore occurring within definite boundaries separating it from surrounding rocks.

- *In class, the teacher used "lode" to mean a deposit of valuable ore occurring within definite....*
- *Understanding "lode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loggers *(noun)*

A person who fells trees.

- *They discussed "loggers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "loggers" means with a simple example.*

---

loins *(noun)*

The region of the hips and groin and lower abdomen.

- *The article explained what "loins" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loins" to mean the region of the hips and groin and lower abdomen.*

---

magnitudes *(noun)*

The property of relative size or extent (whether large or small).

- *They discussed "magnitudes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magnitudes" to mean the property of relative size or extent (whether....*

---

maharaja *(noun)*

A great raja; a Hindu prince or king in India ranking above a raja.

- *They discussed "maharaja" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "maharaja" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maltese lira *(noun)*

The basic unit of money on Malta; equal to 100 cents.

- *The article explained what "maltese lira" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "maltese lira" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

manipulates *(verb)*

Influence or control shrewdly or deviously.

- *She manipulates her boss.*
- *He did not know how to use "manipulates" until he saw an example.*

---

marchand de vin *(noun)*

Brown sauce with mushrooms and red wine or Madeira.

- *In class, the teacher used "marchand de vin" to mean brown sauce with mushrooms and red wine or madeira.*
- *They discussed "marchand de vin" during the group presentation.*

---

matriarch *(noun)*

A feisty older woman with a big bosom (as drawn in cartoons).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matriarch."*
- *He looked up "matriarch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mauve *(adjective)*

Of a pale to moderate greyish violet color.

- *Would you call this situation "mauve"? Explain why.*

- *A "mauve" approach may work better in this case.*

---

mauve-blue *(adjective)*

Of blue tinged with mauve.

- *The speaker chose "mauve-blue" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "mauve-blue" when it is of blue tinged with mauve.*

---

meir *(noun)*

Israeli statesman (born in Russia) (1898-1978).

- *The article explained what "meir" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meir" to mean israeli statesman (born in russia) (1898-1978).*

---

memento mori *(noun)*

A reminder (as a death's head) of your mortality.

- *He looked up "memento mori" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memento mori."*

---

microfilm *(noun)*

Film on which materials are photographed at greatly reduced size; useful for storage; a magnification system is used to read the material.

- *Understanding "microfilm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "microfilm" during the group presentation.*

---

miocene epoch *(noun)*

From 25 million to 13 million years ago; appearance of grazing mammals.

- *They discussed "miocene epoch" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "miocene epoch" means with a simple example.*

---

mistletoe cactus *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Rhipsalis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mistletoe cactus."*
- *The article explained what "mistletoe cactus" means with a simple example.*

---

mitts *(noun)*

The (prehensile) extremity of the superior limb.

- *The article explained what "mitts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mitts" to mean the (prehensile) extremity of the superior limb.*

---

modems *(noun)*

(from a combination of MOdulate and DEModulate) electronic equipment consisting of a device used to connect computers by a telephone line.

- *The article explained what "modems" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "modems" during the group presentation.*

---

modicum *(noun)*

A small or moderate or token amount; - Ian Jack.

- *England still expects a modicum of eccentricity in its artists.*
- *In class, the teacher used "modicum" to mean a small or moderate or token amount; - ian jack.*

---

mole salamander *(noun)*

Brownish-black burrowing salamander of southeastern United States.

- *The article explained what "mole salamander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mole salamander" to mean brownish-black burrowing salamander of southeastern....*

---

monochromatic vision *(noun)*

Complete color blindness; colors can be differentiated only on the basis of brightness.

- *The article explained what "monochromatic vision" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monochromatic vision" to mean complete color blindness; colors can be....*

---

montagu *(noun)*

United States anthropologist (born in England) who popularized anthropology (1905-).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "montagu."*
- *He looked up "montagu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moreton bay *(noun)*

An arm of the Tasman Sea forming a bay to the east of Brisbane.

- *He looked up "moreton bay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moreton bay."*

---

moro reflex *(noun)*

A normal reflex of young infants; a sudden loud noise causes the child to stretch out the arms and flex the legs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moro reflex."*
- *He looked up "moro reflex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mother lode *(noun)*

The main vein of ore in a deposit.

- *The article explained what "mother lode" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother lode."*

---

motorbikes *(noun)*

Small motorcycle with a low frame and small wheels and elevated handlebars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motorbikes."*
- *The article explained what "motorbikes" means with a simple example.*

---

mount kilimanjaro *(noun)*

The highest peak in Africa; located in northeastern Tanzania; 19,340 feet high.

- *In class, the teacher used "mount kilimanjaro" to mean the highest peak in africa; located in northeastern....*
- *The article explained what "mount kilimanjaro" means with a simple example.*

---

mournful widow *(noun)*

Old World annual having fragrant purple to deep crimson flower heads; naturalized in United States.

- *He looked up "mournful widow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mournful widow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mouthwash *(noun)*

A medicated solution used for gargling and rinsing the mouth.

- *Understanding "mouthwash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mouthwash" during the group presentation.*

---

mss *(noun)*

The form of a literary work submitted for publication.

- *The article explained what "mss" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mss" to mean the form of a literary work submitted for publication.*

---

mujahideen *(noun)*

A military force of Muslim guerilla warriors engaged in a jihad.

- *In class, the teacher used "mujahideen" to mean a military force of muslim guerilla warriors....*
- *Understanding "mujahideen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

multipliers *(noun)*

The number by which a multiplicand is multiplied.

- *He looked up "multipliers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multipliers."*

---

nationalization *(noun)*

The action of forming or becoming a nation.

- *In class, the teacher used "nationalization" to mean the action of forming or becoming a nation.*
- *Understanding "nationalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nauseating *(adjective)*

Causing or able to cause nausea.

- *A nauseating smell.*
- *The speaker chose "nauseating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

neo-darwinism *(noun)*

A modern Darwinian theory that explains new species in terms of genetic mutations.

- *The article explained what "neo-darwinism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neo-darwinism" to mean a modern darwinian theory that explains new species....*

---

nettle *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *The coach explained when to use "nettle" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "nettle" in real sentences.*

---

nettle family *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Urticales including many nettles with stinging hairs.

- *In class, the teacher used "nettle family" to mean a family of plants of order urticales including....*
- *The article explained what "nettle family" means with a simple example.*

---

nettle tree *(noun)*

Any of various trees of the genus Celtis having inconspicuous flowers and small berrylike fruits.

- *In class, the teacher used "nettle tree" to mean any of various trees of the genus celtis having....*
- *The article explained what "nettle tree" means with a simple example.*

---

newtonian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or inspired by Sir Isaac Newton or his science.

- *Newtonian physics.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "newtonian."*

---

normans *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Normandy.

- *He looked up "normans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "normans" during the group presentation.*

---

omits *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *The coach explained when to use "omits" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "omits" until he saw an example.*

---

omniscient *(adjective)*

Infinitely wise.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "omniscient."*
- *Would you call this situation "omniscient"? Explain why.*

---

origination *(noun)*

The act of starting something for the first time; introducing something new.

- *They discussed "origination" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "origination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orlando di lasso *(noun)*

Belgian composer (1532-1594).

- *In class, the teacher used "orlando di lasso" to mean belgian composer (1532-1594).*
- *The article explained what "orlando di lasso" means with a simple example.*

overdosed *(verb)*

Dose too heavily.

- *The rock star overdosed and was found dead in his hotel room.*
- *He did not know how to use "overdosed" until he saw an example.*

overpopulation *(noun)*

Too much population.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overpopulation."*
- *He looked up "overpopulation" because he had never seen it before.*

overran *(verb)*

Occupy in large numbers or live on a host.

- *The Crusaders overran much of the Holy Land.*
- *The plane overran the runway.*

overshadow *(verb)*

Be greater in significance than.

- *The tragedy overshadowed the couple's happiness.*
- *The tall tree overshadowed the house.*

pacer *(noun)*

A horse trained to a special gait in which both feet on one side leave the ground together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pacer."*
- *He looked up "pacer" because he had never seen it before.*

parka squirrel *(noun)*

Large ground squirrel of the North American far north.

- *In class, the teacher used "parka squirrel" to mean large ground squirrel of the north american far north.*
- *The article explained what "parka squirrel" means with a simple example.*

paroled *(verb)*

Release a criminal from detention and place him on parole.

- *The prisoner was paroled after serving 10 years in prison.*
- *He did not know how to use "paroled" until he saw an example.*

partaking *(verb)*

Have, give, or receive a share of.

- *Can you use "partaking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "partaking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

parvati *(noun)*

Wife of Siva and a benevolent aspect of Devi: Hindu goddess of plenty.

- *The article explained what "parvati" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parvati" to mean wife of siva and a benevolent aspect of devi: hindu....*

patriarchs *(noun)*

A man who is older and higher in rank than yourself.

- *They discussed "patriarchs" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "patriarchs" to mean a man who is older and higher in rank than yourself.*

pavilions *(noun)*

Large and often sumptuous tent.

- *The article explained what "pavilions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pavilions" to mean large and often sumptuous tent.*

pe-tsai *(noun)*

Plant with an elongated head of broad stalked leaves resembling celery; used as a vegetable in east Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pe-tsai."*
- *Understanding "pe-tsai" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peacocks *(noun)*

European butterfly having reddish-brown wings each marked with a purple eyespot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peacocks."*
- *Understanding "peacocks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pedicure *(noun)*

Professional care for the feet and toenails.

- *The article explained what "pedicure" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pedicure" to mean professional care for the feet and toenails.*

---

pheromone *(noun)*

A chemical substance secreted externally by some animals (especially insects) that influences the physiology or behavior of other animals of the same species.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pheromone."*
- *He looked up "pheromone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

philistines *(noun)*

A person who is uninterested in intellectual pursuits.

- *Understanding "philistines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "philistines."*

---

phonograph recording disk *(noun)*

A disk coated with cellulose acetate.

- *In class, the teacher used "phonograph recording disk" to mean a disk coated with cellulose acetate.*
- *The article explained what "phonograph recording disk" means with a simple example.*

---

pine hyacinth *(noun)*

Erect clematis of Florida having pink to purple flowers.

- *Understanding "pine hyacinth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pine hyacinth."*

---

pinkish-orange *(adjective)*

Of orange tinged with pink.

- *A "pinkish-orange" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pinkish-orange."*

---

pinkish-purple *(adjective)*

Of purple tinged with pink.

- *The speaker chose "pinkish-purple" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pinkish-purple."*

---

placard *(noun)*

A sign posted in a public place as an advertisement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "placard."*
- *The article explained what "placard" means with a simple example.*

---

plutarch *(noun)*

Greek biographer who wrote Parallel Lives (46?-120 AD).

- *The article explained what "plutarch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plutarch."*

---

polyps *(noun)*

A small vascular growth on the surface of a mucous membrane.

- *In some species of coelenterate, polyps are a phase in the life cycle that alternates with a medusoid phase.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polyps."*

---

possum haw *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of southeastern and central United States.

- *They discussed "possum haw" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "possum haw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

posterior pituitary gland *(noun)*

The posterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily glandular in nature.

- *He looked up "posterior pituitary gland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "posterior pituitary gland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

postmodernism *(noun)*

Genre of art and literature and especially architecture in reaction against principles and practices of established modernism.

- *In class, the teacher used "postmodernism" to mean genre of art and literature and especially....*
- *They discussed "postmodernism" during the group presentation.*

---

pothole *(noun)*

A pit or hole produced by wear or weathering (especially in a road surface).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pothole."*
- *He looked up "pothole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potting *(verb)*

Plant in a pot.

- *He did not know how to use "potting" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "potting" in real sentences.*

---

preconceptions *(noun)*

An opinion formed beforehand without adequate evidence.

- *He did not even try to confirm his preconceptions.*
- *He looked up "preconceptions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

presides *(verb)*

Act as president.

- *He did not know how to use "presides" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "presides" in real sentences.*

---

primeval *(adjective)*

Having existed from the beginning; in an earliest or original stage or state.

- *The forest primeval.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "primeval" when it is having existed from the beginning; in an earliest....*

---

projective geometry *(noun)*

The geometry of properties that remain invariant under projection.

- *They discussed "projective geometry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "projective geometry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

promiscuity *(noun)*

Indulging in promiscuous (casual and indiscriminate) sexual relations.

- *In class, the teacher used "promiscuity" to mean indulging in promiscuous (casual and....*
- *The article explained what "promiscuity" means with a simple example.*

---

provisioning *(verb)*

Supply with provisions.

- *He did not know how to use "provisioning" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "provisioning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

puddings *(noun)*

Any of various soft thick unsweetened baked dishes.

- *He looked up "puddings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "puddings" to mean any of various soft thick unsweetened baked dishes.*

---

purplish *(adjective)*

Of a color intermediate between red and blue.

- *A "purplish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "purplish"? Explain why.*

---

purplish blue *(noun)*

A shade of blue tinged with purple.

- *They discussed "purplish blue" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "purplish blue" to mean a shade of blue tinged with purple.*

---

purplish red *(noun)*

A red with a tinge of purple.

- *He looked up "purplish red" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "purplish red" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purplish-black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with purple.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "purplish-black."*
- *Would you call this situation "purplish-black"? Explain why.*

---

purplish-blue *(adjective)*

Of blue tinged with purple.

- *It is useful to describe something as "purplish-blue" when it is of blue tinged with purple.*
- *The speaker chose "purplish-blue" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

purplish-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with purple.

- *Would you call this situation "purplish-brown"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "purplish-brown" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

purplish-green *(adjective)*

Of green tinged with purple.

- *The speaker chose "purplish-green" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "purplish-green" when it is of green tinged with purple.*

---

purplish-red *(noun)*

A red with a tinge of purple.

- *They discussed "purplish-red" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "purplish-red" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

purplish-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with purple.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "purplish-white."*
- *The speaker chose "purplish-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pygmy mouse *(noun)*

Very small dark greyish brown mouse resembling a house mouse; of Texas and Mexico.

- *They discussed "pygmy mouse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pygmy mouse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rabbinic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to rabbis or their teachings.

- *Rabbinical school.*
- *Students compared "rabbinic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rakes *(noun)*

Degree of deviation from a horizontal plane.

- *In class, the teacher used "rakes" to mean degree of deviation from a horizontal plane.*
- *The article explained what "rakes" means with a simple example.*

---

ranching *(noun)*

Farming for the raising of livestock (particularly cattle).

- *Understanding "ranching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ranching" during the group presentation.*

---

rationalization *(noun)*

The cognitive process of making something seem consistent with or based on reason.

- *He looked up "rationalization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rationalization" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ravel *(noun)*

A row of unravelled stitches.

- *He looked up "ravel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ravel."*

---

ravel out *(verb)*

Disentangle.

- *Can you unravel the mystery?*
- *She tried to use "ravel out" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reachable *(adjective)*

Easily approached.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reachable."*
- *A "reachable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

reaffirms *(verb)*

Affirm once again.

- *He did not know how to use "reaffirms" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "reaffirms" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reappears *(verb)*

Appear again.

- *In everyday English, people use "reappears" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "reappears" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rearview mirror *(noun)*

Car mirror that reflects the view out of the rear window.

- *Understanding "rearview mirror" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "rearview mirror" means with a simple example.*

---

rebelling *(verb)*

Take part in a rebellion; renounce a former allegiance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rebelling" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "rebelling" until he saw an example.*

---

recede *(verb)*

Become faint or more distant.

- *The unhappy memories of her childhood receded as she grew older.*
- *The coach explained when to use "recede" and when to wait.*

reciprocating *(verb)*

Act, feel, or give mutually or in return.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reciprocating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reciprocating" when talking about this idea.*

reciprocating engine *(noun)*

An internal-combustion engine in which the crankshaft is turned by pistons moving up and down in cylinders.

- *Understanding "reciprocating engine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reciprocating engine" means with a simple example.*

reciprocating saw *(noun)*

A portable power saw with a reciprocating blade; can be used with a variety of blades depending on the application and kind of cut; generally have a plate that rides on the surface that is being cut.

- *The article explained what "reciprocating saw" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reciprocating saw" to mean a portable power saw with a reciprocating blade;...*

red sandalwood *(noun)*

East Indian tree with racemes of yellow-white flowers; cultivated as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "red sandalwood" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "red sandalwood" means with a simple example.*

reductase *(noun)*

An enzyme that catalyses the biochemical reduction of some specified substance.

- *In class, the teacher used "reductase" to mean an enzyme that catalyses the biochemical reduction....*
- *Understanding "reductase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

reestablish *(verb)*

Bring back into original existence, use, function, or position.

- *Reestablish peace in the region.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reestablish" and when to wait.*

regional anaesthesia *(noun)*

Loss of sensation in a region of the body produced by application of an anesthetic agent to all the nerves supplying that region (as when an epidural anesthetic is administered to the pelvic region during childbirth).

- *They discussed "regional anaesthesia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "regional anaesthesia."*

reintroduce *(verb)*

Introduce anew.

- *We haven't met in a long time, so let me reintroduce myself.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reintroduce" in real sentences.*

reintroduction *(noun)*

An act of renewed introduction.

- *They discussed "reintroduction" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reintroduction."*

rekindle *(verb)*

Kindle anew, as of a fire.

- *Rekindle hopes.*
- *Rekindle her love.*

relapsed *(verb)*

Deteriorate in health.

- *He relapsed.*
- *She tried to use "relapsed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

relented *(verb)*

Give in, as to influence or pressure.

- *He did not know how to use "relented" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "relented" and when to wait.*

---

reposition *(noun)*

Depositing in a warehouse.

- *They decided to reposition their furniture in a recommended repository in Brooklyn.*
- *Understanding "reposition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reproduces *(verb)*

Recreate a sound, image, idea, mood, atmosphere, etc.

- *This DVD player reproduces the sound of the piano very well.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reproduces" and when to wait.*

---

reverts *(verb)*

Go back to a previous state.

- *He did not know how to use "reverts" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "reverts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

revulsion *(noun)*

Intense aversion.

- *The article explained what "revulsion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "revulsion" to mean intense aversion.*

---

rhs *(noun)*

A white hard metallic element that is one of the platinum group and is found in platinum ores; used in alloys with platinum.

- *The article explained what "rhs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rhs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

richelieu *(noun)*

French prelate and statesman; principal minister to Louis XIII (1585-1642).

- *In class, the teacher used "richelieu" to mean french prelate and statesman; principal minister to....*
- *The article explained what "richelieu" means with a simple example.*

---

rinsing *(noun)*

The removal of soap with clean water in the final stage of washing.

- *In class, the teacher used "rinsing" to mean the removal of soap with clean water in the final....*
- *He looked up "rinsing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rock'n'roll *(noun)*

A genre of popular music originating in the 1950s; a blend of black rhythm-and-blues with white country-and-western.

- *Rock is a generic term for the range of styles that evolved out of rock'n'roll.*
- *He looked up "rock'n'roll" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rose-mauve *(adjective)*

Of mauve tinged with rose.

- *Would you call this situation "rose-mauve"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "rose-mauve" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

rotary actuator *(noun)*

(computer science) the actuator that moves a read/write head to the proper data track.

- *In class, the teacher used "rotary actuator" to mean (computer science) the actuator that moves a....*
- *He looked up "rotary actuator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubicon *(noun)*

A line that when crossed permits of no return and typically results in irrevocable commitment.

- *He looked up “rubicon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “rubicon” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

safeties *(noun)*

The state of being certain that adverse effects will not be caused by some agent under defined conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used “safeties” to mean the state of being certain that adverse effects....*
- *He looked up “safeties” because he had never seen it before.*

---

samaritans *(noun)*

A member of the people inhabiting Samaria in biblical times.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “samaritans.”*
- *He looked up “samaritans” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sanctified *(adjective)*

Made or declared or believed to be holy; devoted to a deity or some religious ceremony or use.

- *Sanctified wine.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “sanctified” when it is made or declared or believed to be holy; devoted to....*

---

sandalwood *(noun)*

Close-grained fragrant yellowish heartwood of the true sandalwood; has insect repelling properties and is used for carving and cabinetwork.

- *In class, the teacher used “sandalwood” to mean close-grained fragrant yellowish heartwood of the....*
- *They discussed “sandalwood” during the group presentation.*

---

sandalwood family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical herbs or shrubs or trees bearing nuts or one-seeded fruit.

- *Understanding “sandalwood family” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sandalwood family” during the group presentation.*

---

sandalwood tree *(noun)*

Parasitic tree of Indonesia and Malaysia having fragrant close-grained yellowish heartwood with insect repelling properties and used, e.g., for making chests.

- *Understanding “sandalwood tree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “sandalwood tree” during the group presentation.*

---

sanding *(verb)*

Rub with sandpaper.

- *She tried to use “sanding” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “sanding” in real sentences.*

---

savant *(noun)*

Someone who has been admitted to membership in a scholarly field.

- *They discussed “savant” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “savant” to mean someone who has been admitted to membership in a....*

---

scape *(noun)*

(architecture) upright consisting of the vertical part of a column.

- *Understanding “scape” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “scape” because he had never seen it before.*

---

schoolgirls *(noun)*

A girl attending school.

- *They discussed “schoolgirls” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “schoolgirls” to mean a girl attending school.*

---

scrawny *(adjective)*

Inferior in size or quality.

- *Scrawny cattle.*
- *A long scrawny neck.*

scrub typhus *(noun)*

Transmitted by larval mites and widespread in Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "scrub typhus" to mean transmitted by larval mites and widespread in asia.*
- *Understanding "scrub typhus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

seabirds *(noun)*

A bird that frequents coastal waters and the open ocean: gulls; pelicans; gannets; cormorants; albatrosses; petrels; etc.

- *They discussed "seabirds" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "seabirds" means with a simple example.*

sear *(verb)*

Cause to wither or parch from exposure to heat.

- *Can you use "sear" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "sear" when talking about this idea.*

sequins *(noun)*

Adornment consisting of a small piece of shiny material used to decorate clothing.

- *Understanding "sequins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sequins."*

shackled *(adjective)*

Bound by chains fastened around the ankles.

- *The speaker chose "shackled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "shackled" when it is bound by chains fastened around the ankles.*

silver thatch *(noun)*

Small stocky fan palm of southern Florida and Cuba.

- *The article explained what "silver thatch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silver thatch" to mean small stocky fan palm of southern florida and cuba.*

sir james dewar *(noun)*

Scottish chemist and physicist noted for his work in cryogenics and his invention of the Dewar flask (1842-1923).

- *They discussed "sir james dewar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sir james dewar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slop *(noun)*

(usually plural) weak or watery unappetizing food or drink.

- *He lived on the thin slops that food kitchens provided.*
- *They waded through the slop.*

slop bowl *(noun)*

A bowl into which the dregs of teacups and coffee cups are emptied at the table.

- *Understanding "slop bowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "slop bowl" because he had never seen it before.*

smothering *(adjective)*

Causing difficulty in breathing especially through lack of fresh air and presence of heat.

- *The smothering soft voices.*
- *Smothering heat.*

snot-nosed *(adjective)*

(used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant; -Laurent Le Sage.

- *A house full of snot-nosed kids.*
- *Would you call this situation "snot-nosed"? Explain why.*

solvency *(noun)*

The ability to meet maturing obligations as they come due.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solvency."*
- *He looked up "solvency" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spyware *(noun)*

Computer software that obtains information from a user's computer without the user's knowledge or consent.

- *They discussed "spyware" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spyware."*

---

stagnant hypoxia *(noun)*

Hypoxia resulting from slow peripheral circulation (such as follows congestive cardiac failure).

- *He looked up "stagnant hypoxia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "stagnant hypoxia" during the group presentation.*

---

stamens *(noun)*

The male reproductive organ of a flower.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stamens."*
- *He looked up "stamens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stocky *(adjective)*

Having a short and solid form or stature.

- *Stocky legs.*
- *The speaker chose "stocky" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

strait of magellan *(noun)*

The strait separating South America from Tierra del Fuego and other islands to the south of the continent; discovered by Ferdinand Magellan in 1520; an important route around South America before the Panama Canal was built.

- *The article explained what "strait of magellan" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "strait of magellan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

strutting *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *The coach explained when to use "strutting" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "strutting" in real sentences.*

---

subsidence *(noun)*

An abatement in intensity or degree (as in the manifestations of a disease).

- *They discussed "subsidence" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "subsidence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subtracted *(verb)*

Take off or away.

- *This prefix was subtracted when the word was borrowed from French.*
- *He did not know how to use "subtracted" until he saw an example.*

---

sullen *(adjective)*

Showing a brooding ill humor; ; ; ; ; - Bruce Bliven.

- *A sullen crowd.*
- *A "sullen" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sump *(noun)*

An oil reservoir in an internal combustion engine.

- *The article explained what "sump" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

supervises *(verb)*

Keep tabs on; keep an eye on; keep under surveillance.

- *In everyday English, people use "supervises" when talking about this idea.*

- *She tried to use "supervises" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

swirls *(verb)*

Turn in a twisting or spinning motion.

- *The coach explained when to use "swirls" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "swirls" until he saw an example.*

---

symbiosis *(noun)*

The relation between two different species of organisms that are interdependent; each gains benefits from the other.

- *He looked up "symbiosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "symbiosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sympathise *(verb)*

To feel or express sympathy or compassion.

- *In everyday English, people use "sympathise" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sympathise" until he saw an example.*

---

synchronize *(verb)*

Make synchronous and adjust in time or manner.

- *Let's synchronize our efforts.*
- *Synchronize this film.*

---

taffy *(noun)*

Chewy candy of sugar or syrup boiled until thick and pulled until glossy.

- *He looked up "taffy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taffy."*

---

taffy apple *(noun)*

An apple that is covered with a candy-like substance (usually caramelized sugar).

- *Understanding "taffy apple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taffy apple" to mean an apple that is covered with a candy-like....*

---

tantalizing *(adjective)*

Arousing desire or expectation for something unattainable or mockingly out of reach.

- *A tantalizing taste of success.*
- *A tantalizing aroma.*

---

taos *(noun)*

A member of the Pueblo people living in northern New Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taos."*
- *They discussed "taos" during the group presentation.*

---

taster *(noun)*

Someone who samples food or drink for its quality.

- *They discussed "taster" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taster."*

---

teacup *(noun)*

A cup from which tea is drunk.

- *In class, the teacher used "teacup" to mean a cup from which tea is drunk.*
- *He looked up "teacup" because he had never seen it before.*

---

technicalities *(noun)*

A detail that is considered insignificant.

- *They discussed "technicalities" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "technicalities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tectonics *(noun)*

The branch of geology studying the folding and faulting of the earth's crust.

- *In class, the teacher used "tectonics" to mean the branch of geology studying the folding and....*
- *He looked up "tectonics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tepid *(adjective)*

Feeling or showing little interest or enthusiasm.

- *Tepid bath water.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tepid" when it is feeling or showing little interest or enthusiasm.*

---

terrifies *(verb)*

Fill with terror; frighten greatly.

- *Can you use "terrifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "terrifies" and when to wait.*

---

testes *(noun)*

One of the two male reproductive glands that produce spermatozoa and secrete androgens.

- *He looked up "testes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "testes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thatch *(noun)*

A house roof made with a plant material (as straw).

- *In class, the teacher used "thatch" to mean a house roof made with a plant material (as straw).*
- *The article explained what "thatch" means with a simple example.*

---

thatch tree *(noun)*

Small palm of southern Florida and West Indies closely resembling the silvertop palmetto.

- *Understanding "thatch tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thatch tree" to mean small palm of southern florida and west indies....*

---

thawed *(adjective)*

No longer frozen solid.

- *The thawed ice was treacherous.*
- *The thawed ground was muddy.*

---

thicken *(verb)*

Make thick or thicker.

- *Thicken the sauce.*
- *The sauce thickened.*

---

throated *(adjective)*

Having a throat as specified.

- *Deep-throated.*
- *White-throated.*

---

thumbnails *(noun)*

The nail of the thumb.

- *They discussed "thumbnails" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thumbnails."*

---

tightrope walker *(noun)*

An acrobat who performs on a tightrope or slack rope.

- *He looked up "tightrope walker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tightrope walker."*

---

tko *(noun)*

A knockout declared by the referee who judges one boxer unable to continue.

- *He looked up "tko" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transitive verb form *(noun)*

A verb (or verb construction) that requires an object in order to be grammatical.

- *In class, the teacher used "transitive verb form" to mean a verb (or verb construction) that requires an....*
- *They discussed "transitive verb form" during the group presentation.*

---

tripe *(noun)*

Lining of the stomach of a ruminant (especially a bovine) used as food.

- *Understanding "tripe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tripe" means with a simple example.*

---

tristram *(noun)*

(Middle Ages) the nephew of the king of Cornwall who (according to legend) fell in love with his uncle's bride (Iseult) after they mistakenly drank a love potion that left them eternally in love with each other.

- *He looked up "tristram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tristram" during the group presentation.*

---

trotted *(verb)*

Run at a moderately swift pace.

- *She trotted the horse home.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "trotted" in real sentences.*

---

troughs *(noun)*

A container (usually in a barn or stable) from which cattle or horses feed.

- *In class, the teacher used "troughs" to mean a container (usually in a barn or stable) from....*
- *Understanding "troughs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

true sandalwood *(noun)*

Parasitic tree of Indonesia and Malaysia having fragrant close-grained yellowish heartwood with insect repelling properties and used, e.g., for making chests.

- *In class, the teacher used "true sandalwood" to mean parasitic tree of indonesia and malaysia having....*
- *They discussed "true sandalwood" during the group presentation.*

---

tweeter *(noun)*

A loudspeaker that reproduces higher audio frequency sounds.

- *The sound system had both tweeters and woofers.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tweeter" to mean a loudspeaker that reproduces higher audio....*

---

twinning *(adjective)*

Producing two offspring at a time.

- *Would you call this situation "twinning"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "twinning" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

typewriters *(noun)*

Hand-operated character printer for printing written messages one character at a time.

- *He looked up "typewriters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "typewriters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

umbilical hernia *(noun)*

Protrusion of the intestine and omentum through a hernia in the abdominal wall near the navel; usually self correcting after birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "umbilical hernia."*
- *They discussed "umbilical hernia" during the group presentation.*

---

unabated *(adjective)*

Continuing at full strength or intensity.

- *The winds are unabated.*
- *The popularity of his books among young people continued unabated.*

unafraid *(adjective)*

Free from fear or doubt; easy in mind.

- *Would you call this situation "unafraid"? Explain why.*
- *A "unafraid" approach may work better in this case.*

unambiguously *(adverb)*

In an unambiguous manner.

- *He answered "unambiguously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "unambiguously" in the final chapter.*

unearned *(adjective)*

Not gained by merit or labor or service.

- *Accepted the unearned rewards that came his ways as well as the unearned criticism.*
- *Unearned income.*

unearned income *(noun)*

Personal income that you did not earn (e.g., dividends or interest or rent income).

- *They discussed "unearned income" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "unearned income" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unearned revenue *(noun)*

Personal income that you did not earn (e.g., dividends or interest or rent income).

- *In class, the teacher used "unearned revenue" to mean personal income that you did not earn (e.g.,....*
- *The article explained what "unearned revenue" means with a simple example.*

unearned run *(noun)*

A run that was scored as a result of an error by the other team.

- *They discussed "unearned run" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unearned run" to mean a run that was scored as a result of an error by....*

unenforceable *(adjective)*

Not enforceable; not capable of being brought about by compulsion.

- *An unenforceable law.*
- *Unenforceable reforms.*

uninhabitable *(adjective)*

Not fit for habitation.

- *Students compared "uninhabitable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "uninhabitable" approach may work better in this case.*

unread *(adjective)*

Not informed through reading; - V.L.Parrington.

- *He seems to have been wholly unread in political theory.*
- *The speaker chose "unread" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unsaturated *(adjective)*

(of color) not chromatically pure; diluted.

- *An unsaturated red.*
- *An unsaturated salt solution.*

unsurpassed *(adjective)*

Not capable of being improved on.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsurpassed."*
- *Students compared "unsurpassed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

urns *(noun)*

A large vase that usually has a pedestal or feet.

- *In class, the teacher used "urns" to mean a large vase that usually has a pedestal or feet.*
- *The article explained what "urns" means with a simple example.*

---

uterine cervix *(noun)*

Necklike opening to the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uterine cervix."*
- *He looked up "uterine cervix" because he had never seen it before.*

---

validates *(verb)*

Make valid or confirm the validity of.

- *In everyday English, people use "validates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "validates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

valparaiso *(noun)*

The chief port and second largest city of Chile; located on a wide harbor in central Chile.

- *In class, the teacher used "valparaiso" to mean the chief port and second largest city of chile;....*
- *The article explained what "valparaiso" means with a simple example.*

---

vats *(noun)*

A large open vessel for holding or storing liquids.

- *Understanding "vats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vats."*

---

vaulting *(noun)*

A light leap by a horse in which both hind legs leave the ground before the forelegs come down.

- *Arches and vaulting.*
- *He looked up "vaulting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vaulting horse *(noun)*

A gymnastic horse without pommels and with one end elongated; used lengthwise for vaulting.

- *They discussed "vaulting horse" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "vaulting horse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

venerated *(verb)*

Regard with feelings of respect and reverence; consider hallowed or exalted or be in awe of.

- *The coach explained when to use "venerated" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "venerated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

vivien leigh *(noun)*

English film actress (1913-1967).

- *He looked up "vivien leigh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vivien leigh."*

---

waiving *(verb)*

Do without or cease to hold or adhere to.

- *Can you use "waiving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "waiving" when talking about this idea.*

---

waring *(verb)*

Spend extravagantly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "waring" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "waring" until he saw an example.*

---

waxy *(adjective)*

Having the paleness of wax; - Bram Stoker.

- *A thin face with a waxy paleness.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "waxy."*

west nile encephalitis virus *(noun)*

The flavivirus that causes West Nile encephalitis.

- *They discussed "west nile encephalitis virus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "west nile encephalitis virus" to mean the flavivirus that causes west nile encephalitis.*

wests *(noun)*

The cardinal compass point that is a 270 degrees.

- *Understanding "wests" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wests."*

whimper *(noun)*

A complaint uttered in a plaintive whining way.

- *Understanding "whimper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "whimper" because he had never seen it before.*

white dead nettle *(noun)*

European dead nettle with white flowers.

- *The article explained what "white dead nettle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white dead nettle" to mean european dead nettle with white flowers.*

white horse nettle *(noun)*

Weedy nightshade with silvery foliage and violet or blue or white flowers; roundish berry widely used to curdle milk; central United States to South America.

- *In class, the teacher used "white horse nettle" to mean weedy nightshade with silvery foliage and violet or....*
- *The article explained what "white horse nettle" means with a simple example.*

wiles *(noun)*

The use of tricks to deceive someone (usually to extract money from them).

- *Understanding "wiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wiles" means with a simple example.*

william dudley haywood *(noun)*

United States labor leader and militant socialist who was one of the founders of the Industrial Workers of the World (1869-1928).

- *They discussed "william dudley haywood" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "william dudley haywood" means with a simple example.*

wilson's thrush *(noun)*

Tawny brown North American thrush noted for its song.

- *In class, the teacher used "wilson's thrush" to mean tawny brown north american thrush noted for its song.*
- *The article explained what "wilson's thrush" means with a simple example.*

windshield wiper *(noun)*

A mechanical device that cleans the windshield.

- *In class, the teacher used "windshield wiper" to mean a mechanical device that cleans the windshield.*
- *Understanding "windshield wiper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wine taster *(noun)*

A taster who evaluates the quality of wines.

- *He looked up "wine taster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wine taster" during the group presentation.*

winkle *(verb)*

Emit or reflect light in a flickering manner.

- *Does a constellation twinkle more brightly than a single star?*
- *She tried to use "winkle" carefully so everyone would understand.*

winkle out *(verb)*

Force from a place or position.

- *The committee winkled out the unqualified candidates.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "winkle out" in real sentences.*

---

wistful *(adjective)*

Showing pensive sadness.

- *The sensitive and wistful response of a poet to the gentler phases of beauty.*
- *Would you call this situation "wistful"? Explain why.*

---

wolfram *(noun)*

A heavy grey-white metallic element; the pure form is used mainly in electrical applications; it is found in several ores including wolframite and scheelite.

- *He looked up "wolfram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wolfram."*

---

wolfram steel *(noun)*

A very hard heat-resistant steel containing tungsten.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wolfram steel."*
- *He looked up "wolfram steel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wood nettle *(noun)*

American perennial herb found in rich woods and provided with stinging hairs; provides fibers used for textiles.

- *The article explained what "wood nettle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "wood nettle" during the group presentation.*

---

yachting cap *(noun)*

A cap with a flat circular top and a visor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yachting cap."*
- *He looked up "yachting cap" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow-bellied *(adjective)*

Easily frightened.

- *It is useful to describe something as "yellow-bellied" when it is easily frightened.*
- *The speaker chose "yellow-bellied" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

yellow-breasted bunting *(noun)*

Common in Russia and Siberia.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow-breasted bunting" to mean common in russia and siberia.*
- *The article explained what "yellow-breasted bunting" means with a simple example.*

---

yeoman *(noun)*

In former times was free and cultivated his own land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yeoman."*
- *They discussed "yeoman" during the group presentation.*

---

yeoman of the guard *(noun)*

Officer in the (ceremonial) bodyguard of the British monarch.

- *He looked up "yeoman of the guard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yeoman of the guard."*

---

yue dialect *(noun)*

The dialect of Chinese spoken in Canton and neighboring provinces and in Hong Kong and elsewhere outside China.

- *They discussed "yue dialect" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "yue dialect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

yule *(noun)*

Period extending from Dec. 24 to Jan. 6.

- *The article explained what "yule" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yule."*

---

acadia *(noun)*

The French-speaking part of the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acadia."*
- *He looked up "acadia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acadia national park *(noun)*

A national park in Maine showing marine erosion and glaciation; includes seashore and also the highest point on the Atlantic coast.

- *They discussed "acadia national park" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acadia national park" to mean a national park in maine showing marine erosion and....*

---

acetyl *(noun)*

The organic group of acetic acid (CH3CO-).

- *In class, the teacher used "acetyl" to mean the organic group of acetic acid (ch3co-).*
- *He looked up "acetyl" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acetyl group *(noun)*

The organic group of acetic acid (CH3CO-).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acetyl group."*
- *Understanding "acetyl group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

achievers *(noun)*

A person with a record of successes.

- *In class, the teacher used "achievers" to mean a person with a record of successes.*
- *The article explained what "achievers" means with a simple example.*

---

acrobat *(noun)*

An athlete who performs acts requiring skill and agility and coordination.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrobat" to mean an athlete who performs acts requiring skill and....*
- *He looked up "acrobat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

actuators *(noun)*

A mechanism that puts something into automatic action.

- *He looked up "actuators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actuators" to mean a mechanism that puts something into automatic action.*

---

addis ababa *(noun)*

The capital of Ethiopia and the country's largest city; located in central Ethiopia.

- *He looked up "addis ababa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "addis ababa" during the group presentation.*

---

adult-onset diabetes mellitus *(noun)*

Mild form of diabetes mellitus that develops gradually in adults; can be precipitated by obesity or severe stress or menopause or other factors; can usually be controlled by diet and hypoglycemic agents without injections of insulin.

- *Understanding "adult-onset diabetes mellitus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "adult-onset diabetes mellitus" during the group presentation.*

---

agar-agar *(noun)*

A colloidal extract of algae; used especially in culture media and as a gelling agent in foods.

- *The article explained what "agar-agar" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agar-agar."*

---

agora *(noun)*

A place of assembly for the people in ancient Greece.

- *In class, the teacher used "agora" to mean a place of assembly for the people in ancient greece.*
- *He looked up "agora" because he had never seen it before.*

alumina *(noun)*

Any of various forms of aluminum oxide occurring naturally as corundum.

- *They discussed "alumina" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alumina" to mean any of various forms of aluminum oxide occurring....*

amicably *(adverb)*

In an amicable manner.

- *They separated amicably.*
- *He answered "amicably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

amphibian *(noun)*

An airplane designed to take off and land on water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphibian."*
- *The article explained what "amphibian" means with a simple example.*

amphibian family *(noun)*

Any family of amphibians.

- *The article explained what "amphibian family" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amphibian family" to mean any family of amphibians.*

amputee *(noun)*

Someone who has had a limb removed by amputation.

- *The article explained what "amputee" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "amputee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

analogues *(noun)*

Something having the property of being analogous to something else.

- *They discussed "analogues" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "analogues."*

anchovies *(noun)*

Tiny fishes usually canned or salted; used for hors d'oeuvres or as seasoning in sauces.

- *In class, the teacher used "anchovies" to mean tiny fishes usually canned or salted; used for hors....*
- *Understanding "anchovies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ashtray *(noun)*

A receptacle for the ash from smokers' cigars or cigarettes.

- *Understanding "ashtray" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ashtray" because he had never seen it before.*

askew *(adjective)*

Turned or twisted toward one side; - G.K.Chesterton.

- *A "askew" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "askew."*

assyria *(noun)*

An ancient kingdom in northern Mesopotamia which is in present-day Iraq.

- *Understanding "assyria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "assyria" because he had never seen it before.*

astana *(noun)*

Remote city of Kazakhstan that (ostensibly for security reasons) was made the capital in 1998.

- *Understanding "astana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "astana" during the group presentation.*

athenians *(noun)*

A resident of Athens.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "athenians."*
- *He looked up "athenians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attendee *(noun)*

A person who is present and participates in a meeting.

- *The gathering satisfied both organizers and attendees.*
- *Understanding "attendee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

authenticate *(verb)*

Establish the authenticity of something.

- *Can you use "authenticate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "authenticate" until he saw an example.*

---

autonomic nervous system *(noun)*

The part of the nervous system of vertebrates that controls involuntary actions of the smooth muscles and heart and glands.

- *In class, the teacher used "autonomic nervous system" to mean the part of the nervous system of vertebrates that....*
- *He looked up "autonomic nervous system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

awoken *(verb)*

Stop sleeping.

- *In everyday English, people use "awoken" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "awoken" until he saw an example.*

---

backtrack *(verb)*

Retrace one's course.

- *The coach explained when to use "backtrack" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "backtrack" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

baffle *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *She tried to use "baffle" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "baffle" when talking about this idea.*

---

baffle board *(noun)*

A flat plate that controls or directs the flow of fluid or energy.

- *Understanding "baffle board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baffle board" to mean a flat plate that controls or directs the flow of....*

---

balk *(noun)*

The area on a billiard table behind the balkline.

- *A player with ball in hand must play from the balk.*
- *Understanding "balk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balm of gilead *(noun)*

Small evergreen tree of Africa and Asia; leaves have a strong aromatic odor when bruised.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balm of gilead."*
- *He looked up "balm of gilead" because he had never seen it before.*

---

banquets *(noun)*

A meal that is well prepared and greatly enjoyed.

- *The article explained what "banquets" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banquets."*

---

bas mitzvah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an initiation ceremony marking the 12th birthday of a Jewish girl and signifying the beginning of religious responsibility.

- *The article explained what "bas mitzvah" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "bas mitzvah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beckons *(verb)*

Signal with the hands or nod.

- *In everyday English, people use "beckons" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "beckons" in real sentences.*

---

bel esprit *(noun)*

A witty or clever person with a fine mind.

- *In class, the teacher used "bel esprit" to mean a witty or clever person with a fine mind.*
- *He looked up "bel esprit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

belles *(noun)*

A young woman who is the most charming and beautiful of several rivals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "belles."*
- *Understanding "belles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ben gurion *(noun)*

Israeli statesman (born in Poland) and active Zionist who organized resistance against the British after World War II; prime minister of Israel (1886-1973).

- *They discussed "ben gurion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ben gurion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bermuda buttercup *(noun)*

South African bulbous wood sorrel with showy yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "bermuda buttercup" to mean south african bulbous wood sorrel with showy yellow....*
- *They discussed "bermuda buttercup" during the group presentation.*

---

bested *(verb)*

Get the better of.

- *Can you use "bested" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bested" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

biting midge *(noun)*

Minute two-winged insect that sucks the blood of mammals and birds and other insects.

- *They discussed "biting midge" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "biting midge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bligh *(noun)*

British admiral; was captain of the H.M.S. Bounty in 1789 when part of the crew mutinied and set him afloat in an open boat; a few weeks later he arrived safely in Timor 4,000 miles away (1754-1817).

- *Understanding "bligh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bligh" means with a simple example.*

---

bloating *(verb)*

Become bloated or swollen or puff up.

- *She tried to use "bloating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bloating" when talking about this idea.*

---

bodybuilders *(noun)*

Someone who does special exercises to develop a brawny musculature.

- *He looked up "bodybuilders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bodybuilders."*

---

braised *(adjective)*

Cooked by browning in fat and then simmering in a closed container.

- *Students compared "braised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "braised."*

breakups *(noun)*

The termination or disintegration of a relationship (between persons or nations).

- *The article explained what "breakups" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "breakups" to mean the termination or disintegration of a relationship....*

brecht *(noun)*

German dramatist and poet who developed a style of epic theater (1898-1956).

- *Understanding "brecht" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "brecht" during the group presentation.*

brest *(noun)*

A port city in northwestern France (in Brittany); the chief naval station of France.

- *He looked up "brest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "brest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bulimia *(noun)*

A disorder of eating seen among young women who go on eating binges and then feel guilt and depression and self-condemnation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulimia."*
- *They discussed "bulimia" during the group presentation.*

burrowing *(verb)*

Move through by or as by digging.

- *Can you use "burrowing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "burrowing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

butcher's broom *(noun)*

Shrub with stiff flattened stems resembling leaves (cladophylls); used for making brooms.

- *Understanding "butcher's broom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "butcher's broom" means with a simple example.*

buyback *(noun)*

The act of purchasing back something previously sold.

- *They discussed "buyback" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "buyback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

byes *(noun)*

You advance to the next round in a tournament without playing an opponent.

- *They said their good-byes.*
- *The article explained what "byes" means with a simple example.*

cairn terrier *(noun)*

Small rough-haired breed of terrier from Scotland.

- *Understanding "cairn terrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cairn terrier" during the group presentation.*

campion *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Silene.

- *They discussed "campion" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campion" to mean any plant of the genus silene.*

canter *(noun)*

A smooth three-beat gait; between a trot and a gallop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canter."*
- *The article explained what "canter" means with a simple example.*

cantilever *(verb)*

Construct with girders and beams such that only one end is fixed.

- *Frank Lloyd Wright liked to cantilever his buildings.*
- *Can you use "cantilever" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cantilever bridge *(noun)*

Bridge constructed of two cantilevers that meet in the middle.

- *In class, the teacher used "cantilever bridge" to mean bridge constructed of two cantilevers that meet in....*
- *He looked up "cantilever bridge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cape hyacinth *(noun)*

Southern African herb with white bell-shaped flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape hyacinth."*
- *The article explained what "cape hyacinth" means with a simple example.*

---

captain bligh *(noun)*

British admiral; was captain of the H.M.S. Bounty in 1789 when part of the crew mutinied and set him afloat in an open boat; a few weeks later he arrived safely in Timor 4,000 miles away (1754-1817).

- *Understanding "captain bligh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "captain bligh."*

---

caressing *(noun)*

Affectionate play (or foreplay without contact with the genital organs).

- *They discussed "caressing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caressing."*

---

carpal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the wrist.

- *Carpal tunnel syndrome.*
- *The speaker chose "carpal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cements *(noun)*

Concrete pavement is sometimes referred to as cement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cements."*
- *Understanding "cements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chalked *(verb)*

Write, draw, or trace with chalk.

- *She tried to use "chalked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "chalked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cine-camera *(noun)*

A camera that takes a sequence of photographs that can give the illusion of motion when viewed in rapid succession.

- *The article explained what "cine-camera" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cine-camera."*

---

cine-film *(noun)*

Photographic film several hundred feet long and wound on a spool; to be used in a movie camera.

- *Understanding "cine-film" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cine-film" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cloaks *(verb)*

Cover as if with clothing.

- *Can you use "cloaks" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "cloaks" when talking about this idea.*

---

coastguard *(noun)*

A military service responsible for the safety of maritime traffic in coastal waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coastguard."*

- *They discussed "coastguard" during the group presentation.*

---

coasting *(verb)*

Move effortlessly; by force of gravity.

- *The coach explained when to use "coasting" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "coasting" until he saw an example.*

---

cobble *(noun)*

Rectangular paving stone with curved top; once used to make roads.

- *The article explained what "cobble" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cobble" during the group presentation.*

---

cobble together *(verb)*

Put together hastily.

- *Can you use "cobble together" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cobble together" and when to wait.*

---

cobble up *(verb)*

Put together hastily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cobble up" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cobble up" when talking about this idea.*

---

coco de macao *(noun)*

Tall feather palm of northern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding valuable oil and a kind of vegetable ivory.

- *He looked up "coco de macao" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coco de macao."*

---

colonisation *(noun)*

The act of colonizing; the establishment of colonies.

- *Understanding "colonisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "colonisation" means with a simple example.*

---

common scurvy grass *(noun)*

A widely distributed Arctic cress reputed to have value in treatment or prevention of scurvy; a concentrated source of vitamin C.

- *The article explained what "common scurvy grass" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common scurvy grass" to mean a widely distributed arctic cress reputed to have....*

---

conduits *(noun)*

A passage (a pipe or tunnel) through which water or electric wires can pass.

- *The computers were connected through a system of conduits.*
- *The article explained what "conduits" means with a simple example.*

---

contaminating *(adjective)*

Spreading pollution or contamination; especially radioactive contamination.

- *Would you call this situation "contaminating"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "contaminating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

convulsions *(noun)*

A sudden uncontrollable attack.

- *Convulsions of laughter.*
- *The convulsions of the stock market.*

---

coopers *(noun)*

A craftsman who makes or repairs wooden barrels or tubs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coopers."*
- *He looked up "coopers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

copernicus *(noun)*

A conspicuous crater on the Moon.

- *The article explained what "copernicus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "copernicus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cordon bleu *(noun)*

A chef famous for his great skill.

- *The article explained what "cordon bleu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cordon bleu" to mean a chef famous for his great skill.*

---

cornbread *(noun)*

Bread made primarily of cornmeal.

- *Understanding "cornbread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cornbread" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corneal graft *(noun)*

A surgical procedure in which part or all of a damaged or diseased cornea is replaced by healthy corneal tissue from a donor.

- *Understanding "corneal graft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "corneal graft" because he had never seen it before.*

---

costas *(noun)*

A riblike part of a plant or animal (such as a middle rib of a leaf or a thickened vein of an insect wing).

- *They discussed "costas" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "costas" to mean a riblike part of a plant or animal (such as a....*

---

creamed *(verb)*

Beat thoroughly and conclusively in a competition or fight.

- *Can you use "creamed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "creamed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

creeped *(verb)*

To go stealthily or furtively.

- *She tried to use "creeped" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "creeped" when talking about this idea.*

---

creeping buttercup *(noun)*

Perennial European herb with long creeping stolons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creeping buttercup."*
- *The article explained what "creeping buttercup" means with a simple example.*

---

crepe fern *(noun)*

Fern of rain forests of tropical Australia and New Zealand and South Africa.

- *Understanding "crepe fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crepe fern."*

---

crowbar *(noun)*

A heavy iron lever with one end forged into a wedge.

- *Understanding "crowbar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crowbar" during the group presentation.*

---

crudely *(adverb)*

In a crude or unrefined manner.

- *He was crudely bold.*
- *Place "crudely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

cuckoo-bumblebee *(noun)*

A bee that is parasitic in the nests of bumblebees.

- *In class, the teacher used "cuckoo-bumblebee" to mean a bee that is parasitic in the nests of bumblebees.*
- *Understanding "cuckoo-bumblebee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cuisines *(noun)*

The practice or manner of preparing food or the food so prepared.

- *The article explained what "cuisines" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cuisines."*

---

cytoplasmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cytoplasm.

- *Students compared "cytoplasmic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cytoplasmic" when it is of or relating to cytoplasm.*

---

dedicates *(verb)*

Inscribe or address by way of compliment.

- *The coach explained when to use "dedicates" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "dedicates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

deleterious *(adjective)*

Harmful to living things.

- *Deleterious chemical additives.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deleterious."*

---

delft *(noun)*

A style of glazed earthenware; usually white with blue decoration.

- *They discussed "delft" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "delft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delineated *(adjective)*

Represented accurately or precisely.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "delineated."*
- *A "delineated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

demeanour *(noun)*

(behavioral attributes) the way a person behaves toward other people.

- *In class, the teacher used "demeanour" to mean (behavioral attributes) the way a person behaves....*
- *Understanding "demeanour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

depressants *(noun)*

A drug that reduces excitability and calms a person.

- *Understanding "depressants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depressants."*

---

detritus *(noun)*

The remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up.

- *Understanding "detritus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "detritus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dicky-bird *(noun)*

Small bird; adults talking to children sometimes use these words to refer to small birds.

- *He looked up "dicky-bird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dicky-bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dimple *(noun)*

A small natural hollow in the cheek or chin.

- *His dimple appeared whenever he smiled.*
- *There are approximately 336 dimples on a golf ball.*

disengagement *(noun)*

To break off a military action with an enemy.

- *The article explained what "disengagement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disengagement" to mean to break off a military action with an enemy.*

dishing *(verb)*

Provide (usually but not necessarily food).

- *The coach explained when to use "dishing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dishing" in real sentences.*

disintegrating *(verb)*

Lose a stored charge, magnetic flux, or current.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disintegrating" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "disintegrating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

disown *(verb)*

Prevent deliberately (as by making a will) from inheriting.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disown" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "disown" carefully so everyone would understand.*

disproved *(verb)*

Prove to be false.

- *The physicist disproved his colleagues' theories.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disproved" and when to wait.*

distilleries *(noun)*

A plant and works where alcoholic drinks are made by distillation.

- *The article explained what "distilleries" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "distilleries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

distilling *(verb)*

Undergo condensation; change from a gaseous to a liquid state and fall in drops.

- *Can you use "distilling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "distilling" and when to wait.*

distorts *(verb)*

Alter the shape of (something) by stress.

- *The coach explained when to use "distorts" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "distorts" in real sentences.*

divinely *(adverb)*

By divine means.

- *The divinely appointed means of rescue from temporal existence.*
- *Place "divinely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

donald glaser *(noun)*

United States physicist who invented the bubble chamber to study subatomic particles (born in 1926).

- *In class, the teacher used "donald glaser" to mean united states physicist who invented the bubble....*
- *The article explained what "donald glaser" means with a simple example.*

dormer *(noun)*

A gabled extension built out from a sloping roof to accommodate a vertical window.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dormer."*
- *They discussed "dormer" during the group presentation.*

dormer window *(noun)*

The window in a gabled extension built to accommodate a window.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dormer window."*
- *He looked up "dormer window" because he had never seen it before.*

---

downplayed *(verb)*

Understate the importance or quality of.

- *He did not know how to use "downplayed" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "downplayed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

driftwood *(noun)*

Wood that is floating or that has been washed ashore.

- *In class, the teacher used "driftwood" to mean wood that is floating or that has been washed ashore.*
- *They discussed "driftwood" during the group presentation.*

---

drivel *(verb)*

Let saliva drivel from the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use "drivel" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "drivel" until he saw an example.*

---

duffel coat *(noun)*

A warm coat made of duffel; usually has a hood and fastens with toggles.

- *They discussed "duffel coat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "duffel coat" means with a simple example.*

---

durga *(noun)*

Hindu goddess of war; a malevolent aspect of Devi.

- *The inaccessible Durga.*
- *The article explained what "durga" means with a simple example.*

---

dyslexic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or symptomatic of dyslexia.

- *A "dyslexic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dyslexic."*

---

dystopia *(noun)*

A work of fiction describing an imaginary place where life is extremely bad because of deprivation or oppression or terror.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dystopia."*
- *The article explained what "dystopia" means with a simple example.*

---

eateries *(noun)*

A building where people go to eat.

- *He looked up "eateries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eateries."*

---

edmund kean *(noun)*

English actor noted for his portrayals of Shakespeare's great tragic characters (1789-1833).

- *He looked up "edmund kean" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "edmund kean" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

effeminate *(adjective)*

Having unsuitable feminine qualities.

- *It is useful to describe something as "effeminate" when it is having unsuitable feminine qualities.*
- *The speaker chose "effeminate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

electrolysis *(noun)*

Removing superfluous or unwanted hair by passing an electric current through the hair root.

- *In class, the teacher used "electrolysis" to mean removing superfluous or unwanted hair by passing an....*

- *The article explained what "electrolysis" means with a simple example.*

---

embarks *(verb)*

Set out on (an enterprise or subject of study).

- *In everyday English, people use "embarks" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "embarks" in real sentences.*

---

emile zola *(noun)*

French novelist and critic; defender of Dreyfus (1840-1902).

- *He looked up "emile zola" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "emile zola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

emotionless *(adjective)*

Unmoved by feeling; ; -Margaret Deland.

- *He kept his emotionless objectivity and faith in the cause he served.*
- *Would you call this situation "emotionless"? Explain why.*

---

emphysema *(noun)*

An abnormal condition of the lungs marked by decreased respiratory function; associated with smoking or chronic bronchitis or old age.

- *The article explained what "emphysema" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emphysema" to mean an abnormal condition of the lungs marked by....*

---

endometriosis *(noun)*

The presence of endometrium elsewhere than in the lining of the uterus; causes premenstrual pain and dysmenorrhea.

- *The article explained what "endometriosis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "endometriosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

entitles *(verb)*

Give a title to someone; make someone a member of the nobility.

- *The Freedom of Information Act entitles you to request your FBI file.*
- *She tried to use "entitles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

epistle to the hebrews *(noun)*

A New Testament book traditionally included among the epistle of Saint Paul but now generally considered not to have been written by him.

- *In class, the teacher used "epistle to the hebrews" to mean a new testament book traditionally included among....*
- *The article explained what "epistle to the hebrews" means with a simple example.*

---

eritrean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Eritrea or its people.

- *Eritrean civil war.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "eritrean" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of eritrea or....*

---

estradiol patch *(noun)*

A transdermal patch that allows estradiol to be absorbed into the blood stream; used in treating estrogen deficiency and in hormone replacement therapy.

- *The article explained what "estradiol patch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "estradiol patch."*

---

excision *(noun)*

The omission that is made when an editorial change shortens a written passage.

- *Both parties agreed on the excision of the proposed clause.*
- *Understanding "excision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exogenous *(adjective)*

Derived or originating externally.

- *A "exogenous" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "exogenous."*

---

expandable *(adjective)*

Able to expand or be expanded.

- *It is useful to describe something as "expandable" when it is able to expand or be expanded.*
- *The speaker chose "expandable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

extractor *(noun)*

An instrument for extracting tight-fitting components.

- *He looked up "extractor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extractor."*

---

faerie *(noun)*

A small being, human in form, playful and having magical powers.

- *Understanding "faerie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "faerie" to mean a small being, human in form, playful and having....*

---

false pretence *(noun)*

(law) an offense involving intent to defraud and false representation and obtaining property as a result of that misrepresentation.

- *They discussed "false pretence" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false pretence."*

---

faulted *(verb)*

Put or pin the blame on.

- *In everyday English, people use "faulted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "faulted" in real sentences.*

---

ferrets *(verb)*

Search and discover through persistent investigation.

- *Can you use "ferrets" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "ferrets" and when to wait.*

---

fet *(noun)*

A transistor in which most current flows in a channel whose effective resistance can be controlled by a transverse electric field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fet."*
- *They discussed "fet" during the group presentation.*

---

fillies *(noun)*

A young female horse under the age of four.

- *In class, the teacher used "fillies" to mean a young female horse under the age of four.*
- *The article explained what "fillies" means with a simple example.*

---

fleshed *(verb)*

Remove adhering flesh from (hides) when preparing leather manufacture.

- *He did not know how to use "fleshed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fleshed" and when to wait.*

---

fleshed out *(adjective)*

Given substance or detail; completed.

- *A plan fleshed out with statistics and details.*
- *The speaker chose "fleshed out" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fleur-de-lis *(noun)*

(heraldry) charge consisting of a conventionalized representation of an iris.

- *The article explained what "fleur-de-lis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fleur-de-lis" to mean (heraldry) charge consisting of a conventionalized....*

---

footballs *(noun)*

The inflated oblong ball used in playing American football.

- *In class, the teacher used "footballs" to mean the inflated oblong ball used in playing american....*
- *The article explained what "footballs" means with a simple example.*

---

foresaw *(verb)*

Picture to oneself; imagine possible.

- *In everyday English, people use "foresaw" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "foresaw" in real sentences.*

---

foreskin *(noun)*

A fold of skin covering the tip of the penis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foreskin."*
- *He looked up "foreskin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

friendlier *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to your own country's forces or those of an ally.

- *Students compared "friendlier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "friendlier."*

---

futurist *(noun)*

A theologian who believes that the Scripture prophecies of the Apocalypse (the Book of Revelation) will be fulfilled in the future.

- *Understanding "futurist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "futurist" during the group presentation.*

---

ganja *(noun)*

A strong-smelling plant from whose dried leaves a number of euphoriant and hallucinogenic drugs are prepared.

- *The article explained what "ganja" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ganja" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the chin or median part of the lower jaw.

- *It is useful to describe something as "genial" when it is of or relating to the chin or median part of the....*
- *The speaker chose "genial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

genus hibiscus *(noun)*

Large genus of tropical and subtropical herbs and shrubs and trees often grown as ornamentals for their profusion of large flowers in a variety of colors.

- *Understanding "genus hibiscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus hibiscus."*

---

geophysics *(noun)*

Geology that uses physical principles to study properties of the earth.

- *In class, the teacher used "geophysics" to mean geology that uses physical principles to study....*
- *The article explained what "geophysics" means with a simple example.*

---

glandular disorder *(noun)*

A disorder of the glands of the body.

- *He looked up "glandular disorder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "glandular disorder" during the group presentation.*

---

glandular fever *(noun)*

An acute disease characterized by fever and swollen lymph nodes and an abnormal increase of mononuclear leucocytes or monocytes in the bloodstream; not highly contagious; some believe it can be transmitted by kissing.

- *He looked up "glandular fever" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glandular fever" to mean an acute disease characterized by fever and swollen....*

---

globe artichoke *(noun)*

A thistlelike flower head with edible fleshy leaves and heart.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "globe artichoke."*
- *The article explained what "globe artichoke" means with a simple example.*

goalless *(adjective)*

Having no points scores.

- *It is useful to describe something as "goalless" when it is having no points scores.*
- *A "goalless" approach may work better in this case.*

gopher tortoise *(noun)*

Burrowing edible land tortoise of southeastern North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "gopher tortoise" to mean burrowing edible land tortoise of southeastern....*
- *The article explained what "gopher tortoise" means with a simple example.*

grafted *(verb)*

Cause to grow together parts from different plants.

- *Can you use "grafted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "grafted" and when to wait.*

gulliver *(noun)*

A fictional Englishman who travels to the imaginary land of Lilliput in a satirical novel by Jonathan Swift.

- *He looked up "gulliver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gulliver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gunnery *(noun)*

Guns collectively.

- *Understanding "gunnery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunnery."*

hairdo *(noun)*

The arrangement of the hair (especially a woman's hair).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairdo."*
- *Understanding "hairdo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

haitians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Haiti.

- *The article explained what "haitians" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haitians" to mean a native or inhabitant of haiti.*

hallucinating *(adjective)*

Experiencing delirium.

- *A "hallucinating" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hallucinating."*

headlong *(adverb)*

In a hasty and foolhardy manner.

- *He fell headlong in love with his cousin.*
- *The runner slid headlong into third base.*

henry of navarre *(noun)*

King of France from 1589 to 1610; although he was leader of the Huguenot armies, when he succeeded the Catholic Henry III and founded the Bourbon dynasty in 1589 he established religious freedom in France.

- *In class, the teacher used "henry of navarre" to mean king of france from 1589 to 1610; although he was....*
- *They discussed "henry of navarre" during the group presentation.*

herrick *(noun)*

English lyric poet (1591-1674).

- *In class, the teacher used "herrick" to mean english lyric poet (1591-1674).*
- *The article explained what "herrick" means with a simple example.*

hesitating *(adjective)*

Lacking decisiveness of character; unable to act or decide quickly or firmly.

- *Students compared "hesitating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hesitating" when it is lacking decisiveness of character; unable to act or....*

---

heuristic program *(noun)*

A commonsense rule (or set of rules) intended to increase the probability of solving some problem.

- *He looked up "heuristic program" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heuristic program."*

---

heuristic rule *(noun)*

A commonsense rule (or set of rules) intended to increase the probability of solving some problem.

- *Understanding "heuristic rule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "heuristic rule" means with a simple example.*

---

hick *(noun)*

A person who is not very intelligent or interested in culture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hick."*
- *He looked up "hick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hindu-arabic numeral *(noun)*

One of the symbols 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0.

- *They discussed "hindu-arabic numeral" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hindu-arabic numeral."*

---

hombre *(noun)*

An informal term for a youth or man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hombre."*
- *The article explained what "hombre" means with a simple example.*

---

homology *(noun)*

The quality of being similar or corresponding in position or value or structure or function.

- *Understanding "homology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "homology" means with a simple example.*

---

honey mesquite *(noun)*

Thorny deep-rooted drought-resistant shrub native to southwestern United States and Mexico bearing pods rich in sugar and important as livestock feed; tends to form extensive thickets.

- *He looked up "honey mesquite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "honey mesquite" during the group presentation.*

---

hopefuls *(noun)*

An ambitious and aspiring young person.

- *Two executive hopefuls joined the firm.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hopefuls" to mean an ambitious and aspiring young person.*

---

hopi *(noun)*

The Shoshonean language spoken by the Hopi.

- *In class, the teacher used "hopi" to mean the shoshonean language spoken by the hopi.*
- *He looked up "hopi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

howes *(noun)*

Canadian hockey player who holds the record for playing the most games (born 1928).

- *He looked up "howes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "howes."*

---

huckleberry oak *(noun)*

A low spreading or prostrate shrub of southwestern United States with small acorns and leaves resembling those of the huckleberry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huckleberry oak."*

- *Understanding "huckleberry oak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humerus *(noun)*

Bone extending from the shoulder to the elbow.

- *The article explained what "humerus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humerus."*

---

hydroxy acid *(noun)*

Any acid that has hydroxyl groups in addition to the hydroxyl group in the acid itself.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydroxy acid" to mean any acid that has hydroxyl groups in addition to....*
- *The article explained what "hydroxy acid" means with a simple example.*

---

hypertrophy *(noun)*

Abnormal enlargement of a body part or organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypertrophy" to mean abnormal enlargement of a body part or organ.*
- *Understanding "hypertrophy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iceman *(noun)*

A professional killer.

- *The article explained what "iceman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iceman" to mean a professional killer.*

---

ill-proportioned *(adjective)*

Lacking pleasing proportions.

- *The speaker chose "ill-proportioned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ill-proportioned"? Explain why.*

---

incestuous *(adjective)*

Resembling incest as by excessive intimacy.

- *Would you call this situation "incestuous"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incestuous."*

---

indira nehru gandhi *(noun)*

Daughter of Nehru who served as prime minister of India from 1966 to 1977 (1917-1984).

- *In class, the teacher used "indira nehru gandhi" to mean daughter of nehru who served as prime minister of....*
- *Understanding "indira nehru gandhi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

iniquity *(noun)*

Absence of moral or spiritual values.

- *He looked up "iniquity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iniquity" to mean absence of moral or spiritual values.*

---

initiator *(noun)*

A person who initiates a course of action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "initiator."*
- *They discussed "initiator" during the group presentation.*

---

innovating *(verb)*

Bring something new to an environment.

- *He did not know how to use "innovating" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "innovating" when talking about this idea.*

---

insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus *(noun)*

Severe diabetes mellitus with an early onset; characterized by polyuria and excessive thirst and increased appetite and weight loss and episodic ketoacidosis; diet and insulin injections are required to control the disease.

- *Understanding "insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" during the group presentation.*

interviewees *(noun)*

A person who is interviewed.

- *He looked up "interviewees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "interviewees" during the group presentation.*

invert soap *(noun)*

A class of synthetic detergents in which the surface-active part of the molecule is the cation.

- *The article explained what "invert soap" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "invert soap" to mean a class of synthetic detergents in which the....*

ironclad *(noun)*

A wooden warship of the 19th century that is plated with iron or steel armor.

- *He looked up "ironclad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ironclad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ivory-billed woodpecker *(noun)*

Large black-and-white woodpecker of southern United States and Cuba having an ivory bill; nearly extinct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivory-billed woodpecker."*
- *Understanding "ivory-billed woodpecker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jerusalem artichoke *(noun)*

Sunflower tuber eaten raw or boiled or sliced thin and fried as Saratoga chips.

- *He looked up "jerusalem artichoke" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jerusalem artichoke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

johannes brahms *(noun)*

German composer who developed the romantic style of both lyrical and classical music (1833-1897).

- *They discussed "johannes brahms" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "johannes brahms" to mean german composer who developed the romantic style of....*

john trumbull *(noun)*

American painter of historical scenes (1756-1843).

- *In class, the teacher used "john trumbull" to mean american painter of historical scenes (1756-1843).*
- *Understanding "john trumbull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

joiner *(noun)*

A woodworker whose work involves making things by joining pieces of wood.

- *They discussed "joiner" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "joiner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jupiter's beard *(noun)*

Silvery hairy European shrub with evergreen foliage and pale yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "jupiter's beard" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jupiter's beard."*

kiddies *(noun)*

A young child.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kiddies."*
- *He looked up "kiddies" because he had never seen it before.*

kilimanjaro *(noun)*

The highest peak in Africa; located in northeastern Tanzania; 19,340 feet high.

- *They discussed "kilimanjaro" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilimanjaro."*

kirchner *(noun)*

German expressionist painter (1880-1938).

- *Understanding "kirchner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kirchner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lactate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of lactic acid.

- *Understanding "lactate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lactate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landers *(noun)*

A space vehicle that is designed to land on the moon or another planet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landers."*
- *He looked up "landers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lao-zi *(noun)*

Chinese philosopher regarded as the founder of Taoism (6th century BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "lao-zi" to mean chinese philosopher regarded as the founder of....*
- *They discussed "lao-zi" during the group presentation.*

---

lapped *(verb)*

Move with or cause to move with a whistling or hissing sound.

- *The cat lapped up the milk.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lapped" in real sentences.*

---

lather *(noun)*

The froth produced by soaps or detergents.

- *He looked up "lather" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lather."*

---

leaching *(noun)*

The process of leaching.

- *They discussed "leaching" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "leaching" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

leaf scorch *(noun)*

Plant disease causing a burned or scorched appearance of the foliage.

- *Understanding "leaf scorch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leaf scorch" during the group presentation.*

---

ledges *(noun)*

A projecting ridge on a mountain or submerged under water.

- *He looked up "ledges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ledges."*

---

legal ouster *(noun)*

The expulsion of someone (such as a tenant) from the possession of land by process of law.

- *They discussed "legal ouster" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "legal ouster" to mean the expulsion of someone (such as a tenant) from....*

---

limestone salamander *(noun)*

Similar to Shasta salamander; lives in cliff crevices and taluses.

- *He looked up "limestone salamander" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "limestone salamander" during the group presentation.*

---

loathed *(verb)*

Find repugnant.

- *He did not know how to use "loathed" until he saw an example.*

- *She tried to use "loathed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lovelace *(noun)*

English poet (1618-1857).

- *The article explained what "lovelace" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lovelace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luge *(noun)*

A racing sled for one or two people.

- *The article explained what "luge" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "luge" to mean a racing sled for one or two people.*

---

lumberjack *(noun)*

A short warm outer jacket.

- *In class, the teacher used "lumberjack" to mean a short warm outer jacket.*
- *The article explained what "lumberjack" means with a simple example.*

---

lye *(noun)*

A strong solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide.

- *In class, the teacher used "lye" to mean a strong solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide.*
- *Understanding "lye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marauders *(noun)*

Someone who attacks in search of booty.

- *He looked up "marauders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "marauders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marsh marigold *(noun)*

Swamp plant of Europe and North America having bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups.

- *Understanding "marsh marigold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "marsh marigold" means with a simple example.*

---

meadow clary *(noun)*

Tall perennial Old World salvia with violet-blue flowers; found in open grasslands.

- *Understanding "meadow clary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "meadow clary" means with a simple example.*

---

meld *(verb)*

Lose its distinct outline or shape; blend gradually.

- *The coach explained when to use "meld" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "meld" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mended *(verb)*

Restore by replacing a part or putting together what is torn or broken.

- *In everyday English, people use "mended" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mended" in real sentences.*

---

mendelssohn *(noun)*

German musician and romantic composer of orchestral and choral works (1809-1847).

- *Understanding "mendelssohn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mendelssohn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mettle *(noun)*

The courage to carry on.

- *The article explained what "mettle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mettle" to mean the courage to carry on.*

---

militancy *(noun)*

A militant aggressiveness.

- *He looked up "militancy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "militancy."*

---

molars *(noun)*

Grinding tooth with a broad crown; located behind the premolars.

- *In class, the teacher used "molars" to mean grinding tooth with a broad crown; located behind....*
- *The article explained what "molars" means with a simple example.*

---

monochromatic *(adjective)*

(of light or other electromagnetic radiation) having only one wavelength.

- *Monochromatic light.*
- *The speaker chose "monochromatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

motherly *(adverb)*

In a maternal manner; as a mother.

- *She spoke "motherly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "motherly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

moveable feast *(noun)*

A religious holiday that falls on different dates in different years.

- *Understanding "moveable feast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moveable feast."*

---

mucous membrane *(noun)*

Mucus-secreting membrane lining all body cavities or passages that communicate with the exterior.

- *The article explained what "mucous membrane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mucous membrane" to mean mucus-secreting membrane lining all body cavities....*

---

nannies *(noun)*

A woman who is the custodian of children.

- *He looked up "nannies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nannies."*

---

non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus *(noun)*

Mild form of diabetes mellitus that develops gradually in adults; can be precipitated by obesity or severe stress or menopause or other factors; can usually be controlled by diet and hypoglycemic agents without injections of insulin.

- *In class, the teacher used "non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" to mean mild form of diabetes mellitus that develops....*
- *They discussed "non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" during the group presentation.*

---

northernmost *(adjective)*

Situated farthest north.

- *Alaska is our northernmost state.*
- *A "northernmost" approach may work better in this case.*

---

notifies *(verb)*

Inform (somebody) of something.

- *Can you use "notifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "notifies" and when to wait.*

---

nunavut *(noun)*

An Arctic territory in northern Canada created in 1999 and governed solely by the Inuit; includes the eastern part of what was the Northwest Territories and most of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago.

- *Nunavut is the homeland of the Inuit people.*
- *They discussed "nunavut" during the group presentation.*

---

nuttall oak *(noun)*

Similar to the pin oak; grows in damp sites in Mississippi River basin.

- *The article explained what "nuttall oak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nuttall oak" to mean similar to the pin oak; grows in damp sites in....*

---

of unsound mind *(adjective)*

Not of sound mind, memory, or understanding; in law, not competent to go to trial.

- *A "of unsound mind" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "of unsound mind" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

officiated *(verb)*

Perform duties attached to a particular office or place or function.

- *His wife officiated as his private secretary.*
- *Who officiated at your wedding?*

---

okey *(noun)*

An endorsement.

- *Understanding "okey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "okey" to mean an endorsement.*

---

optically *(adverb)*

In an optical manner.

- *Optically distorted.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "optically" in the final chapter.*

---

ouster *(noun)*

A person who ousts or supplants someone else.

- *Understanding "ouster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ouster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outdo *(verb)*

Be or do something to a greater degree.

- *She outdoes all other athletes.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outdo" when talking about this idea.*

---

outlive *(verb)*

Live longer than.

- *She outlived her husband by many years.*
- *She tried to use "outlive" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oxymoron *(noun)*

Conjoining contradictory terms (as in 'deafening silence').

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oxymoron."*
- *The article explained what "oxymoron" means with a simple example.*

---

ozark mountains *(noun)*

An area of low mountains in northwestern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri and northeastern Oklahoma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ozark mountains."*
- *He looked up "ozark mountains" because he had never seen it before.*

---

palmetto *(noun)*

Any of several low-growing palms with fan-shaped leaves.

- *In class, the teacher used "palmetto" to mean any of several low-growing palms with fan-shaped leaves.*
- *Understanding "palmetto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palmetto state *(noun)*

A state in the Deep South; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "palmetto state."*

- *The article explained what “palmetto state” means with a simple example.*

panamanian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Panama.

- *They discussed “panamanian monetary unit” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “panamanian monetary unit” means with a simple example.*

parasitic jaeger *(noun)*

A variety of jaeger.

- *In class, the teacher used “parasitic jaeger” to mean a variety of jaeger.*
- *The article explained what “parasitic jaeger” means with a simple example.*

parietal cortex *(noun)*

That part of the cerebral cortex in either hemisphere of the brain lying below the crown of the head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “parietal cortex.”*
- *He looked up “parietal cortex” because he had never seen it before.*

pastels *(noun)*

Any of various pale or light colors.

- *Understanding “pastels” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pastels” because he had never seen it before.*

patronize *(verb)*

Be a regular customer or client of.

- *We patronize this store.*
- *The coach explained when to use “patronize” and when to wait.*

phonograph needle *(noun)*

A stylus that formerly made sound by following a groove in a phonograph record.

- *The article explained what “phonograph needle” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “phonograph needle” to mean a stylus that formerly made sound by following a....*

phonological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to phonology.

- *The phonological component of language.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “phonological.”*

phonological system *(noun)*

The system of phones used in a particular language.

- *Understanding “phonological system” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “phonological system” means with a simple example.*

pinkish *(adjective)*

Of a light shade of red.

- *Would you call this situation “pinkish”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “pinkish” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

pinkish-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with pink.

- *Students compared “pinkish-white” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pinkish-white.”*

plundering *(noun)*

The act of stealing valuable things from a place.

- *The plundering of the Parthenon.*
- *His plundering of the great authors.*

poa *(noun)*

Chiefly perennial grasses of cool temperate regions.

- *Understanding "poa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poa" to mean chiefly perennial grasses of cool temperate regions.*

---

polymorphism *(noun)*

(chemistry) the existence of different kinds of crystal of the same chemical compound.

- *They discussed "polymorphism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "polymorphism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

polyurethane foam *(noun)*

A foam made by adding water to polyurethane plastics.

- *They discussed "polyurethane foam" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyurethane foam" to mean a foam made by adding water to polyurethane plastics.*

---

pontoon *(noun)*

A float supporting a seaplane.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pontoon."*
- *Understanding "pontoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pontoon bridge *(noun)*

A temporary bridge built over a series of pontoons.

- *In class, the teacher used "pontoon bridge" to mean a temporary bridge built over a series of pontoons.*
- *The article explained what "pontoon bridge" means with a simple example.*

---

pontoon plane *(noun)*

A seaplane equipped with pontoons for landing or taking off from water.

- *The article explained what "pontoon plane" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pontoon plane" to mean a seaplane equipped with pontoons for landing or....*

---

port vila *(noun)*

Capital of Vanuatu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "port vila."*
- *He looked up "port vila" because he had never seen it before.*

---

postoperative *(adjective)*

Happening or done after a surgical operation.

- *Postoperative complications.*
- *Postoperative care.*

---

prairie gourd vine *(noun)*

Perennial vine of dry parts of central and southwestern United States and Mexico having small hard mottled green inedible fruit.

- *The article explained what "prairie gourd vine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prairie gourd vine" to mean perennial vine of dry parts of central and....*

---

prescribes *(verb)*

Issue commands or orders for.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prescribes" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prescribes" when talking about this idea.*

---

pretrial *(noun)*

(law) a conference held before the trial begins to bring the parties together to outline discovery proceedings and to define the issues to be tried; more useful in civil than in criminal cases.

- *The article explained what "pretrial" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pretrial."*

---

pretrial conference *(noun)*

(law) a conference held before the trial begins to bring the parties together to outline discovery proceedings and to define the issues to be tried; more useful in civil than in criminal cases.

- *The article explained what "pretrial conference" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pretrial conference."*

---

primus *(noun)*

A portable paraffin cooking stove; used by campers.

- *In class, the teacher used "primus" to mean a portable paraffin cooking stove; used by campers.*
- *He looked up "primus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prisoner's base *(noun)*

A children's game; two teams capture opposing players by tagging them and taking them to their own base.

- *The article explained what "prisoner's base" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prisoner's base" to mean a children's game; two teams capture opposing....*

---

probationary *(adjective)*

Under terms not final or fully worked out or agreed upon.

- *Probationary employees.*
- *Students compared "probationary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

professorship *(noun)*

The position of professor.

- *The article explained what "professorship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "professorship" to mean the position of professor.*

---

promontory *(noun)*

A natural elevation (especially a rocky one that juts out into the sea).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "promontory."*
- *They discussed "promontory" during the group presentation.*

---

proportioned *(verb)*

Give pleasant proportions to.

- *In everyday English, people use "proportioned" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "proportioned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prozac *(noun)*

A selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor commonly prescribed as an antidepressant (trade names Prozac or Sarafem); it is thought to work by increasing the activity of serotonin in the brain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prozac."*
- *He looked up "prozac" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychics *(noun)*

A person apparently sensitive to things beyond the natural range of perception.

- *In class, the teacher used "psychics" to mean a person apparently sensitive to things beyond the....*
- *Understanding "psychics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulmonary stenosis *(noun)*

Abnormal narrowing of the opening into the pulmonary artery from the right ventricle.

- *They discussed "pulmonary stenosis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulmonary stenosis."*

---

pushkin *(noun)*

Russian poet (1799-1837).

- *Understanding "pushkin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pushkin" to mean russian poet (1799-1837).*

---

pygmy *(noun)*

An unusually small individual.

- *Understanding "pygmy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pygmy."*

pyramidal tent *(noun)*

A large tent shaped like a pyramid; can hold half a dozen people.

- *He looked up “pyramidal tent” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pyramidal tent.”*

quakes *(verb)*

Shake with seismic vibrations.

- *She tried to use “quakes” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “quakes” in real sentences.*

quarrying *(noun)*

The extraction of building stone or slate from an open surface quarry.

- *He looked up “quarrying” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “quarrying” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

quin *(noun)*

One of five children born at the same time from the same pregnancy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “quin.”*
- *He looked up “quin” because he had never seen it before.*

raines *(verb)*

Precipitate as rain.

- *Learners should practice how to use “raines” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “raines” and when to wait.*

rattlesnake fern *(noun)*

American fern whose clustered sporangia resemble a snake’s rattle.

- *The article explained what “rattlesnake fern” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rattlesnake fern” to mean american fern whose clustered sporangia resemble a....*

rearrangement *(noun)*

Changing an arrangement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rearrangement.”*
- *The article explained what “rearrangement” means with a simple example.*

red campion *(noun)*

Biennial European catchfly having red or pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *He looked up “red campion” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “red campion.”*

red-breasted snipe *(noun)*

A dowitcher with a red breast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “red-breasted snipe.”*
- *The article explained what “red-breasted snipe” means with a simple example.*

refocus *(verb)*

Put again into focus or focus more sharply.

- *Refocus the image until it is very sharp.*
- *The group needs to refocus its goals.*

regains *(verb)*

Come upon after searching; find the location of something that was missed or lost.

- *Can you use “regains” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “regains” and when to wait.*

registries *(noun)*

An official written record of names or events or transactions.

- *The article explained what "registries" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "registries" to mean an official written record of names or events or....*

---

relevancy *(noun)*

The relation of something to the matter at hand.

- *The article explained what "relevancy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "relevancy" to mean the relation of something to the matter at hand.*

---

renegotiate *(verb)*

Revise the terms of in order to limit or regain excess profits gained by the contractor.

- *He did not know how to use "renegotiate" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "renegotiate" when talking about this idea.*

---

resurfacing *(verb)*

Reappear on the surface.

- *Can you use "resurfacing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "resurfacing" when talking about this idea.*

---

revolutionary proletarian nucleus *(noun)*

A clandestine group of leftist extremists who oppose Italy's labor policies and foreign policy; responsible for bombing building in the historic center of Rome from 2000 to 2002.

- *The article explained what "revolutionary proletarian nucleus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "revolutionary proletarian nucleus" to mean a clandestine group of leftist extremists who....*

---

rice weevil *(noun)*

Brown weevil that infests stored grain especially rice.

- *They discussed "rice weevil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rice weevil" to mean brown weevil that infests stored grain especially rice.*

---

richard lovelace *(noun)*

English poet (1618-1857).

- *In class, the teacher used "richard lovelace" to mean english poet (1618-1857).*
- *They discussed "richard lovelace" during the group presentation.*

---

riven *(verb)*

Separate or cut with a tool, such as a sharp instrument.

- *She tried to use "riven" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "riven" when talking about this idea.*

---

roan *(noun)*

A horse having a brownish coat thickly sprinkled with white or gray.

- *In class, the teacher used "roan" to mean a horse having a brownish coat thickly sprinkled....*
- *He looked up "roan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robert herrick *(noun)*

English lyric poet (1591-1674).

- *Understanding "robert herrick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "robert herrick" to mean english lyric poet (1591-1674).*

---

roman hyacinth *(noun)*

Hyacinth with loosely flowered spikes, several growing from one bulb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roman hyacinth."*
- *They discussed "roman hyacinth" during the group presentation.*

---

rose campion *(noun)*

An old cottage garden plant of southeastern Europe widely cultivated for its attractive white woolly foliage and showy crimson flowers.

- *He looked up "rose campion" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "rose campion" during the group presentation.*

---

rusting *(noun)*

The formation of reddish-brown ferric oxides on iron by low-temperature oxidation in the presence of water.

- *In class, the teacher used "rusting" to mean the formation of reddish-brown ferric oxides on....*
- *Understanding "rusting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rustle *(noun)*

A light noise, like the noise of silk clothing or leaves blowing in the wind.

- *They discussed "rustle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rustle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saluted *(verb)*

Recognize with a gesture prescribed by a military regulation; assume a prescribed position.

- *A terrible stench saluted our nostrils.*
- *The coach explained when to use "saluted" and when to wait.*

---

sarcoma *(noun)*

A usually malignant tumor arising from connective tissue (bone or muscle etc.); one of the four major types of cancer.

- *He looked up "sarcoma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sarcoma" to mean a usually malignant tumor arising from connective....*

---

saw palmetto *(noun)*

Small hardy clump-forming spiny palm of southern United States.

- *The article explained what "saw palmetto" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "saw palmetto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schweitzer *(noun)*

French philosopher and physician and organist who spent most of his life as a medical missionary in Gabon (1875-1965).

- *He looked up "schweitzer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "schweitzer" during the group presentation.*

---

scurvy grass *(noun)*

A widely distributed Arctic cress reputed to have value in treatment or prevention of scurvy; a concentrated source of vitamin C.

- *In class, the teacher used "scurvy grass" to mean a widely distributed arctic cress reputed to have....*
- *Understanding "scurvy grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secretarial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a secretary or to a secretary's work.

- *The speaker chose "secretarial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "secretarial."*

---

secretarial assistant *(noun)*

An assistant who handles correspondence and clerical work for a boss or an organization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secretarial assistant."*
- *He looked up "secretarial assistant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

secretarial school *(noun)*

A school where secretarial skills (typing and shorthand and filing etc) are taught.

- *They discussed "secretarial school" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "secretarial school" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secrete *(verb)*

Generate and separate from cells or bodily fluids.

- *Secrete digestive juices.*
- *The money was secreted from his children.*

---

seed weevil *(noun)*

A small beetle that infests the seeds of legumes.

- *The article explained what "seed weevil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seed weevil" to mean a small beetle that infests the seeds of legumes.*

---

senegalese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Senegal or its people.

- *Senegalese villages.*
- *Senegalese herdsmen.*

---

sinn fein *(noun)*

An Irish republican political movement founded in 1905 to promote independence from England and unification of Ireland; became the political branch of the Irish Republican Army.

- *Understanding "sinn fein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sinn fein" to mean an irish republican political movement founded in....*

---

skids *(verb)*

Move obliquely or sideways, usually in an uncontrolled manner.

- *She tried to use "skids" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "skids" until he saw an example.*

---

snarling *(verb)*

Utter in an angry, sharp, or abrupt tone.

- *The coach explained when to use "snarling" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "snarling" in real sentences.*

---

snatches *(noun)*

The act of catching an object with the hands.

- *Overheard snatches of their conversation.*
- *They discussed "snatches" during the group presentation.*

---

soya bean *(noun)*

A source of oil; used for forage and soil improvement and as food.

- *In class, the teacher used "soya bean" to mean a source of oil; used for forage and soil....*
- *He looked up "soya bean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spillway *(noun)*

A channel that carries excess water over or around a dam or other obstruction.

- *The article explained what "spillway" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "spillway" during the group presentation.*

---

splintered *(verb)*

Withdraw from an organization or communion.

- *The wood splintered.*
- *She tried to use "splintered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stadia *(noun)*

A large structure for open-air sports or entertainments.

- *In class, the teacher used "stadia" to mean a large structure for open-air sports or entertainments.*
- *Understanding "stadia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

standardize *(verb)*

Cause to conform to standard or norm.

- *The weights and measures were standardized.*
- *Can you use "standardize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

stanzas *(noun)*

A fixed number of lines of verse forming a unit of a poem.

- *He looked up "stanzas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stanzas" to mean a fixed number of lines of verse forming a unit of....*

---

starved aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *He looked up "starved aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "starved aster" during the group presentation.*

---

stetson *(noun)*

A hat made of felt with a creased crown.

- *He looked up "stetson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stetson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stigmatized *(verb)*

To accuse or condemn or openly or formally or brand as disgraceful.

- *She was stigmatized by society because she had a child out of wedlock.*
- *Can you use "stigmatized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

stillborn infant *(noun)*

Infant who shows no signs of life after birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stillborn infant."*
- *The article explained what "stillborn infant" means with a simple example.*

---

stock buyback *(noun)*

A corporation's purchase of its own outstanding stock; increases earnings/share so stock price rises (which can discourage a takeover attempt).

- *The article explained what "stock buyback" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stock buyback."*

---

strapless *(noun)*

A woman's garment that exposes the shoulders and has no shoulder straps.

- *The article explained what "strapless" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "strapless" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stratified sampling *(noun)*

The population is divided into subpopulations (strata) and random samples are taken of each stratum.

- *In class, the teacher used "stratified sampling" to mean the population is divided into subpopulations....*
- *He looked up "stratified sampling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strep throat *(noun)*

An infection of the oral pharynx and tonsils by streptococcus.

- *In class, the teacher used "strep throat" to mean an infection of the oral pharynx and tonsils by....*
- *They discussed "strep throat" during the group presentation.*

---

stupor *(noun)*

The feeling of distress and disbelief that you have when something bad happens accidentally.

- *Someone stole his wallet while he was in a drunken stupor.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stupor."*

---

subcontractor *(noun)*

Someone who enters into a subcontract with the primary contractor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subcontractor."*
- *The article explained what "subcontractor" means with a simple example.*

---

swifts *(noun)*

An English satirist born in Ireland (1667-1745).

- *In class, the teacher used "swifts" to mean an english satirist born in ireland (1667-1745).*
- *He looked up "swifts" because he had never seen it before.*

systolic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a systole or happening during a systole.

- *Would you call this situation "systolic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "systolic" when it is of or relating to a systole or happening during a....*

systolic pressure *(noun)*

The blood pressure (as measured by a sphygmomanometer) during the contraction of the left ventricle of the heart.

- *They discussed "systolic pressure" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "systolic pressure" because he had never seen it before.*

tanking *(verb)*

Store in a tank by causing (something) to flow into it.

- *The coach explained when to use "tanking" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tanking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tanzanian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the republic of Tanzania or its people.

- *Students compared "tanzanian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "tanzanian"? Explain why.*

tarantula *(noun)*

Large hairy tropical spider with fangs that can inflict painful but not highly venomous bites.

- *In class, the teacher used "tarantula" to mean large hairy tropical spider with fangs that can....*
- *He looked up "tarantula" because he had never seen it before.*

tern *(noun)*

Small slender gull having narrow wings and a forked tail.

- *The article explained what "tern" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tern" to mean small slender gull having narrow wings and a forked....*

tetra *(noun)*

Brightly colored tropical freshwater fishes.

- *He looked up "tetra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tetra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

the great unwashed *(noun)*

The common people generally.

- *Separate the warriors from the mass.*
- *Power to the people.*

thinned *(adjective)*

Mixed with water.

- *A cup of thinned soup.*
- *Would you call this situation "thinned"? Explain why.*

tightrope *(noun)*

Tightly stretched rope or wire on which acrobats perform high above the ground.

- *He looked up "tightrope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tightrope" to mean tightly stretched rope or wire on which acrobats....*

tightrope walking *(noun)*

Walking on a tightrope or slack rope.

- *They discussed "tightrope walking" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tightrope walking" to mean walking on a tightrope or slack rope.*

tink *(verb)*

Make or emit a high sound.

- *Tinkling bells.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tink" in real sentences.*

---

trade unionism *(noun)*

The system or principles and theory of labor unions.

- *Understanding "trade unionism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "trade unionism" during the group presentation.*

---

trailblazer *(noun)*

Someone who marks a trail by leaving blazes on trees.

- *He looked up "trailblazer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trailblazer."*

---

trainings *(noun)*

The result of good upbringing (especially knowledge of correct social behavior).

- *The article explained what "trainings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "trainings" during the group presentation.*

---

transitive verb *(noun)*

A verb (or verb construction) that requires an object in order to be grammatical.

- *In class, the teacher used "transitive verb" to mean a verb (or verb construction) that requires an....*
- *Understanding "transitive verb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

translocation *(noun)*

(genetics) an exchange of chromosome parts.

- *Translocations can result in serious congenital disorders.*
- *They discussed "translocation" during the group presentation.*

---

treasuries *(noun)*

The funds of a government or institution or individual.

- *The article explained what "treasuries" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "treasuries" during the group presentation.*

---

trepidation *(noun)*

A feeling of alarm or dread.

- *They discussed "trepidation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trepidation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trumbull *(noun)*

American painter of historical scenes (1756-1843).

- *They discussed "trumbull" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "trumbull" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

turkmen *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Turkoman.

- *In class, the teacher used "turkmen" to mean the turkic language spoken by the turkoman.*
- *The article explained what "turkmen" means with a simple example.*

---

tutored *(verb)*

Be a tutor to someone; give individual instruction.

- *She tutored me in Spanish.*
- *Can you use "tutored" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

typified *(verb)*

Express indirectly by an image, form, or model; be a symbol.

- *The coach explained when to use "typified" and when to wait.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "typified" in real sentences.*

---

unanticipated *(adjective)*

Not anticipated; - H.W.Glidden.

- *Unanticipated and disconcerting lines of development.*
- *A "unanticipated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unblock *(verb)*

Clear or remove an obstruction from.

- *The procedure unblocked his arteries.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unblock" in real sentences.*

---

unionism *(noun)*

The system or principles and theory of labor unions.

- *In class, the teacher used "unionism" to mean the system or principles and theory of labor unions.*
- *He looked up "unionism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

united arab emirate monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in the United Arab Emirates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "united arab emirate monetary unit."*
- *He looked up "united arab emirate monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unsavory *(adjective)*

Not pleasing in odor or taste.

- *The speaker chose "unsavory" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "unsavory"? Explain why.*

---

unselfish *(adjective)*

Disregarding your own advantages and welfare over those of others.

- *A "unselfish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "unselfish"? Explain why.*

---

unsound *(adjective)*

Not in good condition; damaged or decayed.

- *An unsound foundation.*
- *Unsound banking practices.*

---

unverified *(adjective)*

Lacking proof or substantiation.

- *A "unverified" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unverified" when it is lacking proof or substantiation.*

---

unwashed *(adjective)*

Of or associated with the great masses of people.

- *The unwashed masses.*
- *A sink full of unwashed dishes.*

---

urination *(noun)*

The discharge of urine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urination."*
- *He looked up "urination" because he had never seen it before.*

---

utterance *(noun)*

The use of uttered sounds for auditory communication.

- *They discussed "utterance" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "utterance" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valedictorian *(noun)*

The student with the best grades who usually delivers the valedictory address at commencement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valedictorian."*
- *Understanding "valedictorian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venn diagram *(noun)*

A diagram that uses circles to represent mathematical or logical sets pictorially inside a rectangle (the universal set); elements that are common to more than one set are represented by intersections of the circles.

- *Understanding "venn diagram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venn diagram."*

---

verso *(noun)*

The side of a coin or medal that does not bear the principal design.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verso."*
- *They discussed "verso" during the group presentation.*

---

vestibule of the ear *(noun)*

The central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vestibule of the ear."*
- *Understanding "vestibule of the ear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vibrational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by vibration.

- *The speaker chose "vibrational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "vibrational" when it is of or relating to or characterized by vibration.*

---

vicariously *(adverb)*

Indirectly, as, by, or through a substitute.

- *She enjoyed the wedding vicariously.*
- *Place "vicariously" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

vila *(noun)*

Capital of Vanuatu.

- *Understanding "vila" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vila" means with a simple example.*

---

voided *(verb)*

Take away the legal force of or render ineffective.

- *The chemist voided the glass bottle.*
- *The concert hall was voided of the audience.*

---

volumetric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to measurement by volume.

- *Volumetric analysis.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "volumetric" when it is of or relating to measurement by volume.*

---

volumetric analysis *(noun)*

Determination of the volume of gases (or changes in their volume) during combination.

- *In class, the teacher used "volumetric analysis" to mean determination of the volume of gases (or changes in....*
- *They discussed "volumetric analysis" during the group presentation.*

---

vroom *(noun)*

The roaring sound made by a motor that is running at high speed.

- *They discussed "vroom" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vroom" to mean the roaring sound made by a motor that is running....*

---

wagers *(noun)*

The money risked on a gamble.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wagers."*
- *They discussed "wagers" during the group presentation.*

---

waterbury *(noun)*

A city in west central Connecticut.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waterbury."*
- *The article explained what "waterbury" means with a simple example.*

---

wean *(verb)*

Gradually deprive (infants and young mammals) of mother's milk.

- *She weaned her baby when he was 3 months old and started him on powdered milk.*
- *The kitten was weaned and fed by its owner with a bottle.*

---

well-proportioned *(adjective)*

Of pleasing proportions.

- *Students compared "well-proportioned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "well-proportioned."*

---

welling *(verb)*

Come up, as of a liquid.

- *The coach explained when to use "welling" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "welling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

west nile encephalitis *(noun)*

Encephalitis caused by the West Nile virus; can be fatal in humans and horses and birds.

- *He looked up "west nile encephalitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "west nile encephalitis" to mean encephalitis caused by the west nile virus; can be....*

---

western honey mesquite *(noun)*

Thorny deep-rooted drought-resistant shrub native to southwestern United States and Mexico bearing pods rich in sugar and important as livestock feed; tends to form extensive thickets.

- *Understanding "western honey mesquite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "western honey mesquite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whisked *(verb)*

Whip with or as if with a wire whisk.

- *The President was whisked away in his limo.*
- *He whisked into the house.*

---

white campion *(noun)*

Bluish-green herb having sticky stems and clusters of large evening-opening white flowers with much-inflated calyx; sometimes placed in genus Lychnis.

- *In class, the teacher used "white campion" to mean bluish-green herb having sticky stems and clusters....*
- *Understanding "white campion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

william bligh *(noun)*

British admiral; was captain of the H.M.S. Bounty in 1789 when part of the crew mutinied and set him afloat in an open boat; a few weeks later he arrived safely in Timor 4,000 miles away (1754-1817).

- *They discussed "william bligh" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "william bligh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wimp *(noun)*

A person who lacks confidence, is irresolute and wishy-washy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wimp."*
- *He looked up "wimp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

workhorse *(noun)*

Machine that performs dependably under heavy use.

- *The IBM main frame computers have been the workhorse of the business world.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workhorse" to mean machine that performs dependably under heavy use.*

worm salamander *(noun)*

Any of several small slim salamanders of the Pacific coast of the United States.

- *The article explained what "worm salamander" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "worm salamander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wristbands *(noun)*

A band of cloth or leather or metal links attached to a wristwatch and wrapped around the wrist.

- *The article explained what "wristbands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wristbands" to mean a band of cloth or leather or metal links attached....*

yachting *(noun)*

Water travel for pleasure.

- *The article explained what "yachting" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "yachting" during the group presentation.*

zeroes *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *He looked up "zeroes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "zeroes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zooms *(noun)*

The act of rising upward into the air.

- *He looked up "zooms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zooms."*

abatement *(noun)*

An interruption in the intensity or amount of something.

- *Laws enforcing noise abatement.*
- *The article explained what "abatement" means with a simple example.*

accentuated *(verb)*

To stress, single out as important.

- *Can you use "accentuated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "accentuated" and when to wait.*

acidification *(noun)*

The process of becoming acid or being converted into an acid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acidification."*
- *Understanding "acidification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acropolis *(noun)*

The citadel in ancient Greek towns.

- *In class, the teacher used "acropolis" to mean the citadel in ancient greek towns.*
- *He looked up "acropolis" because he had never seen it before.*

acute inclusion body encephalitis *(noun)*

Common form of acute encephalitis caused by herpes simplex 1; usually affects the temporal and frontal lobes.

- *The article explained what "acute inclusion body encephalitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acute inclusion body encephalitis" to mean common form of acute encephalitis caused by herpes....*

adaption *(noun)*

The process of adapting to something (such as environmental conditions).

- *Understanding "adaption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "adaption" means with a simple example.*

adipose tumor *(noun)*

A tumor consisting of fatty tissue.

- *Understanding "adipose tumor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adipose tumor" to mean a tumor consisting of fatty tissue.*

---

agnes de mille *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer who introduced formal dance to a wide audience (1905-1993).

- *Understanding "agnes de mille" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "agnes de mille" during the group presentation.*

---

agnes george de mille *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer who introduced formal dance to a wide audience (1905-1993).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agnes george de mille."*
- *The article explained what "agnes george de mille" means with a simple example.*

---

aix *(noun)*

Wood duck and mandarin duck.

- *He looked up "aix" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aix" to mean wood duck and mandarin duck.*

---

amplifying *(verb)*

To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth.

- *The coach explained when to use "amplifying" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "amplifying" in real sentences.*

---

anal sphincter *(noun)*

The sphincter muscle of the anus.

- *He looked up "anal sphincter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anal sphincter."*

---

anorexic *(noun)*

A person suffering from anorexia nervosa.

- *They discussed "anorexic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "anorexic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

anterior pituitary gland *(noun)*

The anterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily glandular in nature.

- *They discussed "anterior pituitary gland" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anterior pituitary gland" to mean the anterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily....*

---

anthropomorphic *(adjective)*

Suggesting human characteristics for animals or inanimate things.

- *The speaker chose "anthropomorphic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anthropomorphic" when it is suggesting human characteristics for animals or....*

---

aprons *(noun)*

A paved surface where aircraft stand while not being used.

- *They discussed "aprons" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aprons."*

---

archiving *(verb)*

Put into an archive.

- *Can you use "archiving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "archiving" and when to wait.*

---

argentine hemorrhagic fever *(noun)*

Hemorrhagic fever with neurological signs; caused by the Junin virus.

- *In class, the teacher used "argentine hemorrhagic fever" to mean hemorrhagic fever with neurological signs; caused....*

- *They discussed "argentine hemorrhagic fever" during the group presentation.*

---

armoury *(noun)*

A collection of resources.

- *The article explained what "armoury" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "armoury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

arraigned *(verb)*

Call before a court to answer an indictment.

- *He did not know how to use "arraigned" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "arraigned" and when to wait.*

---

artichoke *(noun)*

A thistlelike flower head with edible fleshy leaves and heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "artichoke" to mean a thistlelike flower head with edible fleshy leaves....*
- *The article explained what "artichoke" means with a simple example.*

---

artichoke heart *(noun)*

The tender fleshy center of the immature artichoke flower.

- *In class, the teacher used "artichoke heart" to mean the tender fleshy center of the immature artichoke....*
- *They discussed "artichoke heart" during the group presentation.*

---

artichoke plant *(noun)*

Mediterranean thistlelike plant widely cultivated for its large edible flower head.

- *They discussed "artichoke plant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "artichoke plant."*

---

atlas vertebra *(noun)*

The 1st cervical vertebra.

- *Understanding "atlas vertebra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "atlas vertebra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attendances *(noun)*

The frequency with which a person is present.

- *He looked up "attendances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attendances" to mean the frequency with which a person is present.*

---

auditory hallucination *(noun)*

Illusory auditory perception of strange nonverbal sounds.

- *Understanding "auditory hallucination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auditory hallucination" to mean illusory auditory perception of strange nonverbal....*

---

autonomic *(adjective)*

Relating to or controlled by the autonomic nervous system.

- *Autonomic reflexes.*
- *The speaker chose "autonomic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

avignon *(noun)*

A town in southeastern France on the Rhone River; the seat of the papacy from 1309 to 1378 and the residence of antipopes during the Great Schism.

- *He looked up "avignon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "avignon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

azerbaijani monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Azerbaijan.

- *They discussed "azerbaijani monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "azerbaijani monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in azerbaijan.*

---

baboon *(noun)*

Large terrestrial monkeys having doglike muzzles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baboon."*
- *He looked up "baboon" because he had never seen it before.*

backfield *(noun)*

The offensive football players who line up behind the linemen.

- *They discussed "backfield" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "backfield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bakes *(verb)*

Cook and make edible by putting in a hot oven.

- *She tried to use "bakes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bakes" when talking about this idea.*

balled *(verb)*

Form into a ball by winding or rolling.

- *Learners should practice how to use "balled" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "balled" and when to wait.*

bally *(adjective)*

Informal intensifiers.

- *What a bally (or blinking) nuisance.*
- *Students compared "bally" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bandung *(noun)*

A city in Indonesia; located on western Java (southeast of Jakarta); a resort known for its climate.

- *The article explained what "bandung" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bandung" during the group presentation.*

barnum *(noun)*

United States showman who popularized the circus (1810-1891).

- *The article explained what "barnum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "barnum" during the group presentation.*

beaux *(noun)*

A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.

- *They discussed "beaux" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beaux" to mean a man who is the lover of a girl or young woman.*

beaux arts *(noun)*

The study and creation of visual works of art.

- *They discussed "beaux arts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beaux arts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

beeps *(noun)*

A short high tone produced as a signal or warning.

- *They discussed "beeps" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "beeps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

begotten *(adjective)*

(of offspring) generated by procreation.

- *Naturally begotten child.*
- *Students compared "begotten" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

beleaguered *(verb)*

Surround so as to force to give up.

- *Can you use “beleaguered” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “beleaguered” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

benito mussolini *(noun)*

Italian fascist dictator (1883-1945).

- *In class, the teacher used “benito mussolini” to mean italian fascist dictator (1883-1945).*
- *They discussed “benito mussolini” during the group presentation.*

---

bennie *(noun)*

A form of amphetamine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bennie.”*
- *He looked up “bennie” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bicarbonate *(noun)*

A salt of carbonic acid (containing the anion HCO3) in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced; an acid carbonate.

- *In class, the teacher used “bicarbonate” to mean a salt of carbonic acid (containing the anion hco3)....*
- *The article explained what “bicarbonate” means with a simple example.*

---

biome *(noun)*

A major biotic community characterized by the dominant forms of plant life and the prevailing climate.

- *Understanding “biome” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “biome” because he had never seen it before.*

---

birthed *(verb)*

Cause to be born.

- *Learners should practice how to use “birthed” in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use “birthed” until he saw an example.*

---

black weevil *(noun)*

Brown weevil that infests stored grain especially rice.

- *They discussed “black weevil” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “black weevil” to mean brown weevil that infests stored grain especially rice.*

---

blonde lilian *(noun)*

North American dogtooth having solitary white flowers with yellow centers and blue or pink exteriors.

- *The article explained what “blonde lilian” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “blonde lilian” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boarder *(noun)*

Someone who forces their way aboard ship.

- *Stand by to repel boarders.*
- *The article explained what “boarder” means with a simple example.*

---

boudoir *(noun)*

A lady’s bedroom or private sitting room.

- *In class, the teacher used “boudoir” to mean a lady’s bedroom or private sitting room.*
- *The article explained what “boudoir” means with a simple example.*

---

bough *(noun)*

Any of the larger branches of a tree.

- *They discussed “bough” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bough” to mean any of the larger branches of a tree.*

---

bounding *(verb)*

Move forward by leaps and bounds.

- *She tried to use “bounding” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “bounding” and when to wait.*

bowery *(noun)*

A street in Manhattan noted for cheap hotels frequented by homeless derelicts.

- *He looked up "bowery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bowery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

browned *(adjective)*

(of skin) deeply suntanned.

- *The speaker chose "browned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "browned"? Explain why.*

browned off *(adjective)*

Greatly annoyed; out of patience.

- *Would you call this situation "browned off"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "browned off" when it is greatly annoyed; out of patience.*

bse *(noun)*

A fatal disease of cattle that affects the central nervous system; causes staggering and agitation.

- *Understanding "bse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bse" because he had never seen it before.*

buffalo bur *(noun)*

North American nightshade with prickly foliage and racemose yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "buffalo bur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "buffalo bur" during the group presentation.*

bulk modulus *(noun)*

The ratio of the change in pressure acting on a volume to the fractional change in volume.

- *The article explained what "bulk modulus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bulk modulus" to mean the ratio of the change in pressure acting on a....*

bur oak *(noun)*

Medium to large deciduous oak of central and eastern North America with ovoid acorns deeply immersed in large fringed cups; yields tough close-grained wood.

- *He looked up "bur oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bur oak" during the group presentation.*

bur reed *(noun)*

Marsh plant having elongated linear leaves and round prickly fruit.

- *The article explained what "bur reed" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bur reed."*

bur-reed family *(noun)*

Coextensive with the genus Sparganium.

- *In class, the teacher used "bur-reed family" to mean coextensive with the genus sparganium.*
- *The article explained what "bur-reed family" means with a simple example.*

burundi franc *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Burundi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burundi franc."*
- *He looked up "burundi franc" because he had never seen it before.*

buttercup squash *(noun)*

Drum-shaped squash with dark green rind marked in silver or grey.

- *The article explained what "buttercup squash" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "buttercup squash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capo *(noun)*

The head of a branch of an organized crime syndicate.

- *They discussed "capo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capo."*

---

cardiac sphincter *(noun)*

The valve between the distal end of the esophagus and the stomach; the physiological sphincter at the esophagogastric junction.

- *The article explained what "cardiac sphincter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cardiac sphincter" to mean the valve between the distal end of the esophagus....*

---

cartesian coordinate *(noun)*

One of the coordinates in a system of coordinates that locates a point on a plane or in space by its distance from two lines or three planes respectively; the two lines or the intersections of the three planes are the coordinate axes.

- *He looked up "cartesian coordinate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cartesian coordinate."*

---

cartesian coordinate system *(noun)*

A coordinate system for which the coordinates of a point are its distances from a set perpendicular lines that intersect at the origin of the system.

- *They discussed "cartesian coordinate system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cartesian coordinate system."*

---

cashew nut *(noun)*

Kidney-shaped nut edible only when roasted.

- *Understanding "cashew nut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cashew nut" to mean kidney-shaped nut edible only when roasted.*

---

catalyzed *(verb)*

Change by catalysis or cause to catalyze.

- *Can you use "catalyzed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "catalyzed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

categorised *(adjective)*

Arranged into categories.

- *Students compared "categorised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "categorised" when it is arranged into categories.*

---

caterer *(noun)*

Someone who provides food and service (as for a party).

- *He looked up "caterer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caterer" to mean someone who provides food and service (as for a party).*

---

caudal fin *(noun)*

The tail of fishes and some other aquatic vertebrates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caudal fin."*
- *The article explained what "caudal fin" means with a simple example.*

---

cay *(noun)*

A coral reef off the southern coast of Florida.

- *They discussed "cay" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

celibate *(noun)*

An unmarried person who has taken a religious vow of chastity.

- *The article explained what "celibate" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "celibate" during the group presentation.*

---

chancel *(noun)*

Area around the altar of a church for the clergy and choir; often enclosed by a lattice or railing.

- *He looked up "chancel" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chancel."*

---

chang kuo *(noun)*

One of the 8 immortals of Taoism.

- *He looked up "chang kuo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chang kuo."*

---

chekhov *(noun)*

Russian dramatist whose plays are concerned with the difficulty of communication between people (1860-1904).

- *In class, the teacher used "chekhov" to mean russian dramatist whose plays are concerned with....*
- *The article explained what "chekhov" means with a simple example.*

---

chiming *(verb)*

Emit a sound.

- *In everyday English, people use "chiming" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "chiming" until he saw an example.*

---

christendom *(noun)*

The collective body of Christians throughout the world and history (found predominantly in Europe and the Americas and Australia).

- *For a thousand years the Roman Catholic Church was the principal church of Christendom.*
- *Understanding "christendom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

claude elwood shannon *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who pioneered mathematical communication theory (1916-2001).

- *They discussed "claude elwood shannon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "claude elwood shannon" to mean united states electrical engineer who pioneered....*

---

common hyacinth *(noun)*

Widely grown for its fragrance and its white, pink, blue, or purplish flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common hyacinth."*
- *The article explained what "common hyacinth" means with a simple example.*

---

commonality *(noun)*

A class composed of persons lacking clerical or noble rank.

- *Understanding "commonality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commonality."*

---

concave polygon *(noun)*

A polygon such that there is a straight line that cuts it in four or more points.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concave polygon."*
- *He looked up "concave polygon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

congratulates *(verb)*

Say something to someone that expresses praise.

- *Learners should practice how to use "congratulates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "congratulates" when talking about this idea.*

---

congratulation *(noun)*

The act of acknowledging that someone has an occasion for celebration.

- *I sent them my sincere congratulations on their marriage.*
- *Understanding "congratulation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

congratulatory *(adjective)*

Expressive of sympathetic pleasure or joy on account of someone's success or good fortune.

- *A congratulatory telegram.*
- *The usual congratulatory crowd was conspicuously absent.*

---

conquers *(verb)*

To put down by force or authority.

- *The coach explained when to use "conquers" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "conquers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

continuance *(noun)*

The property of enduring or continuing in time.

- *They discussed "continuance" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "continuance" means with a simple example.*

---

cordless *(adjective)*

Not having a cord.

- *Cordless telephone.*
- *A "cordless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

corn marigold *(noun)*

European herb with bright yellow flowers; a common weed in grain fields.

- *They discussed "corn marigold" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corn marigold" to mean european herb with bright yellow flowers; a common....*

---

costumed *(adjective)*

Dressed in clothing characteristic of a period, country, or class.

- *Students compared "costumed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "costumed."*

---

council of basel-ferrara-florence *(noun)*

The council in 1431-1439 that concentrated on the elimination of heresies and on reforms within the Roman Catholic Church.

- *He looked up "council of basel-ferrara-florence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "council of basel-ferrara-florence."*

---

countrywide *(adjective)*

Occurring or extending throughout a country or nation.

- *A countrywide fund-raising campaign.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "countrywide."*

---

creepers *(noun)*

A person who crawls or creeps along the ground.

- *They discussed "creepers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "creepers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crony *(noun)*

A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities.

- *The article explained what "crony" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "crony" during the group presentation.*

---

cryptographic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to cryptanalysis.

- *The speaker chose "cryptographic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cryptographic."*

---

dabbled *(adjective)*

Covered with bright patches (often used in combination).

- *Waves dabbled with moonlight.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dabbled" when it is covered with bright patches (often used in combination).*

---

daffodils *(noun)*

Any of numerous varieties of Narcissus plants having showy often yellow flowers with a trumpet-shaped central crown.

- *He looked up "daffodils" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daffodils."*

---

dalian *(noun)*

A port and shipbuilding center in northeastern China on the Liaodong Peninsula; now a part of Luda.

- *They discussed "dalian" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dalian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

darwinism *(noun)*

A theory of organic evolution claiming that new species arise and are perpetuated by natural selection.

- *Understanding "darwinism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "darwinism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

day boarder *(noun)*

A schoolchild at a boarding school who has meals at school but sleeps at home.

- *They discussed "day boarder" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "day boarder" means with a simple example.*

---

de jure *(adjective)*

By right; according to law.

- *De jure recognition of the new government.*
- *A "de jure" approach may work better in this case.*

---

deadwood *(noun)*

A branch or a part of a tree that is dead.

- *They discussed "deadwood" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deadwood."*

---

deceleration *(noun)*

The act of decelerating; decreasing the speed.

- *He initiated deceleration by braking.*
- *The deceleration of the arms race.*

---

defaulting *(verb)*

Fail to pay up.

- *In everyday English, people use "defaulting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "defaulting" in real sentences.*

---

desert iguana *(noun)*

Small long-tailed lizard of arid areas of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "desert iguana" to mean small long-tailed lizard of arid areas of....*
- *They discussed "desert iguana" during the group presentation.*

---

detergents *(noun)*

A surface-active chemical widely used in industry and laundering.

- *The article explained what "detergents" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "detergents."*

---

developmentally *(adverb)*

With respect to development.

- *Developmentally retarded.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "developmentally" naturally.*

---

dickheads *(noun)*

Insulting terms of address for people who are stupid or irritating or ridiculous.

- *He looked up "dickheads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dickheads."*

dicky *(noun)*

A small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned two-seater.

- *He looked up "dicky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dicky" to mean a small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned....*

dicky-seat *(noun)*

A small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned two-seater.

- *He looked up "dicky-seat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dicky-seat" during the group presentation.*

diffused *(adjective)*

(of light rays) subjected to scattering by reflection from a rough surface or transmission through a translucent material.

- *Diffused light.*
- *Would you call this situation "diffused"? Explain why.*

dint *(noun)*

Interchangeable with 'means' in the expression 'by means of'.

- *They discussed "dint" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dint" because he had never seen it before.*

dioceses *(noun)*

The territorial jurisdiction of a bishop.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dioceses."*
- *The article explained what "dioceses" means with a simple example.*

disagreeable *(adjective)*

Not agreeing with your tastes or expectations.

- *Found the task disagreeable and decided to abandon it.*
- *A disagreeable old man.*

disagreeable person *(noun)*

A person who is not pleasant or agreeable.

- *The article explained what "disagreeable person" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "disagreeable person" during the group presentation.*

disagreeable woman *(noun)*

A woman who is an unpleasant person.

- *In class, the teacher used "disagreeable woman" to mean a woman who is an unpleasant person.*
- *They discussed "disagreeable woman" during the group presentation.*

disapproving *(adjective)*

Expressing or manifesting disapproval.

- *It is useful to describe something as "disapproving" when it is expressing or manifesting disapproval.*
- *Students compared "disapproving" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

disembodied *(adjective)*

Not having a material body.

- *A "disembodied" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "disembodied" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

disembodied spirit *(noun)*

Any incorporeal supernatural being that can become visible (or audible) to human beings.

- *Understanding "disembodied spirit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "disembodied spirit" because he had never seen it before.*

dishonored *(adjective)*

Suffering shame.

- *The speaker chose "dishonored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dishonored" when it is suffering shame.*

---

dockyard *(noun)*

An establishment on the waterfront where vessels are built or fitted out or repaired.

- *The article explained what "dockyard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dockyard" to mean an establishment on the waterfront where vessels....*

---

doctored *(verb)*

Alter and make impure, as with the intention to deceive.

- *Learners should practice how to use "doctored" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "doctored" and when to wait.*

---

duffel *(noun)*

A large cylindrical bag of heavy cloth; for carrying personal belongings.

- *In class, the teacher used "duffel" to mean a large cylindrical bag of heavy cloth; for....*
- *Understanding "duffel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

duffel bag *(noun)*

A large cylindrical bag of heavy cloth; for carrying personal belongings.

- *In class, the teacher used "duffel bag" to mean a large cylindrical bag of heavy cloth; for....*
- *Understanding "duffel bag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ebola hemorrhagic fever *(noun)*

A severe and often fatal disease in humans and nonhuman primates (monkeys and chimpanzees) caused by the Ebola virus; characterized by high fever and severe internal bleeding; can be spread from person to person; is largely limited to Africa.

- *Understanding "ebola hemorrhagic fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ebola hemorrhagic fever."*

---

economic mobilisation *(noun)*

Mobilization of the economy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "economic mobilisation."*
- *The article explained what "economic mobilisation" means with a simple example.*

---

edible sea urchin *(noun)*

A sea urchin that can be eaten.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edible sea urchin."*
- *They discussed "edible sea urchin" during the group presentation.*

---

eindhoven *(noun)*

City in southeastern Netherlands noted for electrical industry.

- *In class, the teacher used "eindhoven" to mean city in southeastern netherlands noted for....*
- *Understanding "eindhoven" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elisha graves otis *(noun)*

United States inventor who manufactured the first elevator with a safety device (1811-1861).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elisha graves otis."*
- *They discussed "elisha graves otis" during the group presentation.*

---

elmore john leonard *(noun)*

United States writer of thrillers (born in 1925).

- *Understanding "elmore john leonard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elmore john leonard" to mean united states writer of thrillers (born in 1925).*

---

elmore leonard *(noun)*

United States writer of thrillers (born in 1925).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elmore leonard."*

- *The article explained what "elmore leonard" means with a simple example.*

---

emaciated *(adjective)*

Very thin especially from disease or hunger or cold.

- *Emaciated bony hands.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "emaciated."*

---

emcee *(noun)*

A person who acts as host at formal occasions (makes an introductory speech and introduces other speakers).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emcee."*
- *Understanding "emcee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

endoscopy *(noun)*

Visual examination of the interior of a hollow body organ by use of an endoscope.

- *Understanding "endoscopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endoscopy" to mean visual examination of the interior of a hollow body....*

---

envied *(verb)*

Be envious of; set one's heart on.

- *He did not know how to use "envied" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "envied" when talking about this idea.*

---

ergonomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ergonomics.

- *The speaker chose "ergonomic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "ergonomic"? Explain why.*

---

esophageal veins *(noun)*

Small veins from the esophagus emptying into the brachiocephalic vein or the azygos veins.

- *He looked up "esophageal veins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "esophageal veins."*

---

especial *(adjective)*

Surpassing what is common or usual or expected.

- *He paid especial attention to her.*
- *Students compared "especial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

estradiol *(noun)*

The most powerful female hormone that occurs naturally; synthesized and used to treat estrogen deficiency and breast cancer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "estradiol."*
- *The article explained what "estradiol" means with a simple example.*

---

ethyl acetate *(noun)*

A fragrant colorless flammable volatile liquid ester made from ethanol and acetic acid; used in flavorings and perfumes and as a solvent for plastics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ethyl acetate."*
- *They discussed "ethyl acetate" during the group presentation.*

---

exemplify *(verb)*

Be characteristic of.

- *Can you use "exemplify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "exemplify" until he saw an example.*

---

external jugular vein *(noun)*

Formed by the junction of the posterior auricular and the retromandibular veins; empties into the subclavian vein.

- *The article explained what "external jugular vein" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "external jugular vein."*

---

fanaticism *(noun)*

Excessive intolerance of opposing views.

- *They discussed "fanaticism" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fanaticism" means with a simple example.*

---

fattening *(adjective)*

Subject to or used in the process of finishing or fattening up for slaughter.

- *A fattening hog.*
- *Fattening pens.*

---

feller *(noun)*

A person who fells trees.

- *He looked up "feller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "feller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fig marigold *(noun)*

Any of several South African plants of the genus Mesembryanthemum cultivated for showy pink or white flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fig marigold."*
- *They discussed "fig marigold" during the group presentation.*

---

fillets *(noun)*

A longitudinal slice or boned side of a fish.

- *They discussed "fillets" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fillets" means with a simple example.*

---

fingernail *(noun)*

The nail at the end of a finger.

- *They discussed "fingernail" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fingernail" means with a simple example.*

---

fireside *(noun)*

An area near a fireplace (usually paved and extending out into a room).

- *Fighting in defense of their firesides.*
- *The article explained what "fireside" means with a simple example.*

---

fissures *(noun)*

A long narrow depression in a surface.

- *Understanding "fissures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "fissures" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flinging *(verb)*

Throw with force or recklessness.

- *Learners should practice how to use "flinging" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flinging" when talking about this idea.*

---

floodplain *(noun)*

A low plain adjacent to a river that is formed chiefly of river sediment and is subject to flooding.

- *Understanding "floodplain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "floodplain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

foodies *(noun)*

A person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment (especially good food and drink).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foodies."*
- *He looked up "foodies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fractional distillation *(noun)*

Fractionation of a liquid by distillation.

- *They discussed "fractional distillation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fractional distillation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

franchisees *(verb)*

Grant a franchise to.

- *He did not know how to use "franchisees" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "franchisees" in real sentences.*

---

francis ford coppola *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1939).

- *The article explained what "francis ford coppola" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "francis ford coppola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freemasonry *(noun)*

A natural or instinctive fellowship between people of similar interests.

- *He enjoyed the freemasonry of the Press.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freemasonry."*

---

fringe-toed lizard *(noun)*

With long pointed scales around toes; of deserts of United States and Mexico.

- *He looked up "fringe-toed lizard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fringe-toed lizard" during the group presentation.*

---

fugue *(noun)*

A dreamlike state of altered consciousness that may last for hours or days.

- *In class, the teacher used "fugue" to mean a dreamlike state of altered consciousness that may....*
- *Understanding "fugue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gauze bandage *(noun)*

(medicine) bleached cotton cloth of plain weave used for bandages and dressings.

- *In class, the teacher used "gauze bandage" to mean (medicine) bleached cotton cloth of plain weave....*
- *They discussed "gauze bandage" during the group presentation.*

---

gelding *(noun)*

Castrated male horse.

- *He looked up "gelding" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gelding."*

---

genus aquila *(noun)*

A genus of Accipitridae.

- *The article explained what "genus aquila" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus aquila" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sepia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sepiidae.

- *He looked up "genus sepia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sepia."*

---

glandular *(adjective)*

Relating to or affecting or functioning as a gland.

- *Glandular malfunctions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "glandular" when it is relating to or affecting or functioning as a gland.*

---

glandular cancer *(noun)*

Malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium.

- *He looked up "glandular cancer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "glandular cancer" during the group presentation.*

glandular disease *(noun)*

A disorder of the glands of the body.

- *He looked up "glandular disease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glandular disease."*

glaser *(noun)*

United States physicist who invented the bubble chamber to study subatomic particles (born in 1926).

- *Understanding "glaser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "glaser" means with a simple example.*

glean *(verb)*

Gather, as of natural products.

- *In everyday English, people use "glean" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "glean" in real sentences.*

glenda jackson *(noun)*

English film actress who later became a member of British Parliament (born in 1936).

- *He looked up "glenda jackson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "glenda jackson" during the group presentation.*

gliders *(noun)*

Aircraft supported only by the dynamic action of air against its surfaces.

- *Understanding "gliders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gliders."*

golding *(noun)*

English novelist (1911-1993).

- *Understanding "golding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golding" to mean english novelist (1911-1993).*

gregorian calendar month *(noun)*

A month in the Gregorian calendar.

- *He looked up "gregorian calendar month" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gregorian calendar month."*

gregorian mode *(noun)*

Any of a system of modes used in Gregorian chants up until 1600; derived historically from the Greek mode.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gregorian mode."*
- *Understanding "gregorian mode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

growls *(verb)*

To utter or emit low dull rumbling sounds.

- *The coach explained when to use "growls" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "growls" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

gutsy *(adjective)*

Marked by courage and determination in the face of difficulties or danger; robust and uninhibited; ; -Judith Crist.

- *You have to admire her; it was a gutsy thing to do.*
- *The gutsy...intensity of her musical involvement.*

handiwork *(noun)*

A work produced by hand labor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handiwork."*
- *The article explained what "handiwork" means with a simple example.*

handlebars *(noun)*

The shaped bar used to steer a bicycle.

- *In class, the teacher used "handlebars" to mean the shaped bar used to steer a bicycle.*
- *The article explained what "handlebars" means with a simple example.*

---

hangouts *(noun)*

A frequently visited place.

- *The article explained what "hangouts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hangouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hastened *(verb)*

Act or move at high speed.

- *The coach explained when to use "hastened" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "hastened" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

hawai'i *(noun)*

A state in the United States in the central Pacific on the Hawaiian Islands.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawai'i" to mean a state in the united states in the central pacific....*
- *The article explained what "hawai'i" means with a simple example.*

---

hedge trimmer *(noun)*

A garden tool for trimming hedges.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hedge trimmer."*
- *They discussed "hedge trimmer" during the group presentation.*

---

heinrich rudolph hertz *(noun)*

German physicist who was the first to produce electromagnetic waves artificially (1857-1894).

- *The article explained what "heinrich rudolph hertz" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heinrich rudolph hertz" to mean german physicist who was the first to produce....*

---

homelands *(noun)*

The country where you were born.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homelands."*
- *He looked up "homelands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homicidal *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or capable of or having a tendency toward killing another human being.

- *A homicidal rage.*
- *Would you call this situation "homicidal"? Explain why.*

---

hotdog bun *(noun)*

A long bun shaped to hold a frankfurter.

- *In class, the teacher used "hotdog bun" to mean a long bun shaped to hold a frankfurter.*
- *He looked up "hotdog bun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hovers *(verb)*

Be suspended in the air, as if in defiance of gravity.

- *In everyday English, people use "hovers" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "hovers" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

huck finn *(noun)*

A mischievous boy in a novel by Mark Twain.

- *He looked up "huck finn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "huck finn" during the group presentation.*

---

hurrying *(noun)*

Changing location rapidly.

- *In class, the teacher used "hurrying" to mean changing location rapidly.*

- *They discussed "hurrying" during the group presentation.*

hyacinth *(noun)*

A red transparent variety of zircon used as a gemstone.

- *He looked up "hyacinth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hyacinth" during the group presentation.*

hydroxy *(adjective)*

Being or containing a hydroxyl group.

- *A "hydroxy" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "hydroxy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

iceland lichen *(noun)*

Lichen with branched flattened partly erect thallus that grows in mountainous and Arctic regions; used as a medicine or food for humans and livestock; a source of glycerol.

- *They discussed "iceland lichen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iceland lichen."*

imitates *(verb)*

Appear like, as in behavior or appearance.

- *Learners should practice how to use "imitates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "imitates" when talking about this idea.*

impersonator *(noun)*

Someone who (fraudulently) assumes the appearance of another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "impersonator."*
- *He looked up "impersonator" because he had never seen it before.*

infantile paralysis *(noun)*

An acute viral disease marked by inflammation of nerve cells of the brain stem and spinal cord.

- *Understanding "infantile paralysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "infantile paralysis" to mean an acute viral disease marked by inflammation of....*

internal jugular vein *(noun)*

A continuation of the sigmoid sinus of the dura mater; joins the subclavian vein to form the brachiocephalic vein.

- *The article explained what "internal jugular vein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "internal jugular vein" to mean a continuation of the sigmoid sinus of the dura....*

interstitial pneumonia *(noun)*

Chronic lung disease affecting the interstitial tissue of the lungs.

- *Understanding "interstitial pneumonia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "interstitial pneumonia" during the group presentation.*

intricately *(adverb)*

With elaboration.

- *Place "intricately" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "intricately," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

invert sugar *(noun)*

A mixture of equal parts of glucose and fructose resulting from the hydrolysis of sucrose; found naturally in fruits; sweeter than glucose.

- *In class, the teacher used "invert sugar" to mean a mixture of equal parts of glucose and fructose....*
- *He looked up "invert sugar" because he had never seen it before.*

invigorating *(adjective)*

Imparting strength and vitality.

- *The invigorating mountain air.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "invigorating."*

inwardly *(adverb)*

With respect to private feelings.

- *Inwardly, she was raging.*
- *Place "inwardly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

italic *(noun)*

A typeface with letters slanting upward to the right.

- *In class, the teacher used "italic" to mean a typeface with letters slanting upward to the right.*
- *Understanding "italic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

italic language *(noun)*

A branch of the Indo-European languages of which Latin is the chief representative.

- *He looked up "italic language" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "italic language."*

---

jan steen *(noun)*

Dutch genre painter (1626-1679).

- *In class, the teacher used "jan steen" to mean dutch genre painter (1626-1679).*
- *They discussed "jan steen" during the group presentation.*

---

jersey lillie *(noun)*

British actress and mistress of the prince who later became Edward VII (1853-1929).

- *They discussed "jersey lillie" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "jersey lillie" means with a simple example.*

---

john kenneth galbraith *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Canada) who served as ambassador to India (born in 1908).

- *Understanding "john kenneth galbraith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john kenneth galbraith."*

---

jorge luis borges *(noun)*

Argentinian writer remembered for his short stories (1899-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "jorge luis borges" to mean argentinian writer remembered for his short stories....*
- *The article explained what "jorge luis borges" means with a simple example.*

---

josef hoffmann *(noun)*

Austrian architect known for his use of rectilinear units (1870-1956).

- *Understanding "josef hoffmann" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "josef hoffmann" during the group presentation.*

---

katharine houghton hepburn *(noun)*

United States film actress who appeared in many films with Spencer Tracy (1907-2003).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katharine houghton hepburn."*
- *The article explained what "katharine houghton hepburn" means with a simple example.*

---

khyber pass *(noun)*

A mountain pass of great strategic and commercial value in the Hindu Kush on the border between northern Pakistan and western Afghanistan; a route by which invaders entered India.

- *In class, the teacher used "khyber pass" to mean a mountain pass of great strategic and commercial....*
- *The article explained what "khyber pass" means with a simple example.*

---

klaus fuchs *(noun)*

British physicist who was born in Germany and fled Nazi persecution; in the 1940s he passed secret information to the USSR about the development of the atom bomb in the United States (1911-1988).

- *The article explained what "klaus fuchs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "klaus fuchs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

laban *(noun)*

Hungarian choreographer who developed Labanotation (1879-1958).

- *In class, the teacher used "laban" to mean hungarian choreographer who developed labanotation....*
- *Understanding "laban" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lanky *(adjective)*

Tall and thin and having long slender limbs.

- *A lanky kid transformed almost overnight into a handsome young man.*
- *The speaker chose "lanky" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

late-ripening *(adjective)*

Of plants that ripen in the fall.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "late-ripening."*
- *The speaker chose "late-ripening" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

leave no stone unturned *(verb)*

Search thoroughly and exhaustively.

- *The police left no stone unturned in looking for the President's murderer.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "leave no stone unturned" in real sentences.*

---

lesser antilles *(noun)*

A group of islands in the southeastern West Indies.

- *He looked up "lesser antilles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lesser antilles" during the group presentation.*

---

linebackers *(noun)*

A defensive football player who takes a position close behind the linemen.

- *The article explained what "linebackers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "linebackers" during the group presentation.*

---

loin of lamb *(noun)*

Meat from a loin of lamb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loin of lamb."*
- *He looked up "loin of lamb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

long-horned grasshopper *(noun)*

Grasshoppers with long threadlike antennae and well-developed stridulating organs on the forewings of the male.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long-horned grasshopper."*
- *The article explained what "long-horned grasshopper" means with a simple example.*

---

loveless *(adjective)*

Without love.

- *A loveless marriage.*
- *A loveless childhood.*

---

lurid *(adjective)*

Glaringly vivid and graphic; marked by sensationalism.

- *Lurid details of the accident.*
- *Lurid crimes.*

---

luzon *(noun)*

The main island of the Philippines.

- *He looked up "luzon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luzon."*

---

malays *(noun)*

A western subfamily of Western Malayo-Polynesian languages.

- *They discussed "malays" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "malays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marconi *(noun)*

Italian electrical engineer who invented wireless telegraphy and in 1901 transmitted radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean (1874-1937).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marconi."*
- *He looked up "marconi" because he had never seen it before.*

marine iguana *(noun)*

Shore-dwelling seaweed-eating lizard of the Galapagos Islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marine iguana."*
- *The article explained what "marine iguana" means with a simple example.*

marine mussel *(noun)*

Marine bivalve mollusk having a dark elongated shell; live attached to solid objects especially in intertidal zones.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marine mussel."*
- *He looked up "marine mussel" because he had never seen it before.*

marti *(noun)*

Cuban poet and revolutionary who fought for Cuban independence from Spain (1853-1895).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marti."*
- *Understanding "marti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mary flannery o'connor *(noun)*

United States writer (1925-1964).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mary flannery o'connor."*
- *He looked up "mary flannery o'connor" because he had never seen it before.*

max karl ernst ludwig planck *(noun)*

German physicist whose explanation of blackbody radiation in the context of quantized energy emissions initiated quantum theory (1858-1947).

- *The article explained what "max karl ernst ludwig planck" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "max karl ernst ludwig planck" to mean german physicist whose explanation of blackbody....*

meadow buttercup *(noun)*

Perennial European buttercup with yellow spring flowers widely naturalized especially in eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "meadow buttercup" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meadow buttercup" to mean perennial european buttercup with yellow spring....*

mediterranean water shrew *(noun)*

A type of water shrew.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mediterranean water shrew."*
- *They discussed "mediterranean water shrew" during the group presentation.*

merited *(adjective)*

Properly deserved.

- *A merited success.*
- *Would you call this situation "merited"? Explain why.*

mesquite *(noun)*

Any of several small spiny trees or shrubs of the genus Prosopis having small flowers in axillary cylindrical spikes followed by large pods rich in sugar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesquite."*
- *The article explained what "mesquite" means with a simple example.*

microns *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one millionth of a meter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "microns."*
- *He looked up "microns" because he had never seen it before.*

misnomer *(noun)*

An incorrect or unsuitable name.

- *He looked up "misnomer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "misnomer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mobilisation *(noun)*

Act of marshaling and organizing and making ready for use or action.

- *In class, the teacher used "mobilisation" to mean act of marshaling and organizing and making ready....*
- *Understanding "mobilisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mobsters *(noun)*

A criminal who is a member of gang.

- *The article explained what "mobsters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mobsters" to mean a criminal who is a member of gang.*

---

molest *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *Learners should practice how to use "molest" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "molest" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

monetization *(noun)*

Establishing something (e.g. gold or silver) as the legal tender of a country.

- *They discussed "monetization" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monetization" to mean establishing something (e.g. gold or silver) as the....*

---

morgantown *(noun)*

A city in northern West Virginia on the Monongahela river near the Pennsylvania border; site of the University of West Virginia.

- *Understanding "morgantown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "morgantown" to mean a city in northern west virginia on the monongahela....*

---

mournful *(adjective)*

Filled with or evoking sadness.

- *Stared with mournful eyes.*
- *Mournful news.*

---

mullah *(noun)*

A Muslim trained in the doctrine and law of Islam; the head of a mosque.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mullah."*
- *He looked up "mullah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mumbled *(verb)*

Grind with the gums; chew without teeth and with great difficulty.

- *The old man had no teeth left and mumbled his food.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mumbled" and when to wait.*

---

muscled *(verb)*

Make one's way by force.

- *He muscled his way into the office.*
- *He did not know how to use "muscled" until he saw an example.*

---

nerve-wracking *(adjective)*

Extremely irritating to the nerves.

- *The speaker chose "nerve-wracking" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "nerve-wracking"? Explain why.*

---

nettles *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *He did not know how to use "nettles" until he saw an example.*

- *She tried to use “nettles” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

nicked *(verb)*

Cut slightly, with a razor.

- *The barber’s knife nicked his cheek.*
- *The coach explained when to use “nicked” and when to wait.*

---

nodules *(noun)*

Small rounded wartlike protuberance on a plant.

- *In class, the teacher used “nodules” to mean small rounded wartlike protuberance on a plant.*
- *He looked up “nodules” because he had never seen it before.*

---

nutmeg-yew *(noun)*

California evergreen having a fruit resembling a nutmeg but with a strong turpentine flavor.

- *He looked up “nutmeg-yew” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “nutmeg-yew” to mean california evergreen having a fruit resembling a....*

---

nws *(noun)*

The compass point midway between north and west; at 315 degrees.

- *Understanding “nws” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “nws” because he had never seen it before.*

---

obstinate *(adjective)*

Tenaciously unwilling or marked by tenacious unwillingness to yield.

- *The speaker chose “obstinate” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “obstinate” when it is tenaciously unwilling or marked by tenacious....*

---

oddities *(noun)*

A strange attitude or habit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “oddities.”*
- *He looked up “oddities” because he had never seen it before.*

---

ontological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to ontology.

- *Ontological speculations.*
- *The speaker chose “ontological” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

opined *(verb)*

Express one’s opinion openly and without fear or hesitation.

- *In everyday English, people use “opined” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “opined” in real sentences.*

---

optimisation *(noun)*

The act of rendering optimal.

- *He looked up “optimisation” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “optimisation” to mean the act of rendering optimal.*

---

opts *(verb)*

Select as an alternative over another.

- *The coach explained when to use “opts” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “opts” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oreos *(noun)*

Chocolate cookie with white cream filling.

- *In class, the teacher used “oreos” to mean chocolate cookie with white cream filling.*
- *He looked up “oreos” because he had never seen it before.*

---

orphanages *(noun)*

The condition of being a child without living parents.

- *Understanding "orphanages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "orphanages" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ospreys *(noun)*

Large harmless hawk found worldwide that feeds on fish and builds a bulky nest often occupied for years.

- *The article explained what "ospreys" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ospreys" to mean large harmless hawk found worldwide that feeds on....*

---

outbuildings *(noun)*

A building that is subordinate to and separate from a main building.

- *The article explained what "outbuildings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "outbuildings" during the group presentation.*

---

overrule *(verb)*

Rule against.

- *The Republicans were overruled when the House voted on the bill.*
- *She tried to use "overrule" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oxidative phosphorylation *(noun)*

An enzymatic process in cell metabolism that synthesizes ATP from ADP.

- *He looked up "oxidative phosphorylation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oxidative phosphorylation" during the group presentation.*

---

pacify *(verb)*

Fight violence and try to establish peace in (a location).

- *The U.N. troops are working to pacify Bosnia.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pacify" in real sentences.*

---

palatine artery *(noun)*

One of several arteries supplying the face.

- *They discussed "palatine artery" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "palatine artery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pales *(noun)*

A wooden strip forming part of a fence.

- *They discussed "pales" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pales" to mean a wooden strip forming part of a fence.*

---

palmyra palm *(noun)*

Tall fan palm of Africa and India and Malaysia yielding a hard wood and sweet sap that is a source of palm wine and sugar; leaves used for thatching and weaving.

- *He looked up "palmyra palm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "palmyra palm" during the group presentation.*

---

pansy violet *(noun)*

Common violet of the eastern United States with large pale blue or purple flowers resembling pansies.

- *He looked up "pansy violet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pansy violet" during the group presentation.*

---

paraffin *(noun)*

A series of non-aromatic saturated hydrocarbons with the general formula CnH(2n+2).

- *They discussed "paraffin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paraffin."*

---

paraffin oil *(noun)*

(British usage) kerosine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paraffin oil."*
- *He looked up "paraffin oil" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paraffin scale *(noun)*

Partly refined paraffin wax.

- *They discussed "paraffin scale" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "paraffin scale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

paraffin series *(noun)*

A series of non-aromatic saturated hydrocarbons with the general formula CnH(2n+2).

- *He looked up "paraffin series" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paraffin series" to mean a series of non-aromatic saturated hydrocarbons....*

---

pays de la loire *(noun)*

An agricultural region of western France on the Bay of Biscay.

- *He looked up "pays de la loire" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pays de la loire" during the group presentation.*

---

pds *(noun)*

A silver-white metallic element of the platinum group that resembles platinum; occurs in some copper and nickel ores; does not tarnish at ordinary temperatures and is used (alloyed with gold) in jewelry.

- *The article explained what "pds" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pds."*

---

peculiarities *(noun)*

An odd or unusual characteristic.

- *The article explained what "peculiarities" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "peculiarities" during the group presentation.*

---

periodontal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving or practicing periodontics.

- *Periodontal disease.*
- *The speaker chose "periodontal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

periodontal disease *(noun)*

A disease that attacks the gum and bone and around the teeth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periodontal disease."*
- *Understanding "periodontal disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peruse *(verb)*

Examine or consider with attention and in detail.

- *Please peruse this report at your leisure.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "peruse" in real sentences.*

---

petulant *(adjective)*

Easily irritated or annoyed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "petulant."*
- *The speaker chose "petulant" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

philology *(noun)*

The humanistic study of language and literature.

- *They discussed "philology" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "philology" to mean the humanistic study of language and literature.*

---

phonograph recording *(noun)*

Sound recording consisting of a disk with a continuous groove; used to reproduce music by rotating while a phonograph needle tracks in the groove.

- *The article explained what "phonograph recording" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phonograph recording."*

photographer's model *(noun)*

A model who poses for photographers.

- *He looked up "photographer's model" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "photographer's model" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pinot chardonnay *(noun)*

Dry white table wine resembling Chablis but made from Chardonnay grapes.

- *They discussed "pinot chardonnay" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinot chardonnay."*

pinus *(noun)*

Type genus of the Pinaceae: large genus of true pines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinus."*
- *They discussed "pinus" during the group presentation.*

piqued *(verb)*

Cause to feel resentment or indignation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "piqued" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "piqued" until he saw an example.*

pis *(noun)*

The scientist in charge of an experiment or research project.

- *Understanding "pis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pis" during the group presentation.*

platitudes *(noun)*

A trite or obvious remark.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "platitudes."*
- *The article explained what "platitudes" means with a simple example.*

pleated *(verb)*

Pleat or gather into a ruffle.

- *In everyday English, people use "pleated" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "pleated" until he saw an example.*

pled *(verb)*

Offer as an excuse or plea.

- *Can you use "pled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "pled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

pointedly *(adverb)*

In such a manner as to make something clearly evident.

- *He pointedly ignored the question.*
- *He answered "pointedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

pollinators *(noun)*

An insect that carries pollen from one flower to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pollinators."*
- *The article explained what "pollinators" means with a simple example.*

polygons *(noun)*

A closed plane figure bounded by straight sides.

- *The article explained what "polygons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polygons" to mean a closed plane figure bounded by straight sides.*

pork loin *(noun)*

Meat from a loin of pork.

- *He looked up "pork loin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pork loin."*

---

pretence *(noun)*

An artful or simulated semblance.

- *Understanding "pretence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pretence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

preterm infant *(noun)*

An infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.

- *They discussed "preterm infant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preterm infant."*

---

principality of monaco *(noun)*

A constitutional monarchy in a tiny enclave on the French Riviera.

- *He looked up "principality of monaco" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "principality of monaco."*

---

progressions *(noun)*

A series with a definite pattern of advance.

- *In class, the teacher used "progressions" to mean a series with a definite pattern of advance.*
- *The article explained what "progressions" means with a simple example.*

---

projective device *(noun)*

Any personality test designed to yield information about someone's personality on the basis of their unrestricted response to ambiguous objects or situations.

- *They discussed "projective device" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "projective device."*

---

projective technique *(noun)*

Any personality test designed to yield information about someone's personality on the basis of their unrestricted response to ambiguous objects or situations.

- *They discussed "projective technique" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "projective technique" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychotherapist *(noun)*

A therapist who deals with mental and emotional disorders.

- *He looked up "psychotherapist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "psychotherapist" to mean a therapist who deals with mental and emotional....*

---

punctuality *(noun)*

The quality or habit of adhering to an appointed time.

- *In class, the teacher used "punctuality" to mean the quality or habit of adhering to an appointed time.*
- *They discussed "punctuality" during the group presentation.*

---

purring *(verb)*

Make a soft swishing sound.

- *Can you use "purring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "purring" and when to wait.*

---

pyramidal bone *(noun)*

A wrist bone that articulates with the pisiform and hamate and lunate bones.

- *They discussed "pyramidal bone" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pyramidal bone" means with a simple example.*

---

pyramidal motor system *(noun)*

Any of the important motor nerves on each side of the central nervous system that run from the sensorimotor areas of the cortex through the brainstem to motor neurons of the cranial nerve nuclei and the ventral root of the spinal cord.

- *The article explained what "pyramidal motor system" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "pyramidal motor system" during the group presentation.*

---

rashes *(noun)*

A series of unexpected and unpleasant occurrences.

- *He looked up "rashes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rashes" during the group presentation.*

---

rattlesnake orchid *(noun)*

Any of various orchids of the genus Pholidota having numerous white to brown flowers in spiraling racemes clothed in slightly inflated bracts and resembling a rattlesnake's tail.

- *They discussed "rattlesnake orchid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rattlesnake orchid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reals *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Brazil; equal to 100 centavos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reals."*
- *He looked up "reals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rebuffed *(verb)*

Reject outright and bluntly.

- *Can you use "rebuffed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "rebuffed" and when to wait.*

---

recuperate *(verb)*

Regain a former condition after a financial loss.

- *The company managed to recuperate.*
- *Recuperate one's losses.*

---

renoir *(noun)*

French impressionist painter (1841-1919).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "renoir."*
- *He looked up "renoir" because he had never seen it before.*

---

revoking *(verb)*

Fail to follow suit when able and required to do so.

- *He did not know how to use "revoking" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "revoking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rigidly *(adverb)*

In a rigid manner.

- *The body was rigidly erect.*
- *He answered "rigidly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ripening *(noun)*

Coming to full development; becoming mature.

- *Understanding "ripening" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ripening" to mean coming to full development; becoming mature.*

---

riskier *(adjective)*

Not financially safe or secure.

- *A "riskier" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "riskier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rivets *(verb)*

Hold (someone's attention).

- *In everyday English, people use "rivets" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rivets" in real sentences.*

---

rollo *(noun)*

Norse chieftain who became the first duke of Normandy (860-931).

- *In class, the teacher used "rollo" to mean norse chieftain who became the first duke of....*
- *He looked up "rollo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rots *(noun)*

A state of decay usually accompanied by an offensive odor.

- *In class, the teacher used "rots" to mean a state of decay usually accompanied by an....*
- *The article explained what "rots" means with a simple example.*

---

sable antelope *(noun)*

Large black East African antelope with sharp backward-curving horns.

- *The article explained what "sable antelope" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sable antelope."*

---

sabre-toothed *(adjective)*

Having teeth that resemble sabers.

- *The speaker chose "sabre-toothed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sabre-toothed" when it is having teeth that resemble sabers.*

---

saint kitts *(noun)*

The largest of the islands comprising Saint Christopher-Nevis.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint kitts" to mean the largest of the islands comprising saint....*
- *The article explained what "saint kitts" means with a simple example.*

---

salina *(noun)*

A town in central Kansas.

- *Understanding "salina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "salina" during the group presentation.*

---

salome *(noun)*

Woman whose dancing beguiled Herod into giving her the head of John the Baptist.

- *They discussed "salome" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "salome" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sama-veda *(noun)*

A collection of mantras and tunes for use with the Rig-Veda.

- *The article explained what "sama-veda" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sama-veda" to mean a collection of mantras and tunes for use with the....*

---

sandpaper *(noun)*

Stiff paper coated with powdered emery or sand.

- *He looked up "sandpaper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandpaper."*

---

sandstorm *(noun)*

A windstorm that lifts up clouds of dust or sand.

- *The article explained what "sandstorm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandstorm."*

---

sao jose dos campos *(noun)*

A city in southeastern Brazil to the northeast of Sao Paulo.

- *The article explained what "sao jose dos campos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sao jose dos campos" to mean a city in southeastern brazil to the northeast of....*

---

saul bellow *(noun)*

United States author (born in Canada) whose novels influenced American literature after World War II (1915-2005).

- *He looked up "saul bellow" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "saul bellow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scepter *(noun)*

The imperial authority symbolized by a scepter.

- *Understanding "scepter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scepter" means with a simple example.*

---

scorch *(verb)*

Burn slightly and superficially so as to affect color.

- *The flames scorched the ceiling.*
- *The heat scorched the countryside.*

---

scribble *(verb)*

Write down quickly without much attention to detail.

- *The coach explained when to use "scribble" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "scribble" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

scurvy *(noun)*

A condition caused by deficiency of ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

- *In class, the teacher used "scurvy" to mean a condition caused by deficiency of ascorbic acid....*
- *The article explained what "scurvy" means with a simple example.*

---

searchlight *(noun)*

A light source with reflectors that projects a beam of light in a particular direction.

- *Understanding "searchlight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "searchlight."*

---

sentries *(noun)*

A person employed to keep watch for some anticipated event.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sentries."*
- *The article explained what "sentries" means with a simple example.*

---

sharpie *(noun)*

A pen with indelible ink that will write on any surface.

- *He looked up "sharpie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sharpie."*

---

sheeting *(noun)*

Fabric from which bed sheets are made.

- *The article explained what "sheeting" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sheeting" during the group presentation.*

---

shipwrecked *(verb)*

Cause to experience shipwreck.

- *They were shipwrecked in one of the mysteries at sea.*
- *You have shipwrecked my career.*

---

short-horned grasshopper *(noun)*

Grasshopper with short antennae.

- *The article explained what "short-horned grasshopper" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "short-horned grasshopper" during the group presentation.*

---

shudders *(noun)*

An almost pleasurable sensation of fright.

- *Understanding "shudders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shudders."*

sickened *(verb)*

Cause aversion in; offend the moral sense of.

- *The pornographic pictures sickened us.*
- *The mold on the food sickened the diners.*

singaporeans *(noun)*

An inhabitant of Singapore.

- *In class, the teacher used "singaporeans" to mean an inhabitant of singapore.*
- *Understanding "singaporeans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

singly *(adverb)*

One by one; one at a time.

- *They were arranged singly.*
- *The fine points are treated singly.*

sir stephen harold spender *(noun)*

English poet and critic (1909-1995).

- *Understanding "sir stephen harold spender" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir stephen harold spender."*

sitters *(noun)*

An organism (person or animal) that sits.

- *Understanding "sitters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sitters" during the group presentation.*

skyrocketing *(verb)*

Shoot up abruptly, like a rocket.

- *Can you use "skyrocketing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "skyrocketing" until he saw an example.*

sot *(noun)*

A chronic drinker.

- *In class, the teacher used "sot" to mean a chronic drinker.*
- *He looked up "sot" because he had never seen it before.*

soweto *(noun)*

A large collection of African townships to the southwest of Johannesburg in South Africa; inhabited solely by Black Africans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soweto."*
- *He looked up "soweto" because he had never seen it before.*

soya milk *(noun)*

A milk substitute containing soybean flour and water; used in some infant formulas and in making tofu.

- *They discussed "soya milk" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "soya milk" means with a simple example.*

spar buoy *(noun)*

A buoy resembling a vertical log.

- *They discussed "spar buoy" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spar buoy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sported *(verb)*

Wear or display in an ostentatious or proud manner.

- *Can you use "sported" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sported" until he saw an example.*

spotlights *(noun)*

A focus of public attention.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spotlights."*
- *He looked up "spotlights" because he had never seen it before.*

---

squealing *(adjective)*

Having or making a high-pitched sound such as that made by a mouse or a rusty hinge.

- *The speaker chose "squealing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "squealing" when it is having or making a high-pitched sound such as that....*

---

stallions *(noun)*

Uncastrated adult male horse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stallions."*
- *He looked up "stallions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stiletto *(noun)*

A small dagger with a tapered blade.

- *In class, the teacher used "stiletto" to mean a small dagger with a tapered blade.*
- *They discussed "stiletto" during the group presentation.*

---

stinking yew *(noun)*

Rare small evergreen of northern Florida; its glossy green leaves have an unpleasant fetid smell when crushed.

- *Understanding "stinking yew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stinking yew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stipe *(noun)*

Supporting stalk or stem-like structure especially of a pistil or fern frond or supporting a mushroom cap.

- *The article explained what "stipe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stipe" to mean supporting stalk or stem-like structure especially....*

---

stockpiling *(noun)*

Accumulating and storing a reserve supply.

- *The stockpiling of war materials.*
- *The article explained what "stockpiling" means with a simple example.*

---

stooge *(verb)*

Act as a stooge, in a compliant or subordinate manner.

- *He stooged for the flamboyant Senator.*
- *His role was to stooge for the popular comedian.*

---

strep *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or caused by streptococci.

- *It is useful to describe something as "strep" when it is of or relating to or caused by streptococci.*
- *A "strep" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stringing *(verb)*

String together; tie or fasten with a string.

- *In everyday English, people use "stringing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stringing" in real sentences.*

---

striped hyena *(noun)*

Of northern Africa and Arabia and India.

- *Understanding "striped hyena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "striped hyena" means with a simple example.*

---

subjugation *(noun)*

The act of subjugating by cruelty.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subjugation."*

- *He looked up "subjugation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

summer hyacinth *(noun)*

Southern African herb with white bell-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "summer hyacinth" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "summer hyacinth" to mean southern african herb with white bell-shaped flowers.*

---

sunnis *(noun)*

A member of the branch of Islam that accepts the first four caliphs as rightful successors to Muhammad.

- *In class, the teacher used "sunnis" to mean a member of the branch of islam that accepts the....*
- *He looked up "sunnis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

superior alveolar artery *(noun)*

The alveolar artery that supplies the upper teeth.

- *He looked up "superior alveolar artery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "superior alveolar artery."*

---

tangential *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or acting along or in the direction of a tangent.

- *Tangential forces.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tangential."*

---

teardrop *(noun)*

A drop of the clear salty saline solution secreted by the lacrimal glands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teardrop."*
- *He looked up "teardrop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tera *(noun)*

A three-tone Chadic language.

- *Understanding "tera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tera" means with a simple example.*

---

theseus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a hero and king of Athens who was noted for his many great deeds: killed Procrustes and the Minotaur and defeated the Amazons and united Attica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theseus."*
- *They discussed "theseus" during the group presentation.*

---

thieving *(noun)*

The act of taking something from someone unlawfully.

- *The thieving is awful at Kennedy International.*
- *He looked up "thieving" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thought transference *(noun)*

Apparent communication from one mind to another without using sensory perceptions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thought transference."*
- *He looked up "thought transference" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tien shan *(noun)*

A major mountain range of central Asia; extends 1,500 miles.

- *Understanding "tien shan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tien shan" to mean a major mountain range of central asia; extends....*

---

toga *(noun)*

A one-piece cloak worn by men in ancient Rome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toga."*
- *The article explained what "toga" means with a simple example.*

---

toiletries *(noun)*

Artifacts used in making your toilet (washing and taking care of your body).

- *In class, the teacher used "toiletries" to mean artifacts used in making your toilet (washing and....*
- *He looked up "toiletries" because he had never seen it before.*

---

transference *(noun)*

The act of transfering something from one form to another.

- *Understanding "transference" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transference" to mean the act of transfering something from one form to....*

---

traverses *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *Can you use "traverses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "traverses" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tribulation *(noun)*

An annoying or frustrating or catastrophic event.

- *Life is full of tribulations.*
- *The article explained what "tribulation" means with a simple example.*

---

trill *(noun)*

The articulation of a consonant (especially the consonant 'r') with a rapid flutter of the tongue against the palate or uvula.

- *He pronounced his R's with a distinct trill.*
- *They discussed "trill" during the group presentation.*

---

twisty *(adjective)*

Marked by repeated turns and bends.

- *Had to steer the car down a twisty track.*
- *Would you call this situation "twisty"? Explain why.*

---

unchanging *(adjective)*

Showing little if any change.

- *Would you call this situation "unchanging"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "unchanging" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unfunded *(adjective)*

Not furnished with funds.

- *An unfunded project.*
- *A "unfunded" approach may work better in this case.*

---

universality *(noun)*

The quality of being universal; existing everywhere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "universality."*
- *The article explained what "universality" means with a simple example.*

---

unsteady *(adjective)*

Subject to change or variation.

- *Her unsteady walk.*
- *His hand was unsteady as he poured the wine.*

---

untied *(adjective)*

Not bound by shackles and chains.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "untied."*
- *A "untied" approach may work better in this case.*

---

uplink *(noun)*

A transmission from Earth to a spacecraft or the path of such a transmission.

- *They discussed "uplink" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uplink."*

---

vaccinate *(verb)*

Perform vaccinations or produce immunity in by inoculation.

- *We vaccinate against scarlet fever.*
- *The nurse vaccinated the children in the school.*

---

veered *(verb)*

Shift to a clockwise direction.

- *The wind veered.*
- *The motorbike veered to the right.*

---

vestibule *(noun)*

A large entrance or reception room or area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vestibule."*
- *They discussed "vestibule" during the group presentation.*

---

vestry *(noun)*

A room in a church where sacred vessels and vestments are kept or meetings are held.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vestry."*
- *He looked up "vestry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

villa-lobos *(noun)*

Brazilian composer (1887-1959).

- *Understanding "villa-lobos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "villa-lobos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

violet-streaked *(adjective)*

Having streaks of violet color.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "violet-streaked."*
- *Students compared "violet-streaked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

voluptuous *(adjective)*

(of a woman's body) having a large bosom and pleasing curves.

- *A voluptuous woman.*
- *Lucullus spent the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.*

---

wagering *(verb)*

Stake on the outcome of an issue.

- *Learners should practice how to use "wagering" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "wagering" and when to wait.*

---

water hyacinth *(noun)*

A tropical floating aquatic plant having spikes of large blue flowers; troublesome in clogging waterways especially in southern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water hyacinth."*
- *He looked up "water hyacinth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

weevil *(noun)*

Any of several families of mostly small beetles that feed on plants and plant products; especially snout beetles and seed beetles.

- *He looked up "weevil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weevil" to mean any of several families of mostly small beetles....*

---

welsh springer spaniel *(noun)*

A red-and-white breed slightly smaller than the English springer spaniel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welsh springer spaniel."*
- *He looked up "welsh springer spaniel" because he had never seen it before.*

whirling *(noun)*

The act of rotating in a circle or spiral.

- *He looked up "whirling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whirling."*

wild hyacinth *(noun)*

Eastern camas; eastern and central North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "wild hyacinth" to mean eastern camas; eastern and central north america.*
- *Understanding "wild hyacinth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

william golding *(noun)*

English novelist (1911-1993).

- *They discussed "william golding" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william golding" to mean english novelist (1911-1993).*

windward isles *(noun)*

A group of islands in the southeastern West Indies; the southern part of the Lesser Antilles.

- *In class, the teacher used "windward isles" to mean a group of islands in the southeastern west indies;....*
- *Understanding "windward isles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wintry *(adjective)*

Characteristic of or occurring in winter.

- *Suffered severe wintry weather.*
- *Brown wintry grasses.*

wood hyacinth *(noun)*

Sometimes placed in genus Scilla.

- *The article explained what "wood hyacinth" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wood hyacinth" to mean sometimes placed in genus scilla.*

worshipers *(noun)*

A person who has religious faith.

- *In class, the teacher used "worshipers" to mean a person who has religious faith.*
- *Understanding "worshipers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xe *(noun)*

A colorless odorless inert gaseous element occurring in the earth's atmosphere in trace amounts.

- *They discussed "xe" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "xe" because he had never seen it before.*

yellow bristle grass *(noun)*

Common weedy and bristly grass found in nearly all temperate areas.

- *They discussed "yellow bristle grass" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow bristle grass" to mean common weedy and bristly grass found in nearly all....*

zealots *(noun)*

A fervent and even militant proponent of something.

- *Understanding "zealots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zealots" to mean a fervent and even militant proponent of something.*

aaron's rod *(noun)*

Tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely packed yellow flowers; ancient Greeks and Romans dipped the stalks in tallow for funeral torches.

- *Understanding "aaron's rod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aaron's rod" to mean tall-stalked very woolly mullein with densely....*

abduct *(verb)*

Take away to an undisclosed location against their will and usually in order to extract a ransom.

- *This muscle abducts.*
- *In everyday English, people use "abduct" when talking about this idea.*

---

abolitionist *(noun)*

A reformer who favors abolishing slavery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abolitionist."*
- *The article explained what "abolitionist" means with a simple example.*

---

aether *(noun)*

A medium that was once supposed to fill all space and to support the propagation of electromagnetic waves.

- *The article explained what "aether" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aether" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

affluence *(noun)*

Abundant wealth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "affluence."*
- *The article explained what "affluence" means with a simple example.*

---

agave *(noun)*

Tropical American plants with basal rosettes of fibrous sword-shaped leaves and flowers in tall spikes; some cultivated for ornament or for fiber.

- *In class, the teacher used "agave" to mean tropical american plants with basal rosettes of....*
- *The article explained what "agave" means with a simple example.*

---

agave family *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical and xerophytic plants: includes Dracenaceae (Dracaenaceae); comprises plants that in some classifications are divided between the Amaryllidaceae and the Liliaceae.

- *Understanding "agave family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agave family" to mean chiefly tropical and xerophytic plants: includes....*

---

alan stewart paton *(noun)*

South African writer (1903-1988).

- *In class, the teacher used "alan stewart paton" to mean south african writer (1903-1988).*
- *Understanding "alan stewart paton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

algebras *(noun)*

The mathematics of generalized arithmetical operations.

- *They discussed "algebras" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "algebras" to mean the mathematics of generalized arithmetical operations.*

---

alhambra *(noun)*

A fortified Moorish palace built near Granada by Muslim kings in the Middle Ages.

- *Understanding "alhambra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alhambra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alveolar artery *(noun)*

A branch of the maxillary artery that supplies the alveolar process.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alveolar artery."*
- *They discussed "alveolar artery" during the group presentation.*

---

amazons *(noun)*

A major South American river; arises in the Andes and flows eastward into the South Atlantic; the world's 2nd longest river (4000 miles).

- *They discussed "amazons" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "amazons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american agave *(noun)*

Widely cultivated American monocarpic plant with greenish-white flowers on a tall stalk; blooms only after ten to twenty years and then dies.

- *In class, the teacher used "american agave" to mean widely cultivated american monocarpic plant with....*

- *Understanding "american agave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amphetamine sulfate *(noun)*

A sulfate derivative of amphetamine that is used as a stimulant for the central nervous system.

- *They discussed "amphetamine sulfate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amphetamine sulfate."*

---

andaman sea *(noun)*

Part of the Bay of Bengal to the west of the Malay Peninsula.

- *The article explained what "andaman sea" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "andaman sea" during the group presentation.*

---

annular eclipse *(noun)*

Only a thin outer disk of the sun can be seen.

- *Understanding "annular eclipse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "annular eclipse."*

---

apothecary *(noun)*

A health professional trained in the art of preparing and dispensing drugs.

- *He looked up "apothecary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apothecary" to mean a health professional trained in the art of....*

---

applauds *(verb)*

Clap one's hands or shout after performances to indicate approval.

- *Learners should practice how to use "applauds" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "applauds" until he saw an example.*

---

apricots *(noun)*

A shade of pink tinged with yellow.

- *They discussed "apricots" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apricots."*

---

argus pheasant *(noun)*

Large brilliantly patterned East Indian pheasant.

- *Understanding "argus pheasant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "argus pheasant" to mean large brilliantly patterned east indian pheasant.*

---

attica *(noun)*

The territory of Athens in ancient Greece where the Ionic dialect was spoken.

- *In class, the teacher used "attica" to mean the territory of athens in ancient greece where the....*
- *Understanding "attica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

authoring *(verb)*

Be the author of.

- *He did not know how to use "authoring" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "authoring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

authoring language *(noun)*

Software that can be used to develop interactive computer programs without the technically demanding task of computer programming.

- *The article explained what "authoring language" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "authoring language" during the group presentation.*

---

azerbaijani republic *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in southwestern Asia; formerly an Asian soviet.

- *He looked up "azerbaijani republic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "azerbaijani republic."*

---

backwoods *(noun)*

A remote and undeveloped area.

- *The article explained what "backwoods" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "backwoods."*

---

bacon rind *(noun)*

The rind of bacon.

- *He looked up "bacon rind" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bacon rind" during the group presentation.*

---

baddies *(noun)*

The principal bad character in a film or work of fiction.

- *Understanding "baddies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baddies."*

---

bagpipes *(noun)*

A tubular wind instrument; the player blows air into a bag and squeezes it out through the drone.

- *The article explained what "bagpipes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bagpipes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

balsamic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing balsam.

- *A balsamic fragrance.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "balsamic" when it is of or relating to or containing balsam.*

---

barf *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "barf" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "barf" in real sentences.*

---

batten *(noun)*

A strip fixed to something to hold it firm.

- *Understanding "batten" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "batten" means with a simple example.*

---

batten down *(verb)*

Furnish with battens.

- *Batten ships.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "batten down" in real sentences.*

---

battle of marston moor *(noun)*

A battle in 1644 in which the Parliamentarians under the earl of Manchester defeated the Royalists under Prince Rupert.

- *Understanding "battle of marston moor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "battle of marston moor" during the group presentation.*

---

beaks *(noun)*

A beaklike, tapering tip on certain plant structures.

- *Understanding "beaks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "beaks" means with a simple example.*

---

becket bend *(noun)*

A hitch used for temporarily tying a rope to the middle of another rope (or to an eye).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "becket bend."*
- *He looked up "becket bend" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beef loin *(noun)*

Cut of meat from a loin of beef.

- *He looked up "beef loin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beef loin."*

---

beefy *(adjective)*

Muscular and heavily built.

- *A beefy wrestler.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "beefy."*

---

benedictine *(noun)*

A French liqueur originally made by Benedictine monks.

- *In class, the teacher used "benedictine" to mean a french liqueur originally made by benedictine monks.*
- *The article explained what "benedictine" means with a simple example.*

---

benedictine order *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic monastic order founded in the 6th century; noted for liturgical worship and for scholarly activities.

- *Understanding "benedictine order" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "benedictine order" means with a simple example.*

---

berks *(noun)*

A stupid person who is easy to take advantage of.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "berks."*
- *He looked up "berks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beseech *(verb)*

Ask for or request earnestly.

- *He did not know how to use "beseech" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "beseech" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

beta-interferon *(noun)*

A form of interferon that is produced by fibroblasts and have antiviral effects; used in the treatment of multiple sclerosis.

- *They discussed "beta-interferon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "beta-interferon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

billiard parlor *(noun)*

A room in which billiards is played.

- *They discussed "billiard parlor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billiard parlor" to mean a room in which billiards is played.*

---

black huckleberry *(noun)*

Low shrub of the eastern United States bearing shiny black edible fruit; best known of the huckleberries.

- *The article explained what "black huckleberry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "black huckleberry" during the group presentation.*

---

blaise pascal *(noun)*

French mathematician and philosopher and Jansenist; invented an adding machine; contributed (with Fermat) to the theory of probability (1623-1662).

- *In class, the teacher used "blaise pascal" to mean french mathematician and philosopher and jansenist;....*
- *The article explained what "blaise pascal" means with a simple example.*

---

blasters *(noun)*

A workman employed to blast with explosives.

- *In class, the teacher used "blasters" to mean a workman employed to blast with explosives.*
- *The article explained what "blasters" means with a simple example.*

---

boars *(noun)*

Old World wild swine having a narrow body and prominent tusks from which most domestic swine come; introduced in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boars."*
- *He looked up "boars" because he had never seen it before.*

bodega *(noun)*

A small Hispanic shop selling wine and groceries.

- *He looked up "bodega" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bodega."*

bombard *(verb)*

Cast, hurl, or throw repeatedly with some missile.

- *The governor was bombarded with requests to grant a pardon to the convicted killer.*
- *Can you use "bombard" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

box huckleberry *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub of southeastern United States having small shiny boxlike leaves and flavorless berries.

- *The article explained what "box huckleberry" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "box huckleberry" during the group presentation.*

bristle brush *(noun)*

A brush that is made with the short stiff hairs of an animal or plant.

- *They discussed "bristle brush" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bristle brush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bristle grass *(noun)*

Grasses of grasslands and woodlands having large gracefully arching spikes with long bristles beneath each spikelet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bristle grass."*
- *He looked up "bristle grass" because he had never seen it before.*

bristle-pointed *(adjective)*

Pointed like bristles.

- *The speaker chose "bristle-pointed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bristle-pointed."*

brittany spaniel *(noun)*

Tall active short-tailed French breed of bird dog having a usually smooth orange- or liver-and-white coat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brittany spaniel."*
- *The article explained what "brittany spaniel" means with a simple example.*

broads *(noun)*

Slang term for a woman.

- *They discussed "broads" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "broads" means with a simple example.*

brush-tailed porcupine *(noun)*

Porcupine with a tuft of large beaded bristles on the tail.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brush-tailed porcupine."*
- *He looked up "brush-tailed porcupine" because he had never seen it before.*

bur grass *(noun)*

A grass of the genus Cenchrus.

- *They discussed "bur grass" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "bur grass" means with a simple example.*

camcorder *(noun)*

A portable television camera and videocassette recorder.

- *Understanding "camcorder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "camcorder" because he had never seen it before.*

canola *(noun)*

Vegetable oil made from rapeseed; it is high in monounsaturated fatty acids.

- *He looked up "canola" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canola" to mean vegetable oil made from rapeseed; it is high in....*

canola oil *(noun)*

Vegetable oil made from rapeseed; it is high in monounsaturated fatty acids.

- *In class, the teacher used "canola oil" to mean vegetable oil made from rapeseed; it is high in....*
- *They discussed "canola oil" during the group presentation.*

cape marigold *(noun)*

Any of several South African plants grown for the profusion of usually yellow daisylike flowers and mounds of aromatic foliage.

- *He looked up "cape marigold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape marigold."*

capillary tubing *(noun)*

A tube of small internal diameter; holds liquid by capillary action.

- *He looked up "capillary tubing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capillary tubing" to mean a tube of small internal diameter; holds liquid by....*

casters *(noun)*

A worker who casts molten metal into finished products.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "casters."*
- *The article explained what "casters" means with a simple example.*

castrated *(adjective)*

Deprived of sexual capacity or sexual attributes.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "castrated."*
- *Students compared "castrated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

cavity resonator *(noun)*

A hollow chamber whose dimensions allow the resonant oscillation of electromagnetic or acoustic waves.

- *The article explained what "cavity resonator" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cavity resonator."*

charles sanders peirce *(noun)*

United States philosopher and logician; pioneer of pragmatism (1839-1914).

- *Understanding "charles sanders peirce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles sanders peirce."*

chinook jargon *(noun)*

A pidgin incorporating Chinook and French and English words; formerly used as a lingua franca in northwestern North America.

- *He looked up "chinook jargon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinook jargon."*

chipmunk *(noun)*

A burrowing ground squirrel of western America and Asia; has cheek pouches and a light and dark stripe running down the body.

- *They discussed "chipmunk" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chipmunk" to mean a burrowing ground squirrel of western america and....*

chronicling *(verb)*

Record in chronological order; make a historical record.

- *The coach explained when to use "chronicling" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "chronicling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

chucking *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *The coach explained when to use "chucking" and when to wait.*

- *She tried to use “chucking” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chutney *(noun)*

A spicy condiment made of chopped fruits or vegetables cooked in vinegar and sugar with ginger and spices.

- *In class, the teacher used “chutney” to mean a spicy condiment made of chopped fruits or....*
- *They discussed “chutney” during the group presentation.*

---

clary sage *(noun)*

Fresh leaves used in omelets and fritters and with lamb.

- *The article explained what “clary sage” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “clary sage.”*

---

climbing salamander *(noun)*

Any of several North American salamanders adapted for climbing with well-developed limbs and long somewhat squared-off toes.

- *The article explained what “climbing salamander” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “climbing salamander.”*

---

cochin *(noun)*

Asian breed of large fowl with dense plumage and feathered legs.

- *He looked up “cochin” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cochin.”*

---

cochin china *(noun)*

Asian breed of large fowl with dense plumage and feathered legs.

- *They discussed “cochin china” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “cochin china” means with a simple example.*

---

coda *(noun)*

The closing section of a musical composition.

- *They discussed “coda” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “coda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coders *(noun)*

A person who designs and writes and tests computer programs.

- *He looked up “coders” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “coders.”*

---

colluded *(verb)*

Act in unison or agreement and in secret towards a deceitful or illegal purpose.

- *The coach explained when to use “colluded” and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use “colluded” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

colonoscopy *(noun)*

Visual examination of the colon (with a colonoscope) from the cecum to the rectum; requires sedation.

- *Understanding “colonoscopy” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “colonoscopy” means with a simple example.*

---

commies *(noun)*

A socialist who advocates communism.

- *They discussed “commies” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “commies.”*

---

common iguana *(noun)*

Large herbivorous tropical American arboreal lizards with a spiny crest along the back; used as human food in Central America and South America.

- *Understanding “common iguana” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “common iguana” to mean large herbivorous tropical american arboreal....*

---

composting *(verb)*

Convert to compost.

- *He did not know how to use "composting" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "composting" and when to wait.*

---

conceiving *(verb)*

Judge or regard; look upon; judge.

- *He did not know how to use "conceiving" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "conceiving" and when to wait.*

---

conciliation *(noun)*

The state of manifesting goodwill and cooperation after being reconciled.

- *There was a brief period of conciliation but the fighting soon resumed.*
- *He looked up "conciliation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

concurred *(verb)*

Be in accord; be in agreement.

- *He did not know how to use "concurred" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "concurred" when talking about this idea.*

---

congenital abnormality *(noun)*

A defect that is present at birth.

- *He looked up "congenital abnormality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "congenital abnormality."*

---

conjugation *(noun)*

The act of making or becoming a single unit.

- *The article explained what "conjugation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conjugation" during the group presentation.*

---

coos *(noun)*

The sound made by a pigeon.

- *He looked up "coos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "coos" during the group presentation.*

---

corollary *(noun)*

A practical consequence that follows naturally.

- *Blind jealousy is a frequent corollary of passionate love.*
- *They discussed "corollary" during the group presentation.*

---

counterbalance *(verb)*

Oppose and mitigate the effects of by contrary actions.

- *She tried to use "counterbalance" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "counterbalance" when talking about this idea.*

---

courtiers *(noun)*

An attendant at the court of a sovereign.

- *Understanding "courtiers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "courtiers" during the group presentation.*

---

crepe myrtle *(noun)*

Ornamental shrub from eastern India commonly planted in the southern United States.

- *He looked up "crepe myrtle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crepe myrtle."*

---

cringing *(adjective)*

Totally submissive.

- *The speaker chose "cringing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cringing" when it is totally submissive.*

---

culminate *(verb)*

End, especially to reach a final or climactic stage.

- *The meeting culminated in a tearful embrace.*
- *Seurat culminated pointillism.*

---

customised *(verb)*

Make according to requirements.

- *She tried to use "customised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "customised" when talking about this idea.*

---

cybercrime *(noun)*

Crime committed using a computer and the internet to steal a person's identity or sell contraband or stalk victims or disrupt operations with malevolent programs.

- *They discussed "cybercrime" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cybercrime" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cytochrome *(noun)*

(biochemistry) a class of hemoprotein whose principal biological function is electron transfer (especially in cellular respiration).

- *They discussed "cytochrome" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cytochrome" means with a simple example.*

---

cytochrome c *(noun)*

The most abundant and stable cytochrome; involved in energy transfer.

- *He looked up "cytochrome c" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cytochrome c" during the group presentation.*

---

czechoslovak *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the former republic of Czechoslovakia.

- *Understanding "czechoslovak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "czechoslovak" during the group presentation.*

---

dangling modifier *(noun)*

A word or phrase apparently modifying an unintended word because of its placement in a sentence: e.g., 'when young' in 'when young, circuses appeal to all of us'.

- *They discussed "dangling modifier" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dangling modifier" means with a simple example.*

---

defaced *(verb)*

Mar or spoil the appearance of.

- *Scars defaced her cheeks.*
- *The coach explained when to use "defaced" and when to wait.*

---

dendritic *(adjective)*

(neuroscience) of or relating to or resembling a dendrite.

- *Dendritic fiber.*
- *Would you call this situation "dendritic"? Explain why.*

---

deporting *(verb)*

Hand over to the authorities of another country.

- *Learners should practice how to use "deporting" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "deporting" and when to wait.*

---

desecration *(noun)*

Blasphemous behavior; the act of depriving something of its sacred character.

- *Desecration of the Holy Sabbath.*
- *They discussed "desecration" during the group presentation.*

destinies *(noun)*

The ultimate agency regarded as predetermining the course of events (often personified as a woman).

- *Understanding "destinies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "destinies" means with a simple example.*

didactic *(adjective)*

Instructive (especially excessively).

- *A "didactic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "didactic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

diversifying *(verb)*

Vary in order to spread risk or to expand.

- *In everyday English, people use "diversifying" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "diversifying" in real sentences.*

domestication *(noun)*

The attribute of having been domesticated.

- *Her explorer husband resisted all her attempts at domestication.*
- *The article explained what "domestication" means with a simple example.*

domingo de guzman *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) Spanish priest who founded an order whose members became known as Dominicans or Black Friars (circa 1170-1221).

- *He looked up "domingo de guzman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "domingo de guzman" to mean (roman catholic church) spanish priest who founded....*

dominicans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the Dominican Republic.

- *They discussed "dominicans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dominicans" because he had never seen it before.*

dominick *(noun)*

American breed of chicken having barred grey plumage raised for meat and brown eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used "dominick" to mean american breed of chicken having barred grey....*
- *The article explained what "dominick" means with a simple example.*

donning *(verb)*

Put clothing on one's body.

- *He did not know how to use "donning" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "donning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

drape *(noun)*

The manner in which fabric hangs or falls.

- *She adjusted the drape of her skirt.*
- *Understanding "drape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

drop scone *(noun)*

A scone made by dropping a spoonful of batter on a griddle.

- *The article explained what "drop scone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "drop scone" during the group presentation.*

droplet *(noun)*

A tiny drop.

- *In class, the teacher used "droplet" to mean a tiny drop.*
- *He looked up "droplet" because he had never seen it before.*

drunkard *(noun)*

A chronic drinker.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drunkard."*
- *They discussed "drunkard" during the group presentation.*

---

duds *(noun)*

Informal terms for clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "duds" to mean informal terms for clothing.*
- *He looked up "duds" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eastern chipmunk *(noun)*

Small striped semiterrestrial eastern American squirrel with cheek pouches.

- *They discussed "eastern chipmunk" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern chipmunk."*

---

eastern red-backed salamander *(noun)*

Common salamander of eastern North America.

- *Understanding "eastern red-backed salamander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "eastern red-backed salamander" means with a simple example.*

---

einstein's general theory of relativity *(noun)*

A generalization of special relativity to include gravity (based on the principle of equivalence).

- *Understanding "einstein's general theory of relativity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "einstein's general theory of relativity" to mean a generalization of special relativity to include....*

---

einstein's special theory of relativity *(noun)*

A physical theory of relativity based on the assumption that the speed of light in a vacuum is a constant and the assumption that the laws of physics are invariant in all inertial systems.

- *They discussed "einstein's special theory of relativity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "einstein's special theory of relativity" to mean a physical theory of relativity based on the....*

---

einstein's theory of relativity *(noun)*

(physics) the theory that space and time are relative concepts rather than absolute concepts.

- *He looked up "einstein's theory of relativity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "einstein's theory of relativity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electives *(noun)*

A course that the student can select from among alternatives.

- *He looked up "electives" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "electives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

electro-acoustic transducer *(noun)*

A transducer that converts electrical to acoustic energy or vice versa.

- *The article explained what "electro-acoustic transducer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electro-acoustic transducer" to mean a transducer that converts electrical to acoustic....*

---

emphasising *(verb)*

To stress, single out as important.

- *Learners should practice how to use "emphasising" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "emphasising" when talking about this idea.*

---

endpoints *(noun)*

A place where something ends or is complete.

- *Understanding "endpoints" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "endpoints" to mean a place where something ends or is complete.*

---

enforcers *(noun)*

One whose job it is to execute unpleasant tasks for a superior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enforcers."*

- *The article explained what "enforcers" means with a simple example.*

---

engrossing *(adjective)*

Capable of arousing and holding the attention.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "engrossing."*
- *The speaker chose "engrossing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

epidemic encephalitis *(noun)*

An encephalitis that was epidemic between 1915 and 1926; symptoms include paralysis of the extrinsic eye muscle and extreme muscular weakness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epidemic encephalitis."*
- *The article explained what "epidemic encephalitis" means with a simple example.*

---

epistles *(noun)*

A book of the New Testament written in the form of a letter from an Apostle.

- *The article explained what "epistles" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "epistles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

epithelium *(noun)*

Membranous tissue covering internal organs and other internal surfaces of the body.

- *He looked up "epithelium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epithelium."*

---

epsilon toxin *(noun)*

A bacterial toxin produced by clostridium perfringens; causes intense abdominal cramps and diarrhea that begins 8-22 hours after consumption of foods containing large numbers of these bacteria.

- *In class, the teacher used "epsilon toxin" to mean a bacterial toxin produced by clostridium....*
- *The article explained what "epsilon toxin" means with a simple example.*

---

ergonomics *(noun)*

The branch of engineering science in which biological science is used to study the relation between workers and their environments.

- *He looked up "ergonomics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ergonomics."*

---

eukaryotic *(adjective)*

Having cells with 'good' or membrane-bound nuclei.

- *Would you call this situation "eukaryotic"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "eukaryotic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

evaporates *(verb)*

Become less intense and fade away gradually.

- *She tried to use "evaporates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "evaporates" until he saw an example.*

---

evers *(noun)*

United States civil rights worker in Mississippi; was killed by a sniper (1925-1963).

- *The article explained what "evers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evers" to mean united states civil rights worker in mississippi;....*

---

excitable *(adjective)*

Capable of responding to stimuli.

- *The speaker chose "excitable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "excitable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

excitable area *(noun)*

The cortical area that influences motor movements.

- *In class, the teacher used "excitable area" to mean the cortical area that influences motor movements.*
- *The article explained what "excitable area" means with a simple example.*

---

fanned *(adjective)*

Especially spread in a fan shape.

- *The peacock's fanned tail.*
- *Would you call this situation "fanned"? Explain why.*

---

fes *(noun)*

A city in north central Morocco; religious center.

- *In class, the teacher used "fes" to mean a city in north central morocco; religious center.*
- *They discussed "fes" during the group presentation.*

---

fevers *(noun)*

A rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a symptom of infection.

- *The article explained what "fevers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fevers" to mean a rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a....*

---

finger cymbals *(noun)*

A percussion instrument consisting of a pair of hollow pieces of wood or bone (usually held between the thumb and fingers) that are made to click together (as by Spanish dancers) in rhythm with the dance.

- *He looked up "finger cymbals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "finger cymbals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flag-waver *(noun)*

An extreme bellicose nationalist.

- *Understanding "flag-waver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "flag-waver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flannery o'connor *(noun)*

United States writer (1925-1964).

- *Understanding "flannery o'connor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flannery o'connor" to mean united states writer (1925-1964).*

---

flaring *(adjective)*

Streaming or flapping or spreading wide as if in a current of air.

- *Ran quickly, her flaring coat behind her.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flaring."*

---

flirtation *(noun)*

Playful behavior intended to arouse sexual interest.

- *He looked up "flirtation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flirtation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fora *(noun)*

A public facility to meet for open discussion.

- *He looked up "fora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fora" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fords *(noun)*

A shallow area in a stream that can be forded.

- *Understanding "fords" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fords" during the group presentation.*

---

foresters *(noun)*

English writer of adventure novels featuring Captain Horatio Hornblower (1899-1966).

- *They discussed "foresters" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foresters."*

---

formulaic *(adjective)*

Characterized by or in accordance with some formula.

- *Would you call this situation "formulaic"? Explain why.*
- *A "formulaic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

fourth ventricle *(noun)*

An irregular ventricle between the third ventricle and the central canal of the spinal cord.

- *In class, the teacher used "fourth ventricle" to mean an irregular ventricle between the third ventricle....*
- *They discussed "fourth ventricle" during the group presentation.*

---

franz joseph haydn *(noun)*

Prolific Austrian composer who influenced the classical form of the symphony (1732-1809).

- *Understanding "franz joseph haydn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "franz joseph haydn" to mean prolific austrian composer who influenced the....*

---

frisky *(adjective)*

Playful like a lively kitten.

- *Students compared "frisky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "frisky"? Explain why.*

---

funnily *(adverb)*

In a strange manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "funnily" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "funnily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

garden huckleberry *(noun)*

Improved garden variety of black nightshade having small edible orange or black berries.

- *They discussed "garden huckleberry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "garden huckleberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

garrisons *(noun)*

The troops who maintain and guard a fortified place.

- *In class, the teacher used "garrisons" to mean the troops who maintain and guard a fortified place.*
- *The article explained what "garrisons" means with a simple example.*

---

gauge boson *(noun)*

A particle that mediates the interaction of two elementary particles.

- *In class, the teacher used "gauge boson" to mean a particle that mediates the interaction of two....*
- *They discussed "gauge boson" during the group presentation.*

---

genus sonora *(noun)*

Ground snakes.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus sonora" to mean ground snakes.*
- *The article explained what "genus sonora" means with a simple example.*

---

gerrymandering *(verb)*

Divide unfairly and to one's advantage; of voting districts.

- *She tried to use "gerrymandering" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "gerrymandering" until he saw an example.*

---

giant scallop *(noun)*

A large scallop inhabiting deep waters of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *They discussed "giant scallop" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giant scallop" to mean a large scallop inhabiting deep waters of the....*

---

givers *(noun)*

Someone who devotes himself completely.

- *There are no greater givers than those who give themselves.*
- *Understanding "givers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

goody-goody *(noun)*

A person who behaves extremely well in order to please a superior.

- *The article explained what "goody-goody" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goody-goody."*

gregorian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Pope Gregory XIII or the calendar he introduced in 1582.

- *Students compared "gregorian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gregorian."*

grisly *(adjective)*

Shockingly repellent; inspiring horror.

- *A grisly murder.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grisly" when it is shockingly repellent; inspiring horror.*

guesswork *(noun)*

An estimate based on little or no information.

- *In class, the teacher used "guesswork" to mean an estimate based on little or no information.*
- *He looked up "guesswork" because he had never seen it before.*

gymnasts *(noun)*

An athlete who is skilled in gymnastics.

- *He looked up "gymnasts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gymnasts" during the group presentation.*

haemorrhage *(noun)*

The flow of blood from a ruptured blood vessel.

- *The article explained what "haemorrhage" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "haemorrhage" during the group presentation.*

hairdressers *(noun)*

Someone who cuts or beautifies hair.

- *They discussed "hairdressers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hairdressers" means with a simple example.*

handsets *(noun)*

Telephone set with the mouthpiece and earpiece mounted on a single handle.

- *In class, the teacher used "handsets" to mean telephone set with the mouthpiece and earpiece....*
- *They discussed "handsets" during the group presentation.*

hdl *(noun)*

A lipoprotein that transports cholesterol in the blood; composed of a high proportion of protein and relatively little cholesterol; high levels are thought to be associated with decreased risk of coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "hdl" to mean a lipoprotein that transports cholesterol in the....*
- *He looked up "hdl" because he had never seen it before.*

he-huckleberry *(noun)*

Deciduous much-branched shrub with dense downy panicles of small bell-shaped white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "he-huckleberry" to mean deciduous much-branched shrub with dense downy....*
- *The article explained what "he-huckleberry" means with a simple example.*

heart ventricle *(noun)*

A chamber of the heart that receives blood from an atrium and pumps it to the arteries.

- *In class, the teacher used "heart ventricle" to mean a chamber of the heart that receives blood from an....*
- *The article explained what "heart ventricle" means with a simple example.*

hiram ulysses grant *(noun)*

18th President of the United States; commander of the Union armies in the American Civil War (1822-1885).

- *They discussed "hiram ulysses grant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hiram ulysses grant" means with a simple example.*

---

hollows *(noun)*

A cavity or space in something.

- *Hunger had caused the hollows in their cheeks.*
- *Understanding "hollows" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homeostasis *(noun)*

(physiology) metabolic equilibrium actively maintained by several complex biological mechanisms that operate via the autonomic nervous system to offset disrupting changes.

- *They discussed "homeostasis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homeostasis."*

---

horn-rimmed *(adjective)*

Having the frame made of horn or tortoise shell or plastic that simulates either.

- *Horn-rimmed glasses.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "horn-rimmed" when it is having the frame made of horn or tortoise shell or....*

---

horned asp *(noun)*

Highly venomous viper of northern Africa and southwestern Asia having a horny spine above each eye.

- *In class, the teacher used "horned asp" to mean highly venomous viper of northern africa and....*
- *The article explained what "horned asp" means with a simple example.*

---

huckleberry *(noun)*

Any of various dark-fruited as distinguished from blue-fruited blueberries.

- *Understanding "huckleberry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "huckleberry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iguana *(noun)*

Large herbivorous tropical American arboreal lizards with a spiny crest along the back; used as human food in Central America and South America.

- *They discussed "iguana" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iguana."*

---

impassable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being passed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "impassable."*
- *The speaker chose "impassable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

impatiently *(adverb)*

With impatience; in an impatient manner.

- *He answered her impatiently.*
- *He answered "impatiently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

imprints *(noun)*

A concavity in a surface produced by pressing.

- *He looked up "imprints" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "imprints" during the group presentation.*

---

incinerator *(noun)*

A furnace for incinerating (especially to dispose of refuse).

- *In class, the teacher used "incinerator" to mean a furnace for incinerating (especially to dispose....*
- *He looked up "incinerator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inclinations *(noun)*

An attitude of mind especially one that favors one alternative over others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inclinations."*

- *Understanding "inclinations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

individualistic *(adjective)*

Marked by or expressing individuality.

- *An individualistic way of dressing.*
- *The speaker chose "individualistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

insolent *(adjective)*

Unrestrained by convention or propriety; ; ; - Los Angeles Times; ; ; - Bertrand Russell.

- *The modern world with its quick material successes and insolent belief in the boundless possibilities of progress.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "insolent" when it is unrestrained by convention or propriety; ; ; - los....*

---

instituting *(verb)*

Set up or lay the groundwork for.

- *Learners should practice how to use "instituting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "instituting" until he saw an example.*

---

insulator *(noun)*

A material such as glass or porcelain with negligible electrical or thermal conductivity.

- *The article explained what "insulator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "insulator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invert *(verb)*

Make an inversion (in a musical composition).

- *Here the theme is inverted.*
- *When forming a question, invert the subject and the verb.*

---

invertebrate *(noun)*

Any animal lacking a backbone or notochord; the term is not used as a scientific classification.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "invertebrate."*
- *Understanding "invertebrate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

invertebrate foot *(noun)*

Any of various organs of locomotion or attachment in invertebrates.

- *They discussed "invertebrate foot" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "invertebrate foot" to mean any of various organs of locomotion or attachment....*

---

iridium *(noun)*

A heavy brittle metallic element of the platinum group; used in alloys; occurs in natural alloys with platinum or osmium.

- *They discussed "iridium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "iridium" means with a simple example.*

---

irrefutable *(adjective)*

Impossible to deny or disprove.

- *An irrefutable argument.*
- *The speaker chose "irrefutable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

jacobi *(noun)*

German mathematician (1804-1851).

- *He looked up "jacobi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jacobi" during the group presentation.*

---

jammer *(noun)*

A transmitter used to broadcast electronic jamming.

- *In class, the teacher used "jammer" to mean a transmitter used to broadcast electronic jamming.*
- *The article explained what "jammer" means with a simple example.*

---

jewry *(noun)*

Jews collectively.

- *The article explained what "jewry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jewry" to mean jews collectively.*

---

jnr *(noun)*

A son who has the same first name as his father.

- *In class, the teacher used "jnr" to mean a son who has the same first name as his father.*
- *Understanding "jnr" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jovial *(adjective)*

Full of or showing high-spirited merriment; ; - Wordsworth.

- *A jovial old gentleman.*
- *The speaker chose "jovial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

jugular vein *(noun)*

Veins in the neck that return blood from the head.

- *He looked up "jugular vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jugular vein."*

---

juvenile wart *(noun)*

A small benign growth on the faces of hands of children.

- *In class, the teacher used "juvenile wart" to mean a small benign growth on the faces of hands of children.*
- *The article explained what "juvenile wart" means with a simple example.*

---

kam-sui *(noun)*

A group of Kadai languages.

- *They discussed "kam-sui" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "kam-sui" means with a simple example.*

---

kbs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 bits.

- *Understanding "kbs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kbs" to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 bits.*

---

keynesian *(noun)*

A follower of the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "keynesian."*
- *The article explained what "keynesian" means with a simple example.*

---

kidnappings *(noun)*

(law) the unlawful act of capturing and carrying away a person against their will and holding them in false imprisonment.

- *In class, the teacher used "kidnappings" to mean (law) the unlawful act of capturing and carrying....*
- *The article explained what "kidnappings" means with a simple example.*

---

lady's leek *(noun)*

Widely distributed North American wild onion with white to rose flowers.

- *The article explained what "lady's leek" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lady's leek" to mean widely distributed north american wild onion with....*

---

landlocked salmon *(noun)*

Atlantic salmon confined to lakes of New England and southeastern Canada.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landlocked salmon."*
- *He looked up "landlocked salmon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lap-streaked *(adjective)*

Having overlapping hull planks.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lap-streaked."*
- *Students compared "lap-streaked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lasso *(noun)*

A long noosed rope used to catch animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "lasso" to mean a long noosed rope used to catch animals.*
- *The article explained what "lasso" means with a simple example.*

---

lattes *(noun)*

Strong espresso coffee with a topping of frothed steamed milk.

- *They discussed "lattes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lattes" to mean strong espresso coffee with a topping of frothed....*

---

launder *(verb)*

Cleanse with a cleaning agent, such as soap, and water.

- *In everyday English, people use "launder" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "launder" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

le havre *(noun)*

A port city in northern France on the English Channel at the mouth of the Seine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "le havre."*
- *He looked up "le havre" because he had never seen it before.*

---

left ventricle *(noun)*

The chamber on the left side of the heart that receives arterial blood from the left atrium and pumps it into the aorta.

- *The article explained what "left ventricle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "left ventricle" to mean the chamber on the left side of the heart that....*

---

legislated *(verb)*

Make laws, bills, etc. or bring into effect by legislation.

- *The coach explained when to use "legislated" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "legislated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

lemma *(noun)*

A subsidiary proposition that is assumed to be true in order to prove another proposition.

- *Understanding "lemma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lemma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lemon rind *(noun)*

The rind of a lemon.

- *He looked up "lemon rind" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lemon rind."*

---

liao dynasty *(noun)*

The dynasty that ruled much of Manchuria and northeastern China from 947 to 1125.

- *The article explained what "liao dynasty" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "liao dynasty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lillie *(noun)*

British actress (born in Canada) (1898-1989).

- *They discussed "lillie" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lillie" means with a simple example.*

---

lingual artery *(noun)*

An artery originating from the external carotid artery and supplying the under side of the tongue.

- *The article explained what "lingual artery" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lingual artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lit crit *(noun)*

The informed analysis and evaluation of literature.

- *The article explained what "lit crit" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lit crit" during the group presentation.*

loaders *(noun)*

A laborer who loads and unloads vessels in a port.

- *Understanding "loaders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loaders."*

manatee *(noun)*

Sirenian mammal of tropical coastal waters of America; the flat tail is rounded.

- *They discussed "manatee" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "manatee" because he had never seen it before.*

marquis de sade *(noun)*

French soldier and writer whose descriptions of sexual perversion gave rise to the term 'sadism' (1740-1814).

- *Understanding "marquis de sade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "marquis de sade" means with a simple example.*

marston moor *(noun)*

A battle in 1644 in which the Parliamentarians under the earl of Manchester defeated the Royalists under Prince Rupert.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marston moor."*
- *They discussed "marston moor" during the group presentation.*

mesothelioma *(noun)*

A form of carcinoma of the mesothelium lining lungs or abdomen or heart; usually associated with exposure to asbestos dust.

- *The article explained what "mesothelioma" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mesothelioma."*

mib *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1024 kibibytes or 2^20 (1,048,576) bytes.

- *In class, the teacher used "mib" to mean a unit of information equal to 1024 kibibytes or....*
- *He looked up "mib" because he had never seen it before.*

mire *(noun)*

A difficulty or embarrassment that is hard to extricate yourself from.

- *The country is still trying to climb out of the mire left by its previous president.*
- *Caught in the mire of poverty.*

modulate *(verb)*

Fix or adjust the time, amount, degree, or rate of.

- *Modulate the pitch.*
- *Modulate the melody.*

moira shearer *(noun)*

Scottish ballet dancer and actress (born in 1926).

- *In class, the teacher used "moira shearer" to mean scottish ballet dancer and actress (born in 1926).*
- *The article explained what "moira shearer" means with a simple example.*

moisturizing *(verb)*

Make (more) humid.

- *Learners should practice how to use "moisturizing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "moisturizing" and when to wait.*

molybdenum *(noun)*

A polyvalent metallic element that resembles chromium and tungsten in its properties; used to strengthen and harden steel.

- *He looked up "molybdenum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "molybdenum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

molybdenum steel *(noun)*

Steel containing 10-15% molybdenum; properties are similar to tungsten steel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "molybdenum steel."*
- *The article explained what "molybdenum steel" means with a simple example.*

---

moorish arch *(noun)*

A round arch that widens before rounding off.

- *The article explained what "moorish arch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "moorish arch" during the group presentation.*

---

motorcade *(noun)*

A procession of people traveling in motor cars.

- *He looked up "motorcade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motorcade."*

---

motorcyclist *(noun)*

A traveler who rides a motorcycle.

- *He looked up "motorcyclist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "motorcyclist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mount athos *(noun)*

An autonomous area in northeastern Greece that is the site of several Greek Orthodox monasteries founded in the tenth century.

- *He looked up "mount athos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount athos."*

---

muhammad ali jinnah *(noun)*

Indian statesman who was the founder of Pakistan as a Muslim state (1876-1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "muhammad ali jinnah" to mean indian statesman who was the founder of pakistan as....*
- *They discussed "muhammad ali jinnah" during the group presentation.*

---

mussel *(noun)*

Black marine bivalves usually steamed in wine.

- *They discussed "mussel" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mussel" means with a simple example.*

---

nanotubes *(noun)*

A fullerene molecule having a cylindrical or toroidal shape.

- *The article explained what "nanotubes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nanotubes" during the group presentation.*

---

neapolitan ice cream *(noun)*

A block of ice cream with 3 or 4 layers of different colors and flavors.

- *In class, the teacher used "neapolitan ice cream" to mean a block of ice cream with 3 or 4 layers of....*
- *The article explained what "neapolitan ice cream" means with a simple example.*

---

necessitates *(verb)*

Require as useful, just, or proper.

- *Can you use "necessitates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "necessitates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

netherlands antilles *(noun)*

A group of islands in the Lesser Antilles just to the north of Venezuela that are administered by The Netherlands.

- *He looked up "netherlands antilles" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "netherlands antilles."*

---

nonchalant *(adjective)*

Marked by blithe unconcern.

- *Drove his car with nonchalant abandon.*
- *Was polite in a teasing nonchalant manner.*

---

nyx *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) Greek goddess of the night; daughter of Chaos; counterpart of Roman Nox.

- *The article explained what "nyx" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nyx" to mean (greek mythology) greek goddess of the night;....*

---

oilfield *(noun)*

A region rich in petroleum deposits (especially one with producing oil wells).

- *In class, the teacher used "oilfield" to mean a region rich in petroleum deposits (especially one....*
- *Understanding "oilfield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

opportune *(adjective)*

Suitable or at a time that is suitable or advantageous especially for a particular purpose.

- *An opportune place to make camp.*
- *An opportune arrival.*

---

oppressor *(noun)*

A person of authority who subjects others to undue pressures.

- *The article explained what "oppressor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "oppressor" during the group presentation.*

---

orcas *(noun)*

Predatory black-and-white toothed whale with large dorsal fin; common in cold seas.

- *Understanding "orcas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orcas."*

---

orchestration *(noun)*

An arrangement of events that attempts to achieve a maximum effect.

- *The skillful orchestration of his political campaign.*
- *The article explained what "orchestration" means with a simple example.*

---

ouija *(noun)*

A board with the alphabet on it; used with a planchette to spell out supernatural messages.

- *Understanding "ouija" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ouija."*

---

ouija board *(noun)*

A board with the alphabet on it; used with a planchette to spell out supernatural messages.

- *Understanding "ouija board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ouija board" means with a simple example.*

---

palmyra *(noun)*

Tall fan palm of Africa and India and Malaysia yielding a hard wood and sweet sap that is a source of palm wine and sugar; leaves used for thatching and weaving.

- *Understanding "palmyra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "palmyra" means with a simple example.*

---

panamanian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Panama or its people.

- *Panamanian economy.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "panamanian" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of panama or....*

---

panamanian capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Panama.

- *He looked up "panamanian capital" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panamanian capital."*

---

parametric statistic *(noun)*

Any statistic computed by procedures that assume the data were drawn from a particular distribution.

- *He looked up "parametric statistic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parametric statistic."*

---

parapet *(noun)*

A low wall along the edge of a roof or balcony.

- *They discussed "parapet" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parapet."*

---

pas de trois *(noun)*

(ballet) a dance for three people.

- *He looked up "pas de trois" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pas de trois."*

---

patterning *(verb)*

Plan or create according to a model or models.

- *The coach explained when to use "patterning" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "patterning" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pease pudding *(noun)*

A pudding made with strained split peas mixed with egg.

- *The article explained what "pease pudding" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pease pudding" during the group presentation.*

---

pejorative *(adjective)*

Expressing disapproval.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pejorative."*
- *Would you call this situation "pejorative"? Explain why.*

---

penalize *(verb)*

Impose a penalty on; inflict punishment on.

- *The students were penalized for showing up late for class.*
- *The coach explained when to use "penalize" and when to wait.*

---

penning *(noun)*

The act of creating written works.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "penning."*
- *Understanding "penning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

percy grainger *(noun)*

United States composer (born in Australia) who lived in London and collected English folk songs (1882-1961).

- *He looked up "percy grainger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "percy grainger" during the group presentation.*

---

perseus *(noun)*

A conspicuous constellation in the northern hemisphere; between Auriga and Cassiopeia and crossed by the Milky Way.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perseus."*
- *He looked up "perseus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

petitioning *(verb)*

Write a petition for something to somebody; request formally and in writing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "petitioning" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "petitioning" when talking about this idea.*

---

pharaohs *(noun)*

The title of the ancient Egyptian kings.

- *Understanding "pharaohs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pharaohs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phonograph *(noun)*

Machine in which rotating records cause a stylus to vibrate and the vibrations are amplified acoustically or electronically.

- *He looked up "phonograph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phonograph."*

---

phonograph album *(noun)*

An album for holding phonograph records.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phonograph album."*
- *They discussed "phonograph album" during the group presentation.*

---

phonograph record *(noun)*

Sound recording consisting of a disk with a continuous groove; used to reproduce music by rotating while a phonograph needle tracks in the groove.

- *The article explained what "phonograph record" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "phonograph record" to mean sound recording consisting of a disk with a....*

---

pied-a-terre *(noun)*

Lodging for occasional or secondary use.

- *They bought a pied-a-terre in London.*
- *They discussed "pied-a-terre" during the group presentation.*

---

piggyback *(adverb)*

On the back or shoulder or astraddle on the hip.

- *She carried her child piggyback.*
- *The trailer rode piggyback across the country.*

---

piggyback plant *(noun)*

Vigorous perennial herb with flowers in erect racemes and having young plants develop at the junction of a leaf blade and the leafstalk.

- *Understanding "piggyback plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "piggyback plant" to mean vigorous perennial herb with flowers in erect....*

---

pistachio nut *(noun)*

Nut of Mediterranean trees having an edible green kernel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pistachio nut."*
- *They discussed "pistachio nut" during the group presentation.*

---

pix chest *(noun)*

A chest in which coins from the mint are held to await assay.

- *He looked up "pix chest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pix chest" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

planetarium *(noun)*

An apparatus or model for representing the solar systems.

- *He looked up "planetarium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "planetarium" during the group presentation.*

---

pocketed bat *(noun)*

Small brown bat of California and northern Mexico.

- *Understanding "pocketed bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pocketed bat" to mean small brown bat of california and northern mexico.*

porches *(noun)*

A structure attached to the exterior of a building often forming a covered entrance.

- *In class, the teacher used "porches" to mean a structure attached to the exterior of a building....*
- *The article explained what "porches" means with a simple example.*

portico *(noun)*

A porch or entrance to a building consisting of a covered and often columned area.

- *In class, the teacher used "portico" to mean a porch or entrance to a building consisting of a....*
- *They discussed "portico" during the group presentation.*

postmortem examination *(noun)*

An examination and dissection of a dead body to determine cause of death or the changes produced by disease.

- *They discussed "postmortem examination" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "postmortem examination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

postures *(noun)*

The arrangement of the body and its limbs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "postures."*
- *Understanding "postures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pot marigold *(noun)*

The common European annual marigold.

- *In class, the teacher used "pot marigold" to mean the common european annual marigold.*
- *They discussed "pot marigold" during the group presentation.*

premarital *(adjective)*

Relating to events before a marriage.

- *A "premarital" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "premarital" when it is relating to events before a marriage.*

procreation *(noun)*

The sexual activity of conceiving and bearing offspring.

- *Understanding "procreation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "procreation" to mean the sexual activity of conceiving and bearing offspring.*

projective test *(noun)*

Any personality test designed to yield information about someone's personality on the basis of their unrestricted response to ambiguous objects or situations.

- *The article explained what "projective test" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "projective test" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

proteus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a prophetic god who served Poseidon; was capable of changing his shape at will.

- *In class, the teacher used "proteus" to mean (greek mythology) a prophetic god who served....*
- *The article explained what "proteus" means with a simple example.*

pyramidal *(adjective)*

Resembling a pyramid.

- *The speaker chose "pyramidal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "pyramidal"? Explain why.*

quadratic polynomial *(noun)*

A polynomial of the second degree.

- *In class, the teacher used "quadratic polynomial" to mean a polynomial of the second degree.*
- *He looked up "quadratic polynomial" because he had never seen it before.*

quarks *(noun)*

(physics) hypothetical truly fundamental particle in mesons and baryons; there are supposed to be six flavors of quarks (and their antiquarks), which come in pairs; each has an electric charge of +2/3 or -1/3.

- *Quarks have not been observed directly but theoretical predictions based on their existence have been confirmed experimentally.*
- *The article explained what "quarks" means with a simple example.*

---

quashed *(verb)*

Put down by force or intimidation.

- *In everyday English, people use "quashed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "quashed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

queried *(verb)*

Pose a question.

- *Can you use "queried" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "queried" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

quivering *(noun)*

The act of vibrating.

- *Understanding "quivering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quivering."*

---

radio-phonograph *(noun)*

Electronic equipment consisting of a combination of a radio receiver and a record player.

- *In class, the teacher used "radio-phonograph" to mean electronic equipment consisting of a combination of....*
- *Understanding "radio-phonograph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rainforests *(noun)*

A forest with heavy annual rainfall.

- *In class, the teacher used "rainforests" to mean a forest with heavy annual rainfall.*
- *Understanding "rainforests" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ramparts *(noun)*

An embankment built around a space for defensive purposes.

- *They stormed the ramparts of the city.*
- *He looked up "ramparts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rascals *(noun)*

A deceitful and unreliable scoundrel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rascals."*
- *He looked up "rascals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rat typhus *(noun)*

Acute infection caused by rickettsia and transmitted by the bite of an infected flea; characterized by fever and chills and muscle aches and a rash.

- *In class, the teacher used "rat typhus" to mean acute infection caused by rickettsia and....*
- *The article explained what "rat typhus" means with a simple example.*

---

rebooted *(verb)*

Cause to load (an operating system) and start the initial processes.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rebooted" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "rebooted" and when to wait.*

---

receivership *(noun)*

The state of property that is in the hands of a receiver.

- *The business is in receivership.*
- *They discussed "receivership" during the group presentation.*

---

redux *(adjective)*

Brought back.

- *The Victorian era redux.*

- *'Rabbit Redux' by John Updike.*

---

refills *(noun)*

A prescription drug that is provided again.

- *The article explained what "refills" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "refills" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

replenished *(verb)*

Fill something that had previously been emptied.

- *Can you use "replenished" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "replenished" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

replenishment *(noun)*

Filling again by supplying what has been used up.

- *Understanding "replenishment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "replenishment."*

---

retaliatory eviction *(noun)*

An eviction in reprisal for the tenant's good-faith complaints against the landlord; illegal in many states.

- *The article explained what "retaliatory eviction" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retaliatory eviction."*

---

right ventricle *(noun)*

The chamber on the right side of the heart that receives venous blood from the right atrium and pumps it into the pulmonary trunk.

- *He looked up "right ventricle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "right ventricle" during the group presentation.*

---

riveted *(verb)*

Hold (someone's attention).

- *The discovery of the skull riveted the paleontologists.*
- *He did not know how to use "riveted" until he saw an example.*

---

robert maynard hutchins *(noun)*

United States educator who was president of the University of Chicago (1899-1977).

- *Understanding "robert maynard hutchins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert maynard hutchins."*

---

romantics *(noun)*

An artist of the Romantic Movement or someone influenced by Romanticism.

- *He looked up "romantics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "romantics" during the group presentation.*

---

rosebud cherry *(noun)*

Shrub or tree native to Japan cultivated as an ornamental for its rose-pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosebud cherry."*
- *Understanding "rosebud cherry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rosette *(noun)*

A cluster of leaves growing in crowded circles from a common center or crown (usually at or close to the ground).

- *In class, the teacher used "rosette" to mean a cluster of leaves growing in crowded circles from....*
- *The article explained what "rosette" means with a simple example.*

---

sacs *(noun)*

A structure resembling a bag in an animal.

- *In class, the teacher used "sacs" to mean a structure resembling a bag in an animal.*
- *The article explained what "sacs" means with a simple example.*

---

saluting *(verb)*

Recognize with a gesture prescribed by a military regulation; assume a prescribed position.

- *Can you use "saluting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "saluting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

saxophonist *(noun)*

A musician who plays the saxophone.

- *He looked up "saxophonist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saxophonist" during the group presentation.*

---

scallop shell *(noun)*

A shell of a scallop.

- *He looked up "scallop shell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scallop shell."*

---

scone *(noun)*

Small biscuit (rich with cream and eggs) cut into diamonds or sticks and baked in an oven or (especially originally) on a griddle.

- *Understanding "scone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scone."*

---

scotch woodcock *(noun)*

Creamy scrambled eggs on toast spread with anchovy paste.

- *The article explained what "scotch woodcock" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scotch woodcock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scs *(noun)*

A state in the Deep South; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *They discussed "scs" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scs."*

---

seeping *(adjective)*

Leaking out slowly.

- *The speaker chose "seeping" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "seeping."*

---

seminoles *(noun)*

A member of the Muskhogean people who moved into Florida in the 18th century.

- *The article explained what "seminoles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "seminoles" during the group presentation.*

---

serendipity *(noun)*

Good luck in making unexpected and fortunate discoveries.

- *In class, the teacher used "serendipity" to mean good luck in making unexpected and fortunate....*
- *Understanding "serendipity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

serial monogamy *(noun)*

A succession of short monogamous relationships (as by someone who undergoes multiple divorces).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serial monogamy."*
- *He looked up "serial monogamy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shad roe *(noun)*

Roe of shad; may be parboiled or baked or sauteed gently.

- *In class, the teacher used "shad roe" to mean roe of shad; may be parboiled or baked or sauteed....*
- *The article explained what "shad roe" means with a simple example.*

---

shareholding *(noun)*

A holding in the form of shares of corporations.

- *In class, the teacher used "shareholding" to mean a holding in the form of shares of corporations.*
- *He looked up "shareholding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shem *(noun)*

(Old Testament) eldest son of Noah.

- *The article explained what "shem" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shem" to mean (old testament) eldest son of noah.*

---

shim *(noun)*

A thin wedge of material (wood or metal or stone) for driving into crevices.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shim."*
- *He looked up "shim" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shona *(noun)*

A member of a Bantu tribe living in present-day Zimbabwe.

- *The article explained what "shona" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shona."*

---

shrew-sized *(adjective)*

Having the approximate size of a shrew.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shrew-sized."*
- *Would you call this situation "shrew-sized"? Explain why.*

---

sian *(noun)*

A city of central China; capital of ancient Chinese empire 221-206 BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sian."*
- *The article explained what "sian" means with a simple example.*

---

siege of yorktown *(noun)*

In 1781 the British under Cornwallis surrendered after a siege of three weeks by American and French troops; the surrender ended the American Revolution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "siege of yorktown."*
- *Understanding "siege of yorktown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sir edward elgar *(noun)*

British composer of choral and orchestral works including two symphonies as well as songs and chamber music and music for brass band (1857-1934).

- *He looked up "sir edward elgar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir edward elgar" to mean british composer of choral and orchestral works....*

---

sir edward william elgar *(noun)*

British composer of choral and orchestral works including two symphonies as well as songs and chamber music and music for brass band (1857-1934).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir edward william elgar."*
- *He looked up "sir edward william elgar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir thomas stamford raffles *(noun)*

British colonial administrator who founded Singapore (1781-1826).

- *The article explained what "sir thomas stamford raffles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sir thomas stamford raffles" during the group presentation.*

---

ski parka *(noun)*

A parka to be worn while skiing.

- *He looked up "ski parka" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ski parka" during the group presentation.*

---

sophomores *(noun)*

A second-year undergraduate.

- *They discussed "sophomores" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sophomores" to mean a second-year undergraduate.*

soya *(noun)*

The most highly proteinaceous vegetable known; the fruit of the soybean plant is used in a variety of foods and as fodder (especially as a replacement for animal protein).

- *In class, the teacher used "soya" to mean the most highly proteinaceous vegetable known; the....*
- *The article explained what "soya" means with a simple example.*

splattered *(adjective)*

Covered with bright patches (often used in combination).

- *Kitchen walls splattered with grease.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "splattered" when it is covered with bright patches (often used in combination).*

spotted salamander *(noun)*

Glossy black North American salamander with yellow spots.

- *The article explained what "spotted salamander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spotted salamander" to mean glossy black north american salamander with yellow....*

squander *(verb)*

Spend thoughtlessly; throw away.

- *You squandered the opportunity to get and advanced degree.*
- *In everyday English, people use "squander" when talking about this idea.*

stalkers *(noun)*

Someone who walks with long stiff strides.

- *The article explained what "stalkers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stalkers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steen *(noun)*

Dutch genre painter (1626-1679).

- *The article explained what "steen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "steen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steeple *(noun)*

A tall tower that forms the superstructure of a building (usually a church or temple) and that tapers to a point at the top.

- *He looked up "steeple" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "steeple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sth *(noun)*

A hormone produced by the anterior pituitary gland; promotes growth in humans.

- *They discussed "sth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sth" means with a simple example.*

stillborn *(adjective)*

Failing to accomplish an intended result.

- *A stillborn plot to assassinate the President.*
- *A stillborn baby.*

suckling pig *(noun)*

Whole young pig suitable for roasting.

- *He looked up "suckling pig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "suckling pig" during the group presentation.*

sulfuric acid *(noun)*

(H2SO4) a highly corrosive acid made from sulfur dioxide; widely used in the chemical industry.

- *Understanding "sulfuric acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sulfuric acid" to mean (h2so4) a highly corrosive acid made from sulfur....*

superintendents *(noun)*

A person who directs and manages an organization.

- *They discussed "superintendents" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "superintendents" to mean a person who directs and manages an organization.*

---

suspenders *(noun)*

Elastic straps that hold trousers up (usually used in the plural).

- *Understanding "suspenders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suspenders" to mean elastic straps that hold trousers up (usually used....*

---

swerved *(verb)*

Turn sharply; change direction abruptly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "swerved" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "swerved" until he saw an example.*

---

syndicates *(noun)*

An association of companies for some definite purpose.

- *They discussed "syndicates" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syndicates."*

---

tajik *(noun)*

The Iranian language of the Tajik that is closely related to Farsi; spoken in Iran and Tajikistan.

- *The article explained what "tajik" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tajik" to mean the iranian language of the tajik that is closely....*

---

tamer *(noun)*

An animal trainer who tames wild animals.

- *The article explained what "tamer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tamer."*

---

taunted *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *Can you use "taunted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "taunted" when talking about this idea.*

---

taverns *(noun)*

A building with a bar that is licensed to sell alcoholic drinks.

- *The article explained what "taverns" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "taverns" to mean a building with a bar that is licensed to sell....*

---

tawny owl *(noun)*

Reddish-brown European owl having a round head with black eyes.

- *The article explained what "tawny owl" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tawny owl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tawny-coloured *(adjective)*

Having a tawny color.

- *A "tawny-coloured" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "tawny-coloured."*

---

teasers *(noun)*

A particularly baffling problem that is said to have a correct solution.

- *The article explained what "teasers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teasers" to mean a particularly baffling problem that is said to....*

---

teenaged *(adjective)*

Being of the age 13 through 19.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "teenaged."*

- *A "teenaged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

thematically *(adverb)*

With regard to thematic content.

- *Thematically related.*
- *Using "thematically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

third ventricle *(noun)*

A narrow ventricle in the midplane below the corpus callosum; communicates with the fourth ventricle via the Sylvian aqueduct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "third ventricle."*
- *He looked up "third ventricle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

toke *(noun)*

A puff of a marijuana or hashish cigarette.

- *The boys took a few tokes on a joint.*
- *The article explained what "toke" means with a simple example.*

---

toting *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *Can you use "toting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "toting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

trademarked *(adjective)*

(of goods and merchandise) labeled with proprietary (and legally registered) identification guaranteeing exclusive use.

- *Trademarked goods.*
- *Students compared "trademarked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

trampling *(noun)*

The sound of heavy treading or stomping.

- *Understanding "trampling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trampling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tramways *(noun)*

The track on which trams or streetcars run.

- *In class, the teacher used "tramways" to mean the track on which trams or streetcars run.*
- *They discussed "tramways" during the group presentation.*

---

transcended *(verb)*

Be superior or better than some standard.

- *He did not know how to use "transcended" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "transcended" in real sentences.*

---

trap-and-drain auger *(noun)*

A plumber's snake for clearing a trap and drain.

- *In class, the teacher used "trap-and-drain auger" to mean a plumber's snake for clearing a trap and drain.*
- *The article explained what "trap-and-drain auger" means with a simple example.*

---

twit *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *Learners should practice how to use "twit" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "twit" when talking about this idea.*

---

unconcerned *(adjective)*

Lacking in interest or care or feeling.

- *The average American...is unconcerned that his or her plight is the result of a complex of personal and economic and governmental actions...beyond the normal citizen's comprehension and control.*
- *Blithely unconcerned about his friend's plight.*

---

underbelly *(noun)*

The quality of being weak or unprotected; - Winston Churchill.

- *The soft underbelly of the Axis.*
- *He looked up "underbelly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

underperforming *(verb)*

Perform less well or with less success than expected.

- *In everyday English, people use "underperforming" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "underperforming" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

underwater archeology *(noun)*

The archeology of underwater sites.

- *In class, the teacher used "underwater archeology" to mean the archeology of underwater sites.*
- *Understanding "underwater archeology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unlisted *(adjective)*

Not having your name entered on a voting list.

- *An unlisted voter.*
- *Would you call this situation "unlisted"? Explain why.*

---

unlisted security *(noun)*

A security traded in the over-the-counter market.

- *He looked up "unlisted security" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unlisted security" to mean a security traded in the over-the-counter market.*

---

unlisted stock *(noun)*

Stock that is not listed and traded on an organized exchange.

- *In class, the teacher used "unlisted stock" to mean stock that is not listed and traded on an organized....*
- *He looked up "unlisted stock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unpredictability *(noun)*

The trait of being unpredictably irresolute.

- *Understanding "unpredictability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "unpredictability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ventricle *(noun)*

A chamber of the heart that receives blood from an atrium and pumps it to the arteries.

- *In class, the teacher used "ventricle" to mean a chamber of the heart that receives blood from an....*
- *He looked up "ventricle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vichy *(noun)*

A town in central France (south of Paris) noted for hot mineral springs; was capital of the unoccupied part of France during World War II.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vichy."*
- *The article explained what "vichy" means with a simple example.*

---

vichy water *(noun)*

Sparkling mineral water from springs at Vichy, France or water similar to it.

- *He looked up "vichy water" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vichy water" during the group presentation.*

---

vulva *(noun)*

External parts of the female genitalia.

- *In class, the teacher used "vulva" to mean external parts of the female genitalia.*
- *They discussed "vulva" during the group presentation.*

---

waistband *(noun)*

A band of material around the waist that strengthens a skirt or trousers.

- *The article explained what "waistband" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waistband."*

---

wavy-grained *(adjective)*

Of timber; having fibers running irregularly rather than in parallel.

- *It is useful to describe something as "wavy-grained" when it is of timber; having fibers running irregularly rather....*
- *Would you call this situation "wavy-grained"? Explain why.*

---

wayland *(noun)*

(European mythology) a supernatural smith and king of the elves; identified with Norse Volund.

- *Understanding "wayland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wayland" during the group presentation.*

---

wayland the smith *(noun)*

(European mythology) a supernatural smith and king of the elves; identified with Norse Volund.

- *In class, the teacher used "wayland the smith" to mean (european mythology) a supernatural smith and king....*
- *The article explained what "wayland the smith" means with a simple example.*

---

western red-backed salamander *(noun)*

Salamander of the Pacific coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "western red-backed salamander" to mean salamander of the pacific coast of north america.*
- *Understanding "western red-backed salamander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whistled *(verb)*

Move with, or as with, a whistling sound.

- *The bullets whistled past him.*
- *She whistled a melody.*

---

william seward burroughs *(noun)*

United States inventor who patented the first practical adding machine (1855-1898).

- *In class, the teacher used "william seward burroughs" to mean united states inventor who patented the first....*
- *The article explained what "william seward burroughs" means with a simple example.*

---

winless *(adjective)*

Having no wins.

- *The team had a very disappointing winless season.*
- *A "winless" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wipeout *(noun)*

An event (or the result of an event) that completely destroys something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wipeout."*
- *Understanding "wipeout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wizardry *(noun)*

Exceptional creative ability.

- *He looked up "wizardry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wizardry" to mean exceptional creative ability.*

---

wood's alloy *(noun)*

A fusible alloy that is half bismuth plus lead, tin, and cadmium; melts at about 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

- *Understanding "wood's alloy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wood's alloy" during the group presentation.*

---

woollen *(adjective)*

Of or related to or made of wool.

- *It is useful to describe something as "woollen" when it is of or related to or made of wool.*
- *A "woollen" approach may work better in this case.*

zonal *(adjective)*

Associated with or divided into zones.

- *A zonal pattern of cell structure.*
- *Zonal division.*

a cappella singing *(noun)*

Singing without instrumental accompaniment.

- *In class, the teacher used "a cappella singing" to mean singing without instrumental accompaniment.*
- *The article explained what "a cappella singing" means with a simple example.*

aarp *(noun)*

An association of people to promote the welfare of senior citizens.

- *In class, the teacher used "aarp" to mean an association of people to promote the welfare of....*
- *Understanding "aarp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

abstractions *(noun)*

A concept or idea not associated with any specific instance.

- *The article explained what "abstractions" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "abstractions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acceptor *(noun)*

The person (or institution) who accepts a check or draft and becomes responsible for paying the party named in the draft when it matures.

- *The article explained what "acceptor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acceptor" to mean the person (or institution) who accepts a check or....*

acrobatics *(noun)*

The performance of stunts while in flight in an aircraft.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acrobatics."*
- *Understanding "acrobatics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

adipose tissue *(noun)*

A kind of body tissue containing stored fat that serves as a source of energy; it also cushions and insulates vital organs.

- *Fatty tissue protected them from the severe cold.*
- *Understanding "adipose tissue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aerobics *(noun)*

Exercise that increases the need for oxygen.

- *In class, the teacher used "aerobics" to mean exercise that increases the need for oxygen.*
- *Understanding "aerobics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

african marigold *(noun)*

A stout branching annual with large yellow to orange flower heads; Mexico and Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "african marigold."*
- *He looked up "african marigold" because he had never seen it before.*

alan paton *(noun)*

South African writer (1903-1988).

- *In class, the teacher used "alan paton" to mean south african writer (1903-1988).*
- *Understanding "alan paton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alertness *(noun)*

The process of paying close and continuous attention.

- *They discussed "alertness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alertness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alfred charles kinsey *(noun)*

United States zoologist best known for his interview studies of sexual behavior (1894-1956).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alfred charles kinsey."*
- *He looked up "alfred charles kinsey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alleyway *(noun)*

A narrow street with walls on both sides.

- *Understanding "alleyway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "alleyway" during the group presentation.*

---

alpha-interferon *(noun)*

A form of interferon that is produced endogenously and commercially for its pharmacological effects (including regulation of the immune system and antiviral and antineoplastic effects).

- *The article explained what "alpha-interferon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpha-interferon."*

---

amenity *(noun)*

Pleasantness resulting from agreeable conditions.

- *The article explained what "amenity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amenity" to mean pleasantness resulting from agreeable conditions.*

---

american water shrew *(noun)*

Water shrew of North America.

- *He looked up "american water shrew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "american water shrew" during the group presentation.*

---

angrier *(adjective)*

(of the elements) as if showing violent anger.

- *It is useful to describe something as "angrier" when it is (of the elements) as if showing violent anger.*
- *The speaker chose "angrier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

antilles *(noun)*

A group of islands in the West Indies.

- *Understanding "antilles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antilles" to mean a group of islands in the west indies.*

---

arabic numeral *(noun)*

One of the symbols 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0.

- *In class, the teacher used "arabic numeral" to mean one of the symbols 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0.*
- *They discussed "arabic numeral" during the group presentation.*

---

arnhem *(noun)*

A city in the central Netherlands on the lower Rhine River; site of a battle in 1944 during World War II.

- *They discussed "arnhem" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arnhem" means with a simple example.*

---

arno *(noun)*

A river in central Italy rising in the Apennines and flowing through Florence and Pisa to the Ligurian Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "arno" to mean a river in central italy rising in the apennines....*
- *He looked up "arno" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arno river *(noun)*

A river in central Italy rising in the Apennines and flowing through Florence and Pisa to the Ligurian Sea.

- *Understanding "arno river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arno river."*

---

ascribe *(verb)*

Attribute or credit to.

- *In everyday English, people use "ascribe" when talking about this idea.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “ascribe” in real sentences.*

---

athlete’s foot *(noun)*

Fungal infection of the feet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “athlete’s foot.”*
- *They discussed “athlete’s foot” during the group presentation.*

---

athlete’s heart *(noun)*

Enlarged heart commonly found among athletes trained for endurance.

- *The article explained what “athlete’s heart” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “athlete’s heart” to mean enlarged heart commonly found among athletes....*

---

athos *(noun)*

An autonomous area in northeastern Greece that is the site of several Greek Orthodox monasteries founded in the tenth century.

- *The article explained what “athos” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “athos” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

attenuated *(adjective)*

Of an electrical signal; reduced in amplitude with little or no distortion.

- *The speaker chose “attenuated” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “attenuated” when it is of an electrical signal; reduced in amplitude with....*

---

augsburg confession *(noun)*

The document drawn up in 1555 to defend the catholicity of Lutheran doctrine and to justify innovations in Lutheran practice; is still in effect today.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “augsburg confession.”*
- *He looked up “augsburg confession” because he had never seen it before.*

---

august wilhelm von hoffmann *(noun)*

German chemist (1818-1892).

- *They discussed “august wilhelm von hoffmann” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “august wilhelm von hoffmann.”*

---

avenging *(verb)*

Take revenge for a perceived wrong.

- *Can you use “avenging” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “avenging” when talking about this idea.*

---

axis vertebra *(noun)*

The 2nd cervical vertebra; serves as a pivot for turning the head.

- *Understanding “axis vertebra” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “axis vertebra” means with a simple example.*

---

azerbaijani *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Azerbaijani.

- *In class, the teacher used “azerbaijani” to mean the turkic language spoken by the azerbaijani.*
- *He looked up “azerbaijani” because he had never seen it before.*

---

baker’s eczema *(noun)*

Allergic eczema caused by flour or other ingredients handled by bakers.

- *In class, the teacher used “baker’s eczema” to mean allergic eczema caused by flour or other....*
- *He looked up “baker’s eczema” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bandana *(noun)*

Large and brightly colored handkerchief; often used as a neckerchief.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bandana.”*
- *They discussed “bandana” during the group presentation.*

---

bangles *(noun)*

Cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "bangles" to mean cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.*
- *He looked up "bangles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barbarism *(noun)*

A brutal barbarous savage act.

- *They discussed "barbarism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "barbarism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bareback *(adjective)*

Riding without a saddle.

- *A bareback rider.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bareback."*

---

bas bleu *(noun)*

A woman having literary or intellectual interests.

- *He looked up "bas bleu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bas bleu" during the group presentation.*

---

battle of ypres *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1914); heavy but indecisive fighting as the Allies and the Germans both tried to break through the lines of the others.

- *In class, the teacher used "battle of ypres" to mean battle in world war i (1914); heavy but indecisive....*
- *The article explained what "battle of ypres" means with a simple example.*

---

battlefront *(noun)*

The line along which opposing armies face each other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battlefront."*
- *They discussed "battlefront" during the group presentation.*

---

bay scallop *(noun)*

A small scallop inhabiting shallow waters and mud flats of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "bay scallop" to mean a small scallop inhabiting shallow waters and mud....*
- *They discussed "bay scallop" during the group presentation.*

---

beard lichen *(noun)*

Greenish grey pendulous lichen growing on trees.

- *They discussed "beard lichen" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beard lichen."*

---

beaters *(noun)*

A worker who rouses wild game from under cover for a hunter.

- *He looked up "beaters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beaters" to mean a worker who rouses wild game from under cover for....*

---

benjamin peirce *(noun)*

United States mathematician and astronomer remembered for his studies of Uranus and Saturn and Neptune (1809-1880).

- *In class, the teacher used "benjamin peirce" to mean united states mathematician and astronomer....*
- *Understanding "benjamin peirce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bernard baruch *(noun)*

Economic advisor to United States Presidents (1870-1965).

- *The article explained what "bernard baruch" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bernard baruch" during the group presentation.*

---

berne *(noun)*

The capital of Switzerland; located in western Switzerland.

- *Understanding "berne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "berne" because he had never seen it before.*

---

big marigold *(noun)*

A stout branching annual with large yellow to orange flower heads; Mexico and Central America.

- *The article explained what "big marigold" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "big marigold" during the group presentation.*

---

billet *(noun)*

A short personal letter.

- *In class, the teacher used "billet" to mean a short personal letter.*
- *The article explained what "billet" means with a simple example.*

---

binaries *(noun)*

A pre-compiled, pre-linked program that is ready to run under a given operating system; a binary for one operating system will not run on a different operating system.

- *The same source code can be compiled to produce different binaries for different operating systems.*
- *They discussed "binaries" during the group presentation.*

---

black margate *(noun)*

Dusky grey food fish found from Louisiana and Florida southward.

- *In class, the teacher used "black margate" to mean dusky grey food fish found from louisiana and....*
- *They discussed "black margate" during the group presentation.*

---

black-footed albatross *(noun)*

A variety of albatross with black feet.

- *Understanding "black-footed albatross" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "black-footed albatross" means with a simple example.*

---

blackmailing *(verb)*

Exert pressure on someone through threats.

- *The coach explained when to use "blackmailing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "blackmailing" until he saw an example.*

---

blissfully *(adverb)*

In a blissful manner.

- *He was blissfully unaware of the danger.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "blissfully" in the final chapter.*

---

bloodied *(verb)*

Cover with blood.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bloodied" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bloodied" when talking about this idea.*

---

boneless *(adjective)*

Being without a bone or bones.

- *Jellyfish are boneless.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "boneless."*

---

brainless *(adjective)*

Not using intelligence.

- *The speaker chose "brainless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "brainless"? Explain why.*

---

breadcrumbs *(noun)*

Crumb of bread; used especially for coating or thickening.

- *He looked up "breadcrumbs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "breadcrumbs" to mean crumb of bread; used especially for coating or....*

bridged *(verb)*

Make a bridge across.

- *Can you use "bridged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bridged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bridged-t *(noun)*

A circuit consisting of a T-network with an additional shunt bridging the two series circuits.

- *In class, the teacher used "bridged-t" to mean a circuit consisting of a t-network with an....*
- *He looked up "bridged-t" because he had never seen it before.*

brightening *(verb)*

Make lighter or brighter.

- *He did not know how to use "brightening" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "brightening" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

bristle *(verb)*

Have or be thickly covered with or as if with bristles.

- *The garden bristled with toddlers.*
- *The dog's fur bristled.*

bristle at *(verb)*

Show anger or indignation.

- *She bristled at his insolent remarks.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bristle at" in real sentences.*

bristle up *(verb)*

Show anger or indignation.

- *She bristled at his insolent remarks.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bristle up" and when to wait.*

buffaloes *(noun)*

A city on Lake Erie in western New York (near Niagara Falls).

- *The article explained what "buffaloes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buffaloes" to mean a city on lake erie in western new york (near....*

bulkhead *(noun)*

A partition that divides a ship or plane into compartments.

- *He looked up "bulkhead" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bulkhead" to mean a partition that divides a ship or plane into....*

bur *(noun)*

Seed vessel having hooks or prickles.

- *They discussed "bur" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bur."*

burglaries *(noun)*

Entering a building unlawfully with intent to commit a felony or to steal valuable property.

- *He looked up "burglaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burglaries" to mean entering a building unlawfully with intent to....*

bush hibiscus *(noun)*

Southern and western Australian shrub with unlobed or shallowly lobed toothed leaves and purple flowers; sometimes placed in genus Hibiscus.

- *He looked up "bush hibiscus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bush hibiscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cacti *(noun)*

Any succulent plant of the family Cactaceae native chiefly to arid regions of the New World and usually having spines.

- *In class, the teacher used "cacti" to mean any succulent plant of the family cactaceae native....*
- *The article explained what "cacti" means with a simple example.*

---

canaries *(noun)*

A group of mountainous islands in the Atlantic off the northwest coast of Africa forming Spanish provinces.

- *He looked up "canaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canaries."*

---

cancer borealis *(noun)*

Large red deep-water crab of the eastern coast of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cancer borealis."*
- *Understanding "cancer borealis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carded *(verb)*

Ask someone for identification to determine whether he or she is old enough to consume liquor.

- *I was carded when I tried to buy a beer!*
- *He did not know how to use "carded" until he saw an example.*

---

cardiac plexus *(noun)*

A plexus of nerves supplying the heart and nearby structures.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardiac plexus" to mean a plexus of nerves supplying the heart and nearby....*
- *The article explained what "cardiac plexus" means with a simple example.*

---

cartagena bark *(noun)*

Colombian tree; source of Cartagena bark (a cinchona bark).

- *Understanding "cartagena bark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cartagena bark" during the group presentation.*

---

carte du jour *(noun)*

A list of dishes available at a restaurant.

- *Understanding "carte du jour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carte du jour."*

---

cashew *(noun)*

Kidney-shaped nut edible only when roasted.

- *They discussed "cashew" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cashew" means with a simple example.*

---

cashew tree *(noun)*

Tropical American evergreen tree bearing kidney-shaped nuts that are edible only when roasted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cashew tree."*
- *They discussed "cashew tree" during the group presentation.*

---

cashiers *(noun)*

An employee of a bank who receives and pays out money.

- *He looked up "cashiers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cashiers."*

---

cave dweller *(noun)*

Someone who lives in a cave.

- *He looked up "cave dweller" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cave dweller."*

---

cavernous *(adjective)*

Filled with vascular sinuses and capable of becoming distended and rigid as the result of being filled with blood.

- *Vast cavernous chambers hollowed out of limestone.*

- *Students compared "cavernous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

certificate of indebtedness *(noun)*

A written promise to repay a debt.

- *He looked up "certificate of indebtedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "certificate of indebtedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ch'in shih huang ti *(noun)*

The first Qin emperor who unified China, built much of the Great Wall, standardized weights and measures, and created a common currency and legal system (died 210 BC).

- *They discussed "ch'in shih huang ti" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ch'in shih huang ti" to mean the first qin emperor who unified china, built much....*

---

chaff *(verb)*

Be silly or tease one another.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chaff" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "chaff" when talking about this idea.*

---

changeable *(adjective)*

Capable of or tending to change in form or quality or nature.

- *Changeable behavior.*
- *Changeable moods.*

---

chaperone *(noun)*

One who accompanies and supervises a young woman or gatherings of young people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chaperone."*
- *They discussed "chaperone" during the group presentation.*

---

cheese rind *(noun)*

The rind of a cheese.

- *Understanding "cheese rind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cheese rind" during the group presentation.*

---

chlorophyll *(noun)*

Any of a group of green pigments found in photosynthetic organisms; there are four naturally occurring forms.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlorophyll" to mean any of a group of green pigments found in....*
- *Understanding "chlorophyll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chlorophyll a *(noun)*

A blue-black plant pigment having a blue-green alcohol solution; found in all higher plants.

- *The article explained what "chlorophyll a" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chlorophyll a" to mean a blue-black plant pigment having a blue-green....*

---

chlorophyll b *(noun)*

A dark-green plant pigment having a brilliant green alcohol solution; generally characteristic of higher plants.

- *He looked up "chlorophyll b" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlorophyll b."*

---

chlorophyll c *(noun)*

The chlorophyll present in brown algae, diatoms, and flagellates.

- *They discussed "chlorophyll c" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chlorophyll c" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chlorophyll d *(noun)*

The chlorophyll found (together with chlorophyll a) in red algae.

- *In class, the teacher used "chlorophyll d" to mean the chlorophyll found (together with chlorophyll a)....*
- *He looked up "chlorophyll d" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chroma *(noun)*

Chromatic purity: freedom from dilution with white and hence vivid in hue.

- *He looked up "chroma" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "chroma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ciudad de mexico *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Mexico is a political and cultural and commercial and industrial center; one of the world's largest cities.

- *He looked up "ciudad de mexico" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ciudad de mexico."*

---

ciudad victoria *(noun)*

A city in east central Mexico.

- *The article explained what "ciudad victoria" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ciudad victoria" during the group presentation.*

---

claret *(noun)*

A dark purplish-red color.

- *They discussed "claret" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "claret" means with a simple example.*

---

claret cup *(noun)*

A punch made of claret and brandy with lemon juice and sugar and sometimes sherry or curacao and fresh fruit.

- *They discussed "claret cup" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "claret cup" means with a simple example.*

---

cliff dweller *(noun)*

A member of the Anasazi people living in the southwestern United States who built rock or adobe dwellings on ledges in the sides of caves.

- *The article explained what "cliff dweller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cliff dweller" to mean a member of the anasazi people living in the....*

---

cloister *(verb)*

Seclude from the world in or as if in a cloister.

- *She cloistered herself in the office.*
- *Cloister the garden.*

---

closet auger *(noun)*

A snake used to unblock toilets.

- *Understanding "closet auger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "closet auger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clothe *(verb)*

Cover as if with clothing.

- *The mountain was clothed in tropical trees.*
- *In everyday English, people use "clothe" when talking about this idea.*

---

clutched *(verb)*

Hold firmly, usually with one's hands.

- *She clutched my arm when she got scared.*
- *She clutched her purse.*

---

cochlear *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the cochlea of the ear.

- *Cochlear implant.*
- *A "cochlear" approach may work better in this case.*

---

common marigold *(noun)*

The common European annual marigold.

- *He looked up "common marigold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common marigold."*

---

common shrew *(noun)*

Common American shrew.

- *He looked up "common shrew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "common shrew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

complainants *(noun)*

A person who brings an action in a court of law.

- *They discussed "complainants" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "complainants."*

---

comps *(noun)*

An intensive examination testing a student's proficiency in some special field of knowledge.

- *She took her comps in English literature.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comps" to mean an intensive examination testing a student's....*

---

concomitant *(noun)*

An event or situation that happens at the same time as or in connection with another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concomitant."*
- *He looked up "concomitant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conical buoy *(noun)*

A buoy resembling a cone.

- *Understanding "conical buoy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "conical buoy" means with a simple example.*

---

constipated *(adjective)*

Have difficult or incomplete or infrequent evacuation of the bowels.

- *It is useful to describe something as "constipated" when it is have difficult or incomplete or infrequent....*
- *Students compared "constipated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

consults *(verb)*

Have a conference in order to talk something over.

- *The professor consults for industry.*
- *In everyday English, people use "consults" when talking about this idea.*

---

consummated *(adjective)*

Brought to completion.

- *A consummated transaction.*
- *Would you call this situation "consummated"? Explain why.*

---

contemplates *(verb)*

Look at thoughtfully; observe deep in thought.

- *He did not know how to use "contemplates" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "contemplates" when talking about this idea.*

---

coppola *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1939).

- *In class, the teacher used "coppola" to mean united states filmmaker (born in 1939).*
- *Understanding "coppola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cornish pasty *(noun)*

Meat pie with filling of meat and vegetables.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cornish pasty."*
- *Understanding "cornish pasty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coronary thrombosis *(noun)*

Obstruction of blood flow in a coronary artery by a blood clot (thrombus).

- *The article explained what "coronary thrombosis" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coronary thrombosis."*

cottage dweller *(noun)*

Someone who lives in a cottage.

- *Understanding "cottage dweller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cottage dweller."*

creationism *(noun)*

The literal belief in the account of Creation given in the Book of Genesis.

- *Creationism denies the theory of evolution of species.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creationism" to mean the literal belief in the account of creation given....*

credential *(noun)*

A document attesting to the truth of certain stated facts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "credential."*
- *Understanding "credential" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

creeping st john's wort *(noun)*

Creeping evergreen shrub with bright yellow star-shaped summer flowers; useful as ground cover.

- *The article explained what "creeping st john's wort" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creeping st john's wort."*

crump *(verb)*

Explode heavily or with a loud dull noise.

- *He did not know how to use "crump" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "crump" and when to wait.*

crunches *(noun)*

A critical situation that arises because of a shortage (as a shortage of time or money or resources).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crunches."*
- *They discussed "crunches" during the group presentation.*

curiosities *(noun)*

A state in which you want to learn more about something.

- *The article explained what "curiosities" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "curiosities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cymbals *(noun)*

A percussion instrument consisting of a concave brass disk; makes a loud crashing sound when hit with a drumstick or when two are struck together.

- *The article explained what "cymbals" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cymbals."*

dame myra hess *(noun)*

English pianist (1890-1965).

- *The article explained what "dame myra hess" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dame myra hess."*

darkening *(adjective)*

Becoming dark or darker as from waning light or clouding over.

- *The darkening sky.*
- *A "darkening" approach may work better in this case.*

darrow *(noun)*

United States lawyer famous for his defense of lost causes (1857-1938).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darrow."*
- *He looked up "darrow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

death's-head moth *(noun)*

European hawkmoth with markings on the back resembling a human skull.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death's-head moth."*
- *Understanding "death's-head moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

debs *(noun)*

United States labor organizer who ran for President as a socialist (1855-1926).

- *In class, the teacher used "debs" to mean united states labor organizer who ran for president....*
- *The article explained what "debs" means with a simple example.*

---

debunking *(noun)*

The exposure of falseness or pretensions.

- *The debunking of religion has been too successful.*
- *The article explained what "debunking" means with a simple example.*

---

decompose *(verb)*

Lose a stored charge, magnetic flux, or current.

- *The bodies decomposed in the heat.*
- *He did not know how to use "decompose" until he saw an example.*

---

ded *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in education.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ded."*
- *Understanding "ded" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deed of conveyance *(noun)*

A legal document signed and sealed and delivered to effect a transfer of property and to show the legal right to possess it.

- *He signed the deed.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deed of conveyance" to mean a legal document signed and sealed and delivered to....*

---

deepens *(verb)*

Make more intense, stronger, or more marked; ,.

- *She tried to use "deepens" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deepens" in real sentences.*

---

deformities *(noun)*

An appearance that has been spoiled or is misshapen.

- *The article explained what "deformities" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deformities" to mean an appearance that has been spoiled or is misshapen.*

---

denier *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for the fineness of silk or nylon or rayon.

- *With an evening dress one wears 10 denier stockings.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "denier."*

---

denounces *(verb)*

To accuse or condemn or openly or formally or brand as disgraceful.

- *The coach explained when to use "denounces" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "denounces" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

destabilizing *(verb)*

Make unstable.

- *He did not know how to use "destabilizing" until he saw an example.*

- *In everyday English, people use "destabilizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

detaining *(verb)*

Cause to be slowed down or delayed.

- *He did not know how to use "detaining" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "detaining" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

determinism *(noun)*

(philosophy) a philosophical theory holding that all events are inevitable consequences of antecedent sufficient causes; often understood as denying the possibility of free will.

- *The article explained what "determinism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "determinism" during the group presentation.*

---

digesting *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *The coach explained when to use "digesting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "digesting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dimmed *(adjective)*

Made dim or less bright.

- *The dimmed houselights brought a hush of anticipation.*
- *Dimmed headlights.*

---

dingo *(noun)*

Wolflike yellowish-brown wild dog of Australia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dingo."*
- *They discussed "dingo" during the group presentation.*

---

dipole molecule *(noun)*

A molecule that is a permanent dipole.

- *They discussed "dipole molecule" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dipole molecule" to mean a molecule that is a permanent dipole.*

---

disaffected *(adjective)*

Discontented as toward authority.

- *Students compared "disaffected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disaffected."*

---

disheartened *(adjective)*

Made less hopeful or enthusiastic.

- *The disheartened instructor tried vainly to arouse their interest.*
- *Students compared "disheartened" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

dispossessed *(adjective)*

Physically or spiritually homeless or deprived of security; - James Stern.

- *The speaker chose "dispossessed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "dispossessed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dissecting *(verb)*

Make a mathematical, chemical, or grammatical analysis of; break down into components or essential features.

- *Can you use "dissecting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "dissecting" until he saw an example.*

---

domicile *(verb)*

Make one's home in a particular place or community.

- *The coach explained when to use "domicile" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "domicile" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dominions *(noun)*

Dominance or power through legal authority.

- *He looked up "dominions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dominions" during the group presentation.*

---

donne *(noun)*

English clergyman and metaphysical poet celebrated as a preacher (1572-1631).

- *He looked up "donne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "donne" to mean english clergyman and metaphysical poet celebrated....*

---

dreamland *(noun)*

A pleasing country existing only in dreams or imagination.

- *In class, the teacher used "dreamland" to mean a pleasing country existing only in dreams or....*
- *The article explained what "dreamland" means with a simple example.*

---

dumbfounded *(adjective)*

As if struck dumb with astonishment and surprise.

- *A circle of policement stood dumbfounded by her denial of having seen the accident.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dumbfounded."*

---

ecc *(noun)*

(telecommunication) a coding system that incorporates extra parity bits in order to detect errors.

- *They discussed "ecc" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ecc."*

---

edward henry harriman *(noun)*

United States railway tycoon (1848-1909).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edward henry harriman."*
- *He looked up "edward henry harriman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

effing *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *He did not know how to use "effing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "effing" in real sentences.*

---

egotistical *(adjective)*

Characteristic of false pride; having an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

- *An egotistical disregard of others.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "egotistical" when it is characteristic of false pride; having an....*

---

elgar *(noun)*

British composer of choral and orchestral works including two symphonies as well as songs and chamber music and music for brass band (1857-1934).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elgar."*
- *He looked up "elgar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emile herzog *(noun)*

French writer best known for his biographies (1885-1967).

- *They discussed "emile herzog" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "emile herzog" because he had never seen it before.*

---

emirate *(noun)*

The domain controlled by an emir.

- *They discussed "emirate" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emirate" to mean the domain controlled by an emir.*

---

encrusted *(adjective)*

Having a hardened crust as a covering.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “encrusted.”*
- *Students compared “encrusted” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

english springer spaniel *(noun)*

A breed having typically a black-and-white coat.

- *Understanding “english springer spaniel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “english springer spaniel” during the group presentation.*

---

enticed *(verb)*

Provoke someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.

- *Learners should practice how to use “enticed” in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use “enticed” and when to wait.*

---

erecting prism *(noun)*

A right-angled optical prism used to turn an inverted image upright.

- *Understanding “erecting prism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “erecting prism.”*

---

erudite *(adjective)*

Having or showing profound knowledge.

- *An erudite professor.*
- *Students compared “erudite” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

estuaries *(noun)*

The wide part of a river where it nears the sea; fresh and salt water mix.

- *The article explained what “estuaries” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “estuaries” to mean the wide part of a river where it nears the sea;....*

---

european water shrew *(noun)*

Widely distributed Old World water shrew.

- *They discussed “european water shrew” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “european water shrew” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

faintest *(adjective)*

Lacking conviction or boldness or courage.

- *Haven’t the faintest idea.*
- *Students compared “faintest” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fasteners *(noun)*

A person who fastens or makes fast.

- *They discussed “fasteners” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “fasteners” because he had never seen it before.*

---

fervour *(noun)*

The state of being emotionally aroused and worked up.

- *The article explained what “fervour” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fervour.”*

---

field marigold *(noun)*

European herb with bright yellow flowers; a common weed in grain fields.

- *The article explained what “field marigold” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “field marigold” during the group presentation.*

---

fiends *(noun)*

A person motivated by irrational enthusiasm (as for a cause); –Winston Churchill.

- *The article explained what “fiends” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “fiends” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finders *(noun)*

Someone who is the first to observe something.

- *The article explained what "finders" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "finders."*

first battle of ypres *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1914); heavy but indecisive fighting as the Allies and the Germans both tried to break through the lines of the others.

- *Understanding "first battle of ypres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first battle of ypres" to mean battle in world war i (1914); heavy but indecisive....*

flattening *(verb)*

Make flat or flatter.

- *Learners should practice how to use "flattening" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "flattening" until he saw an example.*

flirts *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *My husband never flirts with other women.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "flirts" in real sentences.*

fluid flywheel *(noun)*

A kind of fluid coupling in which the flywheel is the driving rotor.

- *In class, the teacher used "fluid flywheel" to mean a kind of fluid coupling in which the flywheel is....*
- *They discussed "fluid flywheel" during the group presentation.*

foregone conclusion *(noun)*

Something that is certain.

- *Understanding "foregone conclusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "foregone conclusion" to mean something that is certain.*

foursome *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *The foursome teed off before 9 a.m.*
- *He looked up "foursome" because he had never seen it before.*

franchising *(verb)*

Grant a franchise to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "franchising" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "franchising" when talking about this idea.*

french marigold *(noun)*

Strong-scented bushy annual with orange or yellow flower heads marked with red; Mexico and Guatemala.

- *The article explained what "french marigold" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "french marigold" to mean strong-scented bushy annual with orange or yellow....*

friedrich engels *(noun)*

Socialist who wrote the Communist Manifesto with Karl Marx in 1848 (1820-1895).

- *In class, the teacher used "friedrich engels" to mean socialist who wrote the communist manifesto with....*
- *The article explained what "friedrich engels" means with a simple example.*

fringed pink *(noun)*

Low wiry-stemmed branching herb or southern California having fringed pink flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fringed pink."*
- *Understanding "fringed pink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

froth *(noun)*

A mass of small bubbles formed in or on a liquid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "froth."*
- *The article explained what "froth" means with a simple example.*

---

froth at the mouth *(verb)*

Be in a state of uncontrolled anger.

- *Learners should practice how to use "froth at the mouth" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "froth at the mouth" when talking about this idea.*

---

furlough *(noun)*

A temporary leave of absence from military duty.

- *In class, the teacher used "furlough" to mean a temporary leave of absence from military duty.*
- *The article explained what "furlough" means with a simple example.*

---

galatians *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing the epistle from Saint Paul to the Galatians.

- *In class, the teacher used "galatians" to mean a new testament book containing the epistle from....*
- *They discussed "galatians" during the group presentation.*

---

galicia *(noun)*

A region (and former kingdom) in northwestern Spain on the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay.

- *In class, the teacher used "galicia" to mean a region (and former kingdom) in northwestern spain....*
- *The article explained what "galicia" means with a simple example.*

---

galleria *(noun)*

A genus of Pyralidae.

- *They discussed "galleria" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "galleria" to mean a genus of pyralidae.*

---

gallic acid *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline acid obtained from tannin.

- *The article explained what "gallic acid" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gallic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gambled *(verb)*

Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

- *She tried to use "gambled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "gambled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

garnering *(verb)*

Acquire or deserve by one's efforts or actions.

- *In everyday English, people use "garnering" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "garnering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

gaseous nebula *(noun)*

A cluster of stars within an intricate cloud of gas and dust.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaseous nebula" to mean a cluster of stars within an intricate cloud of gas....*
- *He looked up "gaseous nebula" because he had never seen it before.*

---

generative grammar *(noun)*

(linguistics) a type of grammar that describes syntax in terms of a set of logical rules that can generate all and only the infinite number of grammatical sentences in a language and assigns them all the correct structural description.

- *They discussed "generative grammar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "generative grammar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gentlemen's agreement *(noun)*

A personal agreement based on honor and not legally binding.

- *The article explained what "gentlemen's agreement" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentlemen's agreement."*

---

george orson welles *(noun)*

United States actor and filmmaker (1915-1985).

- *Understanding "george orson welles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "george orson welles" to mean united states actor and filmmaker (1915-1985).*

---

ghettos *(noun)*

Any segregated mode of living or working that results from bias or stereotyping.

- *He looked up "ghettos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ghettos" during the group presentation.*

---

giant salamander *(noun)*

Large (up to more than three feet) edible salamander of Asia.

- *The article explained what "giant salamander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giant salamander" to mean large (up to more than three feet) edible....*

---

gnawing *(verb)*

Bite or chew on with the teeth.

- *In everyday English, people use "gnawing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "gnawing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

greater antilles *(noun)*

A group of islands in the western West Indies.

- *In class, the teacher used "greater antilles" to mean a group of islands in the western west indies.*
- *They discussed "greater antilles" during the group presentation.*

---

growths *(noun)*

A progression from simpler to more complex forms.

- *Understanding "growths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "growths" during the group presentation.*

---

guadalupe cypress *(noun)*

Relatively low wide-spreading endemic on Guadalupe Island; cultivated for its bluish foliage.

- *The article explained what "guadalupe cypress" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guadalupe cypress" to mean relatively low wide-spreading endemic on guadalupe....*

---

guile *(noun)*

The use of tricks to deceive someone (usually to extract money from them).

- *In class, the teacher used "guile" to mean the use of tricks to deceive someone (usually to....*
- *The article explained what "guile" means with a simple example.*

---

gung ho *(adjective)*

Very enthusiastic and dedicated.

- *Would you call this situation "gung ho"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gung ho" when it is very enthusiastic and dedicated.*

---

gunter grass *(noun)*

German writer of novels and poetry and plays (born 1927).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gunter grass."*
- *The article explained what "gunter grass" means with a simple example.*

---

half-heartedly *(adverb)*

Without enthusiasm; in a half-hearted manner.

- *She tried half-heartedly.*
- *She spoke "half-heartedly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

hallows *(verb)*

Render holy by means of religious rites.

- *Learners should practice how to use "hallows" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hallows" and when to wait.*

---

hangovers *(noun)*

Something that has survived from the past.

- *Hangovers from the 19th century.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hangovers."*

---

heft *(noun)*

The property of being large in mass.

- *The article explained what "heft" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "heft" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heft up *(verb)*

Lift or elevate.

- *Learners should practice how to use "heft up" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "heft up" when talking about this idea.*

---

hideaway *(noun)*

A hiding place; usually a remote place used by outlaws.

- *He looked up "hideaway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hideaway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hilarity *(noun)*

Great merriment.

- *In class, the teacher used "hilarity" to mean great merriment.*
- *Understanding "hilarity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hillsides *(noun)*

The side or slope of a hill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hillsides."*
- *Understanding "hillsides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

himalayan rhubarb *(noun)*

Asian herb (Himalayas).

- *In class, the teacher used "himalayan rhubarb" to mean asian herb (himalayas).*
- *He looked up "himalayan rhubarb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hindu numeral *(noun)*

One of the symbols 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0.

- *He looked up "hindu numeral" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hindu numeral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hog-nosed skunk *(noun)*

Large naked-muzzled skunk with white back and tail; of southwestern North America and Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "hog-nosed skunk" to mean large naked-muzzled skunk with white back and tail;....*
- *They discussed "hog-nosed skunk" during the group presentation.*

---

homey *(adjective)*

Having a feeling of home; cozy and comfortable.

- *A homey little inn.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "homey" when it is having a feeling of home; cozy and comfortable.*

---

horace greeley *(noun)*

United States journalist with political ambitions (1811-1872).

- *The article explained what "horace greeley" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horace greeley."*

---

ice-cream sundae *(noun)*

Ice cream served with a topping.

- *In class, the teacher used "ice-cream sundae" to mean ice cream served with a topping.*
- *He looked up "ice-cream sundae" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ils *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north-central United States.

- *He looked up "ils" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ils."*

---

imparted *(verb)*

Transmit or serve as the medium for transmission.

- *She tried to use "imparted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "imparted" and when to wait.*

---

impersonate *(verb)*

Pretend to be someone you are not; sometimes with fraudulent intentions.

- *She impersonates Madonna.*
- *In everyday English, people use "impersonate" when talking about this idea.*

---

impropriety *(noun)*

An indecent or improper act.

- *Understanding "impropriety" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impropriety" to mean an indecent or improper act.*

---

in a beastly manner *(adverb)*

In an inhumane manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "in a beastly manner" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "in a beastly manner" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

inactivation *(noun)*

The process of rendering inactive.

- *The gene inactivation system.*
- *Thermal inactivation of serum samples.*

---

inclusion body encephalitis *(noun)*

A rare chronic progressive encephalitis caused by the measles virus and occurring primarily in children and young adults; death usually occurs within three years; characterized by primary measles infection before the age of two years.

- *They discussed "inclusion body encephalitis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "inclusion body encephalitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

incompatibility *(noun)*

The quality of being unable to exist or work in congenial combination.

- *The article explained what "incompatibility" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incompatibility."*

---

instalments *(noun)*

The act of installing something (as equipment).

- *Understanding "instalments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "instalments" during the group presentation.*

---

intermediates *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *The coach explained when to use "intermediates" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "intermediates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

interment *(noun)*

The ritual placing of a corpse in a grave.

- *He looked up "interment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interment" to mean the ritual placing of a corpse in a grave.*

intermittent tetanus *(noun)*

Clinical neurological syndrome characterized by muscular twitching and cramps and (when severe) seizures; associated with calcium deficiency (hypoparathyroidism) or vitamin D deficiency or alkalosis.

- *They discussed "intermittent tetanus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intermittent tetanus" to mean clinical neurological syndrome characterized by....*

introverts *(noun)*

(psychology) a person who tends to shrink from social contacts and to become preoccupied with their own thoughts.

- *He looked up "introverts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "introverts."*

irked *(verb)*

Irritate or vex.

- *He did not know how to use "irked" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "irked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

john donne *(noun)*

English clergyman and metaphysical poet celebrated as a preacher (1572-1631).

- *They discussed "john donne" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "john donne" means with a simple example.*

john venn *(noun)*

English logician who introduced Venn diagrams (1834-1923).

- *Understanding "john venn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "john venn" during the group presentation.*

junkyard *(noun)*

A field where junk is collected and stored for resale.

- *Understanding "junkyard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "junkyard" during the group presentation.*

jurists *(noun)*

A legal scholar versed in civil law or the law of nations.

- *Understanding "jurists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jurists" means with a simple example.*

juxtaposed *(adjective)*

Placed side by side often for comparison.

- *Juxtaposed pictures.*
- *The speaker chose "juxtaposed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

kennels *(noun)*

Outbuilding that serves as a shelter for a dog.

- *Understanding "kennels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kennels" during the group presentation.*

kingship *(noun)*

The dignity or rank or position of a king.

- *The article explained what "kingship" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kingship" to mean the dignity or rank or position of a king.*

kinshasa *(noun)*

The capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the Congo river opposite Brazzaville.

- *He looked up "kinshasa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinshasa."*

---

lakeland terrier *(noun)*

Breed of wire-haired terrier originally from the Lake District of England and used for hunting.

- *They discussed "lakeland terrier" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lakeland terrier" means with a simple example.*

---

least shrew *(noun)*

Small brown shrew of grassy regions of eastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "least shrew" to mean small brown shrew of grassy regions of eastern....*
- *He looked up "least shrew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lemon meringue pie *(noun)*

Pie containing lemon custard and topped with meringue.

- *They discussed "lemon meringue pie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lemon meringue pie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leyte invasion *(noun)*

A battle in World War II; the return of United States troops to the Philippines began with landings on Leyte Island in October 1944; the battle marked first use of kamikaze aircraft by the Japanese.

- *He looked up "leyte invasion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leyte invasion."*

---

lifelike *(adjective)*

Evoking lifelike images within the mind.

- *A lifelike portrait.*
- *A lifelike pose.*

---

light-heartedly *(adverb)*

In a light-hearted manner.

- *He light-heartedly overlooks some of the basic facts of life.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "light-heartedly" naturally.*

---

lioness *(noun)*

A female lion.

- *The article explained what "lioness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lioness" during the group presentation.*

---

locates *(verb)*

Take up residence and become established.

- *In everyday English, people use "locates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "locates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

loin *(noun)*

A cut of meat taken from the side and back of an animal between the ribs and the rump.

- *Understanding "loin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "loin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loire *(noun)*

The longest French river; rises in the Massif Central and flows north and west to the Atlantic Ocean.

- *They discussed "loire" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loire."*

---

loire river *(noun)*

The longest French river; rises in the Massif Central and flows north and west to the Atlantic Ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loire river."*
- *He looked up "loire river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

loire valley *(noun)*

The valley of the Loire River where many French wines originated.

- *In class, the teacher used "loire valley" to mean the valley of the loire river where many french....*
- *The article explained what "loire valley" means with a simple example.*

---

loveable *(adjective)*

Having characteristics that attract love or affection.

- *Would you call this situation "loveable"? Explain why.*
- *A "loveable" approach may work better in this case.*

---

machinist *(noun)*

A craftsman skilled in operating machine tools.

- *In class, the teacher used "machinist" to mean a craftsman skilled in operating machine tools.*
- *Understanding "machinist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magna carta *(noun)*

The royal charter of political rights given to rebellious English barons by King John in 1215.

- *The article explained what "magna carta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magna carta" to mean the royal charter of political rights given to....*

---

mandible *(noun)*

The jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "mandible" to mean the jaw in vertebrates that is hinged to open the mouth.*
- *They discussed "mandible" during the group presentation.*

---

manhole *(noun)*

A hole (usually with a flush cover) through which a person can gain access to an underground structure.

- *Understanding "manhole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manhole" to mean a hole (usually with a flush cover) through which a....*

---

manhole cover *(noun)*

A flush iron cover for a manhole (as in a street).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manhole cover."*
- *He looked up "manhole cover" because he had never seen it before.*

---

margate *(noun)*

A grunt with a red mouth that is found from Florida to Brazil.

- *They discussed "margate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "margate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marginalised *(verb)*

Relegate to a lower or outer edge, as of specific groups of people.

- *The coach explained when to use "marginalised" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "marginalised" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

marigold *(noun)*

Any of various tropical American plants of the genus Tagetes widely cultivated for their showy yellow or orange flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marigold."*
- *The article explained what "marigold" means with a simple example.*

---

marinade *(noun)*

Mixtures of vinegar or wine and oil with various spices and seasonings; used for soaking foods before cooking.

- *They discussed "marinade" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marinade" to mean mixtures of vinegar or wine and oil with various....*

mass spectroscopic *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving mass spectroscopy.

- *A "mass spectroscopic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "mass spectroscopic"? Explain why.*

matted *(adjective)*

Not reflecting light; not glossy.

- *Tried to push through the matted undergrowth.*
- *The speaker chose "matted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

melancholic *(adjective)*

Characterized by or causing or expressing sadness.

- *Her melancholic smile.*
- *A "melancholic" approach may work better in this case.*

merlot *(noun)*

Black wine grape originally from the region of Bordeaux.

- *They discussed "merlot" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "merlot."*

methodists *(noun)*

A Protestant denomination founded on the principles of John Wesley and Charles Wesley.

- *In class, the teacher used "methodists" to mean a protestant denomination founded on the principles....*
- *He looked up "methodists" because he had never seen it before.*

middlemen *(noun)*

A person who is in a position to give you special assistance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "middlemen."*
- *He looked up "middlemen" because he had never seen it before.*

midi-pyrenees *(noun)*

A region in southwestern France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "midi-pyrenees."*
- *They discussed "midi-pyrenees" during the group presentation.*

miguel de cervantes *(noun)*

Spanish writer best remembered for 'Don Quixote' which satirizes chivalry and influenced the development of the novel form (1547-1616).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miguel de cervantes."*
- *They discussed "miguel de cervantes" during the group presentation.*

mineralogy *(noun)*

The branch of geology that studies minerals: their structure and properties and the ways of distinguishing them.

- *They discussed "mineralogy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mineralogy."*

minibus *(noun)*

A light bus (4 to 10 passengers).

- *The article explained what "minibus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minibus" to mean a light bus (4 to 10 passengers).*

misdemeanors *(noun)*

A crime less serious than a felony.

- *The article explained what "misdemeanors" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misdemeanors."*

mocking thrush *(noun)*

Thrush-like American songbird able to mimic other birdsongs.

- *In class, the teacher used "mocking thrush" to mean thrush-like american songbird able to mimic other....*
- *The article explained what "mocking thrush" means with a simple example.*

---

modifies *(verb)*

Cause to change; make different; cause a transformation.

- *She tried to use "modifies" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "modifies" when talking about this idea.*

---

modulus *(noun)*

An integer that can be divided without remainder into the difference between two other integers.

- *2 is a modulus of 5 and 9.*
- *The article explained what "modulus" means with a simple example.*

---

monarchies *(noun)*

An autocracy governed by a monarch who usually inherits the authority.

- *The article explained what "monarchies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "monarchies" during the group presentation.*

---

monoclonal antibody *(noun)*

Any of a class of antibodies produced in the laboratory by a single clone of cells or a cell line and consisting of identical antibody molecules.

- *Understanding "monoclonal antibody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "monoclonal antibody" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monogamy *(noun)*

Having only one spouse at a time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monogamy."*
- *Understanding "monogamy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

monotony *(noun)*

The quality of wearisome constancy, routine, and lack of variety.

- *He had never grown accustomed to the monotony of his work.*
- *They discussed "monotony" during the group presentation.*

---

moorish architecture *(noun)*

A style of architecture common in Spain from the 13th to 16th centuries; characterized by horseshoe-shaped arches.

- *Understanding "moorish architecture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "moorish architecture" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mopping *(noun)*

Cleaning with a mop.

- *He gave it a good mopping.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mopping" to mean cleaning with a mop.*

---

mormonism *(noun)*

The doctrines and practices of the Mormon Church based on the Book of Mormon.

- *The article explained what "mormonism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mormonism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mortally *(adverb)*

In such a manner that death ensues (also in reference to hatred, jealousy, fear, etc.).

- *A being of whom the forest Indians are said to be mortally afraid, with a hoof shaped like the heel of a bottle.*
- *She spoke "mortally," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

moveable *(adjective)*

Capable of being moved or conveyed from one place to another.

- *The speaker chose "moveable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Would you call this situation "moveable"? Explain why.*

---

multiple myeloma *(noun)*

Myeloma that develops in several places at the same time.

- *Understanding "multiple myeloma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "multiple myeloma" because he had never seen it before.*

---

musculoskeletal *(adjective)*

Relating to muscles and skeleton.

- *The speaker chose "musculoskeletal" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "musculoskeletal" when it is relating to muscles and skeleton.*

---

musculoskeletal system *(noun)*

The system of muscles and tendons and ligaments and bones and joints and associated tissues that move the body and maintain its form.

- *He looked up "musculoskeletal system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "musculoskeletal system."*

---

myeloma *(noun)*

A tumor of the bone marrow (usually malignant) composed of cells normally found in bone marrow.

- *In class, the teacher used "myeloma" to mean a tumor of the bone marrow (usually malignant)....*
- *The article explained what "myeloma" means with a simple example.*

---

nast *(noun)*

United States political cartoonist (1840-1902).

- *In class, the teacher used "nast" to mean united states political cartoonist (1840-1902).*
- *They discussed "nast" during the group presentation.*

---

natty *(adjective)*

Marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.

- *Would you call this situation "natty"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "natty" when it is marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.*

---

navies *(noun)*

An organization of military vessels belonging to a country and available for sea warfare.

- *He looked up "navies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "navies" during the group presentation.*

---

neapolitan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Naples or its people.

- *A "neapolitan" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "neapolitan"? Explain why.*

---

nebulous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling a nebula.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nebulous."*
- *The speaker chose "nebulous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

negated *(verb)*

Make ineffective by counterbalancing the effect of.

- *She tried to use "negated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "negated" when talking about this idea.*

---

neurotransmitters *(noun)*

A neurochemical that transmits nerve impulses across a synapse.

- *The article explained what "neurotransmitters" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neurotransmitters" to mean a neurochemical that transmits nerve impulses....*

---

new waver *(noun)*

A film maker who follows New Wave ideas.

- *They discussed "new waver" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "new waver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nilsson *(noun)*

Swedish operatic soprano who played Wagnerian roles (born in 1918).

- *In class, the teacher used "nilsson" to mean swedish operatic soprano who played wagnerian roles....*
- *The article explained what "nilsson" means with a simple example.*

---

nozzles *(noun)*

A projecting spout from which a fluid is discharged.

- *The article explained what "nozzles" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nozzles" to mean a projecting spout from which a fluid is discharged.*

---

nucleotides *(noun)*

A phosphoric ester of a nucleoside; the basic structural unit of nucleic acids (DNA or RNA).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nucleotides."*
- *He looked up "nucleotides" because he had never seen it before.*

---

obscuring *(verb)*

Make undecipherable or imperceptible by obscuring or concealing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "obscuring" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "obscuring" and when to wait.*

---

occlusion *(noun)*

An obstruction in a pipe or tube.

- *The article explained what "occlusion" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "occlusion" during the group presentation.*

---

olympic salamander *(noun)*

Small large-eyed semiaquatic salamander of the United States Northwest.

- *The article explained what "olympic salamander" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "olympic salamander" during the group presentation.*

---

orange rind *(noun)*

The rind of an orange.

- *They discussed "orange rind" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "orange rind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orson welles *(noun)*

United States actor and filmmaker (1915-1985).

- *The article explained what "orson welles" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "orson welles" during the group presentation.*

---

outlived *(verb)*

Live longer than.

- *She outlived her husband by many years.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outlived" in real sentences.*

---

overdoses *(verb)*

Dose too heavily.

- *She tried to use "overdoses" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "overdoses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

pacific giant salamander *(noun)*

Large (to 7 inches) salamander of western North America.

- *He looked up "pacific giant salamander" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pacific giant salamander" to mean large (to 7 inches) salamander of western north america.*

---

palatine vein *(noun)*

A vein that drains the region of the palate and empties into the facial vein.

- *He looked up "palatine vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palatine vein" to mean a vein that drains the region of the palate and....*

---

palma christi *(noun)*

Large shrub of tropical Africa and Asia having large palmate leaves and spiny capsules containing seeds that are the source of castor oil and ricin; widely naturalized throughout the tropics.

- *They discussed "palma christi" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "palma christi" to mean large shrub of tropical africa and asia having....*

---

paralegal *(noun)*

A person with specialized training who assists lawyers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paralegal."*
- *The article explained what "paralegal" means with a simple example.*

---

pared *(verb)*

Remove the edges from and cut down to the desired size.

- *She tried to use "pared" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "pared" and when to wait.*

---

payrolls *(noun)*

A list of employees and their salaries.

- *He looked up "payrolls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "payrolls" during the group presentation.*

---

peppered steak *(noun)*

Steak covered with crushed peppercorns pan-broiled and served with brandy-and-butter sauce.

- *They discussed "peppered steak" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "peppered steak" because he had never seen it before.*

---

peter tchaikovsky *(noun)*

Important Russian composer whose works are noted for their expressive melodies (1840-1893).

- *In class, the teacher used "peter tchaikovsky" to mean important russian composer whose works are noted....*
- *The article explained what "peter tchaikovsky" means with a simple example.*

---

petit larceny *(noun)*

Larceny of property having a value less than some amount (the amount varies by locale).

- *In class, the teacher used "petit larceny" to mean larceny of property having a value less than some....*
- *He looked up "petit larceny" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photogenic epilepsy *(noun)*

Reflex epilepsy induced by a flickering light.

- *They discussed "photogenic epilepsy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "photogenic epilepsy."*

---

pigeon droppings *(noun)*

Droppings of pigeons.

- *In class, the teacher used "pigeon droppings" to mean droppings of pigeons.*
- *The article explained what "pigeon droppings" means with a simple example.*

---

pikes *(noun)*

A sharp point (as on the end of a spear).

- *In class, the teacher used "pikes" to mean a sharp point (as on the end of a spear).*
- *Understanding "pikes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pining *(noun)*

A feeling of deep longing.

- *The article explained what "pining" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pining" during the group presentation.*

piranha *(noun)*

Small voraciously carnivorous freshwater fishes of South America that attack and destroy living animals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "piranha."*
- *They discussed "piranha" during the group presentation.*

pix *(noun)*

A chest in which coins from the mint are held to await assay.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pix."*
- *The article explained what "pix" means with a simple example.*

pocketed *(verb)*

Put in one's pocket.

- *He pocketed the change.*
- *Can you use "pocketed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

poisson distribution *(noun)*

A theoretical distribution that is a good approximation to the binomial distribution when the probability is small and the number of trials is large.

- *They discussed "poisson distribution" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poisson distribution" to mean a theoretical distribution that is a good....*

porter's beer *(noun)*

A very dark sweet ale brewed from roasted unmalted barley.

- *Understanding "porter's beer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "porter's beer" means with a simple example.*

posits *(verb)*

Take as a given; assume as a postulate or axiom.

- *She tried to use "posits" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "posits" and when to wait.*

postmortem *(noun)*

An examination and dissection of a dead body to determine cause of death or the changes produced by disease.

- *He looked up "postmortem" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "postmortem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

postscript *(noun)*

A note appended to a letter after the signature.

- *They discussed "postscript" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "postscript" means with a simple example.*

potato scab bacteria *(noun)*

Cause of a potato disease characterized by brownish corky tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potato scab bacteria."*
- *He looked up "potato scab bacteria" because he had never seen it before.*

potato wart *(noun)*

Fungous disease causing dark warty spongy excrescences in the eyes of potato tubers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potato wart."*
- *Understanding "potato wart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

prairie golden aster *(noun)*

Hairy perennial with yellow flower heads in branched clusters; found almost everywhere in dry places from Canada to west central and western United States; sometimes placed in genus Chrysopsis.

- *Understanding "prairie golden aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prairie golden aster" means with a simple example.*

---

prefrontal cortex *(noun)*

The anterior part of the frontal lobe.

- *Understanding "prefrontal cortex" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prefrontal cortex" means with a simple example.*

---

prehistory *(noun)*

The time during the development of human culture before the appearance of the written word.

- *The article explained what "prehistory" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prehistory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prescriptive grammar *(noun)*

A grammar that is produced by prescriptive linguistics.

- *They discussed "prescriptive grammar" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prescriptive grammar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preterm baby *(noun)*

An infant that is born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preterm baby."*
- *He looked up "preterm baby" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prismatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or resembling or constituting a prism.

- *Prismatic form.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "prismatic" when it is of or relating to or resembling or constituting a prism.*

---

prophesied *(verb)*

Predict or reveal through, or as if through, divine inspiration.

- *Can you use "prophesied" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "prophesied" and when to wait.*

---

prowl *(verb)*

Move about in or as if in a predatory manner.

- *The suspicious stranger prowls the streets of the town.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prowl" in real sentences.*

---

prowl car *(noun)*

A car in which policemen cruise the streets; equipped with radiotelephonic communications to headquarters.

- *In class, the teacher used "prowl car" to mean a car in which policemen cruise the streets;....*
- *The article explained what "prowl car" means with a simple example.*

---

pugs *(noun)*

Small compact smooth-coated breed of Asiatic origin having a tightly curled tail and broad flat wrinkled muzzle.

- *The article explained what "pugs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pugs."*

---

purr *(noun)*

A low vibrating sound typical of a contented cat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "purr."*
- *The article explained what "purr" means with a simple example.*

---

pussycat *(noun)*

A person who is regarded as easygoing and agreeable.

- *He looked up "pussycat" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "pussycat" to mean a person who is regarded as easygoing and agreeable.*

---

qin shi huang ti *(noun)*

The first Qin emperor who unified China, built much of the Great Wall, standardized weights and measures, and created a common currency and legal system (died 210 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "qin shi huang ti" to mean the first qin emperor who unified china, built much....*
- *Understanding "qin shi huang ti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quagmire *(noun)*

A soft wet area of low-lying land that sinks underfoot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quagmire."*
- *They discussed "quagmire" during the group presentation.*

---

rackets *(noun)*

The auditory experience of sound that lacks musical quality; sound that is a disagreeable auditory experience.

- *They discussed "rackets" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rackets."*

---

radiates *(verb)*

Cause to be seen by emitting light as if in rays.

- *The sun radiates heat.*
- *She radiates happiness.*

---

radical hysterectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the uterus and the ovaries and oviducts and cervix and related lymph nodes.

- *He looked up "radical hysterectomy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radical hysterectomy."*

---

rag gourd *(noun)*

Any of several tropical annual climbers having large yellow flowers and edible young fruits; grown commercially for the mature fruit's dried fibrous interior that is used as a sponge.

- *The article explained what "rag gourd" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rag gourd" to mean any of several tropical annual climbers having....*

---

railed *(verb)*

Fish with a handline over the rails of a boat.

- *The yard was railed.*
- *Fresh fruit are railed from Italy to Belgium.*

---

raindrops *(noun)*

A drop of rain.

- *In class, the teacher used "raindrops" to mean a drop of rain.*
- *They discussed "raindrops" during the group presentation.*

---

ransacked *(adjective)*

Wrongfully emptied or stripped of anything of value.

- *Students compared "ransacked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ransacked."*

---

readability *(noun)*

A quality of writing (print or handwriting) that can be easily read.

- *He looked up "readability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "readability" to mean a quality of writing (print or handwriting) that....*

---

reciprocated *(verb)*

Act, feel, or give mutually or in return.

- *In everyday English, people use "reciprocated" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reciprocated" in real sentences.*

---

redox *(noun)*

A reversible chemical reaction in which one reaction is an oxidation and the reverse is a reduction.

- *In class, the teacher used "redox" to mean a reversible chemical reaction in which one....*
- *The article explained what "redox" means with a simple example.*

---

reductive *(adjective)*

Characterized by or causing diminution or curtailment; - R.H.Rovere.

- *Their views of life were reductive and depreciatory.*
- *A "reductive" approach may work better in this case.*

---

renews *(verb)*

Reestablish on a new, usually improved, basis or make new or like new.

- *Learners should practice how to use "renews" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "renews" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

replaying *(verb)*

Reproduce (a recording) on a recorder.

- *He did not know how to use "replaying" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "replaying" and when to wait.*

---

repose *(verb)*

To put something (eg trust) in something.

- *The nation reposed its confidence in the King.*
- *These philosophers reposed the law in the people.*

---

repose on *(verb)*

Be based on; of theories and claims, for example.

- *Can you use "repose on" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "repose on" when talking about this idea.*

---

reptilian *(noun)*

Any cold-blooded vertebrate of the class Reptilia including tortoises, turtles, snakes, lizards, alligators, crocodiles, and extinct forms.

- *Understanding "reptilian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "reptilian" means with a simple example.*

---

restful *(adjective)*

Affording physical or mental rest.

- *She spent a restful night at home.*
- *A "restful" approach may work better in this case.*

---

retraining *(noun)*

Training for a new occupation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retraining."*
- *He looked up "retraining" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rewrote *(verb)*

Rewrite so as to make fit to suit a new or different purpose.

- *The student rewrote his thesis.*
- *She tried to use "rewrote" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ricochet *(verb)*

Spring back; spring away from an impact.

- *In everyday English, people use "ricochet" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "ricochet" in real sentences.*

---

rifts *(noun)*

A personal or social separation (as between opposing factions).

- *In class, the teacher used "rifts" to mean a personal or social separation (as between....*

- *He looked up "rifts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

river arno *(noun)*

A river in central Italy rising in the Apennines and flowing through Florence and Pisa to the Ligurian Sea.

- *Understanding "river arno" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "river arno."*

---

robinson crusoe *(noun)*

The hero of Daniel Defoe's novel about a shipwrecked English sailor who survives on a small tropical island.

- *The article explained what "robinson crusoe" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "robinson crusoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rubric *(noun)*

A heading that names a statute or legislative bill; may give a brief summary of the matters it deals with.

- *It is usually discussed under the rubric of 'functional obesity'.*
- *They discussed "rubric" during the group presentation.*

---

saint teresa of avila *(noun)*

Spanish mystic and religious reformer; author of religious classics and a Christian saint (1515-1582).

- *They discussed "saint teresa of avila" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "saint teresa of avila" because he had never seen it before.*

---

saint thomas a becket *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) archbishop of Canterbury from 1162 to 1170; murdered following his opposition to Henry II's attempts to control the clergy (1118-1170).

- *In class, the teacher used "saint thomas a becket" to mean (roman catholic church) archbishop of canterbury....*
- *Understanding "saint thomas a becket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

savagely *(adverb)*

Wildly; like an animal.

- *She cried out savagely.*
- *She spoke "savagely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

sawdust saloon *(noun)*

A saloon whose floor is covered with sawdust.

- *They discussed "sawdust saloon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sawdust saloon" to mean a saloon whose floor is covered with sawdust.*

---

scallop *(verb)*

Decorate an edge with scallops.

- *The dress had a scalloped skirt.*
- *Scallop the meat.*

---

scavengers *(noun)*

A chemical agent that is added to a chemical mixture to counteract the effects of impurities.

- *They discussed "scavengers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scavengers" to mean a chemical agent that is added to a chemical....*

---

schoolmaster *(noun)*

Food fish of warm Caribbean and Atlantic waters.

- *He looked up "schoolmaster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolmaster."*

---

schoolwork *(noun)*

A school task performed by a student to satisfy the teacher.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolwork."*
- *They discussed "schoolwork" during the group presentation.*

---

scoffed *(verb)*

Treat with contemptuous disregard.

- *The coach explained when to use "scoffed" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "scoffed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sea scallop *(noun)*

A large scallop inhabiting deep waters of the Atlantic coast of North America.

- *The article explained what "sea scallop" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sea scallop" during the group presentation.*

---

searchers *(noun)*

A customs official whose job is to search baggage or goods or vehicles for contraband or dutiable items.

- *In class, the teacher used "searchers" to mean a customs official whose job is to search baggage....*
- *Understanding "searchers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

second battle of ypres *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1915); Germans wanted to try chlorine (a toxic yellow gas) as a weapon and succeeded in taking considerable territory from the Allied salient.

- *Understanding "second battle of ypres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "second battle of ypres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sedative-hypnotic *(noun)*

A sedative that depresses activity of the central nervous system and reduces anxiety and induces sleep.

- *In class, the teacher used "sedative-hypnotic" to mean a sedative that depresses activity of the central....*
- *The article explained what "sedative-hypnotic" means with a simple example.*

---

sedative-hypnotic drug *(noun)*

A sedative that depresses activity of the central nervous system and reduces anxiety and induces sleep.

- *He looked up "sedative-hypnotic drug" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sedative-hypnotic drug" to mean a sedative that depresses activity of the central....*

---

seedling *(noun)*

Young plant or tree grown from a seed.

- *The article explained what "seedling" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "seedling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

setters *(noun)*

A long-haired dog formerly trained to crouch on finding game but now to point.

- *He looked up "setters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "setters."*

---

shanty *(noun)*

A rhythmical work song originally sung by sailors.

- *The article explained what "shanty" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shanty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shat *(verb)*

Give away information about somebody.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shat" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "shat" and when to wait.*

---

showy daisy *(noun)*

Plant having branching leafy stems each branch with an especially showy solitary flower head with many narrow pink or lavender or white rays; northwestern United States mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "showy daisy" to mean plant having branching leafy stems each branch with....*
- *Understanding "showy daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shrew *(noun)*

A scolding nagging bad-tempered woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shrew."*
- *He looked up "shrew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shrimps *(noun)*

Any of various edible decapod crustaceans.

- *In class, the teacher used "shrimps" to mean any of various edible decapod crustaceans.*
- *The article explained what "shrimps" means with a simple example.*

---

shush *(verb)*

Silence (someone) by uttering 'shush!'.

- *In everyday English, people use "shush" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "shush" until he saw an example.*

---

sibley tent *(noun)*

A light conical canvas tent erected on a tripod with ventilation at the top.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sibley tent."*
- *He looked up "sibley tent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

signor *(noun)*

Used as an Italian courtesy title; can be prefixed to the name or used separately.

- *He looked up "signor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "signor."*

---

silencer *(noun)*

A tubular acoustic device inserted in the exhaust system that is designed to reduce noise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silencer."*
- *He looked up "silencer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sind *(noun)*

A region of southeastern Pakistan.

- *He looked up "sind" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sind."*

---

sited *(verb)*

Assume a posture as for artistic purposes.

- *In everyday English, people use "sited" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sited" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

slacker *(noun)*

A person who shirks his work or duty (especially one who tries to evade military service in wartime).

- *The article explained what "slacker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slacker" to mean a person who shirks his work or duty (especially....*

---

sleeping hibiscus *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Malvaviscus having brilliant bell-shaped drooping flowers like incompletely opened hibiscus flowers.

- *They discussed "sleeping hibiscus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sleeping hibiscus" means with a simple example.*

---

sleight *(noun)*

Adroitness in using the hands.

- *Understanding "sleight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sleight" during the group presentation.*

---

sleight of hand *(noun)*

Manual dexterity in the execution of tricks.

- *In class, the teacher used "sleight of hand" to mean manual dexterity in the execution of tricks.*
- *Understanding "sleight of hand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

smoldering *(adjective)*

Showing scarcely suppressed anger; - James Hensel.

- *Her tone was...conversational although...her eyes were smoldering.*
- *Would you call this situation "smoldering"? Explain why.*

snowmobile *(noun)*

Tracked vehicle for travel on snow having skis in front.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "snowmobile."*
- *The article explained what "snowmobile" means with a simple example.*

soapy *(adjective)*

Resembling or having the qualities of soap.

- *A soapy consistency.*
- *Students compared "soapy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

soloists *(noun)*

A musician who performs a solo.

- *Understanding "soloists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soloists."*

solomon bellow *(noun)*

United States author (born in Canada) whose novels influenced American literature after World War II (1915-2005).

- *In class, the teacher used "solomon bellow" to mean united states author (born in canada) whose novels....*
- *He looked up "solomon bellow" because he had never seen it before.*

somatic cell nuclear transplantation *(noun)*

Moving a cell nucleus and its genetic material from one cell to another.

- *Understanding "somatic cell nuclear transplantation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "somatic cell nuclear transplantation" because he had never seen it before.*

sovereigns *(noun)*

A nation's ruler or head of state usually by hereditary right.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sovereigns."*
- *He looked up "sovereigns" because he had never seen it before.*

spaceships *(noun)*

A spacecraft designed to carry a crew into interstellar space (especially in science fiction).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spaceships."*
- *He looked up "spaceships" because he had never seen it before.*

spatially *(adverb)*

With regard to space.

- *Spatially limited.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "spatially" naturally.*

spectroscopic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or involving spectroscopy.

- *Spectroscopic analysis.*
- *A "spectroscopic" approach may work better in this case.*

spectroscopic analysis *(noun)*

The use of spectroscopes to analyze spectra.

- *They discussed "spectroscopic analysis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spectroscopic analysis."*

speedily *(adverb)*

With rapid movements.

- *The narrator describes the scene "speedily" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "speedily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sphincter muscle *(noun)*

A ring of muscle that contracts to close an opening.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphincter muscle."*
- *The article explained what "sphincter muscle" means with a simple example.*

---

spiky *(adjective)*

Having or as if having especially high-pitched spots.

- *Would you call this situation "spiky"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "spiky" when it is having or as if having especially high-pitched spots.*

---

sponge gourd *(noun)*

Any of several tropical annual climbers having large yellow flowers and edible young fruits; grown commercially for the mature fruit's dried fibrous interior that is used as a sponge.

- *They discussed "sponge gourd" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sponge gourd."*

---

springer spaniel *(noun)*

A large spaniel with wavy silky coat usually black or liver and white.

- *He looked up "springer spaniel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "springer spaniel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stephen spender *(noun)*

English poet and critic (1909-1995).

- *Understanding "stephen spender" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stephen spender" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stilts *(noun)*

One of two stout poles with foot rests in the middle; used for walking high above the ground.

- *He was so tall I thought he was on stilts.*
- *The article explained what "stilts" means with a simple example.*

---

stockbroker belt *(noun)*

A wealthy residential suburb.

- *He looked up "stockbroker belt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stockbroker belt."*

---

stoning *(noun)*

The act of pelting with stones; punishment inflicted by throwing stones at the victim (even unto death).

- *Understanding "stoning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stoning" to mean the act of pelting with stones; punishment....*

---

stp *(noun)*

Standard temperature and pressure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stp."*
- *He looked up "stp" because he had never seen it before.*

---

straddling *(verb)*

Range or extend over; occupy a certain area.

- *Learners should practice how to use "straddling" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "straddling" until he saw an example.*

---

stratified sample *(noun)*

The population is divided into strata and a random sample is taken from each stratum.

- *They discussed "stratified sample" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "stratified sample" means with a simple example.*

---

strikeout *(noun)*

An out resulting from the batter getting three strikes.

- *In class, the teacher used "strikeout" to mean an out resulting from the batter getting three strikes.*
- *He looked up "strikeout" because he had never seen it before.*

---

styrofoam *(noun)*

A light resilient foam of polystyrene.

- *In class, the teacher used "styrofoam" to mean a light resilient foam of polystyrene.*
- *The article explained what "styrofoam" means with a simple example.*

---

subpoenaed *(verb)*

Serve or summon with a subpoena.

- *The witness and her records were subpoenaed.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subpoenaed" in real sentences.*

---

subtleties *(noun)*

The quality of being difficult to detect or analyze.

- *In class, the teacher used "subtleties" to mean the quality of being difficult to detect or analyze.*
- *He looked up "subtleties" because he had never seen it before.*

---

succumbing *(verb)*

Be fatally overwhelmed.

- *The coach explained when to use "succumbing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "succumbing" in real sentences.*

---

sulfuric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing sulfur.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sulfuric."*
- *The speaker chose "sulfuric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sun marigold *(noun)*

Any of several South African plants grown for the profusion of usually yellow daisylike flowers and mounds of aromatic foliage.

- *The article explained what "sun marigold" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sun marigold" to mean any of several south african plants grown for the....*

---

sunroof *(noun)*

An automobile roof having a sliding or raisable panel.

- *'sunshine-roof' is a British term for 'sunroof'.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sunroof" to mean an automobile roof having a sliding or raisable panel.*

---

suppresses *(verb)*

To put down by force or authority.

- *Can you use "suppresses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "suppresses" when talking about this idea.*

---

surrealist *(noun)*

An artist who is a member of the movement called surrealism.

- *He looked up "surrealist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surrealist" to mean an artist who is a member of the movement called....*

---

suspenseful *(adjective)*

(of a situation) characterized by or causing suspense.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "suspenseful."*
- *Students compared "suspenseful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

swamp cottonwood *(noun)*

North American poplar with large rounded scalloped leaves and brownish bark and wood.

- *Understanding "swamp cottonwood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "swamp cottonwood" means with a simple example.*

---

tallinn *(noun)*

A port city on the Gulf of Finland that is the capital and largest city of Estonia.

- *He looked up "tallinn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tallinn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tanked *(verb)*

Store in a tank by causing (something) to flow into it.

- *Can you use "tanked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "tanked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tattooing *(verb)*

Stain (skin) with indelible color.

- *Can you use "tattooing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "tattooing" and when to wait.*

---

tawny eagle *(noun)*

Brownish eagle of Africa and parts of Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tawny eagle."*
- *He looked up "tawny eagle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tawny-colored *(adjective)*

Having a tawny color.

- *Would you call this situation "tawny-colored"? Explain why.*
- *A "tawny-colored" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tchaikovsky *(noun)*

Important Russian composer whose works are noted for their expressive melodies (1840-1893).

- *In class, the teacher used "tchaikovsky" to mean important russian composer whose works are noted....*
- *Understanding "tchaikovsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teleportation *(noun)*

A hypothetical mode of instantaneous transportation; matter is dematerialized at one place and recreated at another.

- *Understanding "teleportation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "teleportation" means with a simple example.*

---

temperamental *(adjective)*

Likely to perform unpredictably; ; ; - Osbert Lancaster.

- *A temperamental motor; sometimes it would start and sometimes it wouldn't.*
- *That beautiful but temperamental instrument the flute.*

---

terra cotta *(noun)*

A hard unglazed brownish-red earthenware.

- *The article explained what "terra cotta" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "terra cotta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teutonic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to the ancient Teutons or their languages.

- *Teutonic peoples such as Germans and Scandinavians and British.*
- *A "teutonic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

third battle of ypres *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1917); an Allied offensive which eventually failed because tanks bogged down in the waterlogged soil of Flanders; Germans introduced mustard gas which interfered with the Allied artillery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "third battle of ypres."*
- *The article explained what "third battle of ypres" means with a simple example.*

---

thomas nast *(noun)*

United States political cartoonist (1840-1902).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas nast" to mean united states political cartoonist (1840-1902).*
- *He looked up "thomas nast" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tiger salamander *(noun)*

Widely distributed brown or black North American salamander with vertical yellowish blotches.

- *They discussed "tiger salamander" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiger salamander."*

---

togo franc *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Togo.

- *They discussed "togo franc" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "togo franc" means with a simple example.*

---

tolerating *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *Can you use "tolerating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "tolerating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

toning *(verb)*

Utter monotonously and repetitively and rhythmically.

- *Can you use "toning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "toning" and when to wait.*

---

traditionalist *(noun)*

One who adheres to traditional views.

- *The article explained what "traditionalist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "traditionalist" during the group presentation.*

---

transient ischemic attack *(noun)*

Brief episode in which the brain gets insufficient blood supply; symptoms depend on the site of the blockage.

- *The article explained what "transient ischemic attack" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transient ischemic attack."*

---

tree shrew *(noun)*

Insectivorous arboreal mammal of southeast Asia that resembles a squirrel with large eyes and long sharp snout.

- *The article explained what "tree shrew" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tree shrew."*

---

trickier *(adjective)*

Having concealed difficulty.

- *The speaker chose "trickier" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "trickier" when it is having concealed difficulty.*

---

tripartite *(adjective)*

Involving three parties or elements.

- *A tripartite treaty.*
- *A tripartite division.*

---

twirling *(verb)*

Turn in a twisting or spinning motion.

- *The coach explained when to use "twirling" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "twirling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

typhus fever *(noun)*

Rickettsial disease transmitted by body lice and characterized by skin rash and high fever.

- *They discussed "typhus fever" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "typhus fever" to mean rickettsial disease transmitted by body lice and....*

ultima *(noun)*

The last syllable in a word.

- *He looked up "ultima" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ultima" to mean the last syllable in a word.*

understudy *(noun)*

An actor able to replace a regular performer when required.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "understudy."*
- *Understanding "understudy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

unguarded *(adjective)*

Lacking protection or a guard.

- *An unguarded gate.*
- *His unguarded queen was open to attack.*

unionized *(adjective)*

Being a member of or formed into a labor union.

- *Unionized workers.*
- *A unionized shop.*

unscientific *(adjective)*

Not consistent with the methods or principles of science.

- *An unscientific lack of objectivity.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unscientific" when it is not consistent with the methods or principles of....*

untamed *(adjective)*

In a natural state; not tamed or domesticated or cultivated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "untamed" when it is in a natural state; not tamed or domesticated or....*
- *Would you call this situation "untamed"? Explain why.*

urban typhus *(noun)*

Acute infection caused by rickettsia and transmitted by the bite of an infected flea; characterized by fever and chills and muscle aches and a rash.

- *They discussed "urban typhus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "urban typhus" to mean acute infection caused by rickettsia and....*

usn *(noun)*

The navy of the United States of America; the agency that maintains and trains and equips combat-ready naval forces.

- *In class, the teacher used "usn" to mean the navy of the united states of america; the....*
- *He looked up "usn" because he had never seen it before.*

utilisation *(noun)*

The act of using.

- *They discussed "utilisation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "utilisation" means with a simple example.*

venn *(noun)*

English logician who introduced Venn diagrams (1834-1923).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "venn."*
- *They discussed "venn" during the group presentation.*

vermilion *(noun)*

A variable color that is vivid red but sometimes with an orange tinge.

- *The article explained what "vermilion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vermilion" to mean a variable color that is vivid red but sometimes....*

---

vertebral artery *(noun)*

The first branch of the subclavian artery; divided into four parts.

- *In class, the teacher used "vertebral artery" to mean the first branch of the subclavian artery; divided....*
- *He looked up "vertebral artery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vesicles *(noun)*

A small anatomically normal sac or bladderlike structure (especially one containing fluid).

- *He looked up "vesicles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vesicles" to mean a small anatomically normal sac or bladderlike....*

---

victorians *(noun)*

A person who lived during the reign of Victoria.

- *He looked up "victorians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "victorians."*

---

visualizing *(verb)*

View the outline of by means of an X-ray.

- *He did not know how to use "visualizing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "visualizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

wafers *(noun)*

A small adhesive disk of paste; used to seal letters.

- *In class, the teacher used "wafers" to mean a small adhesive disk of paste; used to seal letters.*
- *They discussed "wafers" during the group presentation.*

---

water shrew *(noun)*

Any of several small semiaquatic shrews usually living near swift-flowing streams.

- *He looked up "water shrew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water shrew" to mean any of several small semiaquatic shrews usually....*

---

waver *(noun)*

The act of pausing uncertainly.

- *The article explained what "waver" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waver" to mean the act of pausing uncertainly.*

---

weaning *(noun)*

The act of substituting other food for the mother's milk in the diet of a child or young mammal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weaning."*
- *He looked up "weaning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

webbing *(noun)*

A narrow closely woven tape; used in upholstery or for seat belts.

- *Understanding "webbing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "webbing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whoosh *(noun)*

The noise produced by the sudden rush of a fluid (a gas or liquid).

- *He looked up "whoosh" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "whoosh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

willem de sitter *(noun)*

Dutch astronomer who calculated the size of the universe and suggested that it is expanding (1872-1934).

- *He looked up "willem de sitter" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "willem de sitter" to mean dutch astronomer who calculated the size of the....*

---

wmd *(noun)*

A weapon that kills or injures civilian as well as military personnel (nuclear and chemical and biological weapons).

- *He looked up "wmd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wmd."*

---

wooing *(noun)*

A man's courting of a woman; seeking the affections of a woman (usually with the hope of marriage).

- *They discussed "wooing" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wooing."*

---

workloads *(noun)*

Work that a person is expected to do in a specified time.

- *He looked up "workloads" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workloads" to mean work that a person is expected to do in a specified....*

---

wracking *(verb)*

Smash or break forcefully.

- *She tried to use "wracking" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "wracking" and when to wait.*

---

wring *(verb)*

Twist and compress, as if in pain or anguish.

- *Wring one's hand.*
- *Wring the towels.*

---

wring from *(verb)*

Get or cause to become in a difficult or laborious manner.

- *He did not know how to use "wring from" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "wring from" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

wring out *(verb)*

Extract (liquid) by squeezing or pressing.

- *Wring out the washcloth.*
- *In everyday English, people use "wring out" when talking about this idea.*

---

xenophon *(noun)*

Greek general and historian; student of Socrates (430-355 BC).

- *The article explained what "xenophon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xenophon" to mean greek general and historian; student of socrates....*

---

ypres *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1914); heavy but indecisive fighting as the Allies and the Germans both tried to break through the lines of the others.

- *They discussed "ypres" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ypres" to mean battle in world war i (1914); heavy but indecisive....*

---

zipped *(verb)*

Move very fast.

- *The runner zipped past us at breakneck speed.*
- *The coach explained when to use "zipped" and when to wait.*

---

a cappella *(adverb)*

Without musical accompaniment.

- *They performed a cappella.*
- *Using "a cappella" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

abb *(noun)*

An urban hit squad and guerrilla group of the Communist Party in the Philippines; formed in the 1980s.

- *They discussed "abb" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abb" to mean an urban hit squad and guerrilla group of the....*

---

abel tasman *(noun)*

Dutch navigator who was the first European to discover Tasmania and New Zealand (1603-1659).

- *In class, the teacher used "abel tasman" to mean dutch navigator who was the first european to....*
- *Understanding "abel tasman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

accentuate *(verb)*

To stress, single out as important.

- *In everyday English, people use "accentuate" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "accentuate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

acetate rayon *(noun)*

A fabric made from fibers of cellulose acetate.

- *He looked up "acetate rayon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "acetate rayon" to mean a fabric made from fibers of cellulose acetate.*

---

adipose *(adjective)*

Composed of animal fat.

- *Adipose tissue constitutes the fat of meat.*
- *The speaker chose "adipose" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

adipose cell *(noun)*

Cells composed of fat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adipose cell."*
- *They discussed "adipose cell" during the group presentation.*

---

adjudication *(noun)*

The final judgment in a legal proceeding; the act of pronouncing judgment based on the evidence presented.

- *The article explained what "adjudication" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "adjudication" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

advices *(noun)*

A proposal for an appropriate course of action.

- *The article explained what "advices" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "advices" during the group presentation.*

---

affording *(verb)*

Have the financial means to do something or buy something.

- *She tried to use "affording" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "affording" and when to wait.*

---

aggravation *(noun)*

Action that makes a problem or a disease (or its symptoms) worse.

- *The aggravation of her condition resulted from lack of care.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aggravation."*

---

aggregator *(noun)*

A person who collects things.

- *The article explained what "aggregator" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aggregator" to mean a person who collects things.*

---

agua *(noun)*

Largest known toad species; native to Central America; valuable destroyer of insect pests.

- *In class, the teacher used "agua" to mean largest known toad species; native to central....*
- *The article explained what "agua" means with a simple example.*

---

airforce *(noun)*

The airborne branch of a country's armed forces.

- *The article explained what "airforce" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "airforce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aldermen *(noun)*

A member of a municipal legislative body (as a city council).

- *Aldermen usually represent city wards.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aldermen" to mean a member of a municipal legislative body (as a city....*

---

alluvial sediment *(noun)*

Clay or silt or gravel carried by rushing streams and deposited where the stream slows down.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alluvial sediment."*
- *The article explained what "alluvial sediment" means with a simple example.*

---

american ginseng *(noun)*

North American woodland herb similar to and used as substitute for the Chinese ginseng.

- *The article explained what "american ginseng" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american ginseng" to mean north american woodland herb similar to and used as....*

---

amorous *(adjective)*

Expressive of or exciting sexual love or romance.

- *Amorous glances.*
- *Feeling amorous.*

---

anabolic *(adjective)*

Of or related to the synthetic phase of metabolism.

- *Some athletes take anabolic steroids to increase muscle size temporarily.*
- *The speaker chose "anabolic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

anemic *(adjective)*

Relating to anemia or suffering from anemia.

- *The speaker chose "anemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "anemic" when it is relating to anemia or suffering from anemia.*

---

angle of refraction *(noun)*

The angle between a refracted ray and a line perpendicular to the surface between the two media at the point of refraction.

- *They discussed "angle of refraction" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "angle of refraction" means with a simple example.*

---

anima *(noun)*

(Jungian psychology) the inner self (not the external persona) that is in touch with the unconscious.

- *Understanding "anima" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "anima" means with a simple example.*

---

annual salt-marsh aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *He looked up "annual salt-marsh aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "annual salt-marsh aster" during the group presentation.*

---

anointing *(noun)*

The act of applying oil or an oily liquid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anointing."*
- *The article explained what "anointing" means with a simple example.*

anointing of the sick *(noun)*

A Catholic sacrament; a priest anoints a dying person with oil and prays for salvation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anointing of the sick."*
- *He looked up "anointing of the sick" because he had never seen it before.*

apologising *(verb)*

Acknowledge faults or shortcomings or failing.

- *The coach explained when to use "apologising" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "apologising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

appellation *(noun)*

Identifying word or words by which someone or something is called and classified or distinguished from others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appellation."*
- *The article explained what "appellation" means with a simple example.*

appendage *(noun)*

An external body part that projects from the body.

- *The article explained what "appendage" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "appendage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

appendicitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

- *They discussed "appendicitis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "appendicitis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

appropriateness *(noun)*

The quality of being specially suitable.

- *In class, the teacher used "appropriateness" to mean the quality of being specially suitable.*
- *He looked up "appropriateness" because he had never seen it before.*

aquariums *(noun)*

A tank or pool or bowl filled with water for keeping live fish and underwater animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "aquariums" to mean a tank or pool or bowl filled with water for....*
- *The article explained what "aquariums" means with a simple example.*

artificial insemination *(noun)*

The introduction of semen into the oviduct or uterus by some means other than sexual intercourse.

- *He looked up "artificial insemination" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "artificial insemination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

austrian schilling *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Austria.

- *In class, the teacher used "austrian schilling" to mean formerly the basic unit of money in austria.*
- *Understanding "austrian schilling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

autumnal *(adjective)*

Of or characteristic of or occurring in autumn.

- *The autumnal equinox.*
- *Autumnal fruits.*

awash *(adjective)*

Covered with water.

- *The main deck was afloat (or awash).*
- *The monsoon left the whole place awash.*

balling *(verb)*

Form into a ball by winding or rolling.

- *In everyday English, people use "balling" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "balling" in real sentences.*

---

banishment *(noun)*

The state of being banished or ostracized (excluded from society by general consent).

- *The article explained what "banishment" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "banishment" during the group presentation.*

---

baptised *(adjective)*

Having undergone the Christian ritual of baptism.

- *Students compared "baptised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "baptised"? Explain why.*

---

basque fatherland and liberty *(noun)*

A terrorist organization organized in 1959 by student activists who were dissatisfied with the moderate nationalism of the traditional Basque party; want to create an independent homeland in Spain's western Pyrenees.

- *In class, the teacher used "basque fatherland and liberty" to mean a terrorist organization organized in 1959 by....*
- *The article explained what "basque fatherland and liberty" means with a simple example.*

---

basra *(noun)*

The second largest city in Iraq; an oil port in southern Iraq.

- *They discussed "basra" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "basra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bate *(verb)*

Moderate or restrain; lessen the force of.

- *He bated his breath when talking about this affair.*
- *Bate hides and skins.*

---

bawling *(noun)*

Loud cries made while weeping.

- *Understanding "bawling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bawling" to mean loud cries made while weeping.*

---

bawling out *(noun)*

A severe scolding.

- *In class, the teacher used "bawling out" to mean a severe scolding.*
- *The article explained what "bawling out" means with a simple example.*

---

bayard *(noun)*

French soldier said to be fearless and chivalrous (1473-1524).

- *The article explained what "bayard" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bayard."*

---

bayonets *(noun)*

A knife that can be fixed to the end of a rifle and used as a weapon.

- *They discussed "bayonets" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bayonets."*

---

beastly *(adjective)*

Resembling a beast; showing lack of human sensibility.

- *Beastly desires.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "beastly" when it is resembling a beast; showing lack of human sensibility.*

---

becket *(noun)*

(nautical) a short line with an eye at one end and a knot at the other; used to secure loose items on a ship.

- *He looked up "becket" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used “becket” to mean (nautical) a short line with an eye at one end and....*

---

beetroot *(noun)*

Beet having a massively swollen red root; widely grown for human consumption.

- *He looked up “beetroot” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “beetroot.”*

---

belarusian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Belarus.

- *They discussed “belarusian monetary unit” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “belarusian monetary unit” to mean monetary unit in belarus.*

---

bengal kino *(noun)*

Dried juice of the dhak tree; used as an astringent.

- *Understanding “bengal kino” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “bengal kino” during the group presentation.*

---

beverly sills *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (born in 1929).

- *In class, the teacher used “beverly sills” to mean united states operatic soprano (born in 1929).*
- *The article explained what “beverly sills” means with a simple example.*

---

big spender *(noun)*

One who spends lavishly and ostentatiously on entertainment.

- *The last of the big spenders.*
- *They discussed “big spender” during the group presentation.*

---

billiard saloon *(noun)*

A room in which billiards is played.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “billiard saloon.”*
- *They discussed “billiard saloon” during the group presentation.*

---

birdies *(noun)*

(golf) a score of one stroke under par on a hole.

- *In class, the teacher used “birdies” to mean (golf) a score of one stroke under par on a hole.*
- *They discussed “birdies” during the group presentation.*

---

blockbusters *(noun)*

A large bomb used to demolish extensive areas (as a city block).

- *The article explained what “blockbusters” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “blockbusters” to mean a large bomb used to demolish extensive areas (as a....*

---

bluffing *(verb)*

Frighten someone by pretending to be stronger than one really is.

- *He did not know how to use “bluffing” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “bluffing” when talking about this idea.*

---

boomed *(verb)*

Make a resonant sound, like artillery.

- *His deep voice boomed through the hall.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “boomed” in real sentences.*

---

boson *(noun)*

Any particle that obeys Bose-Einstein statistics but not the Pauli exclusion principle; all nuclei with an even mass number are bosons.

- *They discussed “boson” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “boson” means with a simple example.*

---

brainchild *(noun)*

A product of your creative thinking and work.

- *After years of work his brainchild was a tangible reality.*
- *Understanding "brainchild" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brawn *(noun)*

Possessing muscular strength.

- *He looked up "brawn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brawn."*

---

bridegroom *(noun)*

A man participant in his own marriage ceremony.

- *He looked up "bridegroom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bridegroom" during the group presentation.*

---

bulwark *(noun)*

An embankment built around a space for defensive purposes.

- *He looked up "bulwark" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulwark."*

---

candidly *(adverb)*

(used as intensives reflecting the speaker's attitude) it is sincerely the case that.

- *Candidly, I think she doesn't have a conscience.*
- *He answered "candidly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

cannabis sativa *(noun)*

A strong-smelling plant from whose dried leaves a number of euphoriant and hallucinogenic drugs are prepared.

- *They discussed "cannabis sativa" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cannabis sativa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cape may warbler *(noun)*

North American wood warbler; olive green and yellow striped with black.

- *The article explained what "cape may warbler" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cape may warbler" to mean north american wood warbler; olive green and yellow....*

---

capsized *(verb)*

Overturn accidentally.

- *He did not know how to use "capsized" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "capsized" and when to wait.*

---

cartesian plane *(noun)*

A plane in which all points can be described in Cartesian coordinates.

- *Understanding "cartesian plane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cartesian plane" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cellulose ester *(noun)*

Any ester of cellulose with an acid.

- *They discussed "cellulose ester" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cellulose ester" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charlestown navy yard *(noun)*

The navy yard in Boston where the frigate 'Constitution' is anchored.

- *In class, the teacher used "charlestown navy yard" to mean the navy yard in boston where the frigate....*
- *The article explained what "charlestown navy yard" means with a simple example.*

---

chinese hibiscus *(noun)*

Large showy Asiatic shrub or small tree having large single or double red to deep-red flowers.

- *They discussed "chinese hibiscus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chinese hibiscus" means with a simple example.*

---

chippewa *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Ojibwa.

- *The article explained what "chippewa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chippewa" to mean the algonquian language spoken by the ojibwa.*

---

chromosomal anomaly *(noun)*

Any change in the normal structure or number of chromosomes; often results in physical or mental abnormalities.

- *They discussed "chromosomal anomaly" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chromosomal anomaly" to mean any change in the normal structure or number of....*

---

cinco de mayo *(noun)*

The fifth of May which is observed in Mexico and Mexican-American communities in the United States to commemorate the Mexican victory over the French in the Battle of Puebla in 1862.

- *The article explained what "cinco de mayo" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cinco de mayo."*

---

clove-scented *(adjective)*

Smelling of clove.

- *Students compared "clove-scented" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "clove-scented"? Explain why.*

---

collared lizard *(noun)*

Any of several robust long-tailed lizards with collars of two dark bands; of central and western United States and northern Mexico.

- *He looked up "collared lizard" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "collared lizard" during the group presentation.*

---

conciliatory *(adjective)*

Making or willing to make concessions.

- *A conciliatory visit.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "conciliatory" when it is making or willing to make concessions.*

---

condensate *(noun)*

A product of condensation.

- *He looked up "condensate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "condensate."*

---

condiments *(noun)*

A preparation (a sauce or relish or spice) to enhance flavor or enjoyment.

- *Mustard and ketchup are condiments.*
- *Understanding "condiments" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conferring *(verb)*

Have a conference in order to talk something over.

- *Can you use "conferring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "conferring" until he saw an example.*

---

conjoined twin *(noun)*

One of a pair of identical twins born with their bodies joined at some point.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conjoined twin."*
- *He looked up "conjoined twin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

convening *(noun)*

The act of convening.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convening."*
- *The article explained what "convening" means with a simple example.*

corn chowder *(noun)*

Chowder containing corn.

- *Understanding "corn chowder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "corn chowder" because he had never seen it before.*

corneal transplant *(noun)*

A surgical procedure in which part or all of a damaged or diseased cornea is replaced by healthy corneal tissue from a donor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "corneal transplant."*
- *The article explained what "corneal transplant" means with a simple example.*

correspondingly *(adverb)*

In a corresponding manner.

- *The temperature decreases correspondingly.*
- *She spoke "correspondingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

crouched *(verb)*

Bend one's back forward from the waist on down.

- *He crouched down.*
- *He did not know how to use "crouched" until he saw an example.*

crown wart *(noun)*

A fungous disease of alfalfa which forms white excrescences at the base of the stem.

- *They discussed "crown wart" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crown wart" because he had never seen it before.*

crybaby *(noun)*

A person who lacks confidence, is irresolute and wishy-washy.

- *He looked up "crybaby" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crybaby."*

crybaby tree *(noun)*

Small South American spiny tree with dark crimson and scarlet flowers solitary or clustered.

- *In class, the teacher used "crybaby tree" to mean small south american spiny tree with dark crimson....*
- *He looked up "crybaby tree" because he had never seen it before.*

culpability *(noun)*

A state of guilt.

- *He looked up "culpability" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "culpability" during the group presentation.*

cyberpunk *(noun)*

A genre of fast-paced science fiction involving oppressive futuristic computerized societies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cyberpunk."*
- *They discussed "cyberpunk" during the group presentation.*

cystic fibrosis transport regulator *(noun)*

The gene that is mutated in cystic fibrosis.

- *Understanding "cystic fibrosis transport regulator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cystic fibrosis transport regulator" during the group presentation.*

de-energize *(verb)*

Deprive of energy.

- *He did not know how to use "de-energize" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "de-energize" in real sentences.*

deflecting *(verb)*

Draw someone's attention away from something.

- *Can you use "deflecting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "deflecting" and when to wait.*

---

desegregation *(noun)*

The action of incorporating a racial or religious group into a community.

- *The article explained what "desegregation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desegregation."*

---

deserters *(noun)*

A person who abandons their duty (as on a military post).

- *They discussed "deserters" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "deserters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deservedly *(adverb)*

As deserved.

- *He chalked up two goals which deservedly gave Bolton their second victory of the season.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "deservedly" in the final chapter.*

---

devalued *(adjective)*

Lowered in value.

- *Would you call this situation "devalued"? Explain why.*
- *A "devalued" approach may work better in this case.*

---

digress *(verb)*

Lose clarity or turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument in writing, thinking, or speaking.

- *She always digresses when telling a story.*
- *Don't digress when you give a lecture.*

---

dijon *(noun)*

An industrial city in eastern France to the north of Lyons.

- *He looked up "dijon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dijon" to mean an industrial city in eastern france to the north....*

---

dipole antenna *(noun)*

An aerial half a wavelength long consisting of two rods connected to a transmission line at the center.

- *In class, the teacher used "dipole antenna" to mean an aerial half a wavelength long consisting of two....*
- *Understanding "dipole antenna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disappoints *(verb)*

Fail to meet the hopes or expectations of.

- *The coach explained when to use "disappoints" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "disappoints" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

discus *(noun)*

An athletic competition in which a disk-shaped object is thrown as far as possible.

- *The article explained what "discus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discus" to mean an athletic competition in which a disk-shaped....*

---

distinctively *(adverb)*

In an identifiably distinctive manner.

- *The distinctively conservative district of the county.*
- *Using "distinctively" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

diverged *(verb)*

Extend in a different direction.

- *Their interests diverged.*

- *She tried to use "diverged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dorothy sayers *(noun)*

English writer of detective fiction (1893-1957).

- *Understanding "dorothy sayers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dorothy sayers" during the group presentation.*

---

double obelisk *(noun)*

A character used in printing to indicate a cross reference or footnote.

- *Understanding "double obelisk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "double obelisk" during the group presentation.*

---

dryers *(noun)*

An appliance that removes moisture.

- *They discussed "dryers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dryers" means with a simple example.*

---

economic strangulation *(noun)*

Punishment of a group by cutting off commercial dealings with them.

- *The economic strangulation of the Jews by the Nazi Party.*
- *He looked up "economic strangulation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elaborately *(adverb)*

With elaboration.

- *It was elaborately spelled out.*
- *She spoke "elaborately," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

elan vital *(noun)*

(biology) a hypothetical force (not physical or chemical) once thought by Henri Bergson to cause the evolution and development of organisms.

- *Understanding "elan vital" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "elan vital" during the group presentation.*

---

elevates *(verb)*

Give a promotion to or assign to a higher position.

- *He did not know how to use "elevates" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "elevates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

elongate leaf *(noun)*

A long slender leaf.

- *The article explained what "elongate leaf" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elongate leaf."*

---

emily jane bronte *(noun)*

English novelist; one of three Bronte sisters (1818-1848).

- *He looked up "emily jane bronte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emily jane bronte" to mean english novelist; one of three bronte sisters....*

---

empathize *(verb)*

Be understanding of.

- *Can you use "empathize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "empathize" when talking about this idea.*

---

encrypt *(verb)*

Convert ordinary language into code.

- *He did not know how to use "encrypt" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "encrypt" in real sentences.*

---

endocrinology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with the endocrine glands and their secretions.

- *In class, the teacher used "endocrinology" to mean the branch of medicine dealing with the endocrine....*
- *The article explained what "endocrinology" means with a simple example.*

---

energetically *(adverb)*

In an energetic manner.

- *Place "energetically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "energetically," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

energize *(verb)*

Raise to a higher energy level.

- *He did not know how to use "energize" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "energize" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

entertains *(verb)*

Maintain (a theory, thoughts, or feelings).

- *He did not know how to use "entertains" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "entertains" when talking about this idea.*

---

epistle to titus *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing Saint Paul's epistle to Titus; contains advice on pastoral matters.

- *He looked up "epistle to titus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epistle to titus."*

---

erectile dysfunction *(noun)*

Impotence resulting from a man's inability to have or maintain an erection of his penis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erectile dysfunction."*
- *He looked up "erectile dysfunction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

estimator *(noun)*

An expert at calculation (or at operating calculating machines).

- *In class, the teacher used "estimator" to mean an expert at calculation (or at operating....*
- *The article explained what "estimator" means with a simple example.*

---

euclidean geometry *(noun)*

(mathematics) geometry based on Euclid's axioms.

- *He looked up "euclidean geometry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "euclidean geometry" during the group presentation.*

---

european fire salamander *(noun)*

A kind of European salamander.

- *The article explained what "european fire salamander" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "european fire salamander."*

---

excellently *(adverb)*

Extremely well.

- *The narrator describes the scene "excellently" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "excellently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

exerts *(verb)*

Make a great effort at a mental or physical task.

- *Can you use "exerts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "exerts" when talking about this idea.*

---

external orifice *(noun)*

The orifice through which urine is discharged.

- *He looked up "external orifice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "external orifice" during the group presentation.*

---

extrusion *(noun)*

Something that bulges out or is protuberant or projects from its surroundings.

- *An unexpected extrusion of toothpaste from the bottom of the tube.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extrusion."*

---

facades *(noun)*

A showy misrepresentation intended to conceal something unpleasant.

- *The article explained what "facades" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "facades" to mean a showy misrepresentation intended to conceal....*

---

felled seam *(noun)*

Seam made by turning under or folding together and stitching the seamed materials to avoid rough edges.

- *In class, the teacher used "felled seam" to mean seam made by turning under or folding together and....*
- *The article explained what "felled seam" means with a simple example.*

---

felling *(verb)*

Cause to fall by or as if by delivering a blow.

- *He did not know how to use "felling" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "felling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fester *(noun)*

A sore that has become inflamed and formed pus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fester."*
- *They discussed "fester" during the group presentation.*

---

feuding *(verb)*

Carry out a feud.

- *The two professors have been feuding for years.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "feuding" in real sentences.*

---

fire salamander *(noun)*

European salamander having dark skin with usually yellow spots.

- *Understanding "fire salamander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fire salamander" during the group presentation.*

---

flexed *(verb)*

Cause (a plastic object) to assume a crooked or angular form.

- *She tried to use "flexed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "flexed" until he saw an example.*

---

flue pipe *(noun)*

Organ pipe whose tone is produced by air passing across the sharp edge of a fissure or lip.

- *Understanding "flue pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flue pipe" to mean organ pipe whose tone is produced by air passing....*

---

flywheel *(noun)*

Regulator consisting of a heavy wheel that stores kinetic energy and smooths the operation of a reciprocating engine.

- *In class, the teacher used "flywheel" to mean regulator consisting of a heavy wheel that stores....*
- *The article explained what "flywheel" means with a simple example.*

---

foams *(noun)*

A mass of small bubbles formed in or on a liquid.

- *In class, the teacher used "foams" to mean a mass of small bubbles formed in or on a liquid.*
- *The article explained what "foams" means with a simple example.*

foregone *(adjective)*

Well in the past; former.

- *Dreams of foregone times.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "foregone."*

foreshadowed *(verb)*

Indicate by signs.

- *In everyday English, people use "foreshadowed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "foreshadowed" until he saw an example.*

foreshadowing *(noun)*

The act of providing vague advance indications; representing beforehand.

- *In class, the teacher used "foreshadowing" to mean the act of providing vague advance indications;....*
- *He looked up "foreshadowing" because he had never seen it before.*

formosa *(noun)*

An island in southeastern Asia 100 miles off the coast of mainland China in the South China Sea.

- *The article explained what "formosa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "formosa" to mean an island in southeastern asia 100 miles off the....*

fortnightly *(adjective)*

Occurring every two weeks.

- *Students compared "fortnightly" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fortnightly."*

fourths *(noun)*

The musical interval between one note and another four notes away from it.

- *They discussed "fourths" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fourths."*

french polynesia *(noun)*

A French overseas possession in the South Pacific.

- *He looked up "french polynesia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "french polynesia" to mean a french overseas possession in the south pacific.*

freshest *(adjective)*

Not containing or composed of salt water.

- *Students compared "freshest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "freshest."*

fringed *(adjective)*

Having edges irregularly and finely slashed.

- *A large suburban community...fringed by an industrial area.*
- *A grass-fringed stream.*

fulcrum *(noun)*

The pivot about which a lever turns.

- *He looked up "fulcrum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fulcrum" during the group presentation.*

funnels *(noun)*

A conical shape with a wider and a narrower opening at the two ends.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "funnels."*
- *He looked up "funnels" because he had never seen it before.*

galbraith *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Canada) who served as ambassador to India (born in 1908).

- *In class, the teacher used "galbraith" to mean united states economist (born in canada) who served....*
- *He looked up "galbraith" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gallic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to France or the people of France.

- *A Gallic shrug.*
- *Ancient Gallic dialects.*

---

gazelle hound *(noun)*

Old breed of tall swift keen-eyed hunting dogs resembling greyhounds; from Egypt and southwestern Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "gazelle hound" to mean old breed of tall swift keen-eyed hunting dogs....*
- *The article explained what "gazelle hound" means with a simple example.*

---

genus aster *(noun)*

Large genus of herbs widely cultivated for their daisylike flowers.

- *They discussed "genus aster" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "genus aster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

genus mya *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Myacidae.

- *They discussed "genus mya" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus mya" means with a simple example.*

---

georg simon ohm *(noun)*

German physicist who formulated Ohm's law (1787-1854).

- *In class, the teacher used "georg simon ohm" to mean german physicist who formulated ohm's law (1787-1854).*
- *Understanding "georg simon ohm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

george gilbert aime murphy *(noun)*

British classical scholar (born in Australia) who advocated the League of Nations and the United Nations (1866-1957).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george gilbert aime murphy."*
- *He looked up "george gilbert aime murphy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ginseng *(noun)*

Chinese herb with palmately compound leaves and small greenish flowers and forked aromatic roots believed to have medicinal powers.

- *The article explained what "ginseng" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ginseng."*

---

gnomes *(noun)*

A short pithy saying expressing a general truth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gnomes."*
- *They discussed "gnomes" during the group presentation.*

---

golden warbler *(noun)*

Yellow-throated American wood warbler.

- *In class, the teacher used "golden warbler" to mean yellow-throated american wood warbler.*
- *The article explained what "golden warbler" means with a simple example.*

---

gophers *(noun)*

A zealously energetic person (especially a salesman).

- *He looked up "gophers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gophers."*

---

goths *(noun)*

A crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or refinement.

- *The article explained what "goths" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "goths" to mean a crude uncouth ill-bred person lacking culture or....*

---

grandest *(adjective)*

The most important and magnificent in adornment.

- *Students compared "grandest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "grandest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

green mushroom pimple *(noun)*

A variety of mushroom pimple.

- *In class, the teacher used "green mushroom pimple" to mean a variety of mushroom pimple.*
- *Understanding "green mushroom pimple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grimy *(adjective)*

Thickly covered with ingrained dirt or soot.

- *Grimy hands.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "grimy" when it is thickly covered with ingrained dirt or soot.*

---

grunt-hoot *(verb)*

Communicate by hooting and grunting, as of primates.

- *In everyday English, people use "grunt-hoot" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "grunt-hoot" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hairpin bend *(noun)*

A U-shaped bend in a road.

- *In class, the teacher used "hairpin bend" to mean a u-shaped bend in a road.*
- *They discussed "hairpin bend" during the group presentation.*

---

hairy golden aster *(noun)*

Hairy perennial with yellow flower heads in branched clusters; found almost everywhere in dry places from Canada to west central and western United States; sometimes placed in genus Chrysopsis.

- *They discussed "hairy golden aster" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "hairy golden aster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hanukkah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem in 165 BC.

- *The article explained what "hanukkah" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hanukkah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hardball *(noun)*

A no-nonsense attitude in business or politics.

- *They play hardball in the Senate.*
- *He looked up "hardball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hargreaves *(noun)*

English inventor of the spinning jenny (1720-1778).

- *Understanding "hargreaves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hargreaves" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harriman *(noun)*

United States railway tycoon (1848-1909).

- *He looked up "harriman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harriman."*

---

headstone *(noun)*

The central building block at the top of an arch or vault.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "headstone."*
- *He looked up "headstone" because he had never seen it before.*

heath aster *(noun)*

Common North American perennial with heathlike foliage and small white flower heads.

- *They discussed "heath aster" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "heath aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

herbicides *(noun)*

A chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth.

- *He looked up "herbicides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herbicides" to mean a chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits....*

heterogeneity *(noun)*

The quality of being diverse and not comparable in kind.

- *In class, the teacher used "heterogeneity" to mean the quality of being diverse and not comparable in kind.*
- *The article explained what "heterogeneity" means with a simple example.*

hibiscus *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Hibiscus.

- *In class, the teacher used "hibiscus" to mean any plant of the genus hibiscus.*
- *They discussed "hibiscus" during the group presentation.*

hin *(noun)*

Ancient Hebrew unit of liquid measure = 1.5 gallons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hin."*
- *They discussed "hin" during the group presentation.*

hob *(noun)*

A hard steel edge tool used to cut gears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hob."*
- *He looked up "hob" because he had never seen it before.*

hunter-gatherer *(noun)*

A member of a hunting and gathering society.

- *The article explained what "hunter-gatherer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hunter-gatherer."*

huntingdon willow *(noun)*

Large willow tree of Eurasia and North Africa having greyish canescent leaves and grey bark.

- *In class, the teacher used "huntingdon willow" to mean large willow tree of eurasia and north africa....*
- *They discussed "huntingdon willow" during the group presentation.*

hyperactive *(adjective)*

More active than normal.

- *A hyperactive child.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hyperactive" when it is more active than normal.*

hypersensitivity reaction *(noun)*

An inappropriate and excessive reaction to an allergen (as pollen or dust or animal hair or certain foods); severity ranges from mild allergy to severe systemic reactions leading to anaphylactic shock.

- *In class, the teacher used "hypersensitivity reaction" to mean an inappropriate and excessive reaction to an....*
- *The article explained what "hypersensitivity reaction" means with a simple example.*

hysterectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the uterus.

- *Understanding "hysterectomy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hysterectomy" means with a simple example.*

iberia *(noun)*

An ancient geographical region to the south of the Caucasus Mountains that corresponded approximately to the present-day Georgia.

- *Understanding "iberia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iberia" to mean an ancient geographical region to the south of the....*

identically *(adverb)*

With complete identity; in an identical manner.

- *He is fitted with an identically similar one.*
- *He answered "identically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

immediacy *(noun)*

The quickness of action or occurrence.

- *The immediacy of their response.*
- *The immediacy of television coverage.*

immunotherapy *(noun)*

Therapy designed to produce immunity to a disease or to enhance resistance by the immune system.

- *He looked up "immunotherapy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "immunotherapy" during the group presentation.*

improvising *(verb)*

Manage in a makeshift way; do with whatever is at hand.

- *Can you use "improvising" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "improvising" when talking about this idea.*

inbreeding *(noun)*

The act of mating closely related individuals.

- *The article explained what "inbreeding" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inbreeding."*

incisive *(adjective)*

Having or demonstrating ability to recognize or draw fine distinctions.

- *Incisive comments.*
- *As sharp and incisive as the stroke of a fang.*

inconspicuous *(adjective)*

Not prominent or readily noticeable.

- *He pushed the string through an inconspicuous hole.*
- *Students compared "inconspicuous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

indebtedness *(noun)*

An obligation to pay money to another party.

- *In class, the teacher used "indebtedness" to mean an obligation to pay money to another party.*
- *He looked up "indebtedness" because he had never seen it before.*

indentured *(adjective)*

Bound by contract.

- *It is useful to describe something as "indentured" when it is bound by contract.*
- *The speaker chose "indentured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

index of refraction *(noun)*

The ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to that in a medium.

- *He looked up "index of refraction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "index of refraction" to mean the ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to....*

inhabitant *(noun)*

A person who inhabits a particular place.

- *Understanding "inhabitant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inhabitant" means with a simple example.*

---

inhospitable *(adjective)*

Unfavorable to life or growth.

- *The barren inhospitable desert.*
- *Inhospitable mountain areas.*

---

inoperable *(adjective)*

Not suitable for surgery.

- *Metastasis has rendered the tumor inoperable.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inoperable."*

---

instigate *(verb)*

Serve as the inciting cause of.

- *She tried to use "instigate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "instigate" when talking about this idea.*

---

insufficiently *(adverb)*

To an insufficient degree.

- *He was insufficiently prepared.*
- *Place "insufficiently" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

intercession *(noun)*

The act of intervening (as to mediate a dispute, etc.).

- *In class, the teacher used "intercession" to mean the act of intervening (as to mediate a dispute, etc.).*
- *He looked up "intercession" because he had never seen it before.*

---

interferon *(noun)*

An antiviral protein produced by cells that have been invaded by a virus; inhibits replication of the virus.

- *He looked up "interferon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "interferon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intersects *(verb)*

Meet at a point.

- *Learners should practice how to use "intersects" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "intersects" and when to wait.*

---

interstitial fluid *(noun)*

Liquid found between the cells of the body that provides much of the liquid environment of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "interstitial fluid" to mean liquid found between the cells of the body that....*
- *He looked up "interstitial fluid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ionizing radiation *(noun)*

High-energy radiation capable of producing ionization in substances through which it passes.

- *He looked up "ionizing radiation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ionizing radiation."*

---

irrevocable *(adjective)*

Incapable of being retracted or revoked; - Shakespeare.

- *Firm and irrevocable is my doom.*
- *Would you call this situation "irrevocable"? Explain why.*

---

irritability *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *Understanding "irritability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "irritability" because he had never seen it before.*

islet *(noun)*

A small island.

- *They discussed "islet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "islet" means with a simple example.*

israelite *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of the ancient kingdom of Israel.

- *Understanding "israelite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "israelite" during the group presentation.*

james hargreaves *(noun)*

English inventor of the spinning jenny (1720-1778).

- *He looked up "james hargreaves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "james hargreaves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jean bernard leon foucault *(noun)*

French physicist who determined the speed of light and showed that it travels slower in water than in air; invented the Foucault pendulum and the gyroscope (1819-1868).

- *The article explained what "jean bernard leon foucault" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jean bernard leon foucault" to mean french physicist who determined the speed of light....*

johann wolfgang von goethe *(noun)*

German poet and novelist and dramatist who lived in Weimar (1749-1832).

- *In class, the teacher used "johann wolfgang von goethe" to mean german poet and novelist and dramatist who lived in....*
- *He looked up "johann wolfgang von goethe" because he had never seen it before.*

john galbraith *(noun)*

United States economist (born in Canada) who served as ambassador to India (born in 1908).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john galbraith."*
- *He looked up "john galbraith" because he had never seen it before.*

john philip sousa *(noun)*

A United States bandmaster and composer of military marches (1854-1932).

- *He looked up "john philip sousa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "john philip sousa" during the group presentation.*

jorge borges *(noun)*

Argentinian writer remembered for his short stories (1899-1986).

- *The article explained what "jorge borges" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jorge borges" to mean argentinian writer remembered for his short stories....*

juan ramon jimenez *(noun)*

Spanish lyric poet (1881-1958).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juan ramon jimenez."*
- *They discussed "juan ramon jimenez" during the group presentation.*

ker *(adjective)*

Denoting a quantity consisting of 1,000 items or units.

- *Students compared "ker" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ker" when it is denoting a quantity consisting of 1,000 items or units.*

laity *(noun)*

In Christianity, members of a religious community that do not have the priestly responsibilities of ordained clergy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laity."*
- *The article explained what "laity" means with a simple example.*

landlocked *(adjective)*

Surrounded entirely or almost entirely by land.

- *A landlocked country.*
- *The speaker chose "landlocked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lao-tse *(noun)*

Chinese philosopher regarded as the founder of Taoism (6th century BC).

- *The article explained what "lao-tse" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lao-tse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

latterly *(adverb)*

In the recent past.

- *The spelling was first affected, but latterly the meaning also.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "latterly" in the final chapter.*

---

leaner *(noun)*

(horseshoes) the throw of a horseshoe so as to lean against (but not encircle) the stake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leaner."*
- *Understanding "leaner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

legos *(noun)*

(trademark) a child's plastic construction set for making mechanical models.

- *He looked up "legos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "legos."*

---

leper lily *(noun)*

Eurasian checkered lily with pendant flowers usually veined and checkered with purple or maroon on a pale ground and shaped like the bells carried by lepers in medieval times; widely grown as an ornamental.

- *Understanding "leper lily" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leper lily" to mean eurasian checkered lily with pendant flowers....*

---

leukaemia *(noun)*

Malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; characterized by abnormal proliferation of leukocytes; one of the four major types of cancer.

- *In class, the teacher used "leukaemia" to mean malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues;....*
- *He looked up "leukaemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leyte *(noun)*

A battle in World War II; the return of United States troops to the Philippines began with landings on Leyte Island in October 1944; the battle marked first use of kamikaze aircraft by the Japanese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leyte."*
- *The article explained what "leyte" means with a simple example.*

---

leyte island *(noun)*

A battle in World War II; the return of United States troops to the Philippines began with landings on Leyte Island in October 1944; the battle marked first use of kamikaze aircraft by the Japanese.

- *Understanding "leyte island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "leyte island" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lighthouses *(noun)*

A tower with a light that gives warning of shoals to passing ships.

- *They discussed "lighthouses" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lighthouses."*

---

lingua *(noun)*

A mobile mass of muscular tissue covered with mucous membrane and located in the oral cavity.

- *He looked up "lingua" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lingua."*

---

lingual vein *(noun)*

A vein that receives blood from the tongue and the floor of the mouth and empties into the internal jugular or the facial vein.

- *Understanding "lingual vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *He looked up "lingual vein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

llamas *(noun)*

Wild or domesticated South American cud-chewing animal related to camels but smaller and lacking a hump.

- *He looked up "llamas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "llamas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

long-tailed porcupine *(noun)*

Porcupine of Borneo and Sumatra having short spines and a long tail.

- *They discussed "long-tailed porcupine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "long-tailed porcupine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

loony bin *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *In class, the teacher used "loony bin" to mean pejorative terms for an insane asylum.*
- *The article explained what "loony bin" means with a simple example.*

---

lorenz milton hart *(noun)*

United States lyricist who collaborated with Richard Rodgers (1895-1943).

- *Understanding "lorenz milton hart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lorenz milton hart" to mean united states lyricist who collaborated with....*

---

luminaries *(noun)*

A celebrity who is an inspiration to others.

- *He was host to a large gathering of luminaries.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luminaries."*

---

lynx lynx *(noun)*

Of northern Eurasia.

- *Understanding "lynx lynx" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lynx lynx" to mean of northern eurasia.*

---

makings *(noun)*

The act that results in something coming to be.

- *She has the makings of fine musician.*
- *The recipe listed all the makings for a chocolate cake.*

---

maleficent *(adjective)*

Harmful or evil in intent or effect.

- *Students compared "maleficent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "maleficent."*

---

maniacs *(noun)*

A person who has an obsession with or excessive enthusiasm for something.

- *In class, the teacher used "maniacs" to mean a person who has an obsession with or excessive....*
- *He looked up "maniacs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manifolds *(noun)*

A lightweight paper used with carbon paper to make multiple copies.

- *An original and two manifolds.*
- *The article explained what "manifolds" means with a simple example.*

---

marine archeology *(noun)*

The archeology of underwater sites.

- *The article explained what "marine archeology" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marine archeology."*

---

marrakech *(noun)*

A city in western Morocco; tourist center.

- *In class, the teacher used "marrakech" to mean a city in western morocco; tourist center.*
- *He looked up "marrakech" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medea *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a princess of Colchis who aided Jason in taking the Golden Fleece from her father.

- *He looked up "medea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "medea."*

---

mesmerized *(adjective)*

Having your attention fixated as though by a spell.

- *The speaker chose "mesmerized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mesmerized."*

---

midge *(noun)*

Minute two-winged mosquito-like fly lacking biting mouthparts; appear in dancing swarms especially near water.

- *Understanding "midge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "midge" means with a simple example.*

---

milked *(verb)*

Exploit as much as possible.

- *Cows need to be milked every morning.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "milked" in real sentences.*

---

minotaur *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a mythical monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man; slain by Theseus.

- *The article explained what "minotaur" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minotaur" to mean (greek mythology) a mythical monster with the head....*

---

misfit *(noun)*

Someone unable to adapt to their circumstances.

- *He looked up "misfit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "misfit" to mean someone unable to adapt to their circumstances.*

---

mooring mast *(noun)*

A tower for mooring airships.

- *Understanding "mooring mast" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mooring mast" during the group presentation.*

---

moorish *(noun)*

A style of architecture common in Spain from the 13th to 16th centuries; characterized by horseshoe-shaped arches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moorish."*
- *They discussed "moorish" during the group presentation.*

---

moro islamic liberation front *(noun)*

A terrorist group in the southern Philippines formed in 1977 to establish an independent Islamic state for the Moros; have clashed with troops at United States bases.

- *They discussed "moro islamic liberation front" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "moro islamic liberation front" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mosquitos *(noun)*

Two-winged insect whose female has a long proboscis to pierce the skin and suck the blood of humans and animals.

- *He looked up "mosquitos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mosquitos" to mean two-winged insect whose female has a long proboscis....*

---

mottled *(adjective)*

Having spots or patches of color.

- *A "mottled" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "mottled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mountaineer *(noun)*

Someone who climbs mountains.

- *The article explained what "mountaineer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountaineer" to mean someone who climbs mountains.*

---

mountainside *(noun)*

The side or slope of a mountain.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountainside" to mean the side or slope of a mountain.*
- *The article explained what "mountainside" means with a simple example.*

---

mucous *(adjective)*

Of or secreting or covered with or resembling mucus.

- *Mucous tissue.*
- *Mucous glands of the intestine.*

---

murmuring *(noun)*

A complaint uttered in a low and indistinct tone.

- *Understanding "murmuring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "murmuring" means with a simple example.*

---

national liberation front of corsica *(noun)*

A terrorist group formed in 1976 to work for Corsican independence; attacks on Corsica are aimed at sabotaging public infrastructure and symbols of colonialism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "national liberation front of corsica."*
- *He looked up "national liberation front of corsica" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nationalized *(verb)*

Make national in character or scope.

- *His heroic deeds were nationalized by the press.*
- *Mitterand nationalized the banks.*

---

navel-gazing *(noun)*

Literally, the contemplation of one's navel, which is an idiom usually meaning complacent self-absorption.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "navel-gazing."*
- *They discussed "navel-gazing" during the group presentation.*

---

neutrinos *(noun)*

An elementary particle with zero charge and zero mass.

- *The article explained what "neutrinos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neutrinos" to mean an elementary particle with zero charge and zero mass.*

---

nikita khrushchev *(noun)*

Soviet statesman and premier who denounced Stalin (1894-1971).

- *The article explained what "nikita khrushchev" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nikita khrushchev" during the group presentation.*

---

nips *(noun)*

The property of being moderately cold.

- *He looked up "nips" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nips" to mean the property of being moderately cold.*

---

non-euclidean geometry *(noun)*

(mathematics) geometry based on axioms different from Euclid's.

- *Non-Euclidean geometries discard or replace one or more of the Euclidean axioms.*
- *Understanding "non-euclidean geometry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nus *(noun)*

The 13th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *In class, the teacher used "nus" to mean the 13th letter of the greek alphabet.*
- *He looked up "nus" because he had never seen it before.*

obelisk *(noun)*

A character used in printing to indicate a cross reference or footnote.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obelisk."*
- *He looked up "obelisk" because he had never seen it before.*

oddball *(noun)*

A person with an unusual or odd personality.

- *Understanding "oddball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oddball" during the group presentation.*

offload *(verb)*

Take the load off (a container or vehicle).

- *Offload the van.*
- *He did not know how to use "offload" until he saw an example.*

orange mushroom pimple *(noun)*

A variety of mushroom pimple.

- *They discussed "orange mushroom pimple" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "orange mushroom pimple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

osteoarthritis *(noun)*

Chronic breakdown of cartilage in the joints; the most common form of arthritis occurring usually after middle age.

- *He looked up "osteoarthritis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osteoarthritis."*

outcrop *(verb)*

Appear on the surface, come to the surface on the ground.

- *Big boulders outcropped.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "outcrop" in real sentences.*

outlander *(noun)*

A person who comes from a foreign country; someone who does not owe allegiance to your country.

- *Understanding "outlander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "outlander" because he had never seen it before.*

overestimated *(verb)*

Assign too high a value to.

- *He overestimated his own powers.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overestimated" in real sentences.*

overloading *(verb)*

Fill to excess so that function is impaired.

- *She tried to use "overloading" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overloading" when talking about this idea.*

overthrowing *(verb)*

Cause the downfall of; of rulers.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overthrowing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overthrowing" when talking about this idea.*

padua *(noun)*

A city in Veneto.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "padua."*
- *He looked up "padua" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pageants *(noun)*

An elaborate representation of scenes from history etc; usually involves a parade with rich costumes.

- *They discussed "pageants" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "pageants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pair of tweezers *(noun)*

A hand tool for holding consisting of a compound lever for grasping.

- *He looked up "pair of tweezers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pair of tweezers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

panning *(verb)*

Express a totally negative opinion of.

- *In everyday English, people use "panning" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "panning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

parabolic geometry *(noun)*

(mathematics) geometry based on Euclid's axioms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parabolic geometry."*
- *They discussed "parabolic geometry" during the group presentation.*

---

pariah *(noun)*

A person who is rejected (from society or home).

- *They discussed "pariah" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pariah."*

---

pariah dog *(noun)*

Ownerless half-wild mongrel dog common around Asian villages especially India.

- *The article explained what "pariah dog" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pariah dog" during the group presentation.*

---

parka *(noun)*

A kind of heavy jacket ('windcheater' is a British term).

- *They discussed "parka" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "parka" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paton *(noun)*

South African writer (1903-1988).

- *In class, the teacher used "paton" to mean south african writer (1903-1988).*
- *The article explained what "paton" means with a simple example.*

---

peddle *(verb)*

Sell or offer for sale from place to place.

- *The coach explained when to use "peddle" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "peddle" in real sentences.*

---

peerless *(adjective)*

Eminent beyond or above comparison.

- *A peerless scholar.*
- *The speaker chose "peerless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

permanence *(noun)*

The property of being able to exist for an indefinite duration.

- *He looked up "permanence" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “permanence” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

permeable *(adjective)*

Allowing fluids or gases to pass or diffuse through.

- *Permeable membranes.*
- *Rock that is permeable by water.*

---

personhood *(noun)*

Being a person.

- *Finding her own personhood as a campus activist.*
- *The article explained what “personhood” means with a simple example.*

---

pigeon-toed *(adjective)*

Having feet that turn inward.

- *A “pigeon-toed” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “pigeon-toed” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pillage *(noun)*

The act of stealing valuable things from a place.

- *Understanding “pillage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “pillage” because he had never seen it before.*

---

pistachio *(noun)*

Nut of Mediterranean trees having an edible green kernel.

- *He looked up “pistachio” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “pistachio” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pistachio tree *(noun)*

Small tree of southern Europe and Asia Minor bearing small hard-shelled nuts.

- *In class, the teacher used “pistachio tree” to mean small tree of southern europe and asia minor....*
- *They discussed “pistachio tree” during the group presentation.*

---

planing *(verb)*

Cut or remove with or as if with a plane.

- *Can you use “planing” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “planing” and when to wait.*

---

planing machine *(noun)*

A power tool for smoothing or shaping wood.

- *Understanding “planing machine” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “planing machine” during the group presentation.*

---

plebiscite *(noun)*

A vote by the electorate determining public opinion on a question of national importance.

- *He looked up “plebiscite” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “plebiscite.”*

---

ploughing *(noun)*

Tilling the land with a plow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ploughing.”*
- *He looked up “ploughing” because he had never seen it before.*

---

polynesia *(noun)*

The islands in the eastern part of Oceania.

- *Understanding “polynesia” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “polynesia” to mean the islands in the eastern part of oceania.*

---

polyurethane *(noun)*

Any of various polymers containing the urethane radical; a wide variety of synthetic forms are made and used as adhesives or plastics or paints or rubber.

- *He looked up "polyurethane" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polyurethane" to mean any of various polymers containing the urethane....*

---

posit *(verb)*

Take as a given; assume as a postulate or axiom.

- *He posited three basic laws of nature.*
- *She posited her hand on his shoulder.*

---

powder-post termite *(noun)*

Extremely destructive dry-wood termite of warm regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "powder-post termite" to mean extremely destructive dry-wood termite of warm regions.*
- *Understanding "powder-post termite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prairie aster *(noun)*

Violet-flowered perennial aster of central United States having solitary heads.

- *The article explained what "prairie aster" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "prairie aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

precipice *(noun)*

A very steep cliff.

- *In class, the teacher used "precipice" to mean a very steep cliff.*
- *They discussed "precipice" during the group presentation.*

---

premature ventricular contraction *(noun)*

Irregularity of cardiac rhythm; recurrent occurrences can be a precursor of ventricular fibrillation.

- *In class, the teacher used "premature ventricular contraction" to mean irregularity of cardiac rhythm; recurrent....*
- *He looked up "premature ventricular contraction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

presuming *(verb)*

Take upon oneself; act presumptuously, without permission.

- *She tried to use "presuming" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "presuming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

puked *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In everyday English, people use "puked" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "puked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

quack-quack *(noun)*

Child's word for a duck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quack-quack."*
- *Understanding "quack-quack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

queued *(verb)*

Form a queue, form a line, stand in line.

- *Can you use "queued" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "queued" until he saw an example.*

---

quickie *(noun)*

Hurried repair.

- *The article explained what "quickie" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quickie."*

---

ravages *(verb)*

Cause extensive destruction or ruin utterly.

- *Can you use "ravages" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "ravages" and when to wait.*

---

ravenous *(adjective)*

Devouring or craving food in great quantities.

- *Ravenous as wolves.*
- *A ravenous boy.*

---

rearranging *(verb)*

Put into a new order or arrangement.

- *The coach explained when to use "rearranging" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "rearranging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

reclusive *(adjective)*

Withdrawn from society; seeking solitude.

- *Lived an unsocial reclusive life.*
- *Sitting under the reclusive calm of a shade tree.*

---

red-rimmed *(adjective)*

Rimmed with red.

- *Your red-rimmed eyes reveal that you have been crying.*
- *Would you call this situation "red-rimmed"? Explain why.*

---

red-streaked *(adjective)*

Having red stripes.

- *A "red-streaked" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "red-streaked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

reek *(verb)*

Have an element suggestive (of something).

- *The building reeks of smoke.*
- *Marshes reeking in the sun.*

---

regenerated *(verb)*

Return to life; get or give new life or energy.

- *The snake regenerated its tail.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "regenerated" in real sentences.*

---

regimens *(noun)*

(medicine) a systematic plan for therapy (often including diet).

- *In class, the teacher used "regimens" to mean (medicine) a systematic plan for therapy (often....*
- *They discussed "regimens" during the group presentation.*

---

reinstall *(verb)*

Install again.

- *She reinstalled the washer after it had been repaired.*
- *She tried to use "reinstall" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

republic of djibouti *(noun)*

A country in northeastern Africa on the Somali peninsula; formerly under French control but became independent in 1997.

- *The article explained what "republic of djibouti" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "republic of djibouti" to mean a country in northeastern africa on the somali....*

---

rimmed *(adjective)*

Having a rim or a rim of a specified kind.

- *Do you wear rimmed or rimless glasses?*
- *Would you call this situation "rimmed"? Explain why.*

rind *(noun)*

The natural outer covering of food (usually removed before eating).

- *The article explained what "rind" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rind" to mean the natural outer covering of food (usually removed....*

riparian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or located on the banks of a river or stream.

- *Riparian land.*
- *Would you call this situation "riparian"? Explain why.*

riparian forest *(noun)*

Woodlands along the banks of stream or river.

- *The article explained what "riparian forest" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "riparian forest" during the group presentation.*

riparian right *(noun)*

Right of access to water.

- *In class, the teacher used "riparian right" to mean right of access to water.*
- *They discussed "riparian right" during the group presentation.*

risers *(noun)*

A person who rises (especially from bed).

- *He looked up "risers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "risers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

rock outcrop *(noun)*

The part of a rock formation that appears above the surface of the surrounding land.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock outcrop."*
- *He looked up "rock outcrop" because he had never seen it before.*

roman numeral *(noun)*

A symbol in the old Roman notation; I,V,X,L,C,D,M represent 1,5,10,50,100,500,1000 respectively in Arabic notation.

- *The article explained what "roman numeral" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roman numeral" to mean a symbol in the old roman notation; i,v,x,l,c,d,m....*

rosebud *(noun)*

(a literary reference to) a pretty young girl.

- *In class, the teacher used "rosebud" to mean (a literary reference to) a pretty young girl.*
- *The article explained what "rosebud" means with a simple example.*

ruck *(noun)*

A crowd especially of ordinary or undistinguished persons or things.

- *His brilliance raised him above the ruck.*
- *They discussed "ruck" during the group presentation.*

ruck up *(verb)*

Become wrinkled or drawn together.

- *She tried to use "ruck up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ruck up" when talking about this idea.*

runaways *(noun)*

Someone who flees from an uncongenial situation.

- *Understanding "runaways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "runaways" to mean someone who flees from an uncongenial situation.*

salamander *(noun)*

Reptilian creature supposed to live in fire.

- *He looked up "salamander" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salamander."*

---

sats *(noun)*

The seventh and last day of the week; observed as the Sabbath by Jews and some Christians.

- *They discussed "sats" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sats" to mean the seventh and last day of the week; observed as....*

---

sauvignon blanc *(noun)*

White wine grape grown in California.

- *In class, the teacher used "sauvignon blanc" to mean white wine grape grown in california.*
- *Understanding "sauvignon blanc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sawed-off shotgun *(noun)*

A shotgun with short barrels.

- *Understanding "sawed-off shotgun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sawed-off shotgun" to mean a shotgun with short barrels.*

---

scalpel *(noun)*

A thin straight surgical knife used in dissection and surgery.

- *Understanding "scalpel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scalpel" to mean a thin straight surgical knife used in dissection....*

---

scraper *(noun)*

Any of various hand tools for scraping.

- *Understanding "scraper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "scraper" during the group presentation.*

---

screw auger *(noun)*

Hand tool for boring holes.

- *Understanding "screw auger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "screw auger" during the group presentation.*

---

scribbled *(verb)*

Write down quickly without much attention to detail.

- *She tried to use "scribbled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "scribbled" when talking about this idea.*

---

scrutinize *(verb)*

To look at critically or searchingly, or in minute detail.

- *He scrutinized his likeness in the mirror.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "scrutinize" in real sentences.*

---

seatbelts *(noun)*

A safety belt used in a car or plane to hold you in your seat in case of an accident.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seatbelts."*
- *The article explained what "seatbelts" means with a simple example.*

---

sedate *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *The patient must be sedated before the operation.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sedate" in real sentences.*

---

shallower *(adjective)*

Not deep or strong; not affecting one deeply.

- *A "shallower" approach may work better in this case.*

- *Would you call this situation "shallower"? Explain why.*

---

shaves *(verb)*

Cut or remove with or as if with a plane.

- *She tried to use "shaves" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shaves" in real sentences.*

---

shriek *(noun)*

A high-pitched noise resembling a human cry.

- *He looked up "shriek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shriek" during the group presentation.*

---

simulates *(verb)*

Create a representation or model of.

- *He did not know how to use "simulates" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "simulates" in real sentences.*

---

singularly *(adverb)*

In a singular manner or to a singular degree.

- *Lord T. was considered singularly licentious even for the courts of Russia and Portugal; he acquired three wives and fourteen children during his Portuguese embassy alone.*
- *He answered "singularly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sinkhole *(noun)*

A depression in the ground communicating with a subterranean passage (especially in limestone) and formed by solution or by collapse of a cavern roof.

- *The article explained what "sinkhole" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sinkhole" to mean a depression in the ground communicating with a....*

---

sir john suckling *(noun)*

English poet and courtier (1609-1642).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir john suckling."*
- *He looked up "sir john suckling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skimpy *(adjective)*

Containing little excess.

- *A skimpy allowance.*
- *The speaker chose "skimpy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

slavs *(noun)*

Any member of the people of eastern Europe or Asian Russia who speak a Slavonic language.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slavs."*
- *He looked up "slavs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sloped *(adjective)*

Having an oblique or slanted direction.

- *A "sloped" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "sloped"? Explain why.*

---

snore *(noun)*

The rattling noise produced when snoring.

- *They discussed "snore" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "snore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

social stratification *(noun)*

The condition of being arranged in social strata or classes within a group.

- *The article explained what "social stratification" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "social stratification" during the group presentation.*

---

sonora gum *(noun)*

Acidulous gum resin of the creosote bush.

- *They discussed "sonora gum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonora gum."*

sooners *(noun)*

A native or resident of Oklahoma.

- *The article explained what "sooners" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sooners."*

sorceress *(noun)*

A woman sorcerer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sorceress."*
- *He looked up "sorceress" because he had never seen it before.*

soured cream *(noun)*

Artificially soured light cream.

- *He looked up "soured cream" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "soured cream."*

spaceflight *(noun)*

A voyage outside the Earth's atmosphere.

- *He looked up "spaceflight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spaceflight" to mean a voyage outside the earth's atmosphere.*

spender *(noun)*

Someone who spends money to purchase goods or services.

- *The article explained what "spender" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spender" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sphincter *(noun)*

A ring of muscle that contracts to close an opening.

- *He looked up "sphincter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sphincter" during the group presentation.*

spooks *(noun)*

A mental representation of some haunting experience.

- *They discussed "spooks" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spooks" because he had never seen it before.*

squires *(noun)*

An English country landowner.

- *In class, the teacher used "squires" to mean an english country landowner.*
- *Understanding "squires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stalinist *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Joseph Stalin or his times.

- *The speaker chose "stalinist" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "stalinist."*

stank *(verb)*

Be extremely bad in quality or in one's performance.

- *He did not know how to use "stank" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "stank" when talking about this idea.*

sternum *(noun)*

The flat bone that articulates with the clavicles and the first seven pairs of ribs.

- *Understanding "sternum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sternum" during the group presentation.*

---

stockbroker *(noun)*

An agent in the buying and selling of stocks and bonds.

- *They discussed "stockbroker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stockbroker" to mean an agent in the buying and selling of stocks and bonds.*

---

stoppers *(verb)*

Close or secure with or as if with a stopper.

- *She tried to use "stoppers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "stoppers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

storytellers *(noun)*

Someone who tells a story.

- *Understanding "storytellers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "storytellers" to mean someone who tells a story.*

---

strait of messina *(noun)*

The strait separating Sicily from the tip of Italy.

- *In class, the teacher used "strait of messina" to mean the strait separating sicily from the tip of italy.*
- *He looked up "strait of messina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strangulation *(noun)*

The act of suffocating (someone) by constricting the windpipe.

- *Strangulation of the intestine.*
- *The article explained what "strangulation" means with a simple example.*

---

stratification *(noun)*

The act or process or arranging persons into classes or social strata.

- *Understanding "stratification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "stratification" means with a simple example.*

---

stratified *(adjective)*

Deposited or arranged in horizontal layers.

- *Stratified rock.*
- *The speaker chose "stratified" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stratified language *(noun)*

A language that cannot be used as its own metalanguage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stratified language."*
- *They discussed "stratified language" during the group presentation.*

---

streaked *(adjective)*

Marked with or as if with stripes or linear discolorations.

- *Streaked hair.*
- *A "streaked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

stretchy *(adjective)*

Capable of being easily stretched and resuming former size or shape.

- *Students compared "stretchy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "stretchy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

suckling *(noun)*

An infant considered in relation to its nurse.

- *In class, the teacher used "suckling" to mean an infant considered in relation to its nurse.*
- *The article explained what "suckling" means with a simple example.*

sucrose *(noun)*

A complex carbohydrate found in many plants and used as a sweetening agent.

- *He looked up "sucrose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sucrose" to mean a complex carbohydrate found in many plants and....*

sundae *(noun)*

Ice cream served with a topping.

- *He looked up "sundae" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sundae."*

sundry *(adjective)*

Consisting of a haphazard assortment of different kinds; ; ; ; ; ; - I.A.Richards.

- *Sundry sciences commonly known as social.*
- *A "sundry" approach may work better in this case.*

supercomputer *(noun)*

A mainframe computer that is one of the most powerful available at a given time.

- *He looked up "supercomputer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "supercomputer."*

swampy *(adjective)*

(of soil) soft and watery.

- *Swampy bayous.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "swampy."*

synapse *(noun)*

The junction between two neurons (axon-to-dendrite) or between a neuron and a muscle.

- *Nerve impulses cross a synapse through the action of neurotransmitters.*
- *The article explained what "synapse" means with a simple example.*

takeover arbitrage *(noun)*

Arbitrage involving risk; as in the simultaneous purchase of stock in a target company and sale of stock in its potential acquirer; if the takeover fails the arbitrageur may lose a great deal of money.

- *In class, the teacher used "takeover arbitrage" to mean arbitrage involving risk; as in the simultaneous....*
- *He looked up "takeover arbitrage" because he had never seen it before.*

tasking *(verb)*

Assign a task to.

- *In everyday English, people use "tasking" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "tasking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

teresa of avila *(noun)*

Spanish mystic and religious reformer; author of religious classics and a Christian saint (1515-1582).

- *In class, the teacher used "teresa of avila" to mean spanish mystic and religious reformer; author of....*
- *The article explained what "teresa of avila" means with a simple example.*

thomas a becket *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) archbishop of Canterbury from 1162 to 1170; murdered following his opposition to Henry II's attempts to control the clergy (1118-1170).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas a becket."*
- *He looked up "thomas a becket" because he had never seen it before.*

three-fourths *(noun)*

Three of four equal parts.

- *Three-fourths of a pound.*
- *He looked up "three-fourths" because he had never seen it before.*

tidings *(noun)*

Information about recent and important events.

- *He looked up "tidings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tidings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toothache *(noun)*

An ache localized in or around a tooth.

- *They discussed "toothache" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toothache."*

---

toothache tree *(noun)*

Small deciduous aromatic shrub (or tree) having spiny branches and yellowish flowers; eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toothache tree."*
- *He looked up "toothache tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

total hysterectomy *(noun)*

Surgical removal of the uterus and cervix.

- *In class, the teacher used "total hysterectomy" to mean surgical removal of the uterus and cervix.*
- *They discussed "total hysterectomy" during the group presentation.*

---

tranquillity *(noun)*

A disposition free from stress or emotion.

- *He looked up "tranquillity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tranquillity."*

---

transitive *(noun)*

A verb (or verb construction) that requires an object in order to be grammatical.

- *They discussed "transitive" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "transitive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trickling *(verb)*

Run or flow slowly, as in drops or in an unsteady stream.

- *Can you use "trickling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "trickling" when talking about this idea.*

---

trigonometry *(noun)*

The mathematics of triangles and trigonometric functions.

- *They discussed "trigonometry" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "trigonometry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trimmer arch *(noun)*

An arch built between trimmers in a floor (to support the weight of a hearth).

- *Understanding "trimmer arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trimmer arch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trimmings *(noun)*

The accessories that normally accompany (something or some activity).

- *He bought a Christmas tree and trimmings to decorate it.*
- *Understanding "trimmings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trouser cuff *(noun)*

A cuff on the bottoms of trouser legs.

- *He looked up "trouser cuff" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trouser cuff."*

---

turnip cabbage *(noun)*

A cruciferous plant with a thick bulbous edible yellow root.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnip cabbage."*

- *They discussed "turnip cabbage" during the group presentation.*

---

tutelage *(noun)*

Attention and management implying responsibility for safety.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tutelage."*
- *They discussed "tutelage" during the group presentation.*

---

twos *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one or a numeral representing this number.

- *They discussed "twos" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "twos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

typhus *(noun)*

Rickettsial disease transmitted by body lice and characterized by skin rash and high fever.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "typhus."*
- *He looked up "typhus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

typographical error *(noun)*

A mistake in printed matter resulting from mechanical failures of some kind.

- *They discussed "typographical error" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "typographical error" means with a simple example.*

---

uhf *(noun)*

300 to 3000 megahertz.

- *They discussed "uhf" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uhf" to mean 300 to 3000 megahertz.*

---

unaffiliated *(adjective)*

Not affiliated.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unaffiliated" when it is not affiliated.*
- *Would you call this situation "unaffiliated"? Explain why.*

---

uncle remus *(noun)*

The fictional storyteller of tales written in the Black Vernacular and set in the South; the tales were first collected and published in book form in 1880.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uncle remus."*
- *He looked up "uncle remus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unconscionable *(adjective)*

Greatly exceeding bounds of reason or moderation.

- *Unconscionable spending.*
- *An unconscionable liar.*

---

underlines *(noun)*

A line drawn underneath (especially under written matter).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underlines."*
- *Understanding "underlines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unflattering *(adjective)*

Showing or representing unfavorably.

- *An unflattering portrait.*
- *The speaker chose "unflattering" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

unrecognizable *(adjective)*

Defying recognition as e.g. because of damage or alteration.

- *Would you call this situation "unrecognizable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrecognizable."*

---

uns *(noun)*

An organization of independent states formed in 1945 to promote international peace and security.

- *In class, the teacher used "uns" to mean an organization of independent states formed in....*
- *He looked up "uns" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unscheduled *(adjective)*

Not scheduled or not on a regular schedule.

- *An unscheduled meeting.*
- *The plane made an unscheduled stop at Gander for refueling.*

---

unstructured *(adjective)*

Lacking definite structure or organization.

- *An unstructured situation with no one in authority.*
- *A neighborhood gang with a relatively unstructured system.*

---

vagrant *(noun)*

A wanderer who has no established residence or visible means of support.

- *They discussed "vagrant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vagrant" means with a simple example.*

---

veracruz *(noun)*

A major Mexican port on the Gulf of Mexico in the state of Veracruz.

- *In class, the teacher used "veracruz" to mean a major mexican port on the gulf of mexico in the....*
- *He looked up "veracruz" because he had never seen it before.*

Formal & Literary Vocabulary

quintessential *(adjective)*

Representing the most perfect or typical example of a quality, person, or thing.

- *With its red phone boxes and rainy afternoons, the town is the quintessential English village.*
- *She is the quintessential professional: prepared, punctual, and precise.*

---

ineffable *(adjective)*

Too great, extreme, or beautiful to be expressed or described in words.

- *Standing beneath the northern lights, they felt an ineffable sense of wonder.*
- *The composer tried to capture the ineffable sorrow of that final farewell.*

---

ostensibly *(adverb)*

According to what appears or is claimed to be true, though this may not be the real situation.

- *He attended the conference ostensibly for research, but really to meet potential investors.*
- *The meeting was ostensibly about budgets, yet everyone knew layoffs were the true topic.*

---

ephemeral *(adjective)*

Lasting for a very short time.

- *Fame in the digital age can be ephemeral.*
- *Cherry blossoms are beautiful but ephemeral.*

---

sanguine *(adjective)*

Optimistic or hopeful, especially in a difficult situation.

- *Despite the losses, she remained sanguine about the company's future.*
- *His sanguine forecast proved far too optimistic.*

---

perfunctory *(adjective)*

Done as a duty or routine, with little interest or care.

- *He gave the report only a perfunctory glance.*
- *Their apology sounded perfunctory and insincere.*

---

abstruse *(adjective)*

Difficult to understand; obscure and complex.

- *The professor's abstruse lecture left most students confused.*
- *She enjoys abstruse mathematical puzzles.*

---

prolix *(adjective)*

Using too many words; tediously long-winded.

- *The prolix introduction delayed the main argument for pages.*
- *Editors cut his prolix draft by half.*

---

recondite *(adjective)*

Little known; dealing with obscure or difficult subject matter.

- *He specializes in recondite areas of medieval law.*
- *The book explores recondite philosophical questions.*

---

pellucid *(adjective)*

Transparently clear in style or meaning; also, transparent like clear water.

- *Her pellucid prose makes complex ideas easy to grasp.*
- *The lake was so pellucid that we could see the stones below.*

---

inimical *(adjective)*

Harmful or hostile; opposing someone's interests.

- *Smoking is inimical to good health.*
- *The climate proved inimical to the new crops.*

---

vicissitude *(noun)*

A change of circumstances or fortune, usually one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.

- *They endured the vicissitudes of a long economic crisis.*
- *Friendship survives the vicissitudes of life.*

---

vertebral vein *(noun)*

A vein that goes through the foramina of the cervical vertebrae and forms a plexus around the vertebral artery; empties into the brachiocephalic vein.

- *They discussed "vertebral vein" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vertebral vein" to mean a vein that goes through the foramina of the....*

---

voiceless *(adjective)*

Produced without vibration of the vocal cords.

- *Labor was voiceless.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "voiceless."*

---

volga *(noun)*

A Russian river; the longest river in Europe; flows into the Caspian Sea.

- *The article explained what "volga" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "volga."*

---

volga river *(noun)*

A Russian river; the longest river in Europe; flows into the Caspian Sea.

- *They discussed "volga river" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "volga river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

volgograd *(noun)*

A city in the European part of Russia on the Volga; site of German defeat in World War II in the winter of 1942-43.

- *They discussed "volgograd" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "volgograd" means with a simple example.*

---

walkout *(noun)*

The act of walking out (of a meeting or organization) as a sign of protest.

- *There was a walkout by the Black members as the chairman rose to speak.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walkout."*

---

wands *(noun)*

A thin supple twig or rod.

- *Stems bearing slender wands of flowers.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wands."*

---

wearables *(noun)*

A covering designed to be worn on a person's body.

- *Understanding "wearables" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wearables" to mean a covering designed to be worn on a person's body.*

---

wheat scab *(noun)*

A disease of the heads of wheat plants.

- *In class, the teacher used "wheat scab" to mean a disease of the heads of wheat plants.*
- *They discussed "wheat scab" during the group presentation.*

---

white prairie aster *(noun)*

Perennial of western North America having white flowers.

- *He looked up "white prairie aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "white prairie aster."*

---

white-streaked *(adjective)*

Having white streaks.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "white-streaked."*
- *Would you call this situation "white-streaked"? Explain why.*

---

willamette *(noun)*

A river in western Oregon that flows north into the Columbia River near Portland.

- *In class, the teacher used "willamette" to mean a river in western oregon that flows north into the....*
- *Understanding "willamette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

willamette river *(noun)*

A river in western Oregon that flows north into the Columbia River near Portland.

- *Understanding "willamette river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "willamette river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

willow aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *The article explained what "willow aster" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "willow aster" during the group presentation.*

---

wimpy *(adjective)*

Weak and ineffectual.

- *Would you call this situation "wimpy"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wimpy."*

---

woodman *(noun)*

Someone who lives in the woods.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodman."*
- *The article explained what "woodman" means with a simple example.*

---

wordplay *(noun)*

A humorous play on words.

- *In class, the teacher used "wordplay" to mean a humorous play on words.*
- *He looked up "wordplay" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yellow warbler *(noun)*

Yellow-throated American wood warbler.

- *They discussed "yellow warbler" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "yellow warbler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ablation *(noun)*

The erosive process that reduces the size of glaciers.

- *Understanding "ablation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ablation" during the group presentation.*

---

abo *(noun)*

A dark-skinned member of a race of people living in Australia when Europeans arrived.

- *In class, the teacher used "abo" to mean a dark-skinned member of a race of people living in....*
- *The article explained what "abo" means with a simple example.*

---

abo blood group system *(noun)*

A classification system for the antigens of human blood; used in blood transfusion therapy; four groups are A and B and AB and O.

- *He looked up "abo blood group system" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "abo blood group system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abo group *(noun)*

A classification system for the antigens of human blood; used in blood transfusion therapy; four groups are A and B and AB and O.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abo group."*
- *He looked up "abo group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abo system *(noun)*

A classification system for the antigens of human blood; used in blood transfusion therapy; four groups are A and B and AB and O.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abo system."*
- *He looked up "abo system" because he had never seen it before.*

---

accelerators *(noun)*

A pedal that controls the throttle valve.

- *In class, the teacher used "accelerators" to mean a pedal that controls the throttle valve.*
- *He looked up "accelerators" because he had never seen it before.*

---

acrobatic stunt *(noun)*

A stunt performed by an acrobat.

- *In class, the teacher used "acrobatic stunt" to mean a stunt performed by an acrobat.*
- *He looked up "acrobatic stunt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

actuator *(noun)*

A mechanism that puts something into automatic action.

- *The article explained what "actuator" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actuator."*

---

admirals *(noun)*

The supreme commander of a fleet; ranks above a vice admiral and below a fleet admiral.

- *They discussed "admirals" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "admirals" means with a simple example.*

---

adrenalin *(noun)*

A catecholamine secreted by the adrenal medulla in response to stress (trade name Adrenalin); stimulates autonomic nerve action.

- *In class, the teacher used "adrenalin" to mean a catecholamine secreted by the adrenal medulla in....*
- *He looked up "adrenalin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

advertises *(verb)*

Make publicity for; try to sell (a product).

- *She tried to use "advertises" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "advertises" until he saw an example.*

---

agribusiness *(noun)*

A large-scale farming enterprise.

- *They discussed "agribusiness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "agribusiness" means with a simple example.*

---

air embolism *(noun)*

Pain resulting from rapid change in pressure.

- *He looked up "air embolism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "air embolism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alexander the liberator *(noun)*

The son of Nicholas I who, as czar of Russia, introduced reforms that included limited emancipation of the serfs (1818-1881).

- *They discussed "alexander the liberator" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alexander the liberator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

algorithmic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the characteristics of an algorithm.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "algorithmic."*
- *Would you call this situation "algorithmic"? Explain why.*

---

algorithmic language *(noun)*

An artificial language designed to express algorithms.

- *They discussed "algorithmic language" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "algorithmic language."*

---

algorithmic program *(noun)*

A precise rule (or set of rules) specifying how to solve some problem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "algorithmic program."*
- *He looked up "algorithmic program" because he had never seen it before.*

---

algorithmic rule *(noun)*

A precise rule (or set of rules) specifying how to solve some problem.

- *They discussed "algorithmic rule" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "algorithmic rule" to mean a precise rule (or set of rules) specifying how to....*

---

alignments *(noun)*

An organization of people (or countries) involved in a pact or treaty.

- *In class, the teacher used "alignments" to mean an organization of people (or countries) involved....*
- *The article explained what "alignments" means with a simple example.*

---

alleviating *(verb)*

Provide physical relief, as from pain.

- *The coach explained when to use "alleviating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "alleviating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

alsace *(noun)*

A region of northeastern France famous for its wines.

- *They discussed "alsace" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "alsace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alveolar arch *(noun)*

The part of the upper or lower jawbones in which the teeth are set.

- *He looked up "alveolar arch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alveolar arch."*

amass *(verb)*

Get or gather together.

- *She is amassing a lot of data for her thesis.*
- *He did not know how to use "amass" until he saw an example.*

amok *(adverb)*

Wildly; without self-control.

- *Place "amok" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *She spoke "amok," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

anatolia *(noun)*

A peninsula in southwestern Asia that forms the Asian part of Turkey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anatolia."*
- *Understanding "anatolia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

androgen *(noun)*

Male sex hormone that is produced in the testes and responsible for typical male sexual characteristics.

- *In class, the teacher used "androgen" to mean male sex hormone that is produced in the testes and....*
- *The article explained what "androgen" means with a simple example.*

angina *(noun)*

A heart condition marked by paroxysms of chest pain due to reduced oxygen to the heart.

- *He looked up "angina" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angina" to mean a heart condition marked by paroxysms of chest pain....*

animating *(adjective)*

Giving spirit and vivacity.

- *Students compared "animating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "animating" when it is giving spirit and vivacity.*

anthologies *(noun)*

A collection of selected literary passages.

- *They discussed "anthologies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "anthologies" because he had never seen it before.*

aortic aneurysm *(noun)*

An aneurysm of the aorta.

- *He looked up "aortic aneurysm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aortic aneurysm."*

apolitical *(adjective)*

Politically neutral.

- *Would you call this situation "apolitical"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "apolitical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

apologist *(noun)*

A person who argues to defend or justify some policy or institution.

- *An apologist for capital punishment.*
- *In class, the teacher used "apologist" to mean a person who argues to defend or justify some....*

appalachia *(noun)*

An impoverished coal mining area in the Appalachian Mountains (from Pennsylvania to North Carolina).

- *Understanding "appalachia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "appalachia" means with a simple example.*

arcades *(noun)*

A covered passageway with shops and stalls on either side.

- *The article explained what "arcades" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "arcades" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

archeology *(noun)*

The branch of anthropology that studies prehistoric people and their cultures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archeology."*
- *They discussed "archeology" during the group presentation.*

---

ascending aorta *(noun)*

The ascending part of the aorta as it emerges from the left ventricle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascending aorta."*
- *The article explained what "ascending aorta" means with a simple example.*

---

asperger's syndrome *(noun)*

A psychiatric disorder usually noted during early school years; characterized by impaired social relations and by repetitive patterns of behavior.

- *He looked up "asperger's syndrome" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "asperger's syndrome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

astrological *(adjective)*

Relating to or concerned with astrology.

- *Astrological chart.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "astrological" when it is relating to or concerned with astrology.*

---

attila the hun *(noun)*

King of the Huns; the most successful barbarian invader of the Roman Empire (406-453).

- *They discussed "attila the hun" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "attila the hun" means with a simple example.*

---

au fait *(adjective)*

Being up to particular standard or level especially in being up to date in knowledge.

- *Always au fait on the latest events.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "au fait" when it is being up to particular standard or level especially....*

---

auger *(noun)*

A long flexible steel coil for dislodging stoppages in curved pipes.

- *He looked up "auger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "auger" to mean a long flexible steel coil for dislodging stoppages....*

---

babble *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *The two women babbled and crooned at the baby.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "babble" in real sentences.*

---

babble out *(verb)*

Divulge confidential information or secrets.

- *The coach explained when to use "babble out" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "babble out" until he saw an example.*

---

balinese *(noun)*

The Indonesian language of the people of Bali.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "balinese."*
- *He looked up "balinese" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bankruptcies *(noun)*

A state of complete lack of some abstract property.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bankruptcies."*

- *Understanding "bankruptcies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

barman *(noun)*

An employee who mixes and serves alcoholic drinks at a bar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barman."*
- *He looked up "barman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barrows *(noun)*

A cart for carrying small loads; has handles and one or more wheels.

- *In class, the teacher used "barrows" to mean a cart for carrying small loads; has handles and....*
- *They discussed "barrows" during the group presentation.*

---

baruch *(noun)*

A disciple of and secretary for the prophet Jeremiah.

- *They discussed "baruch" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baruch."*

---

beachfront *(noun)*

A strip of land running along a beach.

- *Understanding "beachfront" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "beachfront" during the group presentation.*

---

bear's grape *(noun)*

Evergreen mat-forming shrub of North America and northern Eurasia having small white flowers and red berries; leaves turn red in autumn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bear's grape."*
- *He looked up "bear's grape" because he had never seen it before.*

---

belted ammunition *(noun)*

Ammunition (usually of small caliber) loaded in flexible linked strips for use in a machine gun.

- *They discussed "belted ammunition" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "belted ammunition" means with a simple example.*

---

benin franc *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Benin.

- *He looked up "benin franc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benin franc."*

---

blighted *(adjective)*

Affected by blight; anything that mars or prevents growth or prosperity.

- *A blighted rose.*
- *Blighted urban districts.*

---

blinks *(noun)*

Small Indian lettuce of northern regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blinks."*
- *He looked up "blinks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

book of baruch *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book ascribed to Baruch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book of baruch."*
- *He looked up "book of baruch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

book of malachi *(noun)*

An Old Testament book containing the prophecies of Malachi.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book of malachi."*
- *He looked up "book of malachi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

borrowings *(noun)*

The appropriation (of ideas or words etc) from another source.

- *Understanding "borrowings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "borrowings" to mean the appropriation (of ideas or words etc) from....*

---

bottom-dweller *(noun)*

A fish that lives and feeds on the bottom of a body of water.

- *They discussed "bottom-dweller" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bottom-dweller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bouncers *(noun)*

A person whose duty is to throw troublemakers out of a bar or public meeting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bouncers."*
- *He looked up "bouncers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

buoys *(noun)*

Bright-colored; a float attached by rope to the seabed to mark channels in a harbor or underwater hazards.

- *He looked up "buoys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buoys" to mean bright-colored; a float attached by rope to the....*

---

bushel basket *(noun)*

A basket large enough to hold a bushel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bushel basket."*
- *They discussed "bushel basket" during the group presentation.*

---

cacao moth *(noun)*

Small moth whose larvae feed on tobacco and other dried plant products.

- *The article explained what "cacao moth" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cacao moth" during the group presentation.*

---

camouflaged *(adjective)*

Made invisible by means of protective coloring.

- *Students compared "camouflaged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "camouflaged"? Explain why.*

---

capital of djibouti *(noun)*

Port city on the Gulf of Aden; the capital and largest city of Djibouti.

- *The article explained what "capital of djibouti" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capital of djibouti" to mean port city on the gulf of aden; the capital and....*

---

capital of liechtenstein *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Liechtenstein.

- *Understanding "capital of liechtenstein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capital of liechtenstein" during the group presentation.*

---

cartesian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Rene Descartes or his works.

- *Cartesian linguistics.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cartesian" when it is of or relating to rene descartes or his works.*

---

cartesian product *(noun)*

The set of elements common to two or more sets.

- *The article explained what "cartesian product" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cartesian product" during the group presentation.*

---

castration anxiety *(noun)*

(psychoanalysis) anxiety resulting from real or imagined threats to your sexual functions; originally applied only to men but can in principle apply to women.

- *He looked up "castration anxiety" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castration anxiety" to mean (psychoanalysis) anxiety resulting from real or....*

---

catalogued *(verb)*

Make an itemized list or catalog of; classify.

- *He did not know how to use "catalogued" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "catalogued" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

catastrophes *(noun)*

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catastrophes."*
- *The article explained what "catastrophes" means with a simple example.*

---

cerberus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the three-headed dog guarding the entrance to Hades; son of Typhon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cerberus."*
- *They discussed "cerberus" during the group presentation.*

---

chalkboard *(noun)*

Sheet of slate; for writing with chalk.

- *The article explained what "chalkboard" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chalkboard" during the group presentation.*

---

charles farrar browne *(noun)*

United States writer of humorous tales of an itinerant showman (1834-1867).

- *They discussed "charles farrar browne" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles farrar browne" to mean united states writer of humorous tales of an....*

---

charles lindbergh *(noun)*

United States aviator who in 1927 made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean (1902-1974).

- *The article explained what "charles lindbergh" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "charles lindbergh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charles peirce *(noun)*

United States philosopher and logician; pioneer of pragmatism (1839-1914).

- *He looked up "charles peirce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles peirce" to mean united states philosopher and logician; pioneer of....*

---

charlestown *(noun)*

A former town and present-day neighborhood of Boston; settled in 1629.

- *In class, the teacher used "charlestown" to mean a former town and present-day neighborhood of....*
- *The article explained what "charlestown" means with a simple example.*

---

charlotte bronte *(noun)*

English novelist; oldest of three Bronte sisters (1816-1855).

- *He looked up "charlotte bronte" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charlotte bronte."*

---

cheerios *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *He looked up "cheerios" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheerios."*

---

chef-d'oeuvre *(noun)*

The most outstanding work of a creative artist or craftsman.

- *He looked up "chef-d'oeuvre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chef-d'oeuvre" to mean the most outstanding work of a creative artist or....*

chorizo *(noun)*

A spicy Spanish pork sausage.

- *He looked up "chorizo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chorizo" during the group presentation.*

clever clogs *(noun)*

An intellectual who is ostentatiously and irritatingly knowledgeable.

- *The article explained what "clever clogs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clever clogs" to mean an intellectual who is ostentatiously and....*

cockney *(noun)*

The nonstandard dialect of natives of the east end of London.

- *He looked up "cockney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cockney."*

collated *(verb)*

To assemble in proper sequence.

- *Learners should practice how to use "collated" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "collated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

colonel blimp *(noun)*

A pompous reactionary cartoon character created by Sir David Low.

- *He looked up "colonel blimp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colonel blimp" to mean a pompous reactionary cartoon character created by....*

comically *(adverb)*

In a comical manner.

- *The tone was comically desperate.*
- *Using "comically" can make your explanation more exact.*

common wart *(noun)*

A benign growth (often with a rough surface).

- *They discussed "common wart" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "common wart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

commoners *(noun)*

A person who holds no title.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commoners."*
- *They discussed "commoners" during the group presentation.*

compiles *(verb)*

Put together out of existing material.

- *She tried to use "compiles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "compiles" in real sentences.*

conjoined *(adjective)*

Consisting of two or more associated entities; ; - J.K.Fairbank.

- *The interplay of these conjoined yet opposed factors.*
- *A "conjoined" approach may work better in this case.*

conjugated protein *(noun)*

A protein complex combining amino acids with other substances.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conjugated protein."*
- *Understanding "conjugated protein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conservationists *(noun)*

Someone who works to protect the environment from destruction or pollution.

- *In class, the teacher used "conservationists" to mean someone who works to protect the environment from....*
- *They discussed "conservationists" during the group presentation.*

---

controversially *(adverb)*

Involving controversy.

- *Place "controversially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "controversially" naturally.*

---

count alessandro volta *(noun)*

Italian physicist after whom the volt is named; studied electric currents and invented the voltaic pile (1745-1827).

- *The article explained what "count alessandro volta" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "count alessandro volta" during the group presentation.*

---

credo *(noun)*

Any system of principles or beliefs.

- *The article explained what "credo" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "credo" during the group presentation.*

---

crevices *(noun)*

A long narrow depression in a surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "crevices" to mean a long narrow depression in a surface.*
- *He looked up "crevices" because he had never seen it before.*

---

critter *(noun)*

A regional term for 'creature' (especially for domestic animals).

- *The article explained what "critter" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "critter" during the group presentation.*

---

culminates *(verb)*

End, especially to reach a final or climactic stage.

- *In everyday English, people use "culminates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "culminates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cytoplasm *(noun)*

The protoplasm of a cell excluding the nucleus; is full of proteins that control cell metabolism.

- *He looked up "cytoplasm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytoplasm."*

---

darpa *(noun)*

The central research and development organization for the United States Department of Defense; responsible for developing new surveillance technologies since 9/11.

- *He looked up "darpa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "darpa."*

---

deadbeat *(noun)*

Someone who fails to meet a financial obligation.

- *In class, the teacher used "deadbeat" to mean someone who fails to meet a financial obligation.*
- *Understanding "deadbeat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deadbeat dad *(noun)*

A father who willfully defaults on his obligation to provide financial support for his offspring.

- *They discussed "deadbeat dad" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deadbeat dad."*

---

debauchery *(noun)*

A wild gathering involving excessive drinking and promiscuity.

- *Understanding "debauchery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *They discussed "debauchery" during the group presentation.*

---

decrepit *(adjective)*

Lacking bodily or muscular strength or vitality.

- *A decrepit bus...its seats held together with friction tape.*
- *Would you call this situation "decrepit"? Explain why.*

---

dejected *(adjective)*

Affected or marked by low spirits.

- *Is dejected but trying to look cheerful.*
- *Would you call this situation "dejected"? Explain why.*

---

democratization *(noun)*

The action of making something democratic.

- *They discussed "democratization" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "democratization" to mean the action of making something democratic.*

---

dented *(adjective)*

Of metal e.g.

- *Dented fenders.*
- *Students compared "dented" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

deprecating *(adjective)*

Tending to diminish or disparage.

- *Managed a deprecating smile at the compliment.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "deprecating" when it is tending to diminish or disparage.*

---

derided *(verb)*

Treat or speak of with contempt.

- *He derided his student's attempt to solve the biggest problem in mathematics.*
- *Can you use "derided" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

designates *(verb)*

Indicate a place, direction, person, or thing; either spatially or figuratively.

- *Can you use "designates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "designates" and when to wait.*

---

despatched *(verb)*

Send away towards a designated goal.

- *Can you use "despatched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "despatched" and when to wait.*

---

devil's turnip *(noun)*

White-flowered vine having thick roots and bearing small black berries; Europe to Iran.

- *In class, the teacher used "devil's turnip" to mean white-flowered vine having thick roots and bearing....*
- *He looked up "devil's turnip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

diabetes mellitus *(noun)*

Diabetes caused by a relative or absolute deficiency of insulin and characterized by polyuria.

- *When doctors say 'diabetes' they usually mean 'diabetes mellitus'.*
- *He looked up "diabetes mellitus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dimples *(noun)*

A small natural hollow in the cheek or chin.

- *There are approximately 336 dimples on a golf ball.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dimples" to mean a small natural hollow in the cheek or chin.*

---

dirtiest *(adjective)*

Soiled or likely to soil with dirt or grime.

- *Would you call this situation "dirtiest"? Explain why.*
- *A "dirtiest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dispersing medium *(noun)*

(of colloids) a substance in which another is colloidally dispersed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dispersing medium."*
- *He looked up "dispersing medium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dispersing phase *(noun)*

(of colloids) a substance in which another is colloidally dispersed.

- *The article explained what "dispersing phase" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dispersing phase" to mean (of colloids) a substance in which another is....*

---

djibouti *(noun)*

A country in northeastern Africa on the Somali peninsula; formerly under French control but became independent in 1997.

- *In class, the teacher used "djibouti" to mean a country in northeastern africa on the somali....*
- *They discussed "djibouti" during the group presentation.*

---

double refraction *(noun)*

Splitting a ray into two parallel rays polarized perpendicularly.

- *Understanding "double refraction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "double refraction."*

---

driest *(adjective)*

Opposed to or prohibiting the production and sale of alcoholic beverages.

- *The speaker chose "driest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "driest" when it is opposed to or prohibiting the production and sale....*

---

dry-wood termite *(noun)*

Any of various termites that live in and feed on dry wood that is not connected with the soil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dry-wood termite."*
- *He looked up "dry-wood termite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dubbing *(noun)*

A new soundtrack that is added to a film.

- *They discussed "dubbing" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dubbing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dubuque *(noun)*

A town in eastern Iowa on the Mississippi River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dubuque."*
- *He looked up "dubuque" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dweller *(noun)*

A person who inhabits a particular place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dweller."*
- *Understanding "dweller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dynastic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of a dynasty.

- *A "dynastic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dynastic" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of a dynasty.*

---

el giza *(noun)*

An ancient Egyptian city on the west bank of the Nile opposite Cairo; site of three Great Pyramids and the Sphinx.

- *Understanding "el giza" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "el giza" means with a simple example.*

---

el nino southern oscillation *(noun)*

A more intense El Nino that occurs every few years when the welling up of cold nutrient-rich water does not occur; kills plankton and fish and affects weather patterns.

- *In class, the teacher used "el nino southern oscillation" to mean a more intense el nino that occurs every few years....*
- *The article explained what "el nino southern oscillation" means with a simple example.*

---

elan *(noun)*

A feeling of strong eagerness (usually in favor of a person or cause).

- *A performance of great elan and sophistication.*
- *Understanding "elan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embarrassingly *(adverb)*

Causing embarrassment.

- *The great man was embarrassingly humble and self-effacing.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "embarrassingly" naturally.*

---

embolism *(noun)*

An insertion into a calendar.

- *He looked up "embolism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "embolism" during the group presentation.*

---

emily bronte *(noun)*

English novelist; one of three Bronte sisters (1818-1848).

- *Understanding "emily bronte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emily bronte."*

---

enclose *(verb)*

Enclose or enfold completely with or as if with a covering.

- *Darkness enclosed him.*
- *Can you use "enclose" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

entree *(noun)*

Something that provides access (to get in or get out).

- *She made a graceful entree into the ballroom.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "entree."*

---

enzymatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by an enzyme.

- *Would you call this situation "enzymatic"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "enzymatic" when it is of or relating to or produced by an enzyme.*

---

eradicating *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *Can you use "eradicating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "eradicating" when talking about this idea.*

---

esophageal *(adjective)*

Relating to the esophagus.

- *A "esophageal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "esophageal."*

---

essen *(noun)*

A city in western Germany; industrial center of the Ruhr.

- *Understanding "essen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "essen" during the group presentation.*

ex officio *(adverb)*

By virtue of position.

- *The president sat on the committee ex officio.*
- *Place "ex officio" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

false bracken *(noun)*

Resembles Pteridium aquilinum; of Queensland, Australia.

- *The article explained what "false bracken" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "false bracken" to mean resembles pteridium aquilinum; of queensland, australia.*

fat embolism *(noun)*

Serious condition in which fat blocks an artery; fat can enter the blood stream after a long bone is fractured or if adipose tissue is injured or as a result of a fatty liver.

- *The article explained what "fat embolism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fat embolism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

field pansy *(noun)*

Common Old World viola with creamy often violet-tinged flowers.

- *They discussed "field pansy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "field pansy" to mean common old world viola with creamy often....*

firs *(noun)*

Any of various evergreen trees of the genus Abies; chiefly of upland areas.

- *He looked up "firs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "firs" during the group presentation.*

first epistle to the corinthians *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing the first epistle from Saint Paul to the church at Corinth.

- *He looked up "first epistle to the corinthians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first epistle to the corinthians" to mean a new testament book containing the first epistle....*

flashlights *(noun)*

A small portable battery-powered electric lamp.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flashlights."*
- *The article explained what "flashlights" means with a simple example.*

flat-topped white aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *He looked up "flat-topped white aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flat-topped white aster" to mean a variety of aster.*

flaunting *(verb)*

Display proudly; act ostentatiously or pretentiously.

- *She tried to use "flaunting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flaunting" when talking about this idea.*

flavoring *(noun)*

Something added to food primarily for the savor it imparts.

- *Understanding "flavoring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flavoring" means with a simple example.*

flirtatious *(adjective)*

Like a coquette.

- *It is useful to describe something as "flirtatious" when it is like a coquette.*
- *The speaker chose "flirtatious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

flue *(noun)*

A conduit to carry off smoke.

- *Understanding "flue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flue" means with a simple example.*

---

flue stop *(noun)*

An organ stop with the tone of a flue pipe.

- *Understanding "flue stop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "flue stop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

formulae *(noun)*

Something regarded as a normative example.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "formulae."*
- *They discussed "formulae" during the group presentation.*

---

frankfort *(noun)*

The capital of Kentucky; located in northern Kentucky.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frankfort."*
- *He looked up "frankfort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

frederick moore vinson *(noun)*

United States jurist who served as chief justice of the Supreme Court (1890-1953).

- *Understanding "frederick moore vinson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "frederick moore vinson" during the group presentation.*

---

frescoes *(noun)*

A mural done with watercolors on wet plaster.

- *In class, the teacher used "frescoes" to mean a mural done with watercolors on wet plaster.*
- *They discussed "frescoes" during the group presentation.*

---

gam *(noun)*

A herd of whales.

- *The article explained what "gam" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gam" to mean a herd of whales.*

---

gas embolism *(noun)*

Pain resulting from rapid change in pressure.

- *The article explained what "gas embolism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gas embolism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gatherer *(noun)*

A person who is employed to collect payments (as for rent or taxes).

- *They were a society of hunters and gatherers.*
- *He looked up "gatherer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

generative *(adjective)*

Having the ability to produce or originate.

- *Generative power.*
- *Generative forces.*

---

gentleness *(noun)*

The property possessed by a slope that is very gradual.

- *His fingers have learned gentleness.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gentleness" to mean the property possessed by a slope that is very gradual.*

---

genus chara *(noun)*

Green algae common in freshwater lakes of limestone districts.

- *The article explained what "genus chara" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "genus chara" to mean green algae common in freshwater lakes of limestone....*

---

genus chlamydia *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Chlamydiaceae: disease-causing parasites.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus chlamydia" to mean type genus of the family chlamydiaceae:....*
- *They discussed "genus chlamydia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus manta *(noun)*

A genus of Mobulidae.

- *The article explained what "genus manta" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus manta."*

---

genus sequoia *(noun)*

Redwoods; until recently considered a genus of a separate family Taxodiaceae.

- *They discussed "genus sequoia" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "genus sequoia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gerard manley hopkins *(noun)*

English poet (1844-1889).

- *The article explained what "gerard manley hopkins" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "gerard manley hopkins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ghouls *(noun)*

Someone who takes bodies from graves and sells them for anatomical dissection.

- *He looked up "ghouls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ghouls."*

---

gnarly *(adjective)*

Used of old persons or old trees; covered with knobs or knots.

- *A "gnarly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gnarly" when it is used of old persons or old trees; covered with....*

---

gnostic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Gnosticism.

- *Gnostic writings.*
- *The speaker chose "gnostic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gourd vine *(noun)*

Any vine of the family Cucurbitaceae that bears fruits with hard rinds.

- *The article explained what "gourd vine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gourd vine" to mean any vine of the family cucurbitaceae that bears....*

---

graf zeppelin *(noun)*

A large rigid dirigible designed to carry passengers or bombs.

- *They discussed "graf zeppelin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graf zeppelin."*

---

gray flounder *(noun)*

Flounder found from North Carolina to Florida and the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

- *He looked up "gray flounder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gray flounder."*

---

greenbelt *(noun)*

A belt of parks or rural land surrounding a town or city.

- *He looked up "greenbelt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greenbelt" to mean a belt of parks or rural land surrounding a town or....*

---

grey flounder *(noun)*

Flounder found from North Carolina to Florida and the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

- *Understanding "grey flounder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "grey flounder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guadalajara *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Mexico; a popular health resort and site of architecture from the Spanish colonial era.

- *They discussed "guadalajara" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guadalajara" to mean a city in southwestern mexico; a popular health....*

---

handicrafts *(noun)*

A work produced by hand labor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "handicrafts."*
- *They discussed "handicrafts" during the group presentation.*

---

haphazard *(adjective)*

Dependent upon or characterized by chance.

- *A haphazard plan of action.*
- *A most haphazard system of record keeping.*

---

hart's-tongue *(noun)*

Eurasian fern with simple lanceolate fronds.

- *He looked up "hart's-tongue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hart's-tongue."*

---

headliners *(noun)*

A performer who receives prominent billing.

- *They discussed "headliners" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "headliners" means with a simple example.*

---

hippos *(noun)*

An ancient Numidian town in northwestern Africa adjoining present-day Annaba in northeastern Algeria.

- *They discussed "hippos" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hippos."*

---

horned chameleon *(noun)*

A kind of chameleon.

- *He looked up "horned chameleon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horned chameleon" to mean a kind of chameleon.*

---

huck *(noun)*

Toweling consisting of coarse absorbent cotton or linen fabric.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huck."*
- *The article explained what "huck" means with a simple example.*

---

hyperion *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a Titan who was the son of Gaea and Uranus and the father of Helios and Selene and Eos in ancient mythology.

- *Understanding "hyperion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "hyperion" means with a simple example.*

---

hypersensitivity *(noun)*

Pathological sensitivity.

- *The article explained what "hypersensitivity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypersensitivity" to mean pathological sensitivity.*

---

ibn-sina *(noun)*

Arabian physician and influential Islamic philosopher; his interpretation of Aristotle influenced St. Thomas Aquinas; writings on medicine were important for almost 500 years (980-1037).

- *They discussed "ibn-sina" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ibn-sina" means with a simple example.*

---

inaccuracy *(noun)*

The quality of being inaccurate and having errors.

- *Understanding "inaccuracy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inaccuracy" means with a simple example.*

---

inadmissible *(adjective)*

Not deserving to be admitted.

- *Inadmissible evidence.*
- *Would you call this situation "inadmissible"? Explain why.*

---

indecision *(noun)*

The trait of irresolution; a lack of firmness of character or purpose.

- *His indecision was only momentary but the opportunity was lost.*
- *They discussed "indecision" during the group presentation.*

---

indomitable *(adjective)*

Impossible to subdue.

- *Would you call this situation "indomitable"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "indomitable" when it is impossible to subdue.*

---

infidel *(noun)*

A person who does not acknowledge your god.

- *They discussed "infidel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "infidel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inhabits *(verb)*

Exist or be situated within.

- *The coach explained when to use "inhabits" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "inhabits" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

inr *(noun)*

An agency that is the primary source in the State Department for interpretive analyses of global developments and focal point for policy issues and activities of the Intelligence Community.

- *They discussed "inr" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inr."*

---

insemination *(noun)*

The introduction of semen into the genital tract of a female.

- *He looked up "insemination" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "insemination" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insinuating *(adjective)*

Calculated to please or gain favor.

- *A "insinuating" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "insinuating" when it is calculated to please or gain favor.*

---

inst *(adjective)*

In or of the present month.

- *Your letter of the 10th inst.*
- *Would you call this situation "inst"? Explain why.*

---

intelligible *(adjective)*

Well articulated or enunciated, and loud enough to be heard distinctly.

- *Intelligible pronunciation.*
- *Would you call this situation "intelligible"? Explain why.*

interstitial tissue *(noun)*

Tissue between the cells of a structure or part in plant or animal.

- *They discussed "interstitial tissue" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interstitial tissue."*

intervenes *(verb)*

Occur between other event or between certain points of time.

- *This interludes intervenes between the two movements.*
- *He did not know how to use "intervenes" until he saw an example.*

ionizing *(verb)*

Become converted into ions.

- *Can you use "ionizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "ionizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

irrevocably *(adverb)*

In an irrevocable manner.

- *Place "irrevocably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "irrevocably" in the final chapter.*

island-dweller *(noun)*

An inhabitant of an island.

- *The article explained what "island-dweller" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "island-dweller" to mean an inhabitant of an island.*

islets *(noun)*

A small island.

- *In class, the teacher used "islets" to mean a small island.*
- *Understanding "islets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ivanov *(noun)*

Russian choreographer (1834-1905).

- *They discussed "ivanov" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ivanov."*

james naismith *(noun)*

United States educator (born in Canada) who invented the game of basketball (1861-1939).

- *They discussed "james naismith" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "james naismith" because he had never seen it before.*

jane goodall *(noun)*

English zoologist noted for her studies of chimpanzees in the wild (born in 1934).

- *Understanding "jane goodall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jane goodall" because he had never seen it before.*

jocks *(noun)*

A support for the genitals worn by men engaging in strenuous exercise.

- *He looked up "jocks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jocks."*

jurisdictional *(adjective)*

Restricted to the geographic area under a particular jurisdiction.

- *The jurisdictional limits of a state.*
- *Would you call this situation "jurisdictional"? Explain why.*

kama *(noun)*

Hindu god of love and erotic desire; opposite of Mara.

- *Understanding "kama" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kama" to mean hindu god of love and erotic desire; opposite of mara.*

---

kidnapper *(noun)*

Someone who unlawfully seizes and detains a victim (usually for ransom).

- *He looked up "kidnapper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kidnapper."*

---

knesset *(noun)*

The Israeli unicameral parliament.

- *The article explained what "knesset" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "knesset" during the group presentation.*

---

krypton *(noun)*

A colorless element that is one of the six inert gasses; occurs in trace amounts in air.

- *They discussed "krypton" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "krypton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lapel *(noun)*

Lap at the front of a coat; continuation of the coat collar.

- *He looked up "lapel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lapel" during the group presentation.*

---

leaped *(verb)*

Pass abruptly from one state or topic to another.

- *Can you use "leaped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "leaped" until he saw an example.*

---

liao *(noun)*

The dynasty that ruled much of Manchuria and northeastern China from 947 to 1125.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liao."*
- *Understanding "liao" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lichen *(noun)*

Any of several eruptive skin diseases characterized by hard thick lesions grouped together and resembling lichens growing on rocks.

- *The article explained what "lichen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lichen."*

---

liechtenstein *(noun)*

A small landlocked principality (constitutional monarchy) in central Europe located in the Alps between Austria and Switzerland.

- *They discussed "liechtenstein" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "liechtenstein" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lindbergh *(noun)*

United States aviator who in 1927 made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean (1902-1974).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lindbergh."*
- *He looked up "lindbergh" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lino *(noun)*

A floor covering.

- *Understanding "lino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lino" because he had never seen it before.*

---

litmus *(noun)*

A coloring material (obtained from lichens) that turns red in acid solutions and blue in alkaline solutions; used as a very rough acid-base indicator.

- *He looked up "litmus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "litmus."*

---

litmus paper *(noun)*

Unsized paper treated with litmus for use as an acid-base indicator.

- *Understanding "litmus paper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "litmus paper" means with a simple example.*

---

litmus test *(noun)*

A test that relies on a single indicator.

- *Her litmus test for good breeding is whether you split infinitives.*
- *He looked up "litmus test" because he had never seen it before.*

---

magellan *(noun)*

Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain; he commanded an expedition that was the first to circumnavigate the world (1480-1521).

- *They discussed "magellan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magellan" to mean portuguese navigator in the service of spain; he....*

---

magnificently *(adverb)*

In an impressively beautiful manner.

- *He answered "magnificently," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *Using "magnificently" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

magnify *(verb)*

To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth.

- *In everyday English, people use "magnify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "magnify" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

malachi *(noun)*

A Hebrew minor prophet of the 5th century BC.

- *They discussed "malachi" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malachi."*

---

manna gum *(noun)*

Tall tree yielding a false manna.

- *Understanding "manna gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "manna gum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marcus aurelius *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome; nephew and son-in-law and adoptive son of Antonius Pius; Stoic philosopher; the decline of the Roman Empire began under Marcus Aurelius (121-180).

- *The article explained what "marcus aurelius" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marcus aurelius."*

---

margaret higgins sanger *(noun)*

United States nurse who campaigned for birth control and planned parenthood; she challenged Gregory Pincus to develop a birth control pill (1883-1966).

- *Understanding "margaret higgins sanger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "margaret higgins sanger" to mean united states nurse who campaigned for birth....*

---

marques *(noun)*

A name given to a product or service.

- *He looked up "marques" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marques" during the group presentation.*

---

matador *(noun)*

The principal bullfighter who is appointed to make the final passes and kill the bull.

- *In class, the teacher used "matador" to mean the principal bullfighter who is appointed to make....*
- *The article explained what "matador" means with a simple example.*

---

mendel *(noun)*

Augustinian monk and botanist whose experiments in breeding garden peas led to his eventual recognition as founder of the science of genetics (1822-1884).

- *They discussed "mendel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mendel."*

---

meniscus *(noun)*

(optics) a lens that is concave on one side and convex on the other.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meniscus."*
- *Understanding "meniscus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

menthol *(noun)*

A lotion containing menthol which gives it the smell of mint.

- *The article explained what "menthol" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "menthol" to mean a lotion containing menthol which gives it the....*

---

methodically *(adverb)*

In a methodical manner.

- *She worked methodically.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "methodically" naturally.*

---

mightily *(adverb)*

(Southern regional intensive) very; to a great degree.

- *They rejoiced mightily.*
- *He strove mightily to achieve a better position in life.*

---

misjudged *(verb)*

Judge incorrectly.

- *She tried to use "misjudged" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "misjudged" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

miso *(noun)*

A thick paste made from fermented soybeans and barley or rice malt; used in Japanese cooking to make soups or sauces.

- *Understanding "miso" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "miso" to mean a thick paste made from fermented soybeans and....*

---

misplaced modifier *(noun)*

A word or phrase apparently modifying an unintended word because of its placement in a sentence: e.g., 'when young' in 'when young, circuses appeal to all of us'.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "misplaced modifier."*
- *He looked up "misplaced modifier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

monotone *(noun)*

A single tone repeated with different words or different rhythms (especially in rendering liturgical texts).

- *The article explained what "monotone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "monotone" to mean a single tone repeated with different words or....*

---

monstrosity *(noun)*

A person or animal that is markedly unusual or deformed.

- *They regarded the atom bomb as a monstrosity.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monstrosity."*

---

mount rushmore *(noun)*

A mountain in the Black Hills of South Dakota; the likenesses of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt are carved on it.

- *He looked up "mount rushmore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mount rushmore."*

---

mount rushmore state *(noun)*

A state in north central United States.

- *They discussed "mount rushmore state" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mount rushmore state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mourns *(verb)*

Observe the customs of mourning after the death of a loved one.

- *The coach explained when to use "mourns" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "mourns" until he saw an example.*

---

mowed *(verb)*

Make a sad face and thrust out one's lower lip.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mowed" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "mowed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mst *(noun)*

Standard time in the 7th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 105th meridian west; used in the mountain states of the United States.

- *He looked up "mst" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mst."*

---

muscular dystrophy *(noun)*

Any of several hereditary diseases of the muscular system characterized by weakness and wasting of skeletal muscles.

- *Understanding "muscular dystrophy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "muscular dystrophy" during the group presentation.*

---

mushroom pimple *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the family Hypocreaceae.

- *The article explained what "mushroom pimple" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mushroom pimple" to mean any of various fungi of the family hypocreaceae.*

---

muskets *(noun)*

A muzzle-loading shoulder gun with a long barrel; formerly used by infantrymen.

- *In class, the teacher used "muskets" to mean a muzzle-loading shoulder gun with a long barrel;....*
- *Understanding "muskets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mutter *(noun)*

A complaint uttered in a low and indistinct tone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mutter."*
- *He looked up "mutter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

naismith *(noun)*

United States educator (born in Canada) who invented the game of basketball (1861-1939).

- *The article explained what "naismith" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "naismith" to mean united states educator (born in canada) who....*

---

navigators *(noun)*

The ship's officer in charge of navigation.

- *In class, the teacher used "navigators" to mean the ship's officer in charge of navigation.*
- *The article explained what "navigators" means with a simple example.*

---

neb *(noun)*

A long projecting or anterior elongation of an animal's head; especially the nose.

- *The article explained what "neb" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neb" to mean a long projecting or anterior elongation of an....*

---

nerve plexus *(noun)*

A network of intersecting nerves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nerve plexus."*
- *They discussed "nerve plexus" during the group presentation.*

new world warbler *(noun)*

Small bright-colored American songbird with a weak unmusical song.

- *They discussed "new world warbler" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "new world warbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nimble-fingered *(adjective)*

Having nimble fingers literally or figuratively; especially for stealing or picking pockets; - Harry Hansen; - Time.

- *It is useful to describe something as "nimble-fingered" when it is having nimble fingers literally or figuratively;....*
- *Students compared "nimble-fingered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

nineveh *(noun)*

An ancient Assyrian city on the Tigris across from the modern city of Mosul in the northern part of what is now known as Iraq.

- *They discussed "nineveh" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nineveh."*

nostril *(noun)*

Either one of the two external openings to the nasal cavity in the nose.

- *They discussed "nostril" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nostril."*

nothings *(noun)*

Inconsequential conversation.

- *They traded a few nothings as they parted.*
- *He looked up "nothings" because he had never seen it before.*

numeral *(noun)*

A symbol used to represent a number.

- *He learned to write the numerals before he went to school.*
- *In class, the teacher used "numeral" to mean a symbol used to represent a number.*

oddity *(noun)*

A strange attitude or habit.

- *They discussed "oddity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oddity" to mean a strange attitude or habit.*

odious *(adjective)*

Unequivocally detestable; ; ; ; - Edmund Burke.

- *Consequences odious to those you govern.*
- *A "odious" approach may work better in this case.*

odo *(noun)*

French pope from 1088 to 1099 whose sermons called for the First Crusade (1042-1099).

- *He looked up "odo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "odo" to mean french pope from 1088 to 1099 whose sermons called....*

offbeat *(noun)*

An unaccented beat (especially the last beat of a measure).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "offbeat."*
- *The article explained what "offbeat" means with a simple example.*

old world warbler *(noun)*

Small active brownish or greyish Old World birds.

- *In class, the teacher used "old world warbler" to mean small active brownish or greyish old world birds.*
- *The article explained what "old world warbler" means with a simple example.*

omb *(noun)*

The executive agency that advises the President on the federal budget.

- *In class, the teacher used "omb" to mean the executive agency that advises the president on....*
- *They discussed "omb" during the group presentation.*

---

omens *(noun)*

A sign of something about to happen.

- *In class, the teacher used "omens" to mean a sign of something about to happen.*
- *The article explained what "omens" means with a simple example.*

---

opportunist *(noun)*

A person who places expediency above principle.

- *The article explained what "opportunist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "opportunist" to mean a person who places expediency above principle.*

---

orifice *(noun)*

An aperture or hole that opens into a bodily cavity.

- *The orifice into the aorta from the lower left chamber of the heart.*
- *They discussed "orifice" during the group presentation.*

---

ornamentation *(noun)*

The act of adding extraneous decorations to something.

- *The article explained what "ornamentation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ornamentation."*

---

overcoat *(noun)*

A heavy coat worn over clothes in winter.

- *The article explained what "overcoat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overcoat."*

---

overreaction *(noun)*

An excessive reaction; a reaction with inappropriate emotional behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overreaction."*
- *The article explained what "overreaction" means with a simple example.*

---

overused *(verb)*

Make use of too often or too extensively.

- *Can you use "overused" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "overused" when talking about this idea.*

---

painkiller *(noun)*

A medicine used to relieve pain.

- *They discussed "painkiller" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "painkiller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

panchayat *(noun)*

A village council in India or southern Pakistan.

- *They discussed "panchayat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panchayat" to mean a village council in india or southern pakistan.*

---

pansy *(noun)*

A timid man or boy considered childish or unassertive.

- *The article explained what "pansy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pansy" during the group presentation.*

---

pant-hoot *(verb)*

Communicate by hooting and panting, as of primates.

- *The coach explained when to use "pant-hoot" and when to wait.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "pant-hoot" in real sentences.*

---

parading *(verb)*

March in a procession.

- *The coach explained when to use "parading" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "parading" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

parietal bone *(noun)*

Either of two skull bones between the frontal and occipital bones and forming the top and sides of the cranium.

- *In class, the teacher used "parietal bone" to mean either of two skull bones between the frontal and....*
- *He looked up "parietal bone" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pars anterior *(noun)*

The anterior part of the anterior pituitary.

- *In class, the teacher used "pars anterior" to mean the anterior part of the anterior pituitary.*
- *They discussed "pars anterior" during the group presentation.*

---

parti-color *(verb)*

Make motley; color with different colors.

- *The coach explained when to use "parti-color" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "parti-color" in real sentences.*

---

pathologists *(noun)*

A doctor who specializes in medical diagnosis.

- *They discussed "pathologists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pathologists" to mean a doctor who specializes in medical diagnosis.*

---

patter *(noun)*

A quick succession of light rapid sounds.

- *The patter of mice.*
- *The patter of tiny feet.*

---

pearly everlasting *(noun)*

An American everlasting having foliage with soft wooly hairs and corymbose heads with pearly white bracts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pearly everlasting."*
- *He looked up "pearly everlasting" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pebble-grained *(adjective)*

(of leather) having a rough surface as the result of being treated with a patterned roller.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pebble-grained."*
- *Students compared "pebble-grained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

peerage *(noun)*

The peers of a kingdom considered as a group.

- *The article explained what "peerage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peerage" to mean the peers of a kingdom considered as a group.*

---

peirce *(noun)*

United States philosopher and logician; pioneer of pragmatism (1839-1914).

- *Understanding "peirce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peirce" during the group presentation.*

---

peregrine falcon *(noun)*

A widely distributed falcon formerly used in falconry.

- *In class, the teacher used "peregrine falcon" to mean a widely distributed falcon formerly used in falconry.*
- *Understanding "peregrine falcon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

permissive *(adjective)*

Granting or inclined or able to grant permission; not strict in discipline.

- *Direct primary legislation is largely permissive rather than prescriptive.*
- *Permissive parents.*

---

permissive waste *(noun)*

(law) reduction in the value of an estate caused by act or neglect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "permissive waste."*
- *He looked up "permissive waste" because he had never seen it before.*

---

phrased *(verb)*

Put into words or an expression.

- *He did not know how to use "phrased" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "phrased" in real sentences.*

---

pieced *(verb)*

To join or unite the pieces of.

- *She pieced a quilt.*
- *He pieced at the sandwich all morning.*

---

pip-squeak *(noun)*

Someone who is small and insignificant.

- *He looked up "pip-squeak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pip-squeak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

placate *(verb)*

Cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of.

- *The coach explained when to use "placate" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "placate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ploughed *(adjective)*

(of farmland) broken and turned over with a plow.

- *Students compared "ploughed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "ploughed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

polynomials *(noun)*

A mathematical function that is the sum of a number of terms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polynomials."*
- *The article explained what "polynomials" means with a simple example.*

---

posited *(verb)*

Take as a given; assume as a postulate or axiom.

- *He posited three basic laws of nature.*
- *She posited her hand on his shoulder.*

---

powdery *(adjective)*

As if dulled in color with a sprinkling of powder.

- *A powdery blue.*
- *Powdery snow.*

---

powdery-blue *(adjective)*

Of a moderate to pale blue or purplish blue.

- *A "powdery-blue" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "powdery-blue"? Explain why.*

---

prairie gourd *(noun)*

Small hard green-and-white inedible fruit of the prairie gourd plant.

- *They discussed "prairie gourd" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prairie gourd" means with a simple example.*

---

pram *(noun)*

A small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or child is pushed around.

- *In class, the teacher used "pram" to mean a small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or....*
- *He looked up "pram" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prescriptive *(adjective)*

Pertaining to giving directives or rules.

- *Prescriptive grammar is concerned with norms of or rules for correct usage.*
- *Students compared "prescriptive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

preying *(verb)*

Profit from in an exploitatory manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "preying" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "preying" until he saw an example.*

---

punta arenas *(noun)*

A city in southern Chile on the Strait of Magellan; the southernmost city in the world.

- *In class, the teacher used "punta arenas" to mean a city in southern chile on the strait of magellan;....*
- *They discussed "punta arenas" during the group presentation.*

---

purifying *(adjective)*

Freeing from noxious matter.

- *Filtration is a purifying agent.*
- *A "purifying" approach may work better in this case.*

---

puritans *(noun)*

A person excessively concerned about propriety and decorum.

- *He looked up "puritans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "puritans" during the group presentation.*

---

quads *(noun)*

A muscle of the thigh that extends the leg.

- *Understanding "quads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quads" during the group presentation.*

---

radicalized *(verb)*

Make more radical in social or political outlook.

- *Her work in the developing world radicalized her.*
- *She tried to use "radicalized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rampart *(noun)*

An embankment built around a space for defensive purposes.

- *They stormed the ramparts of the city.*
- *The article explained what "rampart" means with a simple example.*

---

rapporteur *(noun)*

A recorder appointed by a committee to prepare reports of the meetings.

- *He looked up "rapporteur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rapporteur."*

---

reaped *(verb)*

Gather, as of natural products.

- *Can you use "reaped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "reaped" and when to wait.*

recesses *(noun)*

A pause from doing something (as work).

- *The article explained what "recesses" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recesses" to mean a pause from doing something (as work).*

redeemable *(adjective)*

Recoverable upon payment or fulfilling a condition.

- *Redeemable goods in a pawnshop.*
- *Redeemable stocks and bonds.*

redistribute *(verb)*

Distribute anew.

- *Redistribute the troops more strategically.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "redistribute" in real sentences.*

redistributed *(adjective)*

Having population and industries relocated from urban to outlying areas.

- *Redistributed industries.*
- *Students compared "redistributed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

refraction *(noun)*

The amount by which a propagating wave is bent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refraction."*
- *They discussed "refraction" during the group presentation.*

reinvented *(verb)*

Bring back into existence.

- *The candidate reinvented the concept of national health care so that he would get elected.*
- *He reinvented African music for American listeners.*

rejections *(noun)*

The act of rejecting something.

- *He looked up "rejections" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rejections."*

rejuvenated *(verb)*

Return to life; get or give new life or energy.

- *The land rejuvenated.*
- *The contact with his grandchildren rejuvenated him.*

reminiscences *(noun)*

The process of remembering (especially the process of recovering information by mental effort).

- *He looked up "reminiscences" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "reminiscences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

remittances *(noun)*

A payment of money sent to a person in another place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remittances."*
- *He looked up "remittances" because he had never seen it before.*

remus *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) the twin brother of Romulus.

- *He looked up "remus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "remus" during the group presentation.*

renewals *(noun)*

The conversion of wasteland into land suitable for use of habitation or cultivation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "renewals."*
- *He looked up "renewals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

renter *(noun)*

An owner of property who receives payment for its use by another person.

- *Understanding "renter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "renter."*

---

republic of vanuatu *(noun)*

A volcanic island republic in Melanesia; independent since 1980.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "republic of vanuatu."*
- *He looked up "republic of vanuatu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

revels *(verb)*

Celebrate noisily, often indulging in drinking; engage in uproarious festivities.

- *In everyday English, people use "revels" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "revels" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

revolvers *(noun)*

A pistol with a revolving cylinder (usually having six chambers for bullets).

- *He looked up "revolvers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revolvers."*

---

rhinoceros beetle *(noun)*

Any of various large chiefly tropical beetles having horns on the head; pest on coconuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhinoceros beetle."*
- *Understanding "rhinoceros beetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ringside *(noun)*

First row of seating; has an unobstructed view of a boxing or wrestling ring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ringside."*
- *He looked up "ringside" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ringside seat *(noun)*

First row of seating; has an unobstructed view of a boxing or wrestling ring.

- *In class, the teacher used "ringside seat" to mean first row of seating; has an unobstructed view of a....*
- *The article explained what "ringside seat" means with a simple example.*

---

rinsed *(verb)*

Rinse one's mouth and throat with mouthwash.

- *In everyday English, people use "rinsed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "rinsed" until he saw an example.*

---

riverbank *(noun)*

The bank of a river.

- *He looked up "riverbank" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "riverbank" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

robert abram bartlett *(noun)*

United States explorer who accompanied Peary's expedition to the North Pole and who led many other Arctic trips (1875-1946).

- *They discussed "robert abram bartlett" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert abram bartlett."*

---

robert emmet sherwood *(noun)*

United States playwright (1896-1955).

- *They discussed "robert emmet sherwood" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert emmet sherwood."*

---

rockingham *(noun)*

English statesman who served as prime minister and who opposed the war with the American colonies (1730-1782).

- *The article explained what "rockingham" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rockingham" to mean english statesman who served as prime minister and....*

---

roofed *(adjective)*

Covered with a roof; having a roof as specified (often used in combination).

- *Roofed picnic areas.*
- *A slate-roofed house.*

---

rowers *(noun)*

Someone who rows a boat.

- *Understanding "rowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "rowers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

safes *(noun)*

A ventilated or refrigerated cupboard for securing provisions from pests.

- *Understanding "safes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "safes" to mean a ventilated or refrigerated cupboard for securing....*

---

scoundrel *(noun)*

A wicked or evil person; someone who does evil deliberately.

- *The article explained what "scoundrel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "scoundrel" during the group presentation.*

---

scouted *(verb)*

Explore, often with the goal of finding something or somebody.

- *In everyday English, people use "scouted" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "scouted" in real sentences.*

---

seamstress *(noun)*

Someone who makes or mends dresses.

- *In class, the teacher used "seamstress" to mean someone who makes or mends dresses.*
- *They discussed "seamstress" during the group presentation.*

---

second epistle to the corinthians *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing the second epistle from Saint Paul to the church at Corinth.

- *He looked up "second epistle to the corinthians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "second epistle to the corinthians" during the group presentation.*

---

self-deprecating *(adjective)*

Conscious of your own shortcomings.

- *The speaker chose "self-deprecating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "self-deprecating" when it is conscious of your own shortcomings.*

---

sevastopol *(noun)*

A city in southern Ukraine on the Black Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "sevastopol" to mean a city in southern ukraine on the black sea.*
- *The article explained what "sevastopol" means with a simple example.*

---

shifty *(adjective)*

Characterized by insincerity or deceit; evasive.

- *Shifty eyes.*
- *Shifty winds.*

---

showman *(noun)*

A person skilled at making effective presentations.

- *The article explained what "showman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "showman" during the group presentation.*

slacking *(noun)*

The evasion of work or duty.

- *He looked up "slacking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "slacking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

slashes *(noun)*

A strong sweeping cut made with a sharp instrument.

- *They discussed "slashes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "slashes" means with a simple example.*

slob *(noun)*

A coarse obnoxious person.

- *In class, the teacher used "slob" to mean a coarse obnoxious person.*
- *He looked up "slob" because he had never seen it before.*

sneezes *(verb)*

Exhale spasmodically, as when an irritant entered one's nose.

- *In everyday English, people use "sneezes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sneezes" until he saw an example.*

snubbed *(verb)*

Reject outright and bluntly.

- *She snubbed his proposal.*
- *Can you use "snubbed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sojourn *(noun)*

A temporary stay (e.g., as a guest).

- *He looked up "sojourn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sojourn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sounders *(noun)*

A device for making soundings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sounders."*
- *He looked up "sounders" because he had never seen it before.*

sourdough bread *(noun)*

Made with a starter of a small amount of dough in which fermentation is active.

- *He looked up "sourdough bread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sourdough bread" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

soured *(adjective)*

Having turned bad.

- *Students compared "soured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "soured."*

sousa *(noun)*

A United States bandmaster and composer of military marches (1854-1932).

- *The article explained what "sousa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sousa" during the group presentation.*

southernmost *(adjective)*

Situated farthest south.

- *Key West is the southernmost city in the continental United States.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "southernmost."*

---

speckled trout *(noun)*

A delicious freshwater food fish.

- *The article explained what "speckled trout" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "speckled trout" to mean a delicious freshwater food fish.*

---

splatter *(noun)*

A small quantity of something moist or liquid.

- *A splatter of mud.*
- *The article explained what "splatter" means with a simple example.*

---

sputnik *(noun)*

A Russian artificial satellite.

- *Sputnik was the first man-made satellite to orbit the earth.*
- *Understanding "sputnik" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squint-eyed *(adjective)*

(used especially of glances) directed to one side with or as if with doubt or suspicion or envy; - Elizabeth Bowen.

- *Students compared "squint-eyed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "squint-eyed"? Explain why.*

---

squirting *(adjective)*

Propelled violently in a usually narrow stream.

- *Would you call this situation "squirting"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "squirting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stanhope *(noun)*

A light open horse-drawn carriage with two or four wheels and one seat.

- *Understanding "stanhope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stanhope."*

---

sticky aster *(noun)*

Wild aster having leafy stems and flower heads with narrow bright reddish-lavender or purple rays; western Colorado to Arizona.

- *Understanding "sticky aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sticky aster" means with a simple example.*

---

stipulate *(verb)*

Specify as a condition or requirement in a contract or agreement; make an express demand or provision in an agreement.

- *The will stipulates that she can live in the house for the rest of her life.*
- *The contract stipulates the dates of the payments.*

---

stipulations *(noun)*

A restriction that is insisted upon as a condition for an agreement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stipulations."*
- *The article explained what "stipulations" means with a simple example.*

---

straddle *(verb)*

Range or extend over; occupy a certain area.

- *The plants straddle the entire state.*
- *He did not know how to use "straddle" until he saw an example.*

---

subbing *(noun)*

Working as a substitute for someone who is ill or on leave of absence.

- *Understanding "subbing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subbing."*

sussex spaniel *(noun)*

An English breed with short legs and a golden liver-colored coat.

- *They discussed "sussex spaniel" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sussex spaniel" to mean an english breed with short legs and a golden....*

swatches *(noun)*

A sample piece of cloth.

- *Understanding "swatches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swatches."*

sweet nothings *(noun)*

Inconsequential expressions of affection.

- *He whispered sweet nothings into her ear.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweet nothings" to mean inconsequential expressions of affection.*

sweeten *(verb)*

Make sweeter, more pleasant, or more agreeable.

- *Sweeten a deal.*
- *Can you use "sweeten" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

swinger *(noun)*

A person who engages freely in promiscuous sex.

- *They discussed "swinger" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "swinger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tabor pipe *(noun)*

A small fipple flute that is played with the left hand while the right hand is free to beat a tabor.

- *Understanding "tabor pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tabor pipe" means with a simple example.*

tallies *(noun)*

The act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending order.

- *In class, the teacher used "tallies" to mean the act of counting; reciting numbers in ascending....*
- *Understanding "tallies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

talons *(noun)*

A sharp hooked claw especially on a bird of prey.

- *The article explained what "talons" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talons."*

tawny *(adjective)*

Of a light brown to brownish orange color; the color of tanned leather.

- *A "tawny" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tawny" when it is of a light brown to brownish orange color; the....*

tawny-brown *(adjective)*

Of a light brown to brownish orange color; the color of tanned leather.

- *Would you call this situation "tawny-brown"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "tawny-brown" when it is of a light brown to brownish orange color; the....*

telescopic sight *(noun)*

Gunsight consisting of a telescope on a firearm for use as a sight.

- *He looked up "telescopic sight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telescopic sight" to mean gunsight consisting of a telescope on a firearm for....*

tenured *(adjective)*

Appointed for life and not subject to dismissal except for a grave crime.

- *A tenured professor.*
- *The speaker chose "tenured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

terriers *(noun)*

Any of several usually small short-bodied breeds originally trained to hunt animals living underground.

- *He looked up "terriers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "terriers."*

---

thick-lipped *(adjective)*

Having thick lips.

- *Would you call this situation "thick-lipped"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "thick-lipped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

throwaway *(noun)*

An advertisement (usually printed on a page or in a leaflet) intended for wide distribution.

- *Understanding "throwaway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "throwaway" means with a simple example.*

---

thunderous *(adjective)*

Loud enough to cause (temporary) hearing loss.

- *World events of thunderous import.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thunderous."*

---

tigris *(noun)*

An Asian river; a tributary of the Euphrates River.

- *He looked up "tigris" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tigris."*

---

tigris river *(noun)*

An Asian river; a tributary of the Euphrates River.

- *In class, the teacher used "tigris river" to mean an asian river; a tributary of the euphrates river.*
- *He looked up "tigris river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

transcontinental *(adjective)*

Spanning or crossing or on the farther side of a continent.

- *Transcontinental railway.*
- *Transcontinental travelers.*

---

trims *(noun)*

A state of arrangement or appearance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trims."*
- *They discussed "trims" during the group presentation.*

---

true warbler *(noun)*

Small active brownish or greyish Old World birds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "true warbler."*
- *Understanding "true warbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tweezers *(noun)*

A hand tool for holding consisting of a compound lever for grasping.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tweezers."*
- *They discussed "tweezers" during the group presentation.*

---

typographical *(adjective)*

Relating to or occurring or used in typography.

- *A typographical error.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "typographical."*

---

unbeknownst *(adjective)*

(usually used with 'to') occurring or existing without the knowledge of.

- *She had been ill for months, unbeknownst to the family.*
- *Would you call this situation "unbeknownst"? Explain why.*

---

unchained *(adjective)*

Not bound by shackles and chains.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unchained."*
- *Students compared "unchained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unedited *(adjective)*

Not changed by editing.

- *Students compared "unedited" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unedited."*

---

unleashes *(verb)*

Turn loose or free from restraint.

- *She tried to use "unleashes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "unleashes" when talking about this idea.*

---

uplands *(noun)*

Elevated (e.g., mountainous) land.

- *The article explained what "uplands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uplands" to mean elevated (e.g., mountainous) land.*

---

uppsala *(noun)*

A city in east central Sweden to the northwest of Stockholm.

- *Understanding "uppsala" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "uppsala" means with a simple example.*

---

upstanding *(adjective)*

Meriting respect or esteem.

- *An upstanding member of the community.*
- *A "upstanding" approach may work better in this case.*

---

urinary incontinence *(noun)*

Inability to control the flow of urine and involuntary urination.

- *They discussed "urinary incontinence" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "urinary incontinence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vapors *(noun)*

A state of depression.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vapors."*
- *The article explained what "vapors" means with a simple example.*

---

venous sinus *(noun)*

A wide channel containing blood; does not have the coating of an ordinary blood vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "venous sinus" to mean a wide channel containing blood; does not have the....*
- *The article explained what "venous sinus" means with a simple example.*

---

vertebra *(noun)*

One of the bony segments of the spinal column.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vertebra."*
- *They discussed "vertebra" during the group presentation.*

---

viaduct *(noun)*

Bridge consisting of a series of arches supported by piers used to carry a road (or railroad) over a valley.

- *Understanding "viaduct" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "viaduct" during the group presentation.*

---

vino *(noun)*

Fermented juice (of grapes especially).

- *In class, the teacher used "vino" to mean fermented juice (of grapes especially).*
- *The article explained what "vino" means with a simple example.*

---

violet-flowered *(adjective)*

Having a violet color.

- *It is useful to describe something as "violet-flowered" when it is having a violet color.*
- *Would you call this situation "violet-flowered"? Explain why.*

---

viral hemorrhagic fever *(noun)*

A group of illnesses caused by a viral infection (usually restricted to a specific geographic area); fever and gastrointestinal symptoms are followed by capillary hemorrhage.

- *They discussed "viral hemorrhagic fever" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "viral hemorrhagic fever" to mean a group of illnesses caused by a viral infection....*

---

voracious *(adjective)*

Devouring or craving food in great quantities.

- *Voracious sharks.*
- *Paying taxes to voracious governments.*

---

warbler *(noun)*

A singer; usually a singer who adds embellishments to the song.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warbler."*
- *Understanding "warbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wart *(noun)*

An imperfection in someone or something that is suggestive of a wart (especially in smallness or unattractiveness).

- *Understanding "wart" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wart."*

---

wasabi *(noun)*

A Japanese plant of the family Cruciferae with a thick green root.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wasabi."*
- *Understanding "wasabi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

waterworks *(noun)*

A public utility that provides water.

- *The article explained what "waterworks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "waterworks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wettest *(adjective)*

Containing moisture or volatile components.

- *Students compared "wettest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "wettest"? Explain why.*

---

whammy *(noun)*

A serious or devastating setback.

- *He put the whammy on me.*
- *They discussed "whammy" during the group presentation.*

---

whines *(noun)*

A complaint uttered in a plaintive whining way.

- *In class, the teacher used "whines" to mean a complaint uttered in a plaintive whining way.*
- *The article explained what "whines" means with a simple example.*

---

wild pansy *(noun)*

A common and long cultivated European herb from which most common garden pansies are derived.

- *They discussed "wild pansy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild pansy."*

---

wilful *(adjective)*

Habitually disposed to disobedience and opposition.

- *A "wilful" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wilful."*

---

william penn adair rogers *(noun)*

United States humorist remembered for his homespun commentary on politics and American society (1879-1935).

- *The article explained what "william penn adair rogers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william penn adair rogers" to mean united states humorist remembered for his homespun....*

---

wittgenstein *(noun)*

British philosopher born in Austria; a major influence on logic and logical positivism (1889-1951).

- *The article explained what "wittgenstein" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wittgenstein."*

---

wood warbler *(noun)*

European woodland warbler with dull yellow plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood warbler" to mean european woodland warbler with dull yellow plumage.*
- *The article explained what "wood warbler" means with a simple example.*

---

wye *(noun)*

The 25th letter of the Roman alphabet.

- *They discussed "wye" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wye" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yams *(noun)*

Sweet potato with deep orange flesh that remains moist when baked.

- *He looked up "yams" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yams" to mean sweet potato with deep orange flesh that remains....*

---

yorktown *(noun)*

A historic village in southeastern Virginia to the north of Newport News; site of the last battle of the American Revolution.

- *The article explained what "yorktown" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yorktown" to mean a historic village in southeastern virginia to the....*

---

zeitgeist *(noun)*

The spirit of the time; the spirit characteristic of an age or generation.

- *In class, the teacher used "zeitgeist" to mean the spirit of the time; the spirit characteristic....*
- *The article explained what "zeitgeist" means with a simple example.*

---

a priori *(adjective)*

Involving deductive reasoning from a general principle to a necessary effect; not supported by fact.

- *An a priori judgment.*
- *Students compared "a priori" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

abstained *(verb)*

Choose not to consume.

- *In everyday English, people use "abstained" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "abstained" in real sentences.*

accretion *(noun)*

An increase by natural growth or addition.

- *He scraped away the accretions of paint.*
- *The central city surrounded by recent accretions.*

acrobatic feat *(noun)*

A stunt performed by an acrobat.

- *He looked up "acrobatic feat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "acrobatic feat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

activator *(noun)*

(biology) any agency bringing about activation; a molecule that increases the activity of an enzyme or a protein that increases the production of a gene product in DNA transcription.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "activator."*
- *He looked up "activator" because he had never seen it before.*

aeroplanes *(noun)*

An aircraft that has a fixed wing and is powered by propellers or jets.

- *He looked up "aeroplanes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aeroplanes" during the group presentation.*

affirmations *(noun)*

The act of affirming or asserting or stating something.

- *They discussed "affirmations" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "affirmations" to mean the act of affirming or asserting or stating something.*

afresh *(adverb)*

Again but in a new or different way.

- *Start afresh.*
- *Using "afresh" can make your explanation more exact.*

alder blight *(noun)*

A disease of alders caused by the woolly alder aphid (a plant louse).

- *He looked up "alder blight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alder blight" during the group presentation.*

alfred bernhard nobel *(noun)*

Swedish chemist remembered for his invention of dynamite and for the bequest that created the Nobel prizes (1833-1896).

- *In class, the teacher used "alfred bernhard nobel" to mean swedish chemist remembered for his invention of....*
- *He looked up "alfred bernhard nobel" because he had never seen it before.*

allotments *(noun)*

The act of distributing by allotting or apportioning; distribution according to a plan.

- *They discussed "allotments" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "allotments" because he had never seen it before.*

alveolar ridge *(noun)*

A ridge that forms the borders of the upper and lower jaws and contains the sockets of the teeth.

- *They discussed "alveolar ridge" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alveolar ridge."*

anne bronte *(noun)*

English novelist; youngest of three Bronte sisters (1820-1849).

- *Understanding "anne bronte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anne bronte" to mean english novelist; youngest of three bronte sisters....*

annular *(adjective)*

Shaped like a ring.

- *The speaker chose “annular” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation “annular”? Explain why.*

---

appetizers *(noun)*

Food or drink to stimulate the appetite (usually served before a meal or as the first course).

- *The article explained what “appetizers” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “appetizers” during the group presentation.*

---

apple maggot *(noun)*

Larvae bore into and feed on apples.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “apple maggot.”*
- *Understanding “apple maggot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

appraised *(verb)*

Evaluate or estimate the nature, quality, ability, extent, or significance of.

- *I will have the family jewels appraised by a professional.*
- *He appraised the situation carefully before acting.*

---

appreciable *(adjective)*

Enough to be estimated or measured.

- *Appreciable amounts of noxious wastes are dumped into the harbor.*
- *Students compared “appreciable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

aquila *(noun)*

The provincial capital of the Abruzzi region in central Italy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “aquila.”*
- *The article explained what “aquila” means with a simple example.*

---

arthur schlesinger *(noun)*

United States historian and advisor to President Kennedy (born in 1917).

- *The article explained what “arthur schlesinger” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “arthur schlesinger” to mean united states historian and advisor to president....*

---

associative *(adjective)*

Characterized by or causing or resulting from the process of bringing ideas or events together in memory or imagination.

- *Associative learning.*
- *The speaker chose “associative” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

assuredly *(adverb)*

Without a doubt.

- *The grammar schools were assuredly not intended for the gentry alone.*
- *Place “assuredly” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

atherosclerosis *(noun)*

A stage of arteriosclerosis involving fatty deposits (atheromas) inside the arterial walls, thus narrowing the arteries.

- *In class, the teacher used “atherosclerosis” to mean a stage of arteriosclerosis involving fatty....*
- *The article explained what “atherosclerosis” means with a simple example.*

---

auctioneers *(noun)*

An agent who conducts an auction.

- *He looked up “auctioneers” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “auctioneers” during the group presentation.*

---

audio lingual acquisition *(noun)*

System of language acquisition focusing intensively on listening and speaking.

- *The article explained what “audio lingual acquisition” means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "audio lingual acquisition" during the group presentation.*

---

aural *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to hearing or the ear.

- *An animal with a very sensitive aural apparatus.*
- *Various aural effects that precede a migraine headache.*

---

automakers *(noun)*

A business engaged in the manufacture of automobiles.

- *He looked up "automakers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "automakers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

backroom *(noun)*

The meeting place of a group of leaders who make their decisions via private negotiations.

- *In class, the teacher used "backroom" to mean the meeting place of a group of leaders who make....*
- *The article explained what "backroom" means with a simple example.*

---

backroom boy *(noun)*

An expert adviser involved in making important decisions but usually lacking official status.

- *Understanding "backroom boy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "backroom boy" means with a simple example.*

---

baited *(verb)*

Harass with persistent criticism or carping.

- *He did not know how to use "baited" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "baited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

ballast resistor *(noun)*

A resistor inserted into a circuit to compensate for changes (as those arising from temperature fluctuations).

- *In class, the teacher used "ballast resistor" to mean a resistor inserted into a circuit to compensate....*
- *He looked up "ballast resistor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bap *(noun)*

A small loaf or roll of soft bread.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bap."*
- *The article explained what "bap" means with a simple example.*

---

barracuda *(noun)*

Any voracious marine fish of the genus Sphyraena having an elongated cylindrical body and large mouth with projecting lower jaw and long strong teeth.

- *The article explained what "barracuda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "barracuda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

belarusian *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to Belarus or to the people or culture of Belarus.

- *It is useful to describe something as "belarusian" when it is of or pertaining to belarus or to the people or....*
- *Students compared "belarusian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bench vise *(noun)*

A holding device attached to a workbench; has two jaws to hold workpiece firmly in place.

- *They discussed "bench vise" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bench vise" to mean a holding device attached to a workbench; has two....*

---

benefitting *(verb)*

Derive a benefit from.

- *In everyday English, people use "benefitting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "benefitting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

benevolence *(noun)*

An inclination to do kind or charitable acts.

- *In class, the teacher used "benevolence" to mean an inclination to do kind or charitable acts.*
- *They discussed "benevolence" during the group presentation.*

---

benzene nucleus *(noun)*

A closed chain of 6 carbon atoms with hydrogen atoms attached.

- *In class, the teacher used "benzene nucleus" to mean a closed chain of 6 carbon atoms with hydrogen....*
- *He looked up "benzene nucleus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bettering *(adjective)*

Changing for the better.

- *Students compared "bettering" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bettering"? Explain why.*

---

bewitched *(adjective)*

Under a spell.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bewitched."*
- *Students compared "bewitched" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

bitter cassava *(noun)*

Cassava with long tuberous edible roots and soft brittle stems; used especially to make cassiri (an intoxicating drink) and tapioca.

- *He looked up "bitter cassava" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitter cassava."*

---

black-necked cobra *(noun)*

Aggressive cobra widely distributed in Africa; rarely bites but spits venom that may cause blindness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black-necked cobra."*
- *He looked up "black-necked cobra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blazes *(noun)*

A light within the field of vision that is brighter than the brightness to which the eyes are adapted.

- *Go to blazes.*
- *Raising blazes.*

---

blimp *(noun)*

A small nonrigid airship used for observation or as a barrage balloon.

- *He looked up "blimp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blimp" to mean a small nonrigid airship used for observation or as....*

---

bodywork *(noun)*

The work of making or repairing vehicle bodies.

- *They discussed "bodywork" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bodywork" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bondholders *(noun)*

A holder of bonds issued by a government or corporation.

- *Understanding "bondholders" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bondholders" during the group presentation.*

---

bookcase *(noun)*

A piece of furniture with shelves for storing books.

- *They discussed "bookcase" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bookcase."*

---

bracken *(noun)*

Fern of southeastern Asia; not hardy in cold temperate regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "bracken" to mean fern of southeastern asia; not hardy in cold....*
- *The article explained what "bracken" means with a simple example.*

---

braxton bragg *(noun)*

Confederate general during the American Civil War who was defeated by Grant in the battle of Chattanooga (1817-1876).

- *They discussed "braxton bragg" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "braxton bragg" to mean confederate general during the american civil war....*

---

bridle *(noun)*

The act of restraining power or action or limiting excess.

- *His common sense is a bridle to his quick temper.*
- *Understanding "bridle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bridle at *(verb)*

Show anger or indignation.

- *Can you use "bridle at" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "bridle at" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bridle path *(noun)*

A path suitable for riding or leading horses (but not for cars).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bridle path."*
- *The article explained what "bridle path" means with a simple example.*

---

bridle road *(noun)*

A path suitable for riding or leading horses (but not for cars).

- *In class, the teacher used "bridle road" to mean a path suitable for riding or leading horses (but....*
- *Understanding "bridle road" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bridle up *(verb)*

Show anger or indignation.

- *He did not know how to use "bridle up" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "bridle up" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bronte sisters *(noun)*

A 19th century family of three sisters who all wrote novels.

- *They discussed "bronte sisters" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bronte sisters" to mean a 19th century family of three sisters who all....*

---

buckwheat cake *(noun)*

A pancake made with buckwheat flour.

- *Understanding "buckwheat cake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "buckwheat cake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bullshitting *(verb)*

Speak insincerely or without regard for facts or truths.

- *In everyday English, people use "bullshitting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "bullshitting" until he saw an example.*

---

capital of vanuatu *(noun)*

Capital of Vanuatu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of vanuatu."*
- *He looked up "capital of vanuatu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

castration *(noun)*

The deletion of objectionable parts from a literary work.

- *Bilateral castration results in sterilization.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castration" to mean the deletion of objectionable parts from a literary....*

cathay *(noun)*

A communist nation that covers a vast territory in eastern Asia; the most populous country in the world.

- *He looked up "cathay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cathay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

caudal *(adjective)*

Situated in or directed toward the part of the body from which the tail arises.

- *Caudal fins.*
- *The caudal end of the body.*

caudal block *(noun)*

Regional anesthesia resulting from injection of an anesthetic into the caudal end of the spinal canal; now largely replaced by epidural anesthesia.

- *The article explained what "caudal block" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caudal block" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

charing *(verb)*

Burn slightly and superficially so as to affect color.

- *Learners should practice how to use "charing" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "charing" and when to wait.*

cheeseburgers *(noun)*

A hamburger with melted cheese on it.

- *The article explained what "cheeseburgers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cheeseburgers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chews *(verb)*

Chew (food); to bite and grind with the teeth.

- *The coach explained when to use "chews" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "chews" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

chiffon cake *(noun)*

Very light cake.

- *They discussed "chiffon cake" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiffon cake."*

chiles *(noun)*

A republic in southern South America on the western slopes of the Andes on the south Pacific coast.

- *Understanding "chiles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chiles" during the group presentation.*

choruses *(noun)*

A group of people assembled to sing together.

- *In class, the teacher used "choruses" to mean a group of people assembled to sing together.*
- *The article explained what "choruses" means with a simple example.*

chowder *(noun)*

A thick soup or stew made with milk and bacon and onions and potatoes.

- *He looked up "chowder" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chowder."*

chromosomal mutation *(noun)*

(genetics) any event that changes genetic structure; any alteration in the inherited nucleic acid sequence of the genotype of an organism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromosomal mutation."*
- *Understanding "chromosomal mutation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

clary *(noun)*

Aromatic herb of southern Europe; cultivated in Great Britain as a potherb and widely as an ornamental.

- *They discussed "clary" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clary."*

---

clinching *(verb)*

Secure or fasten by flattening the ends of nails or bolts.

- *Can you use "clinching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "clinching" and when to wait.*

---

coaxial cable *(noun)*

A transmission line for high-frequency signals.

- *In class, the teacher used "coaxial cable" to mean a transmission line for high-frequency signals.*
- *He looked up "coaxial cable" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cogs *(noun)*

A subordinate who performs an important but routine function.

- *Understanding "cogs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cogs" means with a simple example.*

---

collarbone *(noun)*

Bone linking the scapula and sternum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "collarbone."*
- *The article explained what "collarbone" means with a simple example.*

---

colonize *(verb)*

Settle as colonists or establish a colony (in).

- *The British colonized the East Coast.*
- *Europeans colonized Africa in the 17th century.*

---

condolence *(noun)*

An expression of sympathy with another's grief.

- *They sent their condolences.*
- *In class, the teacher used "condolence" to mean an expression of sympathy with another's grief.*

---

conjugated *(adjective)*

Of an organic compound; containing two or more double bonds each separated from the other by a single bond.

- *A conjugated protein.*
- *Students compared "conjugated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

conquerors *(noun)*

Someone who is victorious by force of arms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conquerors."*
- *He looked up "conquerors" because he had never seen it before.*

---

consents *(verb)*

Give an affirmative reply to; respond favorably to.

- *Can you use "consents" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "consents" when talking about this idea.*

---

constructively *(adverb)*

In a constructive manner.

- *It is my task to look critically and constructively at the flaws and the failures.*
- *She spoke "constructively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

cordoba *(noun)*

A city in southern Spain; center of Moorish culture.

- *He looked up "cordoba" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cordoba."*

---

cotter pin *(noun)*

A cotter consisting of a split pin that is secured (after passing through a hole) by splitting the ends apart.

- *Understanding "cotter pin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotter pin."*

---

crackle *(verb)*

To become, or to cause to become, covered with a network of small cracks.

- *The blazing sun crackled the desert sand.*
- *My Rice Krispies crackled in the bowl.*

---

crackle china *(noun)*

Glazed china with a network of fine cracks on the surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "crackle china" to mean glazed china with a network of fine cracks on the....*
- *He looked up "crackle china" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crematorium *(noun)*

A furnace where a corpse can be burned and reduced to ashes.

- *He looked up "crematorium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crematorium" to mean a furnace where a corpse can be burned and reduced....*

---

crests *(noun)*

The top or extreme point of something (usually a mountain or hill).

- *In class, the teacher used "crests" to mean the top or extreme point of something (usually a....*
- *Understanding "crests" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

croissant *(noun)*

Very rich flaky crescent-shaped roll.

- *He looked up "croissant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "croissant" to mean very rich flaky crescent-shaped roll.*

---

crustaceans *(noun)*

Any mainly aquatic arthropod usually having a segmented body and chitinous exoskeleton.

- *He looked up "crustaceans" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crustaceans."*

---

cryogenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to very low temperatures.

- *The speaker chose "cryogenic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "cryogenic"? Explain why.*

---

curbs *(noun)*

The act of restraining power or action or limiting excess.

- *The article explained what "curbs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "curbs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

curriculum vitae *(noun)*

A summary of your academic and work history.

- *In class, the teacher used "curriculum vitae" to mean a summary of your academic and work history.*
- *They discussed "curriculum vitae" during the group presentation.*

---

dally *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *Get busy–don't dally!*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dally" in real sentences.*

---

david hilbert *(noun)*

German mathematician (1862-1943).

- *Understanding "david hilbert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "david hilbert" means with a simple example.*

---

decoded *(verb)*

Convert code into ordinary language.

- *The coach explained when to use "decoded" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "decoded" in real sentences.*

---

decontamination *(noun)*

The removal of contaminants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "decontamination."*
- *The article explained what "decontamination" means with a simple example.*

---

deja vu *(noun)*

The experience of thinking that a new situation had occurred before.

- *They discussed "deja vu" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "deja vu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

delving *(verb)*

Turn up, loosen, or remove earth.

- *Can you use "delving" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "delving" and when to wait.*

---

demonstrably *(adverb)*

In an obvious and provable manner.

- *His documentary sources are demonstrably wrong.*
- *Place "demonstrably" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

deniers *(noun)*

A unit of measurement for the fineness of silk or nylon or rayon.

- *Understanding "deniers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deniers."*

---

depositors *(noun)*

A person who has deposited money in a bank or similar institution.

- *Understanding "depositors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "depositors" to mean a person who has deposited money in a bank or....*

---

despises *(verb)*

Look down on with disdain.

- *He despises the people he has to work for.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "despises" in real sentences.*

---

devolve *(verb)*

Pass on or delegate to another.

- *The representative devolved his duties to his aides while he was in the hospital.*
- *The estate devolved to an heir that everybody had assumed to be dead.*

---

devolve on *(verb)*

Be contingent on.

- *She tried to use "devolve on" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "devolve on" in real sentences.*

---

devotes *(verb)*

Set aside or apart for a specific purpose or use.

- *Learners should practice how to use "devotes" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "devotes" and when to wait.*

---

diffuser *(noun)*

Baffle that distributes sound waves evenly.

- *He looked up "diffuser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "diffuser" during the group presentation.*

---

dispersing *(verb)*

To cause to separate and go in different directions.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dispersing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "dispersing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

disposals *(noun)*

The power to use something or someone.

- *In class, the teacher used "disposals" to mean the power to use something or someone.*
- *They discussed "disposals" during the group presentation.*

---

dupe *(noun)*

A person who is tricked or swindled.

- *He looked up "dupe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dupe."*

---

duster *(noun)*

A windstorm that lifts up clouds of dust or sand.

- *It was the kind of duster not experienced in years.*
- *The article explained what "duster" means with a simple example.*

---

eames chair *(noun)*

A chair designed by Charles Eames; originally made of molded plywood; seat and back shaped to fit the human body.

- *In class, the teacher used "eames chair" to mean a chair designed by charles eames; originally made....*
- *The article explained what "eames chair" means with a simple example.*

---

eatery *(noun)*

A building where people go to eat.

- *Understanding "eatery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eatery" to mean a building where people go to eat.*

---

electric shaver *(noun)*

A razor powered by an electric motor.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric shaver" to mean a razor powered by an electric motor.*
- *The article explained what "electric shaver" means with a simple example.*

---

elms *(noun)*

Hard tough wood of an elm tree; used for e.g. implements and furniture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elms."*
- *He looked up "elms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elongate *(verb)*

Make long or longer by pulling and stretching.

- *Can you use "elongate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "elongate" when talking about this idea.*

---

elude *(verb)*

Be incomprehensible to; escape understanding by.

- *What you are seeing in him eludes me.*
- *The thief eluded the police.*

embattled *(adjective)*

Having or resembling repeated square indentations like those in a battlement.

- *An embattled city.*
- *Students compared "embattled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

enamored *(adjective)*

Marked by foolish or unreasoning fondness.

- *The speaker chose "enamored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "enamored"? Explain why.*

encephalitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the brain usually caused by a virus; symptoms include headache and neck pain and drowsiness and nausea and fever ('phrenitis' is no longer in scientific use).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "encephalitis."*
- *He looked up "encephalitis" because he had never seen it before.*

endowments *(noun)*

The act of endowing with a permanent source of income.

- *In class, the teacher used "endowments" to mean the act of endowing with a permanent source of income.*
- *He looked up "endowments" because he had never seen it before.*

entertainments *(noun)*

An activity that is diverting and that holds the attention.

- *The article explained what "entertainments" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entertainments" to mean an activity that is diverting and that holds the....*

enthralled *(adjective)*

Filled with wonder and delight.

- *The speaker chose "enthralled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "enthralled" when it is filled with wonder and delight.*

epidural anesthesia *(noun)*

Regional anesthesia resulting from injection of an anesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal cord; sensation is lost in the abdominal and genital and pelvic areas; used in childbirth and gynecological surgery.

- *The article explained what "epidural anesthesia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epidural anesthesia."*

escalates *(verb)*

Increase in extent or intensity.

- *Can you use "escalates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "escalates" until he saw an example.*

eskimos *(noun)*

A member of a people inhabiting the Arctic (northern Canada or Greenland or Alaska or eastern Siberia); the Algonquians called them Eskimo ('eaters of raw flesh') but they call themselves the Inuit ('the people').

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eskimos."*
- *He looked up "eskimos" because he had never seen it before.*

esplanade *(noun)*

A long stretch of open level ground (paved or grassy) for walking beside the seashore.

- *They discussed "esplanade" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "esplanade" because he had never seen it before.*

etch *(verb)*

Cause to stand out or be clearly defined or visible.

- *A face etched with pain.*
- *The leafless branches etched against the sky.*

ethel barrymore *(noun)*

United States actress; daughter of Maurice Barrymore and Georgiana Barrymore (1879-1959).

- *They discussed "ethel barrymore" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "ethel barrymore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

evangelists *(noun)*

A preacher of the Christian gospel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evangelists."*
- *They discussed "evangelists" during the group presentation.*

---

excavating *(verb)*

Find by digging in the ground.

- *The coach explained when to use "excavating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "excavating" until he saw an example.*

---

expelling *(noun)*

Any of several bodily processes by which substances go out of the body.

- *Understanding "expelling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "expelling" means with a simple example.*

---

fairgrounds *(noun)*

An open area for holding fairs or exhibitions or circuses.

- *In class, the teacher used "fairgrounds" to mean an open area for holding fairs or exhibitions or....*
- *They discussed "fairgrounds" during the group presentation.*

---

fallacies *(noun)*

A misconception resulting from incorrect reasoning.

- *Understanding "fallacies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fallacies" during the group presentation.*

---

false saber-toothed tiger *(noun)*

North American cat of the Miocene and Pliocene; much earlier and less specialized than members of the genus Smiledon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false saber-toothed tiger."*
- *He looked up "false saber-toothed tiger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fannie merritt farmer *(noun)*

An expert on cooking whose cookbook has undergone many editions (1857-1915).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fannie merritt farmer."*
- *Understanding "fannie merritt farmer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

farted *(verb)*

Expel intestinal gases through the anus.

- *Learners should practice how to use "farted" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "farted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

favoritism *(noun)*

An inclination to favor some person or group.

- *In class, the teacher used "favoritism" to mean an inclination to favor some person or group.*
- *He looked up "favoritism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fenders *(noun)*

A barrier that surrounds the wheels of a vehicle to block splashing water or mud.

- *They discussed "fenders" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fenders" to mean a barrier that surrounds the wheels of a vehicle to....*

---

fervently *(adverb)*

With passionate fervor.

- *Both those for and against are fervently convinced they speak for the great majority of the people.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "fervently" naturally.*

---

feudalism *(noun)*

The social system that developed in Europe in the 8th century; vassals were protected by lords who they had to serve in war.

- *In class, the teacher used "feudalism" to mean the social system that developed in europe in the....*
- *The article explained what "feudalism" means with a simple example.*

---

fiddler crab *(noun)*

Burrowing crab of American coastal regions having one claw much enlarged in the male.

- *In class, the teacher used "fiddler crab" to mean burrowing crab of american coastal regions having....*
- *Understanding "fiddler crab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fireproof *(verb)*

Make resistant to fire.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fireproof" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "fireproof" and when to wait.*

---

fish chowder *(noun)*

Chowder containing fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "fish chowder" to mean chowder containing fish.*
- *The article explained what "fish chowder" means with a simple example.*

---

flag smut fungus *(noun)*

A smut fungus causing a smut in cereals and other grasses that chiefly affects leaves and stems and is characterized chains of sori within the plant tissue that later rupture releasing black masses of spores.

- *They discussed "flag smut fungus" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "flag smut fungus" means with a simple example.*

---

flounder *(verb)*

Walk with great difficulty.

- *She is floundering in college.*
- *He did not know how to use "flounder" until he saw an example.*

---

flowering quince *(noun)*

Asiatic ornamental shrub with spiny branches and pink or red blossoms.

- *In class, the teacher used "flowering quince" to mean asiatic ornamental shrub with spiny branches and....*
- *Understanding "flowering quince" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flying jib *(noun)*

The outermost of two or more jibs.

- *In class, the teacher used "flying jib" to mean the outermost of two or more jibs.*
- *Understanding "flying jib" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foetus *(noun)*

An unborn or unhatched vertebrate in the later stages of development showing the main recognizable features of the mature animal.

- *Understanding "foetus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "foetus" during the group presentation.*

---

fool's errand *(noun)*

A fruitless mission.

- *In class, the teacher used "fool's errand" to mean a fruitless mission.*
- *The article explained what "fool's errand" means with a simple example.*

---

forthright *(adverb)*

Directly and without evasion; not roundabout.

- *Spoke forthright (or forthrightly) and to the point.*
- *Using "forthright" can make your explanation more exact.*

forty winks *(noun)*

Sleeping for a short period of time (usually not in bed).

- *In class, the teacher used "forty winks" to mean sleeping for a short period of time (usually not in....*
- *He looked up "forty winks" because he had never seen it before.*

four-pronged *(adjective)*

Having four prongs.

- *Students compared "four-pronged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "four-pronged."*

french bracken *(noun)*

Large deeply rooted fern of worldwide distribution with upright bipinnate compound tufted fronds.

- *Understanding "french bracken" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "french bracken" means with a simple example.*

geiger-muller tube *(noun)*

An ionization chamber contained in a tube in a Geiger counter.

- *They discussed "geiger-muller tube" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "geiger-muller tube" to mean an ionization chamber contained in a tube in a....*

geisha *(noun)*

A Japanese woman trained to entertain men with conversation and singing and dancing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geisha."*
- *He looked up "geisha" because he had never seen it before.*

geisha girl *(noun)*

A Japanese woman trained to entertain men with conversation and singing and dancing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geisha girl."*
- *The article explained what "geisha girl" means with a simple example.*

gemstones *(noun)*

A crystalline rock that can be cut and polished for jewelry.

- *The article explained what "gemstones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gemstones" to mean a crystalline rock that can be cut and polished for....*

genius loci *(noun)*

The guardian spirit of a place.

- *Understanding "genius loci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genius loci."*

genus sorghum *(noun)*

Annual or perennial tropical and subtropical cereal grasses: sorghum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus sorghum."*
- *Understanding "genus sorghum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geoffrey chaucer *(noun)*

English poet remembered as author of the Canterbury Tales (1340-1400).

- *He looked up "geoffrey chaucer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geoffrey chaucer."*

giant buttercup *(noun)*

Spectacular perennial native of wet montane grasslands of Peru; formerly included in genus Ranunculus.

- *They discussed "giant buttercup" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giant buttercup" to mean spectacular perennial native of wet montane....*

giant conch *(noun)*

A large variety of conch.

- *In class, the teacher used "giant conch" to mean a large variety of conch.*
- *The article explained what "giant conch" means with a simple example.*

---

giza *(noun)*

An ancient Egyptian city on the west bank of the Nile opposite Cairo; site of three Great Pyramids and the Sphinx.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giza."*
- *The article explained what "giza" means with a simple example.*

---

glade *(noun)*

A tract of land with few or no trees in the middle of a wooded area.

- *They discussed "glade" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glade."*

---

glassy *(adjective)*

Resembling glass in smoothness and shininess and slickness; ; - Willa Cather.

- *The glassy surface of the lake.*
- *The pavement was...glassy with water.*

---

gleefully *(adverb)*

In a joyous and gleeful manner.

- *The old man had greeted her gleefully.*
- *Using "gleefully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

glycogen *(noun)*

One form in which body fuel is stored; stored primarily in the liver and broken down into glucose when needed by the body.

- *He looked up "glycogen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "glycogen" during the group presentation.*

---

godsend *(noun)*

A sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a sudden opportunity to make money).

- *Understanding "godsend" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "godsend" to mean a sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a....*

---

goodall *(noun)*

English zoologist noted for her studies of chimpanzees in the wild (born in 1934).

- *In class, the teacher used "goodall" to mean english zoologist noted for her studies of....*
- *They discussed "goodall" during the group presentation.*

---

grainy club mushrooms *(noun)*

Any of various mushrooms of the class Ascomycetes.

- *They discussed "grainy club mushrooms" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "grainy club mushrooms" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grasshoppers *(noun)*

A cocktail made of creme de menthe and cream (sometimes with creme de cacao).

- *They discussed "grasshoppers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grasshoppers" to mean a cocktail made of creme de menthe and cream....*

---

great barracuda *(noun)*

Large (up to 6 ft) greyish-brown barracuda highly regarded as a food and sport fish; may be dangerous to swimmers.

- *Understanding "great barracuda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great barracuda."*

---

green smut fungus *(noun)*

Fungus causing green smut in rice.

- *He looked up "green smut fungus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "green smut fungus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groped *(verb)*

Fondle for sexual pleasure.

- *He made some sexual advances at the woman in his office and groped her repeatedly.*
- *She groped for her glasses in the darkness of the bedroom.*

---

grubby *(noun)*

Small sculpin of the coast of New England.

- *The article explained what "grubby" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grubby" to mean small sculpin of the coast of new england.*

---

guan *(noun)*

Any of several large turkey-like game birds of the family Cracidae; native to jungles of tropical America; resembling the curassows and valued as food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guan."*
- *The article explained what "guan" means with a simple example.*

---

gulch *(noun)*

A narrow gorge with a stream running through it.

- *The article explained what "gulch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gulch" to mean a narrow gorge with a stream running through it.*

---

gynecologist *(noun)*

A specialist in gynecology.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gynecologist."*
- *He looked up "gynecologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hacienda *(noun)*

The main house on a ranch or large estate.

- *The article explained what "hacienda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hacienda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hairpin *(noun)*

A double pronged pin used to hold women's hair in place.

- *The article explained what "hairpin" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hairpin."*

---

hannover *(noun)*

A port city in northwestern Germany; formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hannover."*
- *He looked up "hannover" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harnesses *(verb)*

Control and direct with or as if by reins.

- *Learners should practice how to use "harnesses" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "harnesses" and when to wait.*

---

hatter *(noun)*

Someone who makes and sells hats.

- *In class, the teacher used "hatter" to mean someone who makes and sells hats.*
- *They discussed "hatter" during the group presentation.*

---

hausa *(noun)*

A member of a Negroid people living chiefly in northern Nigeria.

- *Understanding "hausa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hausa" to mean a member of a negroid people living chiefly in....*

---

hawes *(verb)*

Utter 'haw'.

- *She tried to use "hawes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "hawes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hazelnut *(noun)*

Nut of any of several trees of the genus Corylus.

- *They discussed "hazelnut" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hazelnut" means with a simple example.*

---

hazelnut tree *(noun)*

Any of several shrubs or small trees of the genus Corylus bearing edible nuts enclosed in a leafy husk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hazelnut tree."*
- *They discussed "hazelnut tree" during the group presentation.*

---

heir presumptive *(noun)*

A person who expects to inherit but whose right can be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative.

- *Understanding "heir presumptive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heir presumptive."*

---

hiker *(noun)*

A foot traveler; someone who goes on an extended walk (for pleasure).

- *The article explained what "hiker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hiker" to mean a foot traveler; someone who goes on an extended....*

---

hilbert *(noun)*

German mathematician (1862-1943).

- *Understanding "hilbert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hilbert."*

---

hilbert space *(noun)*

A metric space that is linear and complete and (usually) infinite-dimensional.

- *In class, the teacher used "hilbert space" to mean a metric space that is linear and complete and....*
- *He looked up "hilbert space" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homologous *(adjective)*

Having the same evolutionary origin but not necessarily the same function.

- *The wing of a bat and the arm of a man are homologous.*
- *A homologous tissue graft.*

---

horse radish *(noun)*

Coarse Eurasian plant cultivated for its thick white pungent root.

- *In class, the teacher used "horse radish" to mean coarse eurasian plant cultivated for its thick....*
- *He looked up "horse radish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horseshit *(noun)*

Obscene words for unacceptable behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horseshit."*
- *He looked up "horseshit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

howls *(noun)*

A loud sustained noise resembling the cry of a hound.

- *Howls of laughter.*
- *They discussed "howls" during the group presentation.*

---

hummer *(noun)*

(baseball) a pitch thrown with maximum velocity.

- *In class, the teacher used "hummer" to mean (baseball) a pitch thrown with maximum velocity.*
- *The article explained what "hummer" means with a simple example.*

---

humpback whale *(noun)*

Large whalebone whale with long flippers noted for arching or humping its back as it dives.

- *In class, the teacher used "humpback whale" to mean large whalebone whale with long flippers noted for....*
- *The article explained what "humpback whale" means with a simple example.*

---

hydrating *(verb)*

Cause to be hydrated; add water or moisture to.

- *The coach explained when to use "hydrating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "hydrating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ifc *(noun)*

A United Nations agency that invests directly in companies and guarantees loans to private investors; affiliated with the World Bank.

- *In class, the teacher used "ifc" to mean a united nations agency that invests directly in....*
- *The article explained what "ifc" means with a simple example.*

---

iffy *(adjective)*

Subject to accident or chance or change.

- *An iffy proposition.*
- *Students compared "iffy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

immovable *(adjective)*

Not able or intended to be moved.

- *The immovable hills.*
- *Would you call this situation "immovable"? Explain why.*

---

impaled *(verb)*

Kill by piercing with a spear or sharp pole.

- *The enemies were impaled and left to die.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "impaled" in real sentences.*

---

inspectorate *(noun)*

A body of inspectors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inspectorate."*
- *The article explained what "inspectorate" means with a simple example.*

---

interstitial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to interstices.

- *It is useful to describe something as "interstitial" when it is of or relating to interstices.*
- *A "interstitial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inverter *(noun)*

An electrical converter that converts direct current into alternating current.

- *The article explained what "inverter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "inverter" to mean an electrical converter that converts direct....*

---

irate *(adjective)*

Feeling or showing extreme anger.

- *Irate protesters.*
- *A "irate" approach may work better in this case.*

---

isometric exercise *(noun)*

Muscle-building exercises (or a system of musclebuilding exercises) involving muscular contractions against resistance without movement (the muscles contracts but the length of the muscle does not change).

- *The article explained what "isometric exercise" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "isometric exercise" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

isthmus of panama *(noun)*

The isthmus that connects Central America and South America; was formerly called the Isthmus of Darien.

- *Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isthmus of panama" to mean the isthmus that connects central america and south....*

japanese radish *(noun)*

Radish of Japan with a long hard durable root eaten raw or cooked.

- *In class, the teacher used "japanese radish" to mean radish of japan with a long hard durable root eaten....*
- *The article explained what "japanese radish" means with a simple example.*

jean-paul sartre *(noun)*

French writer and existentialist philosopher (1905-1980).

- *He looked up "jean-paul sartre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jean-paul sartre" to mean french writer and existentialist philosopher....*

jenny lind *(noun)*

Swedish soprano who toured the United States under the management of P. T. Barnum (1820-1887).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jenny lind."*
- *He looked up "jenny lind" because he had never seen it before.*

jezebel *(noun)*

A shameless impudent scheming woman.

- *They discussed "jezebel" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "jezebel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

joliet *(noun)*

French explorer (with Jacques Marquette) of the upper Mississippi River valley (1645-1700).

- *They discussed "joliet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "joliet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jugular *(noun)*

A vital part that is vulnerable to attack.

- *He always goes for the jugular.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jugular" to mean a vital part that is vulnerable to attack.*

kean *(noun)*

English actor noted for his portrayals of Shakespeare's great tragic characters (1789-1833).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kean."*
- *He looked up "kean" because he had never seen it before.*

kinsey *(noun)*

United States zoologist best known for his interview studies of sexual behavior (1894-1956).

- *They discussed "kinsey" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kinsey."*

knockdown *(noun)*

A blow that knocks the opponent off his feet.

- *Understanding "knockdown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "knockdown" because he had never seen it before.*

kor *(noun)*

An ancient Hebrew unit of capacity equal to 10 baths or 10 ephahs.

- *Understanding "kor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kor" during the group presentation.*

kwan-yin *(noun)*

(Buddhism) a female Bodhisattva; often called goddess of mercy and considered an aspect of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara; identified with Japanese Kwannon.

- *He looked up "kwan-yin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "kwan-yin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

l'aquila *(noun)*

The provincial capital of the Abruzzi region in central Italy.

- *He looked up "l'aquila" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "l'aquila" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lagoons *(noun)*

A body of water cut off from a larger body by a reef of sand or coral.

- *They discussed "lagoons" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lagoons" means with a simple example.*

---

laramie *(noun)*

A university town in southeast Wyoming.

- *They discussed "laramie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "laramie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

le duc tho *(noun)*

Vietnamese diplomat who negotiated with Henry Kissinger to end the war in Vietnam (1911-1990).

- *Understanding "le duc tho" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "le duc tho" to mean vietnamese diplomat who negotiated with henry....*

---

lessening *(noun)*

A change downward.

- *Understanding "lessening" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lessening" means with a simple example.*

---

lethargic *(adjective)*

Deficient in alertness or activity.

- *Bullfrogs became lethargic with the first cold nights.*
- *A "lethargic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

lever tumbler *(noun)*

A flat metal tumbler in a lever lock.

- *They discussed "lever tumbler" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lever tumbler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liberator *(noun)*

Someone who releases people from captivity or bondage.

- *He looked up "liberator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "liberator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lido deck *(noun)*

An open deck including a swimming pool.

- *They discussed "lido deck" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lido deck" to mean an open deck including a swimming pool.*

---

ligature *(noun)*

The act of tying or binding things together.

- *The article explained what "ligature" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ligature" to mean the act of tying or binding things together.*

---

lipped *(adjective)*

Having a lip or lips; ; - John Keats.

- *A lipped bowl.*

- *A virgin purest lipped.*

---

littering *(verb)*

Make a place messy by strewing garbage around.

- *Learners should practice how to use "littering" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "littering" until he saw an example.*

---

livers *(noun)*

A person who has a special life style.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "livers."*
- *Understanding "livers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

longhorns *(noun)*

Long-horned beef cattle formerly common in southwestern United States.

- *Understanding "longhorns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "longhorns."*

---

loony *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *The speaker chose "loony" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "loony" when it is informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.*

---

louis joliet *(noun)*

French explorer (with Jacques Marquette) of the upper Mississippi River valley (1645-1700).

- *They discussed "louis joliet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "louis joliet" means with a simple example.*

---

loveliest *(adjective)*

Appealing to the emotions as well as the eye.

- *A "loveliest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "loveliest" when it is appealing to the emotions as well as the eye.*

---

lynchburg *(noun)*

A city in central Virginia.

- *Understanding "lynchburg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lynchburg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

macao monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Macao.

- *Understanding "macao monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "macao monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maggot *(noun)*

The larva of the housefly and blowfly commonly found in decaying organic matter.

- *The article explained what "maggot" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maggot" to mean the larva of the housefly and blowfly commonly....*

---

magna cum laude *(adjective)*

With high honor; with high academic distinction.

- *A magna cum laude graduate.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "magna cum laude" when it is with high honor; with high academic distinction.*

---

mambo *(noun)*

A Latin American dance similar in rhythm to the rumba.

- *Understanding "mambo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mambo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mandala *(noun)*

Any of various geometric designs (usually circular) symbolizing the universe; used chiefly in Hinduism and Buddhism as an aid to meditation.

- *He looked up "mandala" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandala."*

---

mandolin *(noun)*

A stringed instrument related to the lute, usually played with a plectrum.

- *He looked up "mandolin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mandolin."*

---

manna ash *(noun)*

Southern Mediterranean ash having fragrant white flowers in dense panicles and yielding manna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manna ash."*
- *Understanding "manna ash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marinated *(verb)*

Soak in marinade.

- *Can you use "marinated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "marinated" until he saw an example.*

---

marsh st-john's wort *(noun)*

Perennial marsh herb with pink to mauve flowers; southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "marsh st-john's wort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "marsh st-john's wort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

martinique *(noun)*

An island in the eastern Caribbean in the Windward Islands; administered as an overseas region of France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "martinique."*
- *The article explained what "martinique" means with a simple example.*

---

mbs *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 kilobits or 10^6 (1,000,000) bits.

- *He looked up "mbs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mbs" to mean a unit of information equal to 1000 kilobits or....*

---

mediaeval *(adjective)*

Relating to or belonging to the Middle Ages.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mediaeval" when it is relating to or belonging to the middle ages.*
- *The speaker chose "mediaeval" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

megaphone *(noun)*

A cone-shaped acoustic device held to the mouth to intensify and direct the human voice.

- *In class, the teacher used "megaphone" to mean a cone-shaped acoustic device held to the mouth to....*
- *They discussed "megaphone" during the group presentation.*

---

megawatts *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to one million watts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "megawatts."*
- *He looked up "megawatts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meringue kiss *(noun)*

A kiss made of sugar and egg white and baked slowly.

- *Understanding "meringue kiss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "meringue kiss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meryl streep *(noun)*

United States film actress (born in 1949).

- *Understanding "meryl streep" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "meryl streep" because he had never seen it before.*

---

militarism *(noun)*

A political orientation of a people or a government to maintain a strong military force and to be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.

- *The article explained what "militarism" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "militarism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

millimetres *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter.

- *The article explained what "millimetres" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "millimetres" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of....*

---

misfortunes *(noun)*

An unfortunate state resulting from unfavorable outcomes.

- *The article explained what "misfortunes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "misfortunes" during the group presentation.*

---

mismatched *(adjective)*

(of a contest or contestants) not fairly matched as opponents.

- *A "mismatched" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "mismatched" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

missus *(noun)*

Informal term of address for someone's wife.

- *He looked up "missus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "missus" during the group presentation.*

---

modernizing *(verb)*

Make repairs, renovations, revisions or adjustments to.

- *Viet Nam is modernizing rapidly.*
- *She tried to use "modernizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

moped *(noun)*

A motorbike that can be pedaled or driven by a low-powered gasoline engine.

- *They discussed "moped" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moped" to mean a motorbike that can be pedaled or driven by a....*

---

moss agate *(noun)*

An agate resembling moss with brown, black, or green markings.

- *In class, the teacher used "moss agate" to mean an agate resembling moss with brown, black, or....*
- *The article explained what "moss agate" means with a simple example.*

---

mountaineers *(noun)*

Someone who climbs mountains.

- *He looked up "mountaineers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mountaineers" during the group presentation.*

---

mugging *(noun)*

Assault with intent to rob.

- *In class, the teacher used "mugging" to mean assault with intent to rob.*
- *Understanding "mugging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

multiplex *(noun)*

A movie theater than has several different auditoriums in the same building.

- *In class, the teacher used "multiplex" to mean a movie theater than has several different....*
- *The article explained what "multiplex" means with a simple example.*

multiplex operation *(noun)*

An operation in which two or more activities are interleaved.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multiplex operation."*
- *He looked up "multiplex operation" because he had never seen it before.*

murmur vowel *(noun)*

A schwa that is incidental to the pronunciation of a consonant.

- *The article explained what "murmur vowel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "murmur vowel" to mean a schwa that is incidental to the pronunciation of....*

nickels *(noun)*

A United States coin worth one twentieth of a dollar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nickels."*
- *He looked up "nickels" because he had never seen it before.*

nutmeg hickory *(noun)*

Hickory of southern United States and Mexico having hard nutmeg-shaped nuts.

- *The article explained what "nutmeg hickory" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nutmeg hickory" to mean hickory of southern united states and mexico having....*

obstructions *(noun)*

The physical condition of blocking or filling a passage with an obstruction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obstructions."*
- *The article explained what "obstructions" means with a simple example.*

oktoberfest *(noun)*

An autumn festival that involves merrymaking and drinking beer.

- *He looked up "oktoberfest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oktoberfest" to mean an autumn festival that involves merrymaking and....*

on the qui vive *(noun)*

Lively attentiveness.

- *They discussed "on the qui vive" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "on the qui vive" means with a simple example.*

oncologist *(noun)*

A specialist in oncology.

- *The article explained what "oncologist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oncologist" to mean a specialist in oncology.*

onside *(adjective)*

Not offside; being within the prescribed area of play.

- *It is useful to describe something as "onside" when it is not offside; being within the prescribed area of play.*
- *Students compared "onside" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

opel *(noun)*

German industrialist who was the first in Germany to use an assembly line in manufacturing automobiles (1871-1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "opel" to mean german industrialist who was the first in germany....*
- *He looked up "opel" because he had never seen it before.*

opiates *(noun)*

A narcotic drug that contains opium or an opium derivative.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "opiates."*
- *The article explained what "opiates" means with a simple example.*

optimally *(adverb)*

In an optimal and most desirable way.

- *Using "optimally" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "optimally" naturally.*

---

optionally *(adverb)*

In an optional manner.

- *This rule is applied optionally.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "optionally" naturally.*

---

oscillating *(adjective)*

Having periodic vibrations.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oscillating."*
- *The speaker chose "oscillating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

outperformed *(verb)*

Be or do something to a greater degree.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outperformed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "outperformed" until he saw an example.*

---

overlaid *(verb)*

Put something on top of something else.

- *She tried to use "overlaid" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overlaid" and when to wait.*

---

overlapped *(verb)*

Coincide partially or wholly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overlapped" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overlapped" when talking about this idea.*

---

palatine bone *(noun)*

Either of two irregularly shaped bones that form the back of the hard palate and helps to form the nasal cavity and the floor of the orbits.

- *Understanding "palatine bone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "palatine bone" means with a simple example.*

---

pamper *(verb)*

Treat with excessive indulgence.

- *Grandparents often pamper the children.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pamper" when talking about this idea.*

---

panacea *(noun)*

Hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases; once sought by the alchemists.

- *They discussed "panacea" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "panacea" to mean hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases; once....*

---

pants presser *(noun)*

A home appliance in which trousers can be hung and the wrinkles pressed out.

- *He looked up "pants presser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pants presser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

parabolic mirror *(noun)*

A parabolic reflector for light radiation.

- *Understanding "parabolic mirror" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parabolic mirror" to mean a parabolic reflector for light radiation.*

---

parietal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or associated with the parietal bones in the cranium.

- *Parietal lobe.*

- *Students compared “parietal” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

parkes *(verb)*

Maneuver a vehicle into a parking space.

- *The coach explained when to use “parkes” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “parkes” until he saw an example.*

---

patronizing *(adjective)*

(used of behavior or attitude) characteristic of those who treat others with condescension.

- *A “patronizing” approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose “patronizing” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pauper *(noun)*

A person who is very poor.

- *They discussed “pauper” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pauper” to mean a person who is very poor.*

---

peppered *(verb)*

Attack and bombard with or as if with missiles.

- *Can you use “peppered” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “peppered” and when to wait.*

---

pestilence *(noun)*

A pernicious and malign influence that is hard to get rid of.

- *Racism is a pestilence at the heart of the nation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pestilence” to mean a pernicious and malign influence that is hard to....*

---

pews *(noun)*

Long bench with backs; used in church by the congregation.

- *The article explained what “pews” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pews.”*

---

pewter *(noun)*

Any of various alloys of tin with small amounts of other metals (especially lead).

- *The article explained what “pewter” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “pewter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pheasant cuckoo *(noun)*

Australian bird with a tail like a pheasant.

- *He looked up “pheasant cuckoo” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pheasant cuckoo.”*

---

philosophically *(adverb)*

With respect to philosophy.

- *The movement is philosophically indebted to Rousseau.*
- *She took it philosophically.*

---

pineapples *(noun)*

A tropical American plant bearing a large fleshy edible fruit with a terminal tuft of stiff leaves; widely cultivated in the tropics.

- *They discussed “pineapples” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pineapples” to mean a tropical american plant bearing a large fleshy....*

---

pipe vise *(noun)*

A clamp for holding pipe that is to be cut or threaded.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pipe vise.”*
- *Understanding “pipe vise” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pippin *(noun)*

Any of numerous superior eating apples with yellow or greenish yellow skin flushed with red.

- *Understanding "pippin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pippin."*

---

placer miner *(noun)*

A miner who extracts minerals from a placer by washing or dredging.

- *Understanding "placer miner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "placer miner" during the group presentation.*

---

plenum *(noun)*

A meeting of a legislative body at which all members are present.

- *The plenum will vote on all tax increases.*
- *The article explained what "plenum" means with a simple example.*

---

polygraph *(noun)*

A medical instrument that records several physiological processes simultaneously (e.g., pulse rate and blood pressure and respiration and perspiration).

- *He looked up "polygraph" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polygraph" to mean a medical instrument that records several....*

---

potassium-argon dating *(noun)*

Geological dating that relies on the proportions of radioactive potassium in a rock sample and its decay product, argon.

- *Understanding "potassium-argon dating" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potassium-argon dating" to mean geological dating that relies on the proportions of....*

---

precipitate *(noun)*

A precipitated solid substance in suspension or after settling or filtering.

- *Understanding "precipitate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "precipitate" means with a simple example.*

---

predicate calculus *(noun)*

A system of symbolic logic that represents individuals and predicates and quantification over individuals (as well as the relations between propositions).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predicate calculus."*
- *The article explained what "predicate calculus" means with a simple example.*

---

prickly pear cactus *(noun)*

Cacti having spiny flat joints and oval fruit that is edible in some species; often used as food for stock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prickly pear cactus."*
- *The article explained what "prickly pear cactus" means with a simple example.*

---

principality *(noun)*

Territory ruled by a prince.

- *Understanding "principality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "principality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pronged *(adjective)*

Having prongs or tines; usually used in combination.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pronged."*
- *Would you call this situation "pronged"? Explain why.*

---

proofing *(verb)*

Activate by mixing with water and sometimes sugar or milk.

- *The coach explained when to use "proofing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "proofing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

propping *(verb)*

Support by placing against something solid or rigid.

- *In everyday English, people use "propping" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "propping" in real sentences.*

---

propping up *(noun)*

The act of propping up with shores.

- *In class, the teacher used "propping up" to mean the act of propping up with shores.*
- *Understanding "propping up" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protease *(noun)*

Any enzyme that catalyzes the splitting of proteins into smaller peptide fractions and amino acids by a process known as proteolysis.

- *The article explained what "protease" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "protease."*

---

proust *(noun)*

French novelist (1871-1922).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "proust."*
- *He looked up "proust" because he had never seen it before.*

---

purges *(noun)*

An abrupt or sudden removal of a person or group from an organization or place.

- *Understanding "purges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "purges" during the group presentation.*

---

px *(noun)*

A commissary on a United States Army post.

- *He looked up "px" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "px" to mean a commissary on a united states army post.*

---

qui vive *(noun)*

Condition of heightened watchfulness or preparation for action.

- *They discussed "qui vive" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qui vive."*

---

radial asymmetry *(noun)*

The absence of symmetry about an axis.

- *In class, the teacher used "radial asymmetry" to mean the absence of symmetry about an axis.*
- *The article explained what "radial asymmetry" means with a simple example.*

---

radish *(noun)*

A cruciferous plant of the genus Raphanus having a pungent edible root.

- *They discussed "radish" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "radish" means with a simple example.*

---

radish plant *(noun)*

A cruciferous plant of the genus Raphanus having a pungent edible root.

- *He looked up "radish plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radish plant."*

---

receded *(verb)*

Become faint or more distant.

- *The unhappy memories of her childhood receded as she grew older.*
- *She tried to use "receded" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reciprocate *(verb)*

Act, feel, or give mutually or in return.

- *We always invite the neighbors and they never reciprocate!*
- *The engine reciprocates the propeller.*

recklessness *(noun)*

The trait of giving little thought to danger.

- *They discussed "recklessness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "recklessness" because he had never seen it before.*

regenerating *(adjective)*

That are generating anew.

- *Regenerating fibers.*
- *The speaker chose "regenerating" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

remaking *(noun)*

Creation that is created again or anew.

- *In class, the teacher used "remaking" to mean creation that is created again or anew.*
- *The article explained what "remaking" means with a simple example.*

repetitions *(noun)*

The repeated use of the same word or word pattern as a rhetorical device.

- *In class, the teacher used "repetitions" to mean the repeated use of the same word or word pattern....*
- *The article explained what "repetitions" means with a simple example.*

restock *(verb)*

Stock again.

- *He restocked his land with pheasants.*
- *Can you use "restock" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

restorations *(noun)*

The state of being restored to its former good condition.

- *They discussed "restorations" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "restorations" means with a simple example.*

reverse osmosis *(noun)*

(chemistry) a method of producing pure water; a solvent passes through a semipermeable membrane in a direction opposite to that for natural osmosis when it is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure greater than the osmotic pressure.

- *They discussed "reverse osmosis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reverse osmosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

revolutionary proletarian army *(noun)*

An urban hit squad and guerrilla group of the Communist Party in the Philippines; formed in the 1980s.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revolutionary proletarian army."*
- *He looked up "revolutionary proletarian army" because he had never seen it before.*

reykjavik *(noun)*

The capital and chief port of Iceland on the southwestern coast of Iceland; buildings are heated by natural hot water.

- *He looked up "reykjavik" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "reykjavik" during the group presentation.*

ribbed toad *(noun)*

Western North American frog with a taillike copulatory organ.

- *He looked up "ribbed toad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ribbed toad" to mean western north american frog with a taillike....*

roasts *(noun)*

A piece of meat roasted or for roasting and of a size for slicing into more than one portion.

- *Understanding "roasts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "roasts" means with a simple example.*

rotunda *(noun)*

A building having a circular plan and a dome.

- *The article explained what "rotunda" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rotunda" during the group presentation.*

---

roundhouse *(noun)*

A hook delivered with an exaggerated swing.

- *Understanding "roundhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roundhouse" to mean a hook delivered with an exaggerated swing.*

---

rove beetle *(noun)*

Active beetle typically having predatory or scavenging habits.

- *The article explained what "rove beetle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rove beetle" to mean active beetle typically having predatory or....*

---

rowed *(verb)*

Propel with oars.

- *He did not know how to use "rowed" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rowed" when talking about this idea.*

---

rushmore *(noun)*

A mountain in the Black Hills of South Dakota; the likenesses of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt are carved on it.

- *The article explained what "rushmore" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rushmore" during the group presentation.*

---

sanctioning *(adjective)*

Implying sanction or serving to sanction.

- *A "sanctioning" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "sanctioning" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

savour *(noun)*

The taste experience when a savoury condiment is taken into the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "savour" to mean the taste experience when a savoury condiment is....*
- *He looked up "savour" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sawdust mushroom *(noun)*

An edible agaric found in piles of hardwood sawdust; the caps are black and coarsely wrinkled.

- *The article explained what "sawdust mushroom" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sawdust mushroom" to mean an edible agaric found in piles of hardwood....*

---

sawing *(verb)*

Cut with a saw.

- *Can you use "sawing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "sawing" until he saw an example.*

---

sawing machine *(noun)*

A power tool for cutting wood.

- *Understanding "sawing machine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sawing machine."*

---

scarab *(noun)*

Scarabaeid beetle considered divine by ancient Egyptians.

- *Understanding "scarab" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scarab" to mean scarabaeid beetle considered divine by ancient....*

---

scissor-tailed *(adjective)*

(of birds) having a deeply forked tail.

- *Scissor-tailed birds.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "scissor-tailed" when it is (of birds) having a deeply forked tail.*

---

scoff *(verb)*

Treat with contemptuous disregard.

- *Can you use "scoff" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "scoff" until he saw an example.*

---

scythe *(noun)*

An edge tool for cutting grass; has a long handle that must be held with both hands and a curved blade that moves parallel to the ground.

- *Understanding "scythe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scythe."*

---

secretions *(noun)*

The organic process of synthesizing and releasing some substance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "secretions."*
- *The article explained what "secretions" means with a simple example.*

---

sedated *(verb)*

Cause to be calm or quiet as by administering a sedative to.

- *The patient must be sedated before the operation.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sedated" and when to wait.*

---

sepia *(noun)*

A shade of brown with a tinge of red.

- *Understanding "sepia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sepia" to mean a shade of brown with a tinge of red.*

---

shamans *(noun)*

In societies practicing shamanism: one acting as a medium between the visible and spirit worlds; practices sorcery for healing or divination.

- *The article explained what "shamans" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shamans."*

---

short-spurred fragrant orchid *(noun)*

Similar to Gymnadenia conopsea but with smaller flowers on shorter stems and having much shorter spurs.

- *In class, the teacher used "short-spurred fragrant orchid" to mean similar to gymnadenia conopsea but with smaller....*
- *They discussed "short-spurred fragrant orchid" during the group presentation.*

---

shoulder vise *(noun)*

A vise with jaws that are padded in order to hold lumber without denting it.

- *The article explained what "shoulder vise" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shoulder vise" to mean a vise with jaws that are padded in order to hold....*

---

shoveling *(verb)*

Dig with or as if with a shovel.

- *In everyday English, people use "shoveling" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "shoveling" until he saw an example.*

---

silvers *(verb)*

Coat with a layer of silver or a silver amalgam.

- *She tried to use "silvers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "silvers" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sketchbook *(noun)*

A book containing sheets of paper on which sketches can be drawn.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sketchbook."*
- *They discussed "sketchbook" during the group presentation.*

---

skirting *(adjective)*

Being all around the edges; enclosing.

- *The room's skirting board needs painting.*
- *A "skirting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

skirting board *(noun)*

A molding covering the joint formed by a wall and the floor.

- *They discussed "skirting board" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "skirting board" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

slapstick *(noun)*

A boisterous comedy with chases and collisions and practical jokes.

- *Understanding "slapstick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "slapstick" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slinging *(noun)*

Throwing with a wide motion (as if with a sling).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slinging."*
- *They discussed "slinging" during the group presentation.*

---

small-for-gestational-age infant *(noun)*

An infant whose size and weight are considerably less than the average for babies of the same age.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "small-for-gestational-age infant."*
- *Understanding "small-for-gestational-age infant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

smut fungus *(noun)*

Any fungus of the order Ustilaginales.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smut fungus."*
- *He looked up "smut fungus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

solar plexus *(noun)*

A large plexus of sympathetic nerves in the abdomen behind the stomach.

- *Understanding "solar plexus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solar plexus" to mean a large plexus of sympathetic nerves in the abdomen....*

---

sour gourd *(noun)*

African gourd-like fruit with edible pulp.

- *Understanding "sour gourd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sour gourd" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sourdough *(noun)*

A leaven of dough in which fermentation is active; used by pioneers for making bread.

- *Understanding "sourdough" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sourdough" during the group presentation.*

---

southern flounder *(noun)*

Flounder of southern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "southern flounder."*
- *He looked up "southern flounder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

spiking *(verb)*

Manifest a sharp increase.

- *My hyacinths and orchids are spiking now.*
- *Can you use "spiking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spires *(noun)*

A tall tower that forms the superstructure of a building (usually a church or temple) and that tapers to a point at the top.

- *Understanding "spires" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spires" during the group presentation.*

---

spotted hyena *(noun)*

African hyena noted for its distinctive howl.

- *He looked up "spotted hyena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spotted hyena" during the group presentation.*

---

sprinters *(noun)*

Someone who runs a short distance at top speed.

- *In class, the teacher used "sprinters" to mean someone who runs a short distance at top speed.*
- *He looked up "sprinters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sprouted *(adjective)*

(of growing vegetation) having just emerged from the ground.

- *The corn is sprouted.*
- *Students compared "sprouted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

squirm *(verb)*

To move in a twisting or contorted motion, (especially when struggling).

- *Can you use "squirm" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "squirm" and when to wait.*

---

st peter's wort *(noun)*

European perennial St John's wort; Ireland and France to western Siberia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "st peter's wort."*
- *He looked up "st peter's wort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

staircases *(noun)*

A way of access (upward and downward) consisting of a set of steps.

- *In class, the teacher used "staircases" to mean a way of access (upward and downward) consisting of....*
- *The article explained what "staircases" means with a simple example.*

---

stepdaughter *(noun)*

A daughter of your spouse by a former marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "stepdaughter" to mean a daughter of your spouse by a former marriage.*
- *The article explained what "stepdaughter" means with a simple example.*

---

stiff aster *(noun)*

Wiry tufted perennial of the eastern United States with stiff erect rough stems, linear leaves and large violet flowers.

- *They discussed "stiff aster" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stiff aster" means with a simple example.*

---

stm *(noun)*

What you can repeat immediately after perceiving it.

- *He looked up "stm" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stm."*

---

strategists *(noun)*

An expert in strategy (especially in warfare).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strategists."*
- *He looked up "strategists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stupendous *(adjective)*

So great in size or force or extent as to elicit awe.

- *A stupendous field of grass.*
- *Stupendous demand.*

summer flounder *(noun)*

Flounder of eastern coast of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "summer flounder" to mean flounder of eastern coast of north america.*
- *Understanding "summer flounder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sunbathing *(verb)*

Expose one's body to the sun.

- *Can you use "sunbathing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sunbathing" and when to wait.*

surrealism *(noun)*

A 20th century movement of artists and writers (developing out of dadaism) who used fantastic images and incongruous juxtapositions in order to represent unconscious thoughts and dreams.

- *The article explained what "surrealism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "surrealism" during the group presentation.*

surya *(noun)*

An important god of later Hinduism; the sun god or the sun itself worshipped as the source of warmth and light.

- *In class, the teacher used "surya" to mean an important god of later hinduism; the sun god or....*
- *The article explained what "surya" means with a simple example.*

tabor *(noun)*

A small drum with one head of soft calfskin.

- *Understanding "tabor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tabor."*

tall buttercup *(noun)*

Perennial European buttercup with yellow spring flowers widely naturalized especially in eastern North America.

- *They discussed "tall buttercup" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tall buttercup" because he had never seen it before.*

tall field buttercup *(noun)*

Perennial European buttercup with yellow spring flowers widely naturalized especially in eastern North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tall field buttercup."*
- *They discussed "tall field buttercup" during the group presentation.*

tasman dwarf pine *(noun)*

Small shrub or Tasmania having short stiff branches.

- *In class, the teacher used "tasman dwarf pine" to mean small shrub or tasmania having short stiff branches.*
- *They discussed "tasman dwarf pine" during the group presentation.*

telepathic *(adjective)*

Communicating without apparent physical signals.

- *The speaker chose "telepathic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "telepathic" when it is communicating without apparent physical signals.*

telescopic *(adjective)*

Having parts that slide one within another.

- *A telescopic antenna.*
- *A telescopic drinking cup.*

tellers *(noun)*

An employee of a bank who receives and pays out money.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tellers."*
- *He looked up "tellers" because he had never seen it before.*

tenderly *(adverb)*

With tenderness; in a tender manner.

- *Tenderly she placed her arms round him.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "tenderly" naturally.*

---

termite *(noun)*

Whitish soft-bodied ant-like social insect that feeds on wood.

- *In class, the teacher used "termite" to mean whitish soft-bodied ant-like social insect that....*
- *He looked up "termite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thickens *(verb)*

Make thick or thicker.

- *He did not know how to use "thickens" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "thickens" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

thongs *(noun)*

A thin strip of leather; often used to lash things together.

- *She wore thongs in her quest for the callipygian ideal.*
- *They discussed "thongs" during the group presentation.*

---

three-lipped *(adjective)*

Having three lips.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "three-lipped."*
- *A "three-lipped" approach may work better in this case.*

---

three-pronged *(adjective)*

Having three prongs.

- *It is useful to describe something as "three-pronged" when it is having three prongs.*
- *Students compared "three-pronged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

timetables *(noun)*

A schedule of times of arrivals and departures.

- *He looked up "timetables" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "timetables" during the group presentation.*

---

tortoises *(noun)*

Usually herbivorous land turtles having clawed elephant-like limbs; worldwide in arid area except Australia and Antarctica.

- *Understanding "tortoises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tortoises" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trimmer *(noun)*

A worker who thins out and trims trees and shrubs.

- *In class, the teacher used "trimmer" to mean a worker who thins out and trims trees and shrubs.*
- *They discussed "trimmer" during the group presentation.*

---

tumbler pigeon *(noun)*

Pigeon that executes backward somersaults in flight or on the ground.

- *The article explained what "tumbler pigeon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumbler pigeon."*

---

two-lipped *(adjective)*

Having two lips.

- *The speaker chose "two-lipped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "two-lipped" when it is having two lips.*

---

two-pronged *(adjective)*

Having two prongs.

- *Would you call this situation "two-pronged"? Explain why.*

- *A "two-pronged" approach may work better in this case.*

---

underscored *(verb)*

Give extra weight to (a communication).

- *Learners should practice how to use "underscored" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "underscored" and when to wait.*

---

undiagnosed *(adjective)*

Eluding diagnosis.

- *Undiagnosed disease.*
- *A "undiagnosed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unease *(noun)*

The trait of seeming ill at ease.

- *They discussed "unease" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "unease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unrequited *(adjective)*

Not returned in kind.

- *Unrequited (unanswered) love.*
- *Would you call this situation "unrequited"? Explain why.*

---

uptime *(noun)*

A period of time when something (as a machine or factory) is functioning and available for use.

- *In class, the teacher used "uptime" to mean a period of time when something (as a machine or....*
- *Understanding "uptime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

urinal *(noun)*

A plumbing fixture (usually attached to the wall) used by men to urinate.

- *The article explained what "urinal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "urinal" to mean a plumbing fixture (usually attached to the wall)....*

---

urls *(noun)*

The address of a web page on the world wide web.

- *He looked up "urls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "urls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

usurped *(verb)*

Seize and take control without authority and possibly with force; take as one's right or possession.

- *He usurped my rights.*
- *Gloom had usurped mirth at the party after the news of the terrorist act broke.*

---

vagabond *(noun)*

Anything that resembles a vagabond in having no fixed place.

- *Pirate ships were vagabonds of the sea.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vagabond" to mean anything that resembles a vagabond in having no....*

---

vanuatu *(noun)*

A volcanic island republic in Melanesia; independent since 1980.

- *He looked up "vanuatu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vanuatu" to mean a volcanic island republic in melanesia;....*

---

varna *(noun)*

A port city in northeastern Bulgaria on the Black Sea.

- *Understanding "varna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "varna."*

---

vaseline *(noun)*

A trademarked brand of petroleum jelly.

- *The article explained what "vaseline" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vaseline" during the group presentation.*

---

vedas *(noun)*

(from the Sanskrit word for 'knowledge') any of the most ancient sacred writings of Hinduism written in early Sanskrit; traditionally believed to comprise the Samhitas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads.

- *The article explained what "vedas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vedas" to mean (from the sanskrit word for 'knowledge') any of the....*

---

vertebral arch *(noun)*

A structure arising dorsally from a vertebral centrum and enclosing the spinal cord.

- *The article explained what "vertebral arch" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vertebral arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vestiges *(noun)*

An indication that something has been present.

- *He looked up "vestiges" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "vestiges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vipers *(noun)*

Venomous Old World snakes characterized by hollow venom-conducting fangs in the upper jaw.

- *They discussed "vipers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "vipers" means with a simple example.*

---

visage *(noun)*

The appearance conveyed by a person's face.

- *A stern visage.*
- *The article explained what "visage" means with a simple example.*

---

voltage divider *(noun)*

Resistors connected in series across a voltage source; used to obtain a desired fraction of the voltage.

- *They discussed "voltage divider" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "voltage divider."*

---

war of the league of augsburg *(noun)*

An aggressive war waged by Louis XIV against Spain and the Holy Roman Empire and England and Holland and other states (1689-1697).

- *He looked up "war of the league of augsburg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "war of the league of augsburg."*

---

webcams *(noun)*

A digital camera designed to take digital photographs and transmit them over the internet.

- *In class, the teacher used "webcams" to mean a digital camera designed to take digital....*
- *They discussed "webcams" during the group presentation.*

---

weeps *(verb)*

Shed tears because of sadness, rage, or pain.

- *She tried to use "weeps" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "weeps" when talking about this idea.*

---

wether *(noun)*

Male sheep especially a castrated one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wether."*
- *He looked up "wether" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white-lipped *(adjective)*

Having white lips from fear or terror.

- *Students compared “white-lipped” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “white-lipped.”*

---

white-topped aster *(noun)*

Herb having corymbose white-rayed flowers with scaly bracts and silky indehiscent fruits.

- *They discussed “white-topped aster” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “white-topped aster” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wild clary *(noun)*

Eurasian sage with blue flowers and foliage like verbena; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild clary.”*
- *He looked up “wild clary” because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild radish *(noun)*

Eurasian weed having yellow or mauve or white flowers and podlike fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “wild radish.”*
- *They discussed “wild radish” during the group presentation.*

---

wilkie collins *(noun)*

English writer noted for early detective novels (1824-1889).

- *They discussed “wilkie collins” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “wilkie collins” to mean english writer noted for early detective novels....*

---

william cuthbert faulkner *(noun)*

United States novelist (originally Falkner) who wrote about people in the southern United States (1897-1962).

- *He looked up “william cuthbert faulkner” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “william cuthbert faulkner” during the group presentation.*

---

william wilkie collins *(noun)*

English writer noted for early detective novels (1824-1889).

- *Understanding “william wilkie collins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “william wilkie collins.”*

---

window trimmer *(noun)*

Someone who decorates shop windows.

- *In class, the teacher used “window trimmer” to mean someone who decorates shop windows.*
- *The article explained what “window trimmer” means with a simple example.*

---

windward islands *(noun)*

A group of islands in the southeastern West Indies; the southern part of the Lesser Antilles.

- *Understanding “windward islands” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “windward islands.”*

---

windward passage *(noun)*

A channel between eastern Cuba and western Haiti that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Caribbean Sea.

- *He looked up “windward passage” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “windward passage” during the group presentation.*

---

winked *(verb)*

Gleam or glow intermittently.

- *She winked at him.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “winked” in real sentences.*

---

winter flounder *(noun)*

Important American food fish in the winter.

- *In class, the teacher used “winter flounder” to mean important american food fish in the winter.*
- *Understanding “winter flounder” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

writhing *(adjective)*

Moving in a twisting or snake-like or wormlike fashion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "writhing" when it is moving in a twisting or snake-like or wormlike fashion.*
- *The speaker chose "writhing" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

wuhan *(noun)*

A city of central China on the Chang Jiang; the commercial and industrial center of central China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wuhan."*
- *The article explained what "wuhan" means with a simple example.*

yardage *(noun)*

Distance measured in the aggregate number of yards.

- *What is the yardage of this golf course?*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yardage."*

yue *(noun)*

The dialect of Chinese spoken in Canton and neighboring provinces and in Hong Kong and elsewhere outside China.

- *The article explained what "yue" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yue" to mean the dialect of chinese spoken in canton and....*

zing *(noun)*

A brief high-pitched buzzing or humming sound.

- *The zing of the passing bullet.*
- *Understanding "zing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

acetone *(noun)*

The simplest ketone; a highly inflammable liquid widely used as an organic solvent and as material for making plastics.

- *The article explained what "acetone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "acetone" during the group presentation.*

acetone body *(noun)*

A ketone that is an intermediate product of the breakdown of fats in the body; any of three compounds (acetoacetic acid, acetone, and/or beta-hydroxybutyric acid) found in excess in blood and urine of persons with metabolic disorders.

- *The article explained what "acetone body" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acetone body."*

actuarial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the work of an actuary.

- *Would you call this situation "actuarial"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "actuarial" when it is of or relating to the work of an actuary.*

actuarial table *(noun)*

A table of statistical data.

- *Understanding "actuarial table" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "actuarial table" during the group presentation.*

adirondack mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in northeastern New York State; a popular resort area.

- *He looked up "adirondack mountains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adirondack mountains" to mean a mountain range in northeastern new york state; a....*

adventist *(noun)*

A member of Christian denomination that expects the imminent advent of Christ.

- *In class, the teacher used "adventist" to mean a member of christian denomination that expects the....*
- *They discussed "adventist" during the group presentation.*

allot *(verb)*

Administer or bestow, as in small portions.

- *Learners should practice how to use "allot" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "allot" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

american woodcock *(noun)*

Small long-billed woodcock; prized as a game bird.

- *They discussed "american woodcock" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "american woodcock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amine *(noun)*

A compound derived from ammonia by replacing hydrogen atoms by univalent hydrocarbon radicals.

- *In class, the teacher used "amine" to mean a compound derived from ammonia by replacing....*
- *He looked up "amine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

anathema *(noun)*

A formal ecclesiastical curse accompanied by excommunication.

- *He is an anathema to me.*
- *The article explained what "anathema" means with a simple example.*

---

angelique *(noun)*

Any of various tall and stout herbs of the genus Angelica having pinnately compound leaves and small white or greenish flowers in compound umbels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angelique."*
- *He looked up "angelique" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ant thrush *(noun)*

A kind of antbird.

- *They discussed "ant thrush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ant thrush" means with a simple example.*

---

appropriating *(verb)*

Take possession of by force, as after an invasion.

- *The coach explained when to use "appropriating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "appropriating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

arty-crafty *(adjective)*

Pretentiously artistic; cloyingly charming.

- *Would you call this situation "arty-crafty"? Explain why.*
- *A "arty-crafty" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ascertained *(adjective)*

Discovered or determined by scientific observation.

- *Variation in the ascertained flux depends on a number of factors.*
- *The speaker chose "ascertained" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

audio-lingual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a method of teaching language that focuses on listening and speaking.

- *The speaker chose "audio-lingual" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "audio-lingual"? Explain why.*

---

aurelius *(noun)*

Emperor of Rome; nephew and son-in-law and adoptive son of Antonius Pius; Stoic philosopher; the decline of the Roman Empire began under Marcus Aurelius (121-180).

- *He looked up "aurelius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aurelius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

authorise *(verb)*

Grant authorization or clearance for.

- *She tried to use "authorise" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “authorise” in real sentences.*

---

bacchus *(noun)*

(classical mythology) god of wine; equivalent of Dionysus.

- *The article explained what “bacchus” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bacchus” to mean (classical mythology) god of wine; equivalent of....*

---

bantam *(noun)*

Any of various small breeds of fowl.

- *The article explained what “bantam” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bantam.”*

---

barked *(verb)*

Speak in an unfriendly tone.

- *She barked into the dictaphone.*
- *The dogs barked at the stranger.*

---

barrack *(verb)*

Spur on or encourage especially by cheers and shouts.

- *Learners should practice how to use “barrack” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “barrack” when talking about this idea.*

---

batty *(adjective)*

Informal or slang terms for mentally irregular.

- *Would you call this situation “batty”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “batty” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bellow *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *His bellow filled the hallway.*
- *The article explained what “bellow” means with a simple example.*

---

belvedere *(noun)*

A gazebo sited to command a fine view.

- *In class, the teacher used “belvedere” to mean a gazebo sited to command a fine view.*
- *He looked up “belvedere” because he had never seen it before.*

---

benefactors *(noun)*

A person who helps people or institutions (especially with financial help).

- *In class, the teacher used “benefactors” to mean a person who helps people or institutions....*
- *The article explained what “benefactors” means with a simple example.*

---

big bill haywood *(noun)*

United States labor leader and militant socialist who was one of the founders of the Industrial Workers of the World (1869-1928).

- *He looked up “big bill haywood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “big bill haywood” to mean united states labor leader and militant socialist....*

---

big-chested *(adjective)*

Marked by a large or well-developed chest.

- *He was big-chested, big-shouldered and heavy-armed.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “big-chested.”*

---

bitty *(adjective)*

(used informally) very small.

- *Students compared “bitty” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “bitty” approach may work better in this case.*

---

black cottonwood *(noun)*

North American poplar with large rounded scalloped leaves and brownish bark and wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "black cottonwood."*
- *He looked up "black cottonwood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blurb *(noun)*

A promotional statement (as found on the dust jackets of books).

- *The author got all his friends to write blurbs for his book.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blurb."*

---

bock beer *(noun)*

A very strong lager traditionally brewed in the fall and aged through the winter for consumption in the spring.

- *The article explained what "bock beer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bock beer" to mean a very strong lager traditionally brewed in the....*

---

body politic *(noun)*

A politically organized body of people under a single government.

- *In class, the teacher used "body politic" to mean a politically organized body of people under a....*
- *They discussed "body politic" during the group presentation.*

---

bombardier beetle *(noun)*

Beetle that ejects audibly a pungent vapor when disturbed.

- *In class, the teacher used "bombardier beetle" to mean beetle that ejects audibly a pungent vapor when....*
- *The article explained what "bombardier beetle" means with a simple example.*

---

bonsai *(noun)*

A dwarfed ornamental tree or shrub grown in a tray or shallow pot.

- *In class, the teacher used "bonsai" to mean a dwarfed ornamental tree or shrub grown in a tray....*
- *The article explained what "bonsai" means with a simple example.*

---

bosworth field *(noun)*

The battle that ended the Wars of the Roses (1485); Richard III was killed and Henry Tudor was crowned as Henry VII.

- *Understanding "bosworth field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bosworth field."*

---

boyish *(adjective)*

Befitting or characteristic of a young boy.

- *A boyish grin.*
- *Schoolboyish pranks.*

---

bps *(noun)*

(computer science) the rate at which data is transferred (as by a modem).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bps."*
- *He looked up "bps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

braxton-hicks contraction *(noun)*

Painless contractions of the muscles of the uterus that continue throughout pregnancy with increasing frequency.

- *They discussed "braxton-hicks contraction" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "braxton-hicks contraction" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bronte *(noun)*

English novelist; one of three Bronte sisters (1818-1848).

- *Understanding "bronte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bronte" to mean english novelist; one of three bronte sisters....*

---

buckwheat *(noun)*

A member of the genus Fagopyrum; annual Asian plant with clusters of small pinkish white flowers and small edible triangular seeds which are used whole or ground into flour.

- *He looked up "buckwheat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buckwheat."*

---

buckwheat family *(noun)*

A family of plants of order Polygonales chiefly of the north temperate zone; includes the buckwheats.

- *In class, the teacher used "buckwheat family" to mean a family of plants of order polygonales chiefly of....*
- *He looked up "buckwheat family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

buckwheat tree *(noun)*

Tree of low-lying coastal areas of southeastern United States having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "buckwheat tree" to mean tree of low-lying coastal areas of southeastern....*
- *He looked up "buckwheat tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bushel *(noun)*

A United States dry measure equal to 4 pecks or 2152.42 cubic inches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bushel."*
- *He looked up "bushel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

busses *(noun)*

A vehicle carrying many passengers; used for public transport.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "busses."*
- *Understanding "busses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buttercup *(noun)*

Any of various plants of the genus Ranunculus.

- *In class, the teacher used "buttercup" to mean any of various plants of the genus ranunculus.*
- *Understanding "buttercup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buttercup family *(noun)*

A family of Ranunculaceae.

- *Understanding "buttercup family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "buttercup family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calibrate *(verb)*

Make fine adjustments or divide into marked intervals for optimal measuring.

- *Calibrate an instrument.*
- *He calibrated the thermometer for the Celsius scale.*

---

california buckwheat *(noun)*

Low-growing shrub with spreading branches and flowers in loose heads; desert regions of western United States (California to Utah).

- *He looked up "california buckwheat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california buckwheat."*

---

callback *(noun)*

A request by the manufacturer of a defective product to return the product (as for replacement or repair).

- *The article explained what "callback" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "callback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

campsites *(noun)*

A site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.

- *The article explained what "campsites" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "campsites" to mean a site where people on holiday can pitch a tent.*

---

candlestick *(noun)*

A holder with sockets for candles.

- *They discussed "candlestick" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "candlestick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

canton crepe *(noun)*

A soft thick crinkled dress crepe; heavier than crepe de Chine.

- *Understanding "canton crepe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "canton crepe" during the group presentation.*

cape canaveral *(noun)*

A sandy promontory (formerly Cape Kennedy) extending into the Atlantic Ocean from a barrier island off the eastern coast of Florida; the site of a NASA center for spaceflight.

- *Understanding "cape canaveral" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cape canaveral" during the group presentation.*

capricious *(adjective)*

Determined by chance or impulse or whim rather than by necessity or reason.

- *A capricious refusal.*
- *Authoritarian rulers are frequently capricious.*

carcinogenic *(adjective)*

Causing or tending to cause cancer.

- *The carcinogenic action of certain chemicals.*
- *A "carcinogenic" approach may work better in this case.*

cartagena *(noun)*

A port in southeastern Spain on the Mediterranean.

- *He looked up "cartagena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cartagena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cataracts *(noun)*

A large waterfall; violent rush of water over a precipice.

- *Understanding "cataracts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cataracts" to mean a large waterfall; violent rush of water over a....*

cation *(noun)*

A positively charged ion.

- *Understanding "cation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cation" means with a simple example.*

caveats *(noun)*

A warning against certain acts.

- *They discussed "caveats" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caveats" to mean a warning against certain acts.*

centaur *(noun)*

A conspicuous constellation in the southern hemisphere near the Southern Cross.

- *He looked up "centaur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "centaur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

centipede *(noun)*

Chiefly nocturnal predacious arthropod having a flattened body of 15 to 173 segments each with a pair of legs, the foremost pair being modified as prehensors.

- *The article explained what "centipede" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "centipede" during the group presentation.*

cerebral thrombosis *(noun)*

A blood clot in a cerebral artery or vein.

- *In class, the teacher used "cerebral thrombosis" to mean a blood clot in a cerebral artery or vein.*
- *He looked up "cerebral thrombosis" because he had never seen it before.*

chain tongs *(noun)*

A pipe wrench used for turning large pipes; an adjustable chain circles the pipe with its ends connected to the head whose teeth engage the pipe.

- *He looked up "chain tongs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chain tongs" to mean a pipe wrench used for turning large pipes; an....*

---

charles eames *(noun)*

United States designer noted for an innovative series of chairs (1907-1978).

- *The article explained what "charles eames" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "charles eames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chiffon *(noun)*

A sheer fabric of silk or rayon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chiffon."*
- *He looked up "chiffon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

china jute *(noun)*

Tall annual herb or subshrub of tropical Asia having velvety leaves and yellow flowers and yielding a strong fiber; naturalized in southeastern Europe and United States.

- *The article explained what "china jute" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "china jute."*

---

chirp *(noun)*

A sharp sound made by small birds or insects.

- *In class, the teacher used "chirp" to mean a sharp sound made by small birds or insects.*
- *The article explained what "chirp" means with a simple example.*

---

chloroform *(noun)*

A volatile liquid haloform (CHCl3); formerly used as an anesthetic.

- *Chloroform was the first inhalation anesthetic.*
- *The article explained what "chloroform" means with a simple example.*

---

chromatin *(noun)*

The readily stainable substance of a cell nucleus consisting of DNA and RNA and various proteins; during mitotic division it condenses into chromosomes.

- *They discussed "chromatin" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chromatin" means with a simple example.*

---

clays *(noun)*

The dead body of a human being.

- *In class, the teacher used "clays" to mean the dead body of a human being.*
- *Understanding "clays" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clogs *(verb)*

Fill to excess so that function is impaired.

- *She tried to use "clogs" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "clogs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

clove hitch *(noun)*

A knot used to fasten a line temporarily to a post or spar.

- *They discussed "clove hitch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "clove hitch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coal tongs *(noun)*

Tongs for taking hold of burning coals.

- *In class, the teacher used "coal tongs" to mean tongs for taking hold of burning coals.*
- *He looked up "coal tongs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coarse-grained *(adjective)*

Composed of or covered with particles resembling meal in texture or consistency.

- *Coarse-grained wood.*

- *Would you call this situation "coarse-grained"? Explain why.*

---

coaxial *(adjective)*

Having a common axis.

- *A "coaxial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "coaxial"? Explain why.*

---

colluding *(verb)*

Act in unison or agreement and in secret towards a deceitful or illegal purpose.

- *Can you use "colluding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "colluding" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

common buttercup *(noun)*

Perennial Old World buttercup with golden to sulphur yellow flowers in late spring to early summer; naturalized in North America.

- *The article explained what "common buttercup" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common buttercup" to mean perennial old world buttercup with golden to....*

---

commutes *(noun)*

A regular journey of some distance to and from your place of work.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commutes."*
- *The article explained what "commutes" means with a simple example.*

---

completions *(noun)*

(American football) a successful forward pass in football.

- *The article explained what "completions" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "completions."*

---

conch *(noun)*

Any of various edible tropical marine gastropods of the genus Strombus having a brightly-colored spiral shell with large outer lip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conch."*
- *He looked up "conch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

concocted *(verb)*

Prepare or cook by mixing ingredients.

- *The coach explained when to use "concocted" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "concocted" until he saw an example.*

---

conditioners *(noun)*

A substance used in washing (clothing or hair) to make things softer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conditioners."*
- *The article explained what "conditioners" means with a simple example.*

---

confucian *(noun)*

A believer in the teachings of Confucius.

- *Understanding "confucian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "confucian" to mean a believer in the teachings of confucius.*

---

conspirator *(noun)*

A member of a conspiracy.

- *He looked up "conspirator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "conspirator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conveyance *(noun)*

The act of moving something from one location to another.

- *They discussed "conveyance" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "conveyance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conveyance of title *(noun)*

Act of transferring property title from one person to another.

- *In class, the teacher used "conveyance of title" to mean act of transferring property title from one person....*
- *Understanding "conveyance of title" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corrie *(noun)*

A steep-walled semicircular basin in a mountain; may contain a lake.

- *Understanding "corrie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "corrie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

corsica *(noun)*

A region of France on the island of Corsica; birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte.

- *Understanding "corsica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corsica" to mean a region of france on the island of corsica;....*

---

cosmological constant *(noun)*

An arbitrary constant in the equations of general relativity theory.

- *He looked up "cosmological constant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cosmological constant" to mean an arbitrary constant in the equations of general....*

---

cotter *(noun)*

A peasant farmer in the Scottish Highlands.

- *The article explained what "cotter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cotter."*

---

cottonwood *(noun)*

American basswood of the Allegheny region.

- *In class, the teacher used "cottonwood" to mean american basswood of the allegheny region.*
- *The article explained what "cottonwood" means with a simple example.*

---

count palatine *(noun)*

A count who exercised royal authority in his own domain.

- *The article explained what "count palatine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "count palatine" to mean a count who exercised royal authority in his own domain.*

---

county palatine *(noun)*

The territory of a count palatine.

- *He looked up "county palatine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "county palatine" to mean the territory of a count palatine.*

---

cranberries *(noun)*

Very tart red berry used for sauce or juice.

- *He looked up "cranberries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cranberries."*

---

crankshaft *(noun)*

A rotating shaft driven by (or driving) a crank.

- *They discussed "crankshaft" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "crankshaft" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crossbar *(noun)*

A horizontal bar that goes across something.

- *They discussed "crossbar" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crossbar" to mean a horizontal bar that goes across something.*

---

cytokines *(noun)*

Any of various protein molecules secreted by cells of the immune system that serve to regulate the immune system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cytokines."*
- *He looked up "cytokines" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dawning *(noun)*

The first light of day.

- *In class, the teacher used "dawning" to mean the first light of day.*
- *The article explained what "dawning" means with a simple example.*

---

deep-chested *(adjective)*

Thick in the chest.

- *A deep-chested breed of dog.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "deep-chested."*

---

delicacies *(noun)*

The quality of being beautiful and delicate in appearance.

- *He looked up "delicacies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "delicacies."*

---

demarcation *(noun)*

A conceptual separation or distinction.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demarcation."*
- *They discussed "demarcation" during the group presentation.*

---

demarcation line *(noun)*

The boundary of a specific area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demarcation line."*
- *He looked up "demarcation line" because he had never seen it before.*

---

desalination *(noun)*

The removal of salt (especially from sea water).

- *The article explained what "desalination" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "desalination" during the group presentation.*

---

desktops *(noun)*

(computer science) the area of the screen in graphical user interfaces against which icons and windows appear.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desktops."*
- *The article explained what "desktops" means with a simple example.*

---

determinations *(noun)*

The act of making up your mind about something.

- *He looked up "determinations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "determinations."*

---

dictatorships *(noun)*

A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.).

- *They discussed "dictatorships" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dictatorships."*

---

diffraction grating *(noun)*

Optical device consisting of a surface with many parallel grooves in it; disperses a beam of light (or other electromagnetic radiation) into its wavelengths to produce its spectrum.

- *The article explained what "diffraction grating" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diffraction grating" to mean optical device consisting of a surface with many....*

---

dildos *(noun)*

A vibrating device that substitutes for an erect penis to provide vaginal stimulation.

- *The article explained what "dildos" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dildos" to mean a vibrating device that substitutes for an erect....*

dim-witted *(adjective)*

Lacking mental capacity and subtlety.

- *Would you call this situation "dim-witted"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dim-witted."*

dimly *(adverb)*

In a manner lacking interest or vitality.

- *We perceived the change only dimly.*
- *A dimly lit room.*

dinner pail *(noun)*

A pail in which a workman carries his lunch or dinner.

- *Understanding "dinner pail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dinner pail" because he had never seen it before.*

discernment *(noun)*

The trait of judging wisely and objectively.

- *A man of discernment.*
- *He looked up "discernment" because he had never seen it before.*

dislodge *(verb)*

Remove or force from a position of dwelling previously occupied.

- *The new employee dislodged her by moving into her office space.*
- *The dentist dislodged the piece of food that had been stuck under my gums.*

dismembered *(verb)*

Separate the limbs from the body.

- *The tiger dismembered the tourist.*
- *Our department was dismembered when our funding dried up.*

disrepair *(noun)*

In need of repairs.

- *The article explained what "disrepair" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "disrepair" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dissertations *(noun)*

A treatise advancing a new point of view resulting from research; usually a requirement for an advanced academic degree.

- *He looked up "dissertations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dissertations."*

doings *(noun)*

Manner of acting or controlling yourself.

- *Understanding "doings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "doings" because he had never seen it before.*

doorman *(noun)*

Someone who guards an entrance.

- *Understanding "doorman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "doorman" during the group presentation.*

duets *(noun)*

A pair who associate with one another.

- *The article explained what "duets" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "duets" to mean a pair who associate with one another.*

eames *(noun)*

United States designer noted for an innovative series of chairs (1907-1978).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eames.”*
- *He looked up “eames” because he had never seen it before.*

---

easement *(noun)*

The act of reducing something unpleasant (as pain or annoyance).

- *He looked up “easement” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “easement.”*

---

eastern cottonwood *(noun)*

A common poplar of eastern and central United States; cultivated in United States for its rapid growth and luxuriant foliage and in Europe for timber.

- *In class, the teacher used “eastern cottonwood” to mean a common poplar of eastern and central united....*
- *Understanding “eastern cottonwood” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ebitda *(noun)*

Income before interest and taxes and depreciation and amortization have been subtracted; an indicator of a company’s profitability that is watched by investors (especially in leveraged buyouts).

- *They discussed “ebitda” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “ebitda” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

edward gibbon *(noun)*

English historian best known for his history of the Roman Empire (1737-1794).

- *He looked up “edward gibbon” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “edward gibbon.”*

---

elvis aron presley *(noun)*

United States rock singer whose many hit records and flamboyant style greatly influenced American popular music (1935-1977).

- *The article explained what “elvis aron presley” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “elvis aron presley” during the group presentation.*

---

emissary vein *(noun)*

One of several connecting veins in the scalp and head that drain blood from sinuses in the dura mater to veins outside the skull.

- *They discussed “emissary vein” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “emissary vein” to mean one of several connecting veins in the scalp and....*

---

emulated *(verb)*

Strive to equal or match, especially by imitating.

- *In everyday English, people use “emulated” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “emulated” in real sentences.*

---

emulating *(verb)*

Strive to equal or match, especially by imitating.

- *He is emulating the skating skills of his older sister.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “emulating” in real sentences.*

---

endorphins *(noun)*

A neurochemical occurring naturally in the brain and having analgesic properties.

- *Understanding “endorphins” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “endorphins” during the group presentation.*

---

engrossed *(adjective)*

Giving or marked by complete attention to; ; ; - Walter de la Mare.

- *That engrossed look or rapt delight.*
- *Students compared “engrossed” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

entwined *(verb)*

Spin,wind, or twist together.

- *The coach explained when to use “entwined” and when to wait.*

- *Learners should practice how to use "entwined" in real sentences.*

---

erskine preston caldwell *(noun)*

United States author remembered for novels about poverty and degeneration (1903-1987).

- *In class, the teacher used "erskine preston caldwell" to mean united states author remembered for novels about....*
- *The article explained what "erskine preston caldwell" means with a simple example.*

---

euclidean *(adjective)*

Relating to geometry as developed by Euclid.

- *Would you call this situation "euclidean"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "euclidean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

euclidean space *(noun)*

A space in which Euclid's axioms and definitions apply; a metric space that is linear and finite-dimensional.

- *In class, the teacher used "euclidean space" to mean a space in which euclid's axioms and definitions....*
- *The article explained what "euclidean space" means with a simple example.*

---

euler *(noun)*

Swiss mathematician (1707-1783).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "euler."*
- *Understanding "euler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evacuations *(noun)*

The act of removing the contents of something.

- *He looked up "evacuations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "evacuations" during the group presentation.*

---

ewe *(noun)*

A Kwa language spoken by the Ewe in Ghana and Togo and Benin.

- *The article explained what "ewe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ewe" to mean a kwa language spoken by the ewe in ghana and togo....*

---

exponents *(noun)*

A person who pleads for a cause or propounds an idea.

- *In class, the teacher used "exponents" to mean a person who pleads for a cause or propounds an idea.*
- *The article explained what "exponents" means with a simple example.*

---

extraneous *(adjective)*

Not pertinent to the matter under consideration.

- *An issue extraneous to the debate.*
- *The ballet struck me as extraneous and somewhat out of keeping with the rest of the play.*

---

exuberance *(noun)*

Overflowing with eager enjoyment or approval.

- *Understanding "exuberance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "exuberance" means with a simple example.*

---

eyeglasses *(noun)*

Optical instrument consisting of a frame that holds a pair of lenses for correcting defective vision.

- *The article explained what "eyeglasses" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyeglasses."*

---

falsehoods *(noun)*

The act of rendering something false as by fraudulent changes (of documents or measures etc.) or counterfeiting.

- *Understanding "falsehoods" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "falsehoods" because he had never seen it before.*

---

familiarize *(verb)*

Make familiar or conversant with.

- *We familiarized ourselves with the new surroundings.*
- *Can you use "familiarize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fastening *(noun)*

The act of fastening things together.

- *They discussed "fastening" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fastening."*

---

fatah-rc *(noun)*

A Palestinian international terrorist organization that split from the PLO in 1974; has conducted terrorist attacks in 20 countries.

- *In the 1980s the Fatah-RC was considered the most dangerous and murderous Palestinian terror group.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fatah-rc" to mean a palestinian international terrorist organization....*

---

ferrous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or containing iron.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ferrous" when it is of or relating to or containing iron.*
- *The speaker chose "ferrous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

forearms *(noun)*

The part of the superior limb between the elbow and the wrist.

- *They discussed "forearms" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "forearms" to mean the part of the superior limb between the elbow and....*

---

foreboding *(noun)*

A feeling of evil to come.

- *A steadily escalating sense of foreboding.*
- *They discussed "foreboding" during the group presentation.*

---

frances eliza hodgson burnett *(noun)*

United States writer (born in England) remembered for her novels for children (1849-1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frances eliza hodgson burnett."*
- *He looked up "frances eliza hodgson burnett" because he had never seen it before.*

---

francis crick *(noun)*

English biochemist who (with Watson in 1953) helped discover the helical structure of DNA (1916-2004).

- *Understanding "francis crick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "francis crick" means with a simple example.*

---

franklin delano roosevelt *(noun)*

32nd President of the United States; elected four times; instituted New Deal to counter the Great Depression and led country during World War II (1882-1945).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franklin delano roosevelt."*
- *They discussed "franklin delano roosevelt" during the group presentation.*

---

frieze *(noun)*

An architectural ornament consisting of a horizontal sculptured band between the architrave and the cornice.

- *The article explained what "frieze" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "frieze" during the group presentation.*

---

gai choi *(noun)*

Asiatic mustard used as a potherb.

- *In class, the teacher used "gai choi" to mean asiatic mustard used as a potherb.*
- *The article explained what "gai choi" means with a simple example.*

---

garden centipede *(noun)*

Minute arthropod often infesting the underground parts of truck-garden and greenhouse crops.

- *In class, the teacher used "garden centipede" to mean minute arthropod often infesting the underground....*
- *He looked up "garden centipede" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gatekeeper *(noun)*

Someone who controls access to something.

- *There are too many gatekeepers between the field officers and the chief.*
- *The article explained what "gatekeeper" means with a simple example.*

---

geiger-muller counter *(noun)*

Counter tube that detects ionizing radiations.

- *They discussed "geiger-muller counter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geiger-muller counter."*

---

golem *(noun)*

A mechanism that can move automatically.

- *He looked up "golem" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "golem" to mean a mechanism that can move automatically.*

---

goose pimple *(noun)*

Reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to cold or emotional stress or skin irritation.

- *Understanding "goose pimple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "goose pimple" to mean reflex erection of hairs of the skin in response to....*

---

gossiping *(noun)*

A conversation that spreads personal information about other people.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gossiping."*
- *They discussed "gossiping" during the group presentation.*

---

grafting *(noun)*

The act of grafting something onto something else.

- *He looked up "grafting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grafting."*

---

granules *(noun)*

A tiny grain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "granules."*
- *He looked up "granules" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great proletarian cultural revolution *(noun)*

A radical reform in China initiated by Mao Zedong in 1965 and carried out largely by the Red Guard; intended to eliminate counterrevolutionary elements in the government it resulted in purges of the intellectuals and socioeconomic chaos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great proletarian cultural revolution."*
- *They discussed "great proletarian cultural revolution" during the group presentation.*

---

gridlock *(noun)*

A traffic jam so bad that no movement is possible.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gridlock."*
- *The article explained what "gridlock" means with a simple example.*

---

guarantor *(noun)*

One who provides a warrant or guarantee to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guarantor."*
- *They discussed "guarantor" during the group presentation.*

---

guard's van *(noun)*

The car on a train that is occupied by the guard.

- *He looked up "guard's van" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guard's van" to mean the car on a train that is occupied by the guard.*

gujarati *(noun)*

The Indic language spoken by the people of India who live in Gujarat in western India.

- *The article explained what "gujarati" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gujarati" during the group presentation.*

gum kino *(noun)*

A gum obtained from various tropical plants; used as an astringent and in tanning.

- *Understanding "gum kino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gum kino" because he had never seen it before.*

gy *(noun)*

The SI unit of energy absorbed from ionizing radiation; equal to the absorption of one joule of radiation energy by one kilogram of matter; one gray equals 100 rad.

- *Understanding "gy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gy" because he had never seen it before.*

hares *(noun)*

Flesh of any of various rabbits or hares (wild or domesticated) eaten as food.

- *The article explained what "hares" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hares" to mean flesh of any of various rabbits or hares (wild or....*

haywood *(noun)*

United States labor leader and militant socialist who was one of the founders of the Industrial Workers of the World (1869-1928).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haywood."*
- *He looked up "haywood" because he had never seen it before.*

heart urchin *(noun)*

Sea urchin having a heart-shaped body in a rigid spiny shell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heart urchin."*
- *He looked up "heart urchin" because he had never seen it before.*

hemorrhagic fever *(noun)*

A group of illnesses caused by a viral infection (usually restricted to a specific geographic area); fever and gastrointestinal symptoms are followed by capillary hemorrhage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemorrhagic fever."*
- *They discussed "hemorrhagic fever" during the group presentation.*

henri matisse *(noun)*

French painter and sculptor; leading figure of fauvism (1869-1954).

- *He looked up "henri matisse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "henri matisse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

herbaceous *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a nonwoody herb or plant part.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "herbaceous."*
- *The speaker chose "herbaceous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

herbaceous plant *(noun)*

A plant lacking a permanent woody stem; many are flowering garden plants or potherbs; some having medicinal properties; some are pests.

- *In class, the teacher used "herbaceous plant" to mean a plant lacking a permanent woody stem; many are....*
- *He looked up "herbaceous plant" because he had never seen it before.*

herbert blythe *(noun)*

United States actor; husband of Georgiana Emma Barrymore and father of Ethel Barrymore and John Barrymore and Lionel Barrymore (1847-1905).

- *In class, the teacher used "herbert blythe" to mean united states actor; husband of georgiana emma....*
- *They discussed "herbert blythe" during the group presentation.*

herodotus *(noun)*

The ancient Greek known as the father of history; his accounts of the wars between the Greeks and Persians are the first known examples of historical writing (485-425 BC).

- *They discussed "herodotus" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herodotus."*

---

hither *(adverb)*

To this place (especially toward the speaker).

- *She spoke "hither," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "hither" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

homeboy *(noun)*

A male friend from your neighborhood or hometown.

- *They discussed "homeboy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "homeboy" means with a simple example.*

---

honing *(verb)*

Make perfect or complete.

- *Can you use "honing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "honing" and when to wait.*

---

honky *(noun)*

(slang) offensive names for a White man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honky."*
- *He looked up "honky" because he had never seen it before.*

---

honorably *(adverb)*

In an honorable manner.

- *He acted honorably.*
- *He was honorably discharged after many years of service.*

---

house centipede *(noun)*

Long-legged centipede common in damp places as e.g. cellars.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "house centipede."*
- *He looked up "house centipede" because he had never seen it before.*

---

human paleontology *(noun)*

The scientific study of human fossils.

- *In class, the teacher used "human paleontology" to mean the scientific study of human fossils.*
- *They discussed "human paleontology" during the group presentation.*

---

humber *(noun)*

An estuary in central northeastern England formed by the Ouse River and the Trent River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "humber."*
- *He looked up "humber" because he had never seen it before.*

---

humber bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge at Hull, England; 4,626 feet long.

- *In class, the teacher used "humber bridge" to mean a suspension bridge at hull, england; 4,626 feet long.*
- *The article explained what "humber bridge" means with a simple example.*

---

hunan province *(noun)*

A province in southeastern central China between the Nan Ling mountains and the Chang Jiang; noted for its timber and valuable mineral resources.

- *In class, the teacher used "hunan province" to mean a province in southeastern central china between....*
- *Understanding "hunan province" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hurriedly *(adverb)*

In a hurried or hasty manner.

- *The way they buried him so hurriedly was disgraceful.*

- *He answered "hurriedly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

hyping *(verb)*

Publicize in an exaggerated and often misleading manner.

- *Can you use "hyping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hyping" and when to wait.*

---

idioms *(noun)*

The style of a particular artist or school or movement.

- *The article explained what "idioms" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "idioms" during the group presentation.*

---

iga *(noun)*

One of the most common of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; the chief antibody in the membranes of the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts.

- *They discussed "iga" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "iga" means with a simple example.*

---

illusory *(adjective)*

Based on or having the nature of an illusion.

- *Secret activities offer presidents the alluring but often illusory promise that they can achieve foreign policy goals without the bothersome debate and open decision that are staples of democracy.*
- *A "illusory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

illustrators *(noun)*

An artist who makes illustrations (for books or magazines or advertisements etc.).

- *He looked up "illustrators" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "illustrators" during the group presentation.*

---

ilo *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with the interests of labor.

- *In class, the teacher used "ilo" to mean the united nations agency concerned with the....*
- *The article explained what "ilo" means with a simple example.*

---

in the lurch *(adverb)*

In a difficult or vulnerable position.

- *He resigned and left me in the lurch.*
- *She spoke "in the lurch," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

inadequacy *(noun)*

A lack of competence.

- *Juvenile offenses often reflect an inadequacy in the parents.*
- *The inadequacy of unemployment benefits.*

---

inadvertent *(adjective)*

Happening by chance or unexpectedly or unintentionally.

- *With an inadvertent gesture she swept the vase off the table.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inadvertent" when it is happening by chance or unexpectedly or unintentionally.*

---

inaudible *(adjective)*

Impossible to hear; imperceptible by the ear.

- *An inaudible conversation.*
- *A "inaudible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

incapacity *(noun)*

Lack of physical or natural qualifications.

- *They discussed "incapacity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "incapacity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

industrious *(adjective)*

Characterized by hard work and perseverance.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "industrious."*
- *Students compared "industrious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

infantile autism *(noun)*

A rare but serious syndrome of childhood characterized by withdrawal and lack of social responsiveness or interest in others and serious linguistic deficits.

- *There is considerable dispute among specialists concerning infantile autism.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infantile autism."*

---

infects *(verb)*

Affect in a contagious way.

- *His laughter infects everyone who is in the same room.*
- *The coach explained when to use "infects" and when to wait.*

---

inflating *(verb)*

Increase the amount or availability of, creating a rise in value.

- *She tried to use "inflating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "inflating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ingress *(noun)*

(astronomy) the disappearance of a celestial body prior to an eclipse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ingress."*
- *He looked up "ingress" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inhalation anesthetic *(noun)*

A gas that produces general anesthesia when inhaled.

- *They discussed "inhalation anesthetic" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inhalation anesthetic."*

---

inhalation general anesthetic *(noun)*

A gas that produces general anesthesia when inhaled.

- *The article explained what "inhalation general anesthetic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inhalation general anesthetic" during the group presentation.*

---

insufferable *(adjective)*

Used of persons or their behavior.

- *Insufferable insolence.*
- *Students compared "insufferable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

interred *(adjective)*

Placed in a grave.

- *The speaker chose "interred" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "interred" when it is placed in a grave.*

---

interrogations *(noun)*

A sentence of inquiry that asks for a reply.

- *He had trouble phrasing his interrogations.*
- *He looked up "interrogations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intravenous anesthetic *(noun)*

An anesthetic that produces anesthesia when injected into the circulatory system.

- *In class, the teacher used "intravenous anesthetic" to mean an anesthetic that produces anesthesia when....*
- *Understanding "intravenous anesthetic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intrusions *(noun)*

Any entry into an area not previously occupied.

- *Understanding "intrusions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "intrusions" means with a simple example.*

---

isometric *(adjective)*

Of or involving muscular contraction in which tension increases while length remains constant.

- *The speaker chose "isometric" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "isometric" approach may work better in this case.*

---

isometric line *(noun)*

A line connecting isometric points.

- *The article explained what "isometric line" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "isometric line" to mean a line connecting isometric points.*

---

jeeps *(noun)*

A car suitable for traveling over rough terrain.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jeeps."*
- *He looked up "jeeps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jib *(verb)*

Shift from one side of the ship to the other.

- *The sail jibbed wildly.*
- *In everyday English, people use "jib" when talking about this idea.*

---

jinnah *(noun)*

Indian statesman who was the founder of Pakistan as a Muslim state (1876-1948).

- *Understanding "jinnah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jinnah" during the group presentation.*

---

johnny reb *(noun)*

'Johnny' was applied as a nickname for Confederate soldiers by the Federal soldiers in the American Civil War; 'greyback' derived from their grey Confederate uniforms.

- *They discussed "johnny reb" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "johnny reb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

journeyed *(verb)*

Travel upon or across.

- *In everyday English, people use "journeyed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "journeyed" in real sentences.*

---

jute *(noun)*

A plant fiber used in making rope or sacks.

- *Understanding "jute" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jute" to mean a plant fiber used in making rope or sacks.*

---

kino gum *(noun)*

A gum obtained from various tropical plants; used as an astringent and in tanning.

- *Understanding "kino gum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kino gum" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laughing hyena *(noun)*

African hyena noted for its distinctive howl.

- *Understanding "laughing hyena" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "laughing hyena" during the group presentation.*

---

layoff *(noun)*

The act of laying off an employee or a work force.

- *They discussed "layoff" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "layoff" because he had never seen it before.*

leper *(noun)*

A person afflicted with leprosy.

- *Understanding "leper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leper."*

levee *(noun)*

A pier that provides a landing place on a river.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "levee."*
- *They discussed "levee" during the group presentation.*

lido *(noun)*

A recreational facility including a swimming pool for water sports.

- *He looked up "lido" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lido" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

loci *(noun)*

The set of all points or lines that satisfy or are determined by specific conditions.

- *The article explained what "loci" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "loci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

loos *(noun)*

Austrian architect (1870-1933).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loos."*
- *He looked up "loos" because he had never seen it before.*

lorenz hart *(noun)*

United States lyricist who collaborated with Richard Rodgers (1895-1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lorenz hart."*
- *They discussed "lorenz hart" during the group presentation.*

lotteries *(noun)*

Something that is regarded as a chance event.

- *The article explained what "lotteries" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lotteries."*

loudspeakers *(noun)*

Electro-acoustic transducer that converts electrical signals into sounds loud enough to be heard at a distance.

- *Understanding "loudspeakers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "loudspeakers" means with a simple example.*

lounging robe *(noun)*

A robe worn before dressing or while lounging.

- *The article explained what "lounging robe" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lounging robe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lucerne *(noun)*

Important European leguminous forage plant with trifoliate leaves and blue-violet flowers grown widely as a pasture and hay crop.

- *In class, the teacher used "lucerne" to mean important european leguminous forage plant with....*
- *Understanding "lucerne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lurch *(verb)*

Walk as if unable to control one's movements.

- *The ship suddenly lurched to the left.*
- *The truck lurched down the road.*

magnetic dipole *(noun)*

A dipole with opposing magnetic poles.

- *The article explained what "magnetic dipole" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magnetic dipole" to mean a dipole with opposing magnetic poles.*

magnetic dipole moment *(noun)*

(physics) a current loop gives rise to a magnetic field characteristic of a magnetic dipole.

- *An orbiting electron in an atom will have a magnetic dipole moment.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnetic dipole moment."*

magnificence *(noun)*

The quality of being magnificent or splendid or grand.

- *For magnificence and personal service there is the Queen's hotel.*
- *They discussed "magnificence" during the group presentation.*

majored *(verb)*

Have as one's principal field of study.

- *Learners should practice how to use "majored" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "majored" until he saw an example.*

malacca cane *(noun)*

A cane made from the stem of a rattan palm.

- *They discussed "malacca cane" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "malacca cane" means with a simple example.*

malaysians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Malaysia.

- *In class, the teacher used "malaysians" to mean a native or inhabitant of malaysia.*
- *The article explained what "malaysians" means with a simple example.*

malfunctions *(noun)*

A failure to function normally.

- *The article explained what "malfunctions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "malfunctions" to mean a failure to function normally.*

mamas *(noun)*

A name under which Ninkhursag was worshipped.

- *They discussed "mamas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mamas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mangoes *(noun)*

Large evergreen tropical tree cultivated for its large oval fruit.

- *Understanding "mangoes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mangoes."*

manipur *(noun)*

State in northeastern India.

- *Understanding "manipur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "manipur" because he had never seen it before.*

manna from heaven *(noun)*

A sudden happening that brings good fortune (as a sudden opportunity to make money).

- *He looked up "manna from heaven" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "manna from heaven" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

manna grass *(noun)*

Any of several moisture-loving grasses of the genus Glyceria having sweet flavor or odor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manna grass."*
- *They discussed "manna grass" during the group presentation.*

margaritas *(noun)*

A cocktail made of tequila and triple sec with lime and lemon juice.

- *They discussed "margaritas" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "margaritas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

marlene dietrich *(noun)*

United States film actress (born in Germany) who made many films with Josef von Sternberg and later was a successful cabaret star (1901-1992).

- *Understanding "marlene dietrich" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marlene dietrich."*

martens *(noun)*

Agile slender-bodied arboreal mustelids somewhat larger than weasels.

- *In class, the teacher used "martens" to mean agile slender-bodied arboreal mustelids somewhat....*
- *He looked up "martens" because he had never seen it before.*

maryland golden aster *(noun)*

Perennial golden aster of southeastern United States.

- *Understanding "maryland golden aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maryland golden aster."*

mason's level *(noun)*

A level longer than a carpenter's level.

- *He looked up "mason's level" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mason's level" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

matchmaker *(noun)*

Someone who arranges (or tries to arrange) marriages for others.

- *The article explained what "matchmaker" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "matchmaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

matinee idol *(noun)*

Someone who is adored blindly and excessively.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matinee idol."*
- *He looked up "matinee idol" because he had never seen it before.*

measly *(adjective)*

Contemptibly small in amount.

- *A measly tip.*
- *The speaker chose "measly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

meringue *(noun)*

Sweet topping especially for pies made of beaten egg whites and sugar.

- *Understanding "meringue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "meringue" to mean sweet topping especially for pies made of beaten....*

mexican husk tomato *(noun)*

Small edible yellow to purple tomato-like fruit enclosed in a bladderlike husk.

- *In class, the teacher used "mexican husk tomato" to mean small edible yellow to purple tomato-like fruit....*
- *They discussed "mexican husk tomato" during the group presentation.*

migratory locust *(noun)*

Old World locust that travels in vast swarms stripping large areas of vegetation.

- *Understanding "migratory locust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "migratory locust" means with a simple example.*

minstrel *(noun)*

A performer in a minstrel show.

- *Understanding "minstrel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "minstrel" means with a simple example.*

---

minstrel show *(noun)*

A variety show in which the performers are made up in blackface.

- *The article explained what "minstrel show" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minstrel show" to mean a variety show in which the performers are made up....*

---

mistletoe fig *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree often grown as a houseplant having foliage like mistletoe.

- *He looked up "mistletoe fig" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mistletoe fig" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mistletoe rubber plant *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree often grown as a houseplant having foliage like mistletoe.

- *They discussed "mistletoe rubber plant" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mistletoe rubber plant" because he had never seen it before.*

---

moray firth *(noun)*

An inlet of the North Sea on the northeast coast of Scotland.

- *The article explained what "moray firth" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "moray firth" during the group presentation.*

---

moronic *(adjective)*

Having a mental age of between eight and twelve years.

- *The speaker chose "moronic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "moronic" when it is having a mental age of between eight and twelve years.*

---

mouthing *(verb)*

Articulate silently; form words with the lips only.

- *He did not know how to use "mouthing" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "mouthing" when talking about this idea.*

---

muddle *(noun)*

Informal terms for a difficult situation.

- *He made a muddle of his marriage.*
- *They discussed "muddle" during the group presentation.*

---

multidimensional *(adjective)*

Having or involving or marked by several dimensions or aspects.

- *Multidimensional problems.*
- *A multidimensional proposition.*

---

multidimensional language *(noun)*

A programming language whose expressions are assembled in more than one dimension.

- *Understanding "multidimensional language" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "multidimensional language" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nabbed *(verb)*

Tag the base runner to get him out.

- *The police nabbed the suspected criminals.*
- *The coach explained when to use "nabbed" and when to wait.*

---

nantes *(noun)*

A port city in western France on the Loire estuary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nantes."*

- *They discussed "nantes" during the group presentation.*

---

narrate *(verb)*

Narrate or give a detailed account of.

- *He did not know how to use "narrate" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "narrate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

naturalism *(noun)*

An artistic movement in 19th century France; artists and writers strove for detailed realistic and factual description.

- *Understanding "naturalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "naturalism" means with a simple example.*

---

navigated *(verb)*

Travel on water propelled by wind or by other means.

- *He navigated his way to the altar.*
- *He did not know how to use "navigated" until he saw an example.*

---

neoclassical *(adjective)*

Characteristic of a revival of an earlier classical style.

- *A "neoclassical" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "neoclassical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

neoliberalism *(noun)*

A political orientation originating in the 1960s; blends liberal political views with an emphasis on economic growth.

- *Understanding "neoliberalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "neoliberalism" during the group presentation.*

---

neutered *(adjective)*

Having testicles or ovaries removed.

- *Would you call this situation "neutered"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neutered" when it is having testicles or ovaries removed.*

---

neve *(noun)*

The upper part of a glacier (beyond the limit of perpetual snow) where the snow turns to ice.

- *He looked up "neve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neve."*

---

newsworthy *(adjective)*

Sufficiently interesting to be reported in a newspaper.

- *Would you call this situation "newsworthy"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "newsworthy" when it is sufficiently interesting to be reported in a newspaper.*

---

nicaraguan monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Nicaragua.

- *He looked up "nicaraguan monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nicaraguan monetary unit."*

---

normalizing *(verb)*

Become normal or return to its normal state.

- *Learners should practice how to use "normalizing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "normalizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

northerners *(noun)*

An American who lives in the North (especially during the American Civil War).

- *He looked up "northerners" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "northerners."*

---

nts *(noun)*

An organization concerned to preserve historic monuments and buildings and places of historical interest or natural beauty; founded in 1895 and supported by endowment and private subscription.

- *They discussed "nts" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oaxaca *(noun)*

A city of southeastern Mexico.

- *The article explained what "oaxaca" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oaxaca" to mean a city of southeastern mexico.*

---

obliterate *(verb)*

Remove completely from recognition or memory.

- *He did not know how to use "obliterate" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "obliterate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oeuvre *(noun)*

The total output of a writer or artist (or a substantial part of it).

- *He studied the entire Wagnerian oeuvre.*
- *Understanding "oeuvre" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

omnipresent *(adjective)*

Being present everywhere at once.

- *Students compared "omnipresent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "omnipresent"? Explain why.*

---

oneida *(noun)*

The Iroquoian language spoken by the Oneida.

- *In class, the teacher used "oneida" to mean the iroquoian language spoken by the oneida.*
- *The article explained what "oneida" means with a simple example.*

---

ooze leather *(noun)*

A very soft leather made from the skins of calves and having a suede finish on the flesh side.

- *In class, the teacher used "ooze leather" to mean a very soft leather made from the skins of calves....*
- *They discussed "ooze leather" during the group presentation.*

---

osmosis *(noun)*

(biology, chemistry) diffusion of molecules through a semipermeable membrane from a place of higher concentration to a place of lower concentration until the concentration on both sides is equal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osmosis."*
- *Understanding "osmosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outcrops *(verb)*

Appear on the surface, come to the surface on the ground.

- *Can you use "outcrops" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "outcrops" and when to wait.*

---

overflow incontinence *(noun)*

Urinary incontinence that occurs when the bladder is so full that it continually leaks urine; often attributable to a blocked urethra (e.g., due to prostate enlargement) or weak bladder muscles or nerve damage.

- *The article explained what "overflow incontinence" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "overflow incontinence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overhang *(verb)*

Be suspended over or hang over.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overhang" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "overhang" until he saw an example.*

---

paganism *(noun)*

Any of various religions other than Christianity or Judaism.

- *Understanding "paganism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "paganism" means with a simple example.*

---

pail *(noun)*

A roughly cylindrical vessel that is open at the top.

- *Understanding "pail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pail" during the group presentation.*

---

pair of tongs *(noun)*

Any of various devices for taking hold of objects; usually have two hinged legs with handles above and pointed hooks below.

- *In class, the teacher used "pair of tongs" to mean any of various devices for taking hold of objects;....*
- *Understanding "pair of tongs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

palatine *(noun)*

The most important of the Seven Hills of Rome; supposedly the location of the first settlement and the site of many imperial palaces.

- *In class, the teacher used "palatine" to mean the most important of the seven hills of rome;....*
- *The article explained what "palatine" means with a simple example.*

---

paleontology *(noun)*

The earth science that studies fossil organisms and related remains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paleontology."*
- *They discussed "paleontology" during the group presentation.*

---

parabolic *(adjective)*

Resembling or expressed by parables.

- *A "parabolic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "parabolic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

paradoxes *(noun)*

(logic) a statement that contradicts itself.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paradoxes."*
- *The article explained what "paradoxes" means with a simple example.*

---

pare *(verb)*

Remove the edges from and cut down to the desired size.

- *Pare one's fingernails.*
- *Pare apples.*

---

pare down *(verb)*

Decrease gradually or bit by bit.

- *She tried to use "pare down" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "pare down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

parlance *(noun)*

A manner of speaking that is natural to native speakers of a language.

- *He looked up "parlance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parlance."*

---

permafrost *(noun)*

Ground that is permanently frozen.

- *They discussed "permafrost" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "permafrost" because he had never seen it before.*

---

permutations *(noun)*

An event in which one thing is substituted for another.

- *The permutations...taking place in the physical world.*

- *The article explained what "permutations" means with a simple example.*

---

persecute *(verb)*

Cause to suffer.

- *Jews were persecuted in the former Soviet Union.*
- *The coach explained when to use "persecute" and when to wait.*

---

pet peeve *(noun)*

An opportunity for complaint that is seldom missed.

- *Grammatical mistakes are his pet peeve.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pet peeve" to mean an opportunity for complaint that is seldom missed.*

---

pixies *(noun)*

(folklore) fairies that are somewhat mischievous.

- *He looked up "pixies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pixies."*

---

pleistocene epoch *(noun)*

From two million to 11 thousand years ago; extensive glaciation of the northern hemisphere; the time of human evolution.

- *He looked up "pleistocene epoch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pleistocene epoch."*

---

plexus *(noun)*

A network of intersecting blood vessels or intersecting nerves or intersecting lymph vessels.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plexus."*
- *He looked up "plexus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

politic *(adjective)*

Marked by artful prudence, expedience, and shrewdness.

- *It is neither polite nor politic to get into other people's quarrels.*
- *A politic decision.*

---

poncho *(noun)*

A blanket-like cloak with a hole in the center for the head.

- *They discussed "poncho" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "poncho" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preeminent *(adjective)*

Greatest in importance or degree or significance or achievement.

- *A preeminent archeologist.*
- *A "preeminent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

preemptive bid *(noun)*

A high bid that is intended to prevent the opposing players from bidding.

- *Understanding "preemptive bid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "preemptive bid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prefabricated *(verb)*

To manufacture sections of (a building), especially in a factory, so that they can be easily transported to and rapidly assembled on a building site of buildings.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prefabricated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prefabricated" when talking about this idea.*

---

premiering *(verb)*

Be performed for the first time.

- *Learners should practice how to use "premiering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "premiering" when talking about this idea.*

---

presbytery *(noun)*

Building reserved for the officiating clergy.

- *The article explained what "presbytery" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "presbytery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

preservative *(noun)*

A chemical compound that is added to protect against decay or decomposition.

- *He looked up "preservative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "preservative" to mean a chemical compound that is added to protect....*

---

prickly custard apple *(noun)*

Small tropical American tree bearing large succulent slightly acid fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "prickly custard apple" to mean small tropical american tree bearing large....*
- *They discussed "prickly custard apple" during the group presentation.*

---

prioritise *(verb)*

Assign a priority to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prioritise" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "prioritise" until he saw an example.*

---

propelling *(adjective)*

Tending to or capable of propelling.

- *Students compared "propelling" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "propelling"? Explain why.*

---

propriety *(noun)*

Correct or appropriate behavior.

- *He looked up "propriety" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "propriety" during the group presentation.*

---

provisionally *(adverb)*

Temporarily and conditionally.

- *They have agreed provisionally.*
- *Was appointed provisionally.*

---

public easement *(noun)*

Any easement enjoyed by the public in general (as the public's right to use public streets).

- *The article explained what "public easement" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "public easement" to mean any easement enjoyed by the public in general (as....*

---

pythons *(noun)*

A soothsaying spirit or a person who is possessed by such a spirit.

- *The article explained what "pythons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pythons" to mean a soothsaying spirit or a person who is possessed....*

---

quartered *(verb)*

Pull (a person) apart with four horses tied to his extremities, so as to execute him.

- *In the old days, people were drawn and quartered for certain crimes.*
- *Can you use "quartered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

racetrack tout *(noun)*

Someone who offers advice about betting on horses (either to influence the odds or in the hope of sharing some of the winnings).

- *Understanding "racetrack tout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racetrack tout."*

---

radium therapy *(noun)*

The use of radium in radiation therapy.

- *They discussed "radium therapy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radium therapy."*

---

rattles *(noun)*

A rapid series of short loud sounds (as might be heard with a stethoscope in some types of respiratory disorders).

- *They discussed "rattles" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "rattles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

razed *(adjective)*

Torn down and broken up.

- *It is useful to describe something as "razed" when it is torn down and broken up.*
- *The speaker chose "razed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

recitals *(noun)*

A detailed statement giving facts and figures.

- *The article explained what "recitals" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "recitals" during the group presentation.*

---

reconstructing *(verb)*

Return to its original or usable and functioning condition.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reconstructing" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "reconstructing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rectal reflex *(noun)*

Normal response to the presence of feces in the rectum.

- *They discussed "rectal reflex" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rectal reflex" to mean normal response to the presence of feces in the rectum.*

---

red-shouldered hawk *(noun)*

North American hawk with reddish brown shoulders.

- *In class, the teacher used "red-shouldered hawk" to mean north american hawk with reddish brown shoulders.*
- *Understanding "red-shouldered hawk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reflexive verb *(noun)*

A verb whose agent performs an action that is directed at the agent.

- *The sentence 'he washed' has a reflexive verb.*
- *'perjure' is a reflexive verb because you cannot perjure anyone but yourself.*

---

rejuvenation *(noun)*

The phenomenon of vitality and freshness being restored.

- *The annual rejuvenation of the landscape.*
- *He looked up "rejuvenation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

repatriated *(verb)*

Send someone back to his homeland against his will, as of refugees.

- *In everyday English, people use "repatriated" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "repatriated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

resection *(noun)*

Surgical removal of part of a structure or organ.

- *In class, the teacher used "resection" to mean surgical removal of part of a structure or organ.*
- *He looked up "resection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robles *(noun)*

Tall graceful deciduous California oak having leathery leaves and slender pointed acorns.

- *They discussed "robles" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "robles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ruffle *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *Ruffle somebody's composure.*
- *This play is going to ruffle some people.*

ruffle up *(verb)*

Disturb the smoothness of.

- *Ruffle the surface of the water.*
- *He did not know how to use "ruffle up" until he saw an example.*

saber-toothed tiger *(noun)*

Any of many extinct cats of the Old and New Worlds having long swordlike upper canine teeth; from the Oligocene through the Pleistocene.

- *He looked up "saber-toothed tiger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saber-toothed tiger."*

sarcophagus *(noun)*

A stone coffin (usually bearing sculpture or inscriptions).

- *Understanding "sarcophagus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sarcophagus" because he had never seen it before.*

sarin *(noun)*

A highly toxic chemical nerve agent that inhibits the activity of cholinesterase.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarin."*
- *Understanding "sarin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sartre *(noun)*

French writer and existentialist philosopher (1905-1980).

- *The article explained what "sartre" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sartre."*

scab *(noun)*

The crustlike surface of a healing skin lesion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scab."*
- *They discussed "scab" during the group presentation.*

schenectady *(noun)*

A city of eastern New York on the Mohawk river; it prospered after the opening of the Erie Canal.

- *They discussed "schenectady" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schenectady" to mean a city of eastern new york on the mohawk river; it....*

schlesinger *(noun)*

United States historian and advisor to President Kennedy (born in 1917).

- *They discussed "schlesinger" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "schlesinger" means with a simple example.*

scoot *(verb)*

Run or move very quickly or hastily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scoot" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scoot" and when to wait.*

scratchy *(adjective)*

Easily irritated or annoyed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "scratchy."*
- *Students compared "scratchy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

scuffle *(noun)*

An unceremonious and disorganized struggle.

- *In class, the teacher used "scuffle" to mean an unceremonious and disorganized struggle.*
- *The article explained what "scuffle" means with a simple example.*

---

sea urchin *(noun)*

Shallow-water echinoderms having soft bodies enclosed in thin spiny globular shells.

- *He looked up "sea urchin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sea urchin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

secede *(verb)*

Withdraw from an organization or communion.

- *He did not know how to use "secede" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "secede" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

second adventist *(noun)*

A member of Christian denomination that expects the imminent advent of Christ.

- *Understanding "second adventist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second adventist."*

---

seep *(verb)*

Pass gradually or leak through or as if through small openings.

- *In everyday English, people use "seep" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "seep" in real sentences.*

---

self-propelling *(adjective)*

Moved forward by its own force or momentum.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "self-propelling."*
- *Students compared "self-propelling" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sensuous *(adjective)*

Taking delight in beauty.

- *The sensuous joy from all things fair.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sensuous."*

---

sex chromatin *(noun)*

Chromatin found only in female cells.

- *The presence or absence of sex chromatin in cells obtained by amniocentesis makes it possible to determine the sex of a fetus.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sex chromatin."*

---

shakti *(noun)*

The female or generative principle; wife of Siva and a benevolent form of Devi.

- *Understanding "shakti" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shakti" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shamrock pea *(noun)*

Trailing trifoliate Asiatic and African herb having cobalt blue flowers.

- *He looked up "shamrock pea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shamrock pea."*

---

shaver *(noun)*

A young person of either sex.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shaver."*
- *They discussed "shaver" during the group presentation.*

---

shepherd's crook *(noun)*

A long staff with one end being hook shaped.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shepherd's crook."*

- *They discussed "shepherd's crook" during the group presentation.*

---

sherpa *(noun)*

A member of the Himalayan people living in Nepal and Tibet who are famous for their skill as mountaineers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sherpa."*
- *He looked up "sherpa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

showy *(adjective)*

Marked by ostentation but often tasteless.

- *A cheap showy rhinestone bracelet.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "showy" when it is marked by ostentation but often tasteless.*

---

sideboard *(noun)*

A board that forms part of the side of a bed or crib.

- *They discussed "sideboard" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sideboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silks *(noun)*

The brightly colored garments of a jockey; emblematic of the stable.

- *He looked up "silks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "silks."*

---

silliness *(noun)*

An impulsive scatterbrained manner.

- *He looked up "silliness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silliness" to mean an impulsive scatterbrained manner.*

---

sills *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (born in 1929).

- *They discussed "sills" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sills" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir hiram stevens maxim *(noun)*

English inventor (born in the United States) who invented the Maxim gun that was used in World War I (1840-1916).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir hiram stevens maxim."*
- *He looked up "sir hiram stevens maxim" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir thomas gresham *(noun)*

English financier (1519-1579).

- *They discussed "sir thomas gresham" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir thomas gresham" to mean english financier (1519-1579).*

---

sir william huggins *(noun)*

English astronomer who pioneered spectroscopic analysis in astronomy and who discovered the red shift (1824-1910).

- *He looked up "sir william huggins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sir william huggins" during the group presentation.*

---

skittles *(noun)*

A bowling game that is played by rolling a bowling ball down a bowling alley at a target of nine wooden pins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skittles."*
- *He looked up "skittles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skyrocket *(verb)*

Shoot up abruptly, like a rocket.

- *Prices skyrocketed.*
- *Can you use "skyrocket" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sns *(noun)*

A silvery malleable metallic element that resists corrosion; used in many alloys and to coat other metals to prevent corrosion; obtained chiefly from cassiterite where it occurs as tin oxide.

- *He looked up "sns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sns."*

---

softest *(adjective)*

Produced with vibration of the vocal cords.

- *Would you call this situation "softest"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "softest."*

---

sonora *(noun)*

Ground snakes.

- *He looked up "sonora" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonora."*

---

spate *(noun)*

(often followed by 'of') a large number or amount or extent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spate."*
- *Understanding "spate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spellings *(noun)*

Forming words with letters according to the principles underlying accepted usage.

- *They discussed "spellings" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spellings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

splinters *(noun)*

Wood in small pieces or splinters.

- *In class, the teacher used "splinters" to mean wood in small pieces or splinters.*
- *The article explained what "splinters" means with a simple example.*

---

squeezes *(verb)*

To compress with violence, out of natural shape or condition.

- *In everyday English, people use "squeezes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "squeezes" until he saw an example.*

---

stealthy *(adjective)*

Marked by quiet and caution and secrecy; taking pains to avoid being observed.

- *Stealthy footsteps.*
- *Would you call this situation "stealthy"? Explain why.*

---

stereotyped *(adjective)*

Lacking spontaneity or originality or individuality.

- *Stereotyped phrases of condolence.*
- *Would you call this situation "stereotyped"? Explain why.*

---

storybook *(noun)*

A book containing a collection of stories (usually for children).

- *Understanding "storybook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "storybook" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stowed *(verb)*

Fill by packing tightly.

- *She tried to use "stowed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "stowed" until he saw an example.*

---

street urchin *(noun)*

A child who spends most of his time in the streets especially in slum areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "street urchin" to mean a child who spends most of his time in the streets....*
- *The article explained what "street urchin" means with a simple example.*

---

strobe *(noun)*

Scientific instrument that provides a flashing light synchronized with the periodic movement of an object; can make moving object appear stationary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strobe."*
- *He looked up "strobe" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strobe light *(noun)*

Scientific instrument that provides a flashing light synchronized with the periodic movement of an object; can make moving object appear stationary.

- *They discussed "strobe light" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "strobe light" to mean scientific instrument that provides a flashing....*

---

stylists *(noun)*

An artist who is a master of a particular style.

- *They discussed "stylists" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stylists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subduction *(noun)*

A geological process in which one edge of a crustal plate is forced sideways and downward into the mantle below another plate.

- *Understanding "subduction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "subduction" means with a simple example.*

---

submersible *(noun)*

An apparatus intended for use under water.

- *They discussed "submersible" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "submersible" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suburbia *(noun)*

A residential district located on the outskirts of a city.

- *The article explained what "suburbia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suburbia" to mean a residential district located on the outskirts of....*

---

superlative *(noun)*

An exaggerated expression (usually of praise).

- *The critics lavished superlatives on it.*
- *So many highest superlatives achieved by man.*

---

superlative degree *(noun)*

The superlative form of an adjective or adverb.

- *'fastest' is the superlative of the adjective 'fast'.*
- *'least famous' is the superlative degree of the adjective 'famous'.*

---

surmounted *(adjective)*

Having something on top.

- *Columns surmounted by statues.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "surmounted" when it is having something on top.*

---

swaziland monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Swaziland.

- *In class, the teacher used "swaziland monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in swaziland.*
- *The article explained what "swaziland monetary unit" means with a simple example.*

---

sylvan *(noun)*

A spirit that lives in or frequents the woods.

- *The article explained what "sylvan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sylvan" to mean a spirit that lives in or frequents the woods.*

symphonies *(noun)*

A large orchestra; can perform symphonies.

- *They discussed "symphonies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "symphonies" to mean a large orchestra; can perform symphonies.*

tabby *(noun)*

A cat with a grey or tawny coat mottled with black.

- *Understanding "tabby" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tabby" to mean a cat with a grey or tawny coat mottled with black.*

tabby cat *(noun)*

A cat with a grey or tawny coat mottled with black.

- *He looked up "tabby cat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tabby cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tamils *(noun)*

A member of the mixed Dravidian and Caucasian people of southern India and Sri Lanka.

- *Understanding "tamils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tamils" to mean a member of the mixed dravidian and caucasian....*

tatar *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Tatar living from the Volga to the Ural Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "tatar" to mean the turkic language spoken by the tatar living from....*
- *Understanding "tatar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tatars *(noun)*

The Turkic language spoken by the Tatar living from the Volga to the Ural Mountains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tatars."*
- *He looked up "tatars" because he had never seen it before.*

technologist *(noun)*

A person who uses scientific knowledge to solve practical problems.

- *The article explained what "technologist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "technologist" to mean a person who uses scientific knowledge to solve....*

templars *(noun)*

A knight of a religious military order established in 1118 to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher.

- *Understanding "templars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "templars" during the group presentation.*

terrorize *(verb)*

Coerce by violence or with threats.

- *She tried to use "terrorize" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "terrorize" when talking about this idea.*

thorium *(noun)*

A soft silvery-white tetravalent radioactive metallic element; isotope 232 is used as a power source in nuclear reactors; occurs in thorite and in monazite sands.

- *Understanding "thorium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thorium."*

throes *(noun)*

Violent pangs of suffering.

- *Death throes.*
- *The throes of dying.*

tilts *(verb)*

To incline or bend from a vertical position.

- *She tried to use "tilts" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tilts" in real sentences.*

---

to windward *(noun)*

The side toward the wind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "to windward."*
- *He looked up "to windward" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tomboy *(noun)*

A girl who behaves in a boyish manner.

- *In class, the teacher used "tomboy" to mean a girl who behaves in a boyish manner.*
- *The article explained what "tomboy" means with a simple example.*

---

tonsils *(noun)*

Either of two masses of lymphatic tissue one on each side of the oral pharynx.

- *In class, the teacher used "tonsils" to mean either of two masses of lymphatic tissue one on....*
- *Understanding "tonsils" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transfusions *(noun)*

The action of pouring a liquid from one vessel to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "transfusions."*
- *The article explained what "transfusions" means with a simple example.*

---

traumas *(noun)*

An emotional wound or shock often having long-lasting effects.

- *The article explained what "traumas" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "traumas" during the group presentation.*

---

triassic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or denoting the first period of the Mesozoic era.

- *Would you call this situation "triassic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "triassic."*

---

triassic period *(noun)*

From 230 million to 190 million years ago; dinosaurs, marine reptiles; volcanic activity.

- *They discussed "triassic period" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "triassic period" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tricycle *(noun)*

A vehicle with three wheels that is moved by foot pedals.

- *They discussed "tricycle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tricycle" to mean a vehicle with three wheels that is moved by foot....*

---

tumour necrosis factor *(noun)*

A proinflammatory cytokine that is produced by white blood cells (monocytes and macrophages); has an antineoplastic effect but causes inflammation (as in rheumatoid arthritis).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumour necrosis factor."*
- *The article explained what "tumour necrosis factor" means with a simple example.*

---

unaltered *(adjective)*

Remaining in an original state.

- *Persisting unaltered through time.*
- *Students compared "unaltered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unapologetic *(adjective)*

Unwilling to make or express an apology.

- *An unapologetic believer.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "unapologetic" when it is unwilling to make or express an apology.*

---

unclassified *(adjective)*

Not subject to a security classification.

- *Would you call this situation "unclassified"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unclassified" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

uncool *(adjective)*

(spoken slang) unfashionable and boring.

- *Would you call this situation "uncool"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uncool."*

---

unfavourable *(adjective)*

Not encouraging or approving or pleasing; ; ; ,.

- *It is useful to describe something as "unfavourable" when it is not encouraging or approving or pleasing; ; ; ,.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfavourable"? Explain why.*

---

unmasked *(verb)*

Reveal the true nature of.

- *The journal article unmasked the corrupt politician.*
- *The coach explained when to use "unmasked" and when to wait.*

---

unsightly *(adjective)*

Unpleasant to look at.

- *Unsightly billboards.*
- *The speaker chose "unsightly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

uptick *(noun)*

A transaction in the stock market at a price above the price of the preceding transaction.

- *Understanding "uptick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uptick."*

---

urchin *(noun)*

Poor and often mischievous city child.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urchin."*
- *They discussed "urchin" during the group presentation.*

---

vandal *(noun)*

A member of the Germanic people who overran Gaul and Spain and North Africa and sacked Rome in 455.

- *In class, the teacher used "vandal" to mean a member of the germanic people who overran gaul....*
- *Understanding "vandal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vertebral canal *(noun)*

The canal in successive vertebrae through which the spinal cord passes.

- *He looked up "vertebral canal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vertebral canal."*

---

vhf *(noun)*

A group of illnesses caused by a viral infection (usually restricted to a specific geographic area); fever and gastrointestinal symptoms are followed by capillary hemorrhage.

- *In class, the teacher used "vhf" to mean a group of illnesses caused by a viral infection....*
- *The article explained what "vhf" means with a simple example.*

---

violators *(noun)*

Someone who violates the law.

- *They discussed "violators" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "violators" means with a simple example.*

---

vise *(noun)*

A holding device attached to a workbench; has two jaws to hold workpiece firmly in place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vise."*
- *They discussed "vise" during the group presentation.*

---

walrus moustache *(noun)*

A bushy droopy mustache.

- *The article explained what "walrus moustache" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "walrus moustache" to mean a bushy droopy mustache.*

---

water buttercup *(noun)*

Plant of ponds and slow streams having submerged and floating leaves and white flowers; Europe and North America.

- *The article explained what "water buttercup" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "water buttercup" to mean plant of ponds and slow streams having submerged....*

---

watertight *(adjective)*

Without flaws or loopholes.

- *A watertight alibi.*
- *A "watertight" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wavering *(noun)*

The quality of being unsteady and subject to changes.

- *The article explained what "wavering" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wavering."*

---

wayne gretzky *(noun)*

High-scoring Canadian ice-hockey player (born in 1961).

- *Understanding "wayne gretzky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wayne gretzky" because he had never seen it before.*

---

western buttercup *(noun)*

Perennial of western North America.

- *He looked up "western buttercup" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western buttercup."*

---

wherefore *(noun)*

The cause or intention underlying an action or situation, especially in the phrase 'the whys and wherefores'.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wherefore."*
- *The article explained what "wherefore" means with a simple example.*

---

whistling buoy *(noun)*

A buoy that makes a whistling noise.

- *In class, the teacher used "whistling buoy" to mean a buoy that makes a whistling noise.*
- *The article explained what "whistling buoy" means with a simple example.*

---

wild buckwheat *(noun)*

Low-growing shrub with spreading branches and flowers in loose heads; desert regions of western United States (California to Utah).

- *In class, the teacher used "wild buckwheat" to mean low-growing shrub with spreading branches and....*
- *He looked up "wild buckwheat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wildflowers *(noun)*

Wild or uncultivated flowering plant.

- *Understanding "wildflowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wildflowers" during the group presentation.*

---

windward *(noun)*

The direction from which the wind is coming.

- *In class, the teacher used "windward" to mean the direction from which the wind is coming.*
- *The article explained what "windward" means with a simple example.*

---

windward side *(noun)*

The side toward the wind.

- *The article explained what "windward side" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windward side."*

---

wiper blade *(noun)*

A mechanical device that cleans the windshield.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wiper blade."*
- *The article explained what "wiper blade" means with a simple example.*

---

wok *(noun)*

Pan with a convex bottom; used for frying in Chinese cooking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wok."*
- *The article explained what "wok" means with a simple example.*

---

wood vise *(noun)*

A vise with jaws that are padded in order to hold lumber without denting it.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood vise" to mean a vise with jaws that are padded in order to hold....*
- *He looked up "wood vise" because he had never seen it before.*

---

woodcock *(noun)*

Game bird of the sandpiper family that resembles a snipe.

- *They discussed "woodcock" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "woodcock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zag *(noun)*

An angular shape characterized by sharp turns in alternating directions.

- *He looked up "zag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zag" to mean an angular shape characterized by sharp turns in....*

---

zips *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *He looked up "zips" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "zips" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abdication *(noun)*

A formal resignation and renunciation of powers.

- *In class, the teacher used "abdication" to mean a formal resignation and renunciation of powers.*
- *They discussed "abdication" during the group presentation.*

---

absorbent cotton *(noun)*

Cotton made absorbent by removal of the natural wax.

- *They discussed "absorbent cotton" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "absorbent cotton" means with a simple example.*

---

admittance *(noun)*

The act of admitting someone to enter.

- *In class, the teacher used "admittance" to mean the act of admitting someone to enter.*
- *Understanding "admittance" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aegean civilisation *(noun)*

The prehistoric civilization on the islands in the Aegean sea and the surrounding countries.

- *By 800 BC the entire Aegean had adopted this style of pottery.*
- *The article explained what "aegean civilisation" means with a simple example.*

aggravate *(verb)*

Exasperate or irritate.

- *This drug aggravates the pain.*
- *The coach explained when to use "aggravate" and when to wait.*

alcohols *(noun)*

A liquor or brew containing alcohol as the active agent.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alcohols."*
- *He looked up "alcohols" because he had never seen it before.*

alkyl radical *(noun)*

Any of a series of univalent groups of the general formula CnH2n+1 derived from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

- *The article explained what "alkyl radical" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alkyl radical" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alpaca *(noun)*

A thin glossy fabric made of the wool of the Lama pacos, or made of a rayon or cotton imitation of that wool.

- *He looked up "alpaca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alpaca."*

alveolar *(noun)*

A consonant articulated with the tip of the tongue near the gum ridge.

- *Understanding "alveolar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "alveolar" because he had never seen it before.*

alveolar bed *(noun)*

Lung tissue densely packed with alveoli.

- *The article explained what "alveolar bed" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alveolar bed" during the group presentation.*

alveolar point *(noun)*

Craniometric point that is the most anterior point in the midline on the alveolar process of the maxilla.

- *In class, the teacher used "alveolar point" to mean craniometric point that is the most anterior point....*
- *Understanding "alveolar point" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alveolar process *(noun)*

A ridge that forms the borders of the upper and lower jaws and contains the sockets of the teeth.

- *The article explained what "alveolar process" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alveolar process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ambivalence *(noun)*

Mixed feelings or emotions.

- *The article explained what "ambivalence" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ambivalence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amphitheater *(noun)*

A sloping gallery with seats for spectators (as in an operating room or theater).

- *He looked up "amphitheater" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amphitheater" during the group presentation.*

amyloid protein plaque *(noun)*

A plaque consisting of tangles of amyloid protein in nervous tissue (a pathological mark of Alzheimer's disease).

- *In class, the teacher used "amyloid protein plaque" to mean a plaque consisting of tangles of amyloid protein....*
- *He looked up "amyloid protein plaque" because he had never seen it before.*

anthropogenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the study of the origins and development of human beings.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "anthropogenic."*
- *Students compared "anthropogenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

anti-tnf compound *(noun)*

A class of drugs that block the action of tumor necrosis factor (TNF); used in cases of rheumatoid arthritis because TNF instigates inflammation of the joints.

- *He looked up "anti-tnf compound" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anti-tnf compound" to mean a class of drugs that block the action of tumor....*

---

appendages *(noun)*

An external body part that projects from the body.

- *He looked up "appendages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appendages."*

---

appraisals *(noun)*

The classification of someone or something with respect to its worth.

- *He looked up "appraisals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "appraisals" to mean the classification of someone or something with....*

---

appraiser *(noun)*

One who estimates officially the worth or value or quality of things.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "appraiser."*
- *The article explained what "appraiser" means with a simple example.*

---

arboretum *(noun)*

A facility where trees and shrubs are cultivated for exhibition.

- *They discussed "arboretum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "arboretum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

archivist *(noun)*

A person in charge of collecting and cataloguing archives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archivist."*
- *He looked up "archivist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

argent *(noun)*

A metal tincture used in heraldry to give a silvery appearance.

- *They discussed "argent" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "argent" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arraignment *(noun)*

A legal document calling someone to court to answer an indictment.

- *In class, the teacher used "arraignment" to mean a legal document calling someone to court to answer....*
- *The article explained what "arraignment" means with a simple example.*

---

arsehole *(noun)*

Vulgar slang for anus.

- *They discussed "arsehole" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "arsehole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asgard *(noun)*

(Norse mythology) the heavenly dwelling of the Norse gods (the Aesir) and slain war heroes.

- *Understanding "asgard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asgard."*

---

astrologer *(noun)*

Someone who predicts the future by the positions of the planets and sun and Moon.

- *He looked up "astrologer" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “astrologer.”*

babylonian weeping willow *(noun)*

Willow with long drooping branches and slender leaves native to China; widely cultivated as an ornamental.

- *Understanding “babylonian weeping willow” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “babylonian weeping willow” to mean willow with long drooping branches and slender....*

banknotes *(noun)*

A piece of paper money (especially one issued by a central bank).

- *They discussed “banknotes” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “banknotes” means with a simple example.*

beaker *(noun)*

A flatbottomed jar made of glass or plastic; used for chemistry.

- *In class, the teacher used “beaker” to mean a flatbottomed jar made of glass or plastic; used....*
- *They discussed “beaker” during the group presentation.*

belted *(adjective)*

Having or provided with a belt.

- *A belted dress.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “belted” when it is having or provided with a belt.*

bereft *(adjective)*

Sorrowful through loss or deprivation.

- *Bereft of hope.*
- *Would you call this situation “bereft”? Explain why.*

bezel *(noun)*

A sloping edge on a cutting tool.

- *Understanding “bezel” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “bezel” to mean a sloping edge on a cutting tool.*

bicentennial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or completing a period of 200 years.

- *Bicentennial celebration.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “bicentennial” when it is of or relating to or completing a period of 200 years.*

biff *(noun)*

(boxing) a blow with the fist.

- *They discussed “biff” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “biff” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

blackberries *(verb)*

Pick or gather blackberries.

- *In everyday English, people use “blackberries” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “blackberries” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

blameless *(adjective)*

Free of guilt; not subject to blame.

- *Has lived a blameless life.*
- *Students compared “blameless” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

blindfold *(verb)*

Cover the eyes of (someone) to prevent him from seeing.

- *The hostage was blindfolded and driven away.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “blindfold” in real sentences.*

blister blight *(noun)*

A disease of Scotch pines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blister blight."*
- *He looked up "blister blight" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bobcat *(noun)*

Small lynx of North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bobcat."*
- *They discussed "bobcat" during the group presentation.*

---

bock *(noun)*

A very strong lager traditionally brewed in the fall and aged through the winter for consumption in the spring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bock."*
- *He looked up "bock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

booties *(noun)*

A slipper that is soft and wool (for babies).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booties."*
- *The article explained what "booties" means with a simple example.*

---

bottlenecks *(noun)*

The narrow part of a bottle near the top.

- *In class, the teacher used "bottlenecks" to mean the narrow part of a bottle near the top.*
- *He looked up "bottlenecks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bravado *(noun)*

A swaggering show of courage.

- *The article explained what "bravado" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bravado" during the group presentation.*

---

bride's bonnet *(noun)*

Plant with 1 or 2 white starlike flowers on short leafless stalks; Alaska to California and east to Oregon and Montana.

- *In class, the teacher used "bride's bonnet" to mean plant with 1 or 2 white starlike flowers on short....*
- *Understanding "bride's bonnet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brokered *(verb)*

Act as a broker.

- *Learners should practice how to use "brokered" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "brokered" when talking about this idea.*

---

brown hyena *(noun)*

Of southern Africa.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brown hyena."*
- *The article explained what "brown hyena" means with a simple example.*

---

bruges *(noun)*

A city in northwestern Belgium that is connected by canal to the North Sea; in the 13th century it was a leading member of the Hanseatic League; the old city (known as the City of Bridges) is a popular tourist attraction.

- *In class, the teacher used "bruges" to mean a city in northwestern belgium that is connected by....*
- *They discussed "bruges" during the group presentation.*

---

bucking *(verb)*

To strive with determination.

- *John is bucking for a promotion.*
- *Can you use "bucking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

buffalo gourd *(noun)*

Perennial vine of dry parts of central and southwestern United States and Mexico having small hard mottled green inedible fruit.

- *He looked up "buffalo gourd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buffalo gourd" to mean perennial vine of dry parts of central and....*

---

buffoon *(noun)*

A person who amuses others by ridiculous behavior.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buffoon."*
- *Understanding "buffoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bumbling *(adjective)*

Lacking physical movement skills, especially with the hands; ; ; ; - Mary H. Vorse.

- *A bumbling mechanic.*
- *Would you call this situation "bumbling"? Explain why.*

---

buttermilk pancake *(noun)*

A pancake made with buttermilk.

- *He looked up "buttermilk pancake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "buttermilk pancake" during the group presentation.*

---

byzantium *(noun)*

A continuation of the Roman Empire in the Middle East after its division in 395.

- *They discussed "byzantium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "byzantium" means with a simple example.*

---

calderon *(noun)*

Spanish poet and dramatist considered one of the great Spanish writers (1600-1681).

- *In class, the teacher used "calderon" to mean spanish poet and dramatist considered one of the....*
- *Understanding "calderon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

candor *(noun)*

The quality of being honest and straightforward in attitude and speech.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "candor."*
- *Understanding "candor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canines *(noun)*

Any of various fissiped mammals with nonretractile claws and typically long muzzles.

- *They discussed "canines" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "canines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capitalizing *(verb)*

Convert (a company's reserve funds) into capital.

- *He is capitalizing on her mistake.*
- *Can you use "capitalizing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

carats *(noun)*

A unit of weight for precious stones = 200 mg.

- *Understanding "carats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "carats" means with a simple example.*

---

carbon tet *(noun)*

A colorless nonflammable liquid used as a solvent for fats and oils; because of its toxicity its use as a cleaning fluid or fire extinguisher has declined.

- *He looked up "carbon tet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carbon tet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caretakers *(noun)*

An official who performs the duties of an office temporarily.

- *They discussed "caretakers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caretakers" because he had never seen it before.*

cassava *(noun)*

A starch made by leaching and drying the root of the cassava plant; the source of tapioca; a staple food in the tropics.

- *In class, the teacher used "cassava" to mean a starch made by leaching and drying the root of....*
- *They discussed "cassava" during the group presentation.*

cellulite *(noun)*

Lumpy deposits of body fat especially on women's thighs etc.

- *The article explained what "cellulite" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cellulite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cervantes *(noun)*

Spanish writer best remembered for 'Don Quixote' which satirizes chivalry and influenced the development of the novel form (1547-1616).

- *They discussed "cervantes" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cervantes" because he had never seen it before.*

cesar franck *(noun)*

French composer and teacher who influenced a generation of composers (1822-1890).

- *They discussed "cesar franck" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cesar franck" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

changers *(noun)*

A person who changes something.

- *The article explained what "changers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "changers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

charlotte anna perkins gilman *(noun)*

United States feminist (1860-1935).

- *He looked up "charlotte anna perkins gilman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charlotte anna perkins gilman" to mean united states feminist (1860-1935).*

chaste *(adjective)*

Morally pure (especially not having experienced sexual intercourse).

- *A holy woman innocent and chaste.*
- *Would you call this situation "chaste"? Explain why.*

chou en-lai *(noun)*

Chinese revolutionary and communist leader (1898-1976).

- *The article explained what "chou en-lai" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chou en-lai" to mean chinese revolutionary and communist leader (1898-1976).*

chuck-will's-widow *(noun)*

Large whippoorwill-like bird of the southern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "chuck-will's-widow" to mean large whippoorwill-like bird of the southern united....*
- *The article explained what "chuck-will's-widow" means with a simple example.*

clamoring *(noun)*

Loud and persistent outcry from many people.

- *Understanding "clamoring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clamoring."*

classifying adjective *(noun)*

An adjective that classifies its noun (e.g., 'a nervous disease' or 'a musical instrument').

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "classifying adjective."*
- *He looked up "classifying adjective" because he had never seen it before.*

cleft palate *(noun)*

A congenital fissure of the hard palate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleft palate."*
- *They discussed "cleft palate" during the group presentation.*

---

cobbled *(verb)*

Pave with cobblestones.

- *Can you use "cobbled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cobbled" and when to wait.*

---

communicable *(adjective)*

(of disease) capable of being transmitted by infection.

- *Communicable ideas.*
- *The speaker chose "communicable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

communicable disease *(noun)*

A disease that can be communicated from one person to another.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communicable disease."*
- *They discussed "communicable disease" during the group presentation.*

---

compatriot *(noun)*

A person from your own country.

- *He looked up "compatriot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "compatriot."*

---

computational linguist *(noun)*

Someone trained in computer science and linguistics who uses computers for natural language processing.

- *The article explained what "computational linguist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "computational linguist" to mean someone trained in computer science and linguistics....*

---

computations *(noun)*

The procedure of calculating; determining something by mathematical or logical methods.

- *He looked up "computations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computations."*

---

computerized tomography *(noun)*

A method of examining body organs by scanning them with X rays and using a computer to construct a series of cross-sectional scans along a single axis.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "computerized tomography."*
- *The article explained what "computerized tomography" means with a simple example.*

---

condenser microphone *(noun)*

Microphone consisting of a capacitor with one plate fixed and the other forming the diaphragm moved by sound waves.

- *They discussed "condenser microphone" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "condenser microphone."*

---

consuls *(noun)*

A diplomat appointed by a government to protect its commercial interests and help its citizens in a foreign country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "consuls."*
- *He looked up "consuls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

contraceptive diaphragm *(noun)*

A contraceptive device consisting of a flexible dome-shaped cup made of rubber or plastic; it is filled with spermicide and fitted over the uterine cervix.

- *Understanding "contraceptive diaphragm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "contraceptive diaphragm" during the group presentation.*

---

convergent *(adjective)*

Tending to come together from different directions.

- *The speaker chose "convergent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

- *Would you call this situation "convergent"? Explain why.*

---

convergent thinking *(noun)*

Thinking that brings together information focussed on solving a problem (especially solving problems that have a single correct solution).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convergent thinking."*
- *He looked up "convergent thinking" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cordova *(noun)*

A city in southern Spain; center of Moorish culture.

- *In class, the teacher used "cordova" to mean a city in southern spain; center of moorish culture.*
- *Understanding "cordova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cosmological *(adjective)*

Pertaining to the branch of astronomy dealing with the origin and history and structure and dynamics of the universe.

- *Cosmological redshift.*
- *A cosmological argument is an argument that the universe demands the admission of an adequate external cause which is God.*

---

cossack *(noun)*

A member of a Slavic people living in southern European Russia and Ukraine and adjacent parts of Asia and noted for their horsemanship and military skill; they formed an elite cavalry corps in czarist Russia.

- *They discussed "cossack" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cossack" to mean a member of a slavic people living in southern....*

---

coup d'etat *(noun)*

A sudden and decisive change of government illegally or by force.

- *Understanding "coup d'etat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coup d'etat" to mean a sudden and decisive change of government....*

---

craps *(noun)*

A gambling game played with two dice; a first throw of 7 or 11 wins and a first throw of 2, 3, or 12 loses and a first throw of any other number must be repeated to win before a 7 is thrown, which loses the bet and the dice.

- *The article explained what "craps" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "craps."*

---

crazies *(noun)*

Someone deranged and possibly dangerous.

- *The article explained what "crazies" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "crazies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

creaking *(noun)*

A squeaking sound.

- *Understanding "creaking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "creaking."*

---

creatine *(noun)*

An amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates both in the free form and as phosphocreatine; supplies energy for muscle contraction.

- *The article explained what "creatine" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "creatine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crepe jasmine *(noun)*

Tropical shrub having glossy foliage and fragrant nocturnal flowers with crimped or wavy corollas; northern India to Thailand.

- *In class, the teacher used "crepe jasmine" to mean tropical shrub having glossy foliage and fragrant....*
- *He looked up "crepe jasmine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crick *(verb)*

Twist (a body part) into a strained position.

- *Crick your neck.*
- *She tried to use "crick" carefully so everyone would understand.*

crohn's disease *(noun)*

A serious chronic and progressive inflammation of the ileum producing frequent bouts of diarrhea with abdominal pain and nausea and fever and weight loss.

- *In class, the teacher used "crohn's disease" to mean a serious chronic and progressive inflammation of....*
- *They discussed "crohn's disease" during the group presentation.*

crumbles *(verb)*

Break or fall apart into fragments.

- *In everyday English, people use "crumbles" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "crumbles" in real sentences.*

cypher *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *The article explained what "cypher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cypher" to mean a quantity of no importance.*

dazzled *(adjective)*

Having vision overcome temporarily by or as if by intense light.

- *She shut her dazzled eyes against the sun's brilliance.*
- *I fall back dazzled at beholding myself all rosy red, / At having, I myself, caused the sun to rise.*

de mille *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer who introduced formal dance to a wide audience (1905-1993).

- *Understanding "de mille" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "de mille" because he had never seen it before.*

decomposing *(verb)*

Lose a stored charge, magnetic flux, or current.

- *Learners should practice how to use "decomposing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "decomposing" when talking about this idea.*

demetrius *(noun)*

Son of Antigonus Cyclops and king of Macedonia; he and his father were defeated at the battle of Ipsus (337-283 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "demetrius" to mean son of antigonus cyclops and king of macedonia; he....*
- *They discussed "demetrius" during the group presentation.*

demetrius i *(noun)*

Son of Antigonus Cyclops and king of Macedonia; he and his father were defeated at the battle of Ipsus (337-283 BC).

- *They discussed "demetrius i" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "demetrius i" means with a simple example.*

deploys *(verb)*

To distribute systematically or strategically.

- *The U.S. deploys its weapons in the Middle East.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "deploys" in real sentences.*

derision *(noun)*

The act of deriding or treating with contempt.

- *The article explained what "derision" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "derision" to mean the act of deriding or treating with contempt.*

dermal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or located in the dermis.

- *A "dermal" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dermal."*

destabilize *(verb)*

Make unstable.

- *Terrorism destabilized the government.*
- *The economy destabilized rapidly.*

---

diameters *(noun)*

The length of a straight line passing through the center of a circle and connecting two points on the circumference.

- *He looked up "diameters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diameters."*

---

dollhouse *(noun)*

A small model of a house used as a toy by children.

- *The article explained what "dollhouse" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dollhouse" during the group presentation.*

---

donned *(verb)*

Put clothing on one's body.

- *The princess donned a long blue dress.*
- *She tried to use "donned" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

doo-wop *(noun)*

A genre (usually a cappella) of Black vocal-harmony music of the 1950s that evolved in New York City from gospel singing; characterized by close four-part harmonies; the name derived from some of the nonsense syllables sung by the backup.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "doo-wop."*
- *They discussed "doo-wop" during the group presentation.*

---

dosages *(noun)*

A measured portion of medicine taken at any one time.

- *He looked up "dosages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dosages" to mean a measured portion of medicine taken at any one time.*

---

dramatist *(noun)*

Someone who writes plays.

- *The article explained what "dramatist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dramatist" to mean someone who writes plays.*

---

dressage *(noun)*

Maneuvers of a horse in response to body signals by the rider.

- *In class, the teacher used "dressage" to mean maneuvers of a horse in response to body signals by....*
- *The article explained what "dressage" means with a simple example.*

---

dunks *(verb)*

Immerse briefly into a liquid so as to wet, coat, or saturate.

- *In everyday English, people use "dunks" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dunks" in real sentences.*

---

dusky-coloured *(adjective)*

Having a dark color.

- *Would you call this situation "dusky-coloured"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dusky-coloured."*

---

dysentery *(noun)*

An infection of the intestines marked by severe diarrhea.

- *The article explained what "dysentery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dysentery" to mean an infection of the intestines marked by severe....*

---

eas *(noun)*

A federal warning system that is activated by FEMA; enables the President to take over the United States airwaves to warn the whole country of major catastrophic events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eas."*

- *He looked up "eas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ecologically *(adverb)*

With respect to ecology.

- *Ecologically speaking, this idea is brilliant; economically, it is a disaster.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "ecologically" in the final chapter.*

---

elaborating *(verb)*

Produce from basic elements or sources; change into a more developed product.

- *She tried to use "elaborating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "elaborating" in real sentences.*

---

electric dipole *(noun)*

A dipole with equal and opposite electric charges.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric dipole" to mean a dipole with equal and opposite electric charges.*
- *He looked up "electric dipole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

electric dipole moment *(noun)*

The dipole moment in an electric dipole.

- *He looked up "electric dipole moment" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electric dipole moment."*

---

emeralds *(noun)*

A green transparent form of beryl; highly valued as a gemstone.

- *They discussed "emeralds" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "emeralds" means with a simple example.*

---

english toy spaniel *(noun)*

British breed having a long silky coat and rounded head with a short upturned muzzle.

- *He looked up "english toy spaniel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "english toy spaniel" during the group presentation.*

---

enumerated *(verb)*

Determine the number or amount of.

- *She enumerated the many obstacles she had encountered.*
- *The coach explained when to use "enumerated" and when to wait.*

---

epistle of jeremiah *(noun)*

An Apocryphal book consisting of a letter ascribed to Jeremiah to the Jews in exile in Babylon warning them against idolatry.

- *In class, the teacher used "epistle of jeremiah" to mean an apocryphal book consisting of a letter ascribed....*
- *He looked up "epistle of jeremiah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epistle of jude *(noun)*

A New Testament book attributed to Saint Jude.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epistle of jude."*
- *They discussed "epistle of jude" during the group presentation.*

---

esprit de corps *(noun)*

The spirit of a group that makes the members want the group to succeed.

- *The article explained what "esprit de corps" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "esprit de corps" to mean the spirit of a group that makes the members want....*

---

ethyl chloride *(noun)*

A colorless flammable gas used as a local surface anesthetic.

- *Understanding "ethyl chloride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ethyl chloride" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethyl ether *(noun)*

A colorless volatile highly inflammable liquid formerly used as an inhalation anesthetic.

- *Understanding "ethyl ether" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ethyl ether" means with a simple example.*

---

executable *(adjective)*

Capable of being done with means at hand and circumstances as they are.

- *Would you call this situation "executable"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "executable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

extradited *(verb)*

Hand over to the authorities of another country.

- *They extradited the fugitive to his native country so he could be tried there.*
- *She tried to use "extradited" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

false mistletoe *(noun)*

American plants closely resembling Old World mistletoe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false mistletoe."*
- *The article explained what "false mistletoe" means with a simple example.*

---

faltered *(verb)*

Move hesitatingly, as if about to give way.

- *The speaker faltered when he saw his opponent enter the room.*
- *He did not know how to use "faltered" until he saw an example.*

---

filet *(noun)*

A longitudinal slice or boned side of a fish.

- *He looked up "filet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "filet" to mean a longitudinal slice or boned side of a fish.*

---

fire tongs *(noun)*

Tongs for taking hold of burning coals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire tongs."*
- *They discussed "fire tongs" during the group presentation.*

---

firmness *(noun)*

The trait of being resolute.

- *His muscular firmness.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firmness."*

---

firmness of purpose *(noun)*

The trait of being resolute.

- *He looked up "firmness of purpose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firmness of purpose."*

---

fish filet *(noun)*

A longitudinal slice or boned side of a fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "fish filet" to mean a longitudinal slice or boned side of a fish.*
- *Understanding "fish filet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flipper *(noun)*

The flat broad limb of aquatic animals specialized for swimming.

- *He looked up "flipper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "flipper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flipper-like *(adjective)*

Having limbs that are used as flippers.

- *Would you call this situation "flipper-like"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "flipper-like" when it is having limbs that are used as flippers.*

---

follicle *(noun)*

Any small spherical group of cells containing a cavity.

- *Understanding "follicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "follicle" during the group presentation.*

---

foreclosures *(noun)*

The legal proceedings initiated by a creditor to repossess the collateral for loan that is in default.

- *In class, the teacher used "foreclosures" to mean the legal proceedings initiated by a creditor to....*
- *They discussed "foreclosures" during the group presentation.*

---

frayed *(adjective)*

Worn away or tattered along the edges.

- *Frayed cuffs.*
- *A "frayed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

frenchmen *(noun)*

A person of French nationality.

- *Understanding "frenchmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frenchmen" to mean a person of french nationality.*

---

furlong *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to 220 yards.

- *The article explained what "furlong" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "furlong" during the group presentation.*

---

genus calypso *(noun)*

One species found throughout much of northern North America and Eurasia.

- *The article explained what "genus calypso" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus calypso" to mean one species found throughout much of northern north....*

---

genus candida *(noun)*

A genus of yeastlike imperfect fungi; sometimes included in genus Monilia of the family Moniliaceae.

- *Understanding "genus candida" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus candida."*

---

genus dahlia *(noun)*

Genus of perennial tuberous plants of Mexico and Central America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus dahlia."*
- *They discussed "genus dahlia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus rhinoceros *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rhinocerotidae.

- *In class, the teacher used "genus rhinoceros" to mean type genus of the rhinocerotidae.*
- *He looked up "genus rhinoceros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

germination *(noun)*

The origin of some development.

- *The germination of their discontent.*
- *They discussed "germination" during the group presentation.*

---

geyser *(noun)*

A spring that discharges hot water and steam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "geyser."*
- *He looked up "geyser" because he had never seen it before.*

gibbon *(noun)*

English historian best known for his history of the Roman Empire (1737-1794).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gibbon."*
- *He looked up "gibbon" because he had never seen it before.*

gimp *(verb)*

Walk impeded by some physical limitation or injury.

- *In everyday English, people use "gimp" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "gimp" in real sentences.*

glorifying *(verb)*

Praise, glorify, or honor.

- *You are glorifying a rather mediocre building.*
- *She tried to use "glorifying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

golden aster *(noun)*

Any of several shrubby herbs or subshrubs of the genus Chrysopsis having bright golden-yellow flower heads that resemble asters; throughout much of United States and into Canada.

- *Understanding "golden aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "golden aster" means with a simple example.*

gonzo *(adjective)*

Conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.

- *A "gonzo" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "gonzo"? Explain why.*

gorges *(noun)*

The passage between the pharynx and the stomach.

- *They discussed "gorges" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gorges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

grainger *(noun)*

United States composer (born in Australia) who lived in London and collected English folk songs (1882-1961).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grainger."*
- *The article explained what "grainger" means with a simple example.*

greaves *(noun)*

The residue that remains after animal fat has been rendered.

- *They discussed "greaves" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greaves."*

greening *(noun)*

The phenomenon of vitality and freshness being restored.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greening."*
- *The article explained what "greening" means with a simple example.*

greenway *(noun)*

A belt of parks or rural land surrounding a town or city.

- *Understanding "greenway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greenway."*

gresham *(noun)*

English financier (1519-1579).

- *They discussed "gresham" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gresham" to mean english financier (1519-1579).*

gretzky *(noun)*

High-scoring Canadian ice-hockey player (born in 1961).

- *He looked up "gretzky" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "gretzky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grinders *(noun)*

A large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split lengthwise and filled with meats and cheese (and tomato and onion and lettuce and condiments); different names are used in different sections of the United States.

- *He looked up "grinders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grinders" to mean a large sandwich made of a long crusty roll split....*

---

grooms *(noun)*

A man participant in his own marriage ceremony.

- *The article explained what "grooms" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "grooms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grumble *(verb)*

To utter or emit low dull rumbling sounds.

- *He grumbled a rude response.*
- *Stones grumbled down the cliff.*

---

guevara *(noun)*

An Argentine revolutionary leader who was Fidel Castro's chief lieutenant in the Cuban revolution; active in other Latin American countries; was captured and executed by the Bolivian army (1928-1967).

- *The article explained what "guevara" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guevara."*

---

hair follicle *(noun)*

A small tubular cavity containing the root of a hair; small muscles and sebaceous glands are associated with them.

- *He looked up "hair follicle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hair follicle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hand-loomed *(adjective)*

Made on a handloom.

- *Students compared "hand-loomed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "hand-loomed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hani *(noun)*

A Loloish language.

- *Understanding "hani" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hani."*

---

hardback *(noun)*

A book with cardboard or cloth or leather covers.

- *In class, the teacher used "hardback" to mean a book with cardboard or cloth or leather covers.*
- *The article explained what "hardback" means with a simple example.*

---

haw-haw *(noun)*

A loud laugh that sounds like a horse neighing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haw-haw."*
- *He looked up "haw-haw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

healthful *(adjective)*

Conducive to good health of body or mind.

- *A healthful climate.*
- *A healthful environment.*

---

hearse *(noun)*

A vehicle for carrying a coffin to a church or a cemetery; formerly drawn by horses but now usually a motor vehicle.

- *Understanding "hearse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hearse" during the group presentation.*

---

helplessly *(adverb)*

In a helpless manner.

- *The crowd watched him helplessly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "helplessly" naturally.*

---

hemorrhagic stroke *(noun)*

Stroke caused by the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

- *The article explained what "hemorrhagic stroke" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemorrhagic stroke."*

---

heralds *(noun)*

(formal) a person who announces important news.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heralds."*
- *They discussed "heralds" during the group presentation.*

---

herbicide *(noun)*

A chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth.

- *The article explained what "herbicide" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herbicide."*

---

homemaker *(noun)*

A wife who manages a household while her husband earns the family income.

- *They discussed "homemaker" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homemaker" to mean a wife who manages a household while her husband....*

---

horace walpole *(noun)*

English writer and historian; son of Sir Robert Walpole (1717-1797).

- *He looked up "horace walpole" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "horace walpole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hotdog *(noun)*

A smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork usually smoked; often served on a bread roll.

- *The article explained what "hotdog" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hotdog" during the group presentation.*

---

hrt *(noun)*

Hormones (estrogen and progestin) are given to postmenopausal women; believed to protect them from heart disease and osteoporosis.

- *He looked up "hrt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hrt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

huggins *(noun)*

English astronomer who pioneered spectroscopic analysis in astronomy and who discovered the red shift (1824-1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huggins."*
- *The article explained what "huggins" means with a simple example.*

---

hunan *(noun)*

A province in southeastern central China between the Nan Ling mountains and the Chang Jiang; noted for its timber and valuable mineral resources.

- *He looked up "hunan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hunan."*

---

hunched *(adjective)*

Having the back and shoulders rounded; not erect.

- *The speaker chose "hunched" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "hunched" approach may work better in this case.*

husk tomato *(noun)*

Small edible yellow to purple tomato-like fruit enclosed in a bladderlike husk.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "husk tomato."*
- *He looked up "husk tomato" because he had never seen it before.*

hyena *(noun)*

Doglike nocturnal mammal of Africa and southern Asia that feeds chiefly on carrion.

- *They discussed "hyena" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyena" to mean doglike nocturnal mammal of africa and southern....*

hyena dog *(noun)*

A powerful doglike mammal of southern and eastern Africa that hunts in large packs; now rare in settled area.

- *The article explained what "hyena dog" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hyena dog" to mean a powerful doglike mammal of southern and eastern....*

hypnotized *(adjective)*

Having your attention fixated as though by a spell.

- *Students compared "hypnotized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hypnotized" when it is having your attention fixated as though by a spell.*

ice tongs *(noun)*

Tongs for lifting blocks of ice.

- *He looked up "ice tongs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ice tongs" to mean tongs for lifting blocks of ice.*

igniting *(verb)*

Cause to start burning; subject to fire or great heat.

- *He did not know how to use "igniting" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "igniting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

illuminates *(verb)*

Make free from confusion or ambiguity; make clear.

- *In everyday English, people use "illuminates" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "illuminates" in real sentences.*

immaturity *(noun)*

Not having reached maturity.

- *They discussed "immaturity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immaturity."*

impeding *(adjective)*

Preventing movement.

- *A "impeding" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "impeding" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

implosion therapy *(noun)*

A technique used in behavior therapy; client is flooded with experiences of a particular kind until becoming either averse to them or numbed to them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "implosion therapy."*
- *He looked up "implosion therapy" because he had never seen it before.*

impostor *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *They discussed "impostor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "impostor" to mean a person who makes deceitful pretenses.*

incensed *(adjective)*

Angered at something unjust or wrong.

- *Incensed at the judges' unfairness.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incensed."*

---

inclement *(adjective)*

Used of persons or behavior; showing no clemency or mercy.

- *The harsh sentence of an inclement judge.*
- *A "inclement" approach may work better in this case.*

---

indelible ink *(noun)*

Ink that cannot be erased or washed away.

- *In class, the teacher used "indelible ink" to mean ink that cannot be erased or washed away.*
- *Understanding "indelible ink" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inferences *(noun)*

The reasoning involved in drawing a conclusion or making a logical judgment on the basis of circumstantial evidence and prior conclusions rather than on the basis of direct observation.

- *Understanding "inferences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "inferences" means with a simple example.*

---

ingesting *(verb)*

Serve oneself to, or consume regularly.

- *She tried to use "ingesting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ingesting" when talking about this idea.*

---

intercepting *(verb)*

Tap a telephone or telegraph wire to get information.

- *She tried to use "intercepting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "intercepting" until he saw an example.*

---

iridescent *(adjective)*

Having a play of lustrous rainbow colors.

- *An iridescent oil slick.*
- *A dragonfly hovered, vibrating and iridescent.*

---

jacques alexandre cesar charles *(noun)*

French physicist and author of Charles's law which anticipated Gay-Lussac's law (1746-1823).

- *Understanding "jacques alexandre cesar charles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacques alexandre cesar charles."*

---

justifiably *(adverb)*

With good reason.

- *He is justifiably bitter.*
- *She spoke "justifiably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

kannada *(noun)*

A Dravidian language spoken in southern India.

- *He looked up "kannada" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kannada."*

---

kannada-speaking *(adjective)*

Able to communicate in Kannada.

- *A "kannada-speaking" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "kannada-speaking" when it is able to communicate in kannada.*

---

karl gauss *(noun)*

German mathematician who developed the theory of numbers and who applied mathematics to electricity and magnetism and astronomy and geodesy (1777-1855).

- *The article explained what "karl gauss" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "karl gauss" during the group presentation.*

---

kilowatt *(noun)*

A unit of power equal to 1000 watts.

- *The article explained what "kilowatt" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kilowatt" to mean a unit of power equal to 1000 watts.*

---

kilowatt hour *(noun)*

A unit of energy equal to the work done by a power of 1000 watts operating for one hour.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilowatt hour."*
- *The article explained what "kilowatt hour" means with a simple example.*

---

knelt *(verb)*

Rest one's weight on one's knees.

- *She tried to use "knelt" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "knelt" until he saw an example.*

---

krebs cycle *(noun)*

In all plants and animals: a series of enzymatic reactions in mitochondria involving oxidative metabolism of acetyl compounds to produce high-energy phosphate compounds that are the source of cellular energy.

- *The article explained what "krebs cycle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "krebs cycle" during the group presentation.*

---

kyrgyz republic *(noun)*

A landlocked republic in west central Asia bordering on northwestern China; formerly an Asian soviet but became independent in 1991.

- *Understanding "kyrgyz republic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kyrgyz republic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

laborious *(adjective)*

Characterized by effort to the point of exhaustion; especially physical effort.

- *Spent many laborious hours on the project.*
- *Students compared "laborious" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lag b'omer *(noun)*

(Judaism) Jewish holy day; the 33rd day after the 2nd day of Passover; the 18th day of Iyar.

- *In class, the teacher used "lag b'omer" to mean (judaism) jewish holy day; the 33rd day after the....*
- *He looked up "lag b'omer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

landfills *(noun)*

A low area that has been filled in.

- *They discussed "landfills" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "landfills" to mean a low area that has been filled in.*

---

late purple aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "late purple aster."*
- *He looked up "late purple aster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lavishly *(adverb)*

In a rich and lavish manner.

- *Lavishly decorated.*
- *The United States, up to the 1920s, used fuel lavishly, mainly because it was so cheap.*

---

lazar *(noun)*

A person afflicted with leprosy.

- *He looked up "lazar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lazar."*

lazar house *(noun)*

Hospital for persons with infectious diseases (especially leprosy).

- *Understanding "lazar house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lazar house" means with a simple example.*

legible *(adjective)*

(of handwriting, print, etc.) capable of being read or deciphered.

- *Legible handwriting.*
- *Students compared "legible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

lingual *(noun)*

A consonant that is produced with the tongue and other speech organs.

- *He looked up "lingual" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lingual."*

liquidate *(verb)*

Get rid of (someone who may be a threat) by killing.

- *The mafia liquidated the informer.*
- *I had to liquidate my holdings to pay off my ex-husband.*

lister plough *(noun)*

Moldboard plow with a double moldboard designed to move dirt to either side of a central furrow.

- *Understanding "lister plough" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lister plough."*

livable *(adjective)*

Fit or suitable to live in or with.

- *Livable conditions.*
- *The speaker chose "livable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

long-eared owl *(noun)*

Slender European owl of coniferous forests with long ear tufts.

- *He looked up "long-eared owl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long-eared owl."*

loomed *(verb)*

Come into view indistinctly, often threateningly.

- *Another air plane loomed into the sky.*
- *Large shadows loomed on the canyon wall.*

louis pasteur *(noun)*

French chemist and biologist whose discovery that fermentation is caused by microorganisms resulted in the process of pasteurization (1822-1895).

- *He looked up "louis pasteur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "louis pasteur."*

lowercase *(noun)*

The characters that were once kept in bottom half of a compositor's type case.

- *They discussed "lowercase" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "lowercase" means with a simple example.*

lusty *(adjective)*

Endowed with or exhibiting great bodily or mental health.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lusty."*
- *The speaker chose "lusty" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

lymphatic vessel *(noun)*

A vascular duct that carries lymph which is eventually added to the venous blood circulation.

- *They discussed "lymphatic vessel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lymphatic vessel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lyndon baines johnson *(noun)*

36th President of the United States; was elected vice president and succeeded Kennedy when Kennedy was assassinated (1908-1973).

- *They discussed "lyndon baines johnson" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lyndon baines johnson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

macao *(noun)*

A former Portuguese province on the south coast of China and two islands in the South China Sea; reverted to China in 1999.

- *The article explained what "macao" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "macao" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

maddening *(adjective)*

Extremely annoying or displeasing.

- *The ceaseless tumult of the jukebox was maddening.*
- *A "maddening" approach may work better in this case.*

---

malnourished *(adjective)*

Not being provided with adequate nourishment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "malnourished."*
- *Would you call this situation "malnourished"? Explain why.*

---

manna *(noun)*

Hardened sugary exudation of various trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manna."*
- *He looked up "manna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marmalade plum *(noun)*

Brown oval fruit flesh makes excellent sherbet.

- *In class, the teacher used "marmalade plum" to mean brown oval fruit flesh makes excellent sherbet.*
- *Understanding "marmalade plum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

martin heidegger *(noun)*

German philosopher whose views on human existence in a world of objects and on Angst influenced the existential philosophers (1889-1976).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "martin heidegger."*
- *He looked up "martin heidegger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

massaging *(verb)*

Manually manipulate (someone's body), usually for medicinal or relaxation purposes.

- *Learners should practice how to use "massaging" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "massaging" when talking about this idea.*

---

materiel *(noun)*

Equipment and supplies of a military force.

- *They discussed "materiel" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "materiel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meadow leek *(noun)*

North American bulbous plant.

- *In class, the teacher used "meadow leek" to mean north american bulbous plant.*
- *The article explained what "meadow leek" means with a simple example.*

---

mennonite *(noun)*

A member of an Anabaptist movement in Holland noted for its simplicity of life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mennonite."*

- *He looked up "mennonite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mennonite church *(noun)*

Formed from the Anabaptist movement in the 16th century; noted for its simplicity of life.

- *He looked up "mennonite church" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mennonite church" to mean formed from the anabaptist movement in the 16th....*

---

messier *(adjective)*

Dirty and disorderly.

- *Students compared "messier" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "messier."*

---

microcosm *(noun)*

A miniature model of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "microcosm" to mean a miniature model of something.*
- *He looked up "microcosm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

milos *(noun)*

Small drought-resistant sorghums having large yellow or whitish grains.

- *Understanding "milos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "milos" means with a simple example.*

---

miscarriages *(noun)*

A natural loss of the products of conception.

- *Understanding "miscarriages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "miscarriages" because he had never seen it before.*

---

misdeeds *(noun)*

Improper or wicked or immoral behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "misdeeds" to mean improper or wicked or immoral behavior.*
- *The article explained what "misdeeds" means with a simple example.*

---

missouri gourd *(noun)*

Perennial vine of dry parts of central and southwestern United States and Mexico having small hard mottled green inedible fruit.

- *He looked up "missouri gourd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "missouri gourd."*

---

moaned *(verb)*

Indicate pain, discomfort, or displeasure.

- *The coach explained when to use "moaned" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "moaned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

monrovia *(noun)*

The capital and chief port and largest city of Liberia.

- *They discussed "monrovia" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "monrovia" means with a simple example.*

---

moro *(noun)*

A member of the predominantly Muslim people in the southern Philippines.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "moro."*
- *He looked up "moro" because he had never seen it before.*

---

multifaceted *(adjective)*

Having many aspects.

- *A multifaceted undertaking.*
- *A "multifaceted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

multiplicity *(noun)*

The property of being multiple.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multiplicity."*
- *Understanding "multiplicity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nac *(noun)*

A council consisting of permanent representatives of all the member countries of NATO; has political authority and powers of decision.

- *In class, the teacher used "nac" to mean a council consisting of permanent representatives....*
- *The article explained what "nac" means with a simple example.*

---

nasal septum *(noun)*

A partition of bone and cartilage between the nasal cavities.

- *They discussed "nasal septum" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nasal septum."*

---

neurosurgeon *(noun)*

Someone who does surgery on the nervous system (especially the brain).

- *He looked up "neurosurgeon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "neurosurgeon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nist *(noun)*

An agency in the Technology Administration that makes measurements and sets standards as needed by industry or government programs.

- *Understanding "nist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nist."*

---

nullified *(adjective)*

Deprived of legal force.

- *Would you call this situation "nullified"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nullified."*

---

nutter *(noun)*

A person who is regarded as eccentric or mad.

- *Understanding "nutter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "nutter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

obsessively *(adverb)*

In a compulsive manner.

- *She spoke "obsessively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Using "obsessively" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

obtuse-angled triangle *(noun)*

A triangle that contains an obtuse interior angle.

- *In class, the teacher used "obtuse-angled triangle" to mean a triangle that contains an obtuse interior angle.*
- *They discussed "obtuse-angled triangle" during the group presentation.*

---

occured *(verb)*

To be found to exist.

- *In everyday English, people use "occured" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "occured" in real sentences.*

---

ooze *(verb)*

Release (a liquid) in drops or small quantities.

- *Can you use "ooze" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "ooze" and when to wait.*

---

ooze out *(verb)*

Release (a liquid) in drops or small quantities.

- *He did not know how to use "ooze out" until he saw an example.*

- *The coach explained when to use "ooze out" and when to wait.*

---

ooze through *(verb)*

Run slowly and gradually.

- *Blood oozed through the bandage.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ooze through" and when to wait.*

---

oral fissure *(noun)*

The opening through which food is taken in and vocalizations emerge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oral fissure."*
- *Understanding "oral fissure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orange liqueur *(noun)*

Liqueur flavored with orange.

- *The article explained what "orange liqueur" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "orange liqueur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

orange-flowered *(adjective)*

Having orange flowers.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "orange-flowered."*
- *The speaker chose "orange-flowered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

orangutan *(noun)*

Large long-armed ape of Borneo and Sumatra having arboreal habits.

- *The article explained what "orangutan" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "orangutan" during the group presentation.*

---

orbs *(noun)*

An object with a spherical shape.

- *In class, the teacher used "orbs" to mean an object with a spherical shape.*
- *They discussed "orbs" during the group presentation.*

---

oregano *(noun)*

Pungent leaves used as seasoning with meats and fowl and in stews and soups and omelets.

- *The article explained what "oregano" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oregano."*

---

organics *(noun)*

A fertilizer that is derived from animal or vegetable matter.

- *Understanding "organics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "organics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outdone *(verb)*

Be or do something to a greater degree.

- *The coach explained when to use "outdone" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "outdone" until he saw an example.*

---

outplayed *(verb)*

Excel or defeat in a game.

- *The Knicks outplayed the Lakers.*
- *He did not know how to use "outplayed" until he saw an example.*

---

outrageously *(adverb)*

To an extravagant or immoderate degree.

- *He behaved outrageously.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "outrageously" in the final chapter.*

---

palisades *(verb)*

Surround with a wall in order to fortify.

- *She tried to use "palisades" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "palisades" in real sentences.*

---

paraphrasing *(verb)*

Express the same message in different words.

- *She tried to use "paraphrasing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "paraphrasing" in real sentences.*

---

parliamentarian *(noun)*

An expert in parliamentary rules and procedures.

- *Understanding "parliamentarian" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "parliamentarian" during the group presentation.*

---

passable *(adjective)*

Able to be passed or traversed or crossed.

- *The road is passable.*
- *The speaker chose "passable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

pasteur *(noun)*

French chemist and biologist whose discovery that fermentation is caused by microorganisms resulted in the process of pasteurization (1822-1895).

- *He looked up "pasteur" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pasteur" to mean french chemist and biologist whose discovery that....*

---

pasting *(verb)*

Join or attach with or as if with glue.

- *She tried to use "pasting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pasting" when talking about this idea.*

---

patted *(verb)*

Pat or squeeze fondly or playfully, especially under the chin.

- *Learners should practice how to use "patted" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "patted" and when to wait.*

---

pease *(noun)*

A leguminous plant of the genus Pisum with small white flowers and long green pods containing edible green seeds.

- *He looked up "pease" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pease" during the group presentation.*

---

peels *(noun)*

The rind of a fruit or vegetable.

- *The article explained what "peels" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peels."*

---

peeve *(noun)*

An annoyed or irritated mood.

- *They discussed "peeve" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "peeve" to mean an annoyed or irritated mood.*

---

pendants *(noun)*

An adornment that hangs from a piece of jewelry (necklace or earring).

- *The article explained what "pendants" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pendants" to mean an adornment that hangs from a piece of jewelry....*

---

percival lowell *(noun)*

United States astronomer whose studies of Mars led him to conclude that Mars was inhabited (1855-1916).

- *They discussed "percival lowell" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "percival lowell" because he had never seen it before.*

---

perishable *(adjective)*

Liable to perish; subject to destruction or death or decay.

- *This minute and perishable planet.*
- *Perishable foods such as butter and fruit.*

---

personas *(noun)*

An actor's portrayal of someone in a play.

- *They discussed "personas" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "personas" means with a simple example.*

---

pfc *(noun)*

A powerful greenhouse gas emitted during the production of aluminum.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pfc."*
- *He looked up "pfc" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photojournalist *(noun)*

A journalist who presents a story primarily through the use of photographs.

- *The article explained what "photojournalist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "photojournalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pinks *(noun)*

A person with mildly leftist political views.

- *The article explained what "pinks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pinks" to mean a person with mildly leftist political views.*

---

pliny the elder *(noun)*

Roman author of an encyclopedic natural history; died while observing the eruption of Vesuvius (23-79).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pliny the elder."*
- *He looked up "pliny the elder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plunges *(verb)*

Dash violently or with great speed or impetuosity.

- *The coach explained when to use "plunges" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "plunges" until he saw an example.*

---

politburo *(noun)*

The chief executive and political committee of the Communist Party.

- *Understanding "politburo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "politburo" during the group presentation.*

---

polystyrene *(noun)*

A polymer of styrene; a rigid transparent thermoplastic.

- *Expanded polystyrene looks like a rigid white foam and is used as packing or insulation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "polystyrene" to mean a polymer of styrene; a rigid transparent thermoplastic.*

---

pontiff *(noun)*

The head of the Roman Catholic Church.

- *Understanding "pontiff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pontiff" means with a simple example.*

---

portrayals *(noun)*

A representation by picture or portraiture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "portrayals."*
- *He looked up "portrayals" because he had never seen it before.*

postulated *(verb)*

Take as a given; assume as a postulate or axiom.

- *Can you use "postulated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "postulated" and when to wait.*

pows *(noun)*

A person who surrenders to (or is taken by) the enemy in time of war.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pows."*
- *The article explained what "pows" means with a simple example.*

preemptive *(adjective)*

Designed or having the power to deter or prevent an anticipated situation or occurrence.

- *A preemptive business offer.*
- *The speaker chose "preemptive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

preemptive right *(noun)*

The right granting to shareholders the first opportunity to buy a new issue of stock; provides protection against dilution of the shareholder's ownership interest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preemptive right."*
- *He looked up "preemptive right" because he had never seen it before.*

pretender *(noun)*

A claimant to the throne or to the office of ruler (usually without just title).

- *The article explained what "pretender" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pretender" to mean a claimant to the throne or to the office of ruler....*

primers *(noun)*

The first or preliminary coat of paint or size applied to a surface.

- *Understanding "primers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "primers" to mean the first or preliminary coat of paint or size....*

proletarian *(noun)*

A member of the working class (not necessarily employed).

- *The article explained what "proletarian" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "proletarian" during the group presentation.*

prolonging *(verb)*

Lengthen in time; cause to be or last longer.

- *Can you use "prolonging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "prolonging" when talking about this idea.*

prong *(noun)*

A pointed projection.

- *He looked up "prong" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prong."*

prosthesis *(noun)*

Corrective consisting of a replacement for a part of the body.

- *He looked up "prosthesis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prosthesis."*

prosthetics *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with the production and use of artificial body parts.

- *Understanding "prosthetics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "prosthetics" means with a simple example.*

puny *(adjective)*

Inferior in strength or significance.

- *A puny physique.*
- *Puny excuses.*

---

purple-flowered *(adjective)*

Having purple flowers.

- *A "purple-flowered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "purple-flowered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

quarrels *(noun)*

An arrow that is shot from a crossbow; has a head with four edges.

- *The article explained what "quarrels" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quarrels" to mean an arrow that is shot from a crossbow; has a head....*

---

quilted *(adjective)*

Made of layers of fabric held together by patterned stitching.

- *Students compared "quilted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "quilted."*

---

quilts *(noun)*

Bedding made of two layers of cloth filled with stuffing and stitched together.

- *Understanding "quilts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quilts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radiocarbon dating *(noun)*

A chemical analysis used to determine the age of organic materials based on their content of the radioisotope carbon-14; believed to be reliable up to 40,000 years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiocarbon dating."*
- *They discussed "radiocarbon dating" during the group presentation.*

---

radium *(noun)*

An intensely radioactive metallic element that occurs in minute amounts in uranium ores.

- *In class, the teacher used "radium" to mean an intensely radioactive metallic element that....*
- *He looked up "radium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ramming *(verb)*

Strike or drive against with a heavy impact.

- *In everyday English, people use "ramming" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "ramming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rancid *(adjective)*

(used of decomposing oils or fats) having a rank smell or taste usually due to a chemical change or decomposition.

- *Rancid butter.*
- *Rancid bacon.*

---

reassess *(verb)*

Revise or renew one's assessment.

- *In everyday English, people use "reassess" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "reassess" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reb *(noun)*

'Johnny' was applied as a nickname for Confederate soldiers by the Federal soldiers in the American Civil War; 'greyback' derived from their grey Confederate uniforms.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reb."*
- *He looked up "reb" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reciprocal ohm *(noun)*

A unit of conductance equal to the reciprocal of an ohm.

- *In class, the teacher used "reciprocal ohm" to mean a unit of conductance equal to the reciprocal of an ohm.*

- *The article explained what “reciprocal ohm” means with a simple example.*

---

recoverable *(adjective)*

Capable of being recovered or regained.

- *Recoverable truth of a past event.*
- *Students compared “recoverable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rectangles *(noun)*

A parallelogram with four right angles.

- *Understanding “rectangles” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “rectangles” because he had never seen it before.*

---

red-winged blackbird *(noun)*

North American blackbird with scarlet patches on the wings.

- *In class, the teacher used “red-winged blackbird” to mean north american blackbird with scarlet patches on....*
- *The article explained what “red-winged blackbird” means with a simple example.*

---

rediscover *(verb)*

Discover again.

- *I rediscovered the books that I enjoyed as a child.*
- *The coach explained when to use “rediscover” and when to wait.*

---

reissued *(verb)*

Issue (a new version of).

- *If you forget your password, it can be changed and reissued.*
- *The coach explained when to use “reissued” and when to wait.*

---

reorganize *(verb)*

Organize anew, as after a setback.

- *We must reorganize the company if we don’t want to go under.*
- *The coach explained when to use “reorganize” and when to wait.*

---

replayed *(verb)*

Reproduce (a recording) on a recorder.

- *Princeton replayed Harvard.*
- *We replayed the game.*

---

reservists *(noun)*

A member of a military reserve.

- *He looked up “reservists” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “reservists” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

resonator *(noun)*

A hollow chamber whose dimensions allow the resonant oscillation of electromagnetic or acoustic waves.

- *They discussed “resonator” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “resonator.”*

---

restlessness *(noun)*

The quality of being ceaselessly moving or active.

- *The restlessness of the wind.*
- *Waiting gave him a feeling of restlessness.*

---

retaliated *(verb)*

Make a counterattack and return like for like, especially evil for evil.

- *The Israeli army retaliated for the Hamas bombing.*
- *He did not know how to use “retaliated” until he saw an example.*

---

retirements *(noun)*

Withdrawal for prayer and study and meditation.

- *Understanding "retirements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "retirements" during the group presentation.*

---

revives *(verb)*

Be brought back to life, consciousness, or strength.

- *The coach explained when to use "revives" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "revives" in real sentences.*

---

revolted *(verb)*

Cause aversion in; offend the moral sense of.

- *The people revolted when bread prices tripled again.*
- *He did not know how to use "revolted" until he saw an example.*

---

rhea americana *(noun)*

Larger of two tall fast-running flightless birds similar to ostriches but three-toed; found from Brazil to Patagonia.

- *The article explained what "rhea americana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rhea americana."*

---

roms *(noun)*

(computer science) memory whose contents can be accessed and read but cannot be changed.

- *They discussed "roms" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roms."*

---

royalist *(noun)*

An advocate of the principles of monarchy.

- *They discussed "royalist" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "royalist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rush aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *They discussed "rush aster" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rush aster" means with a simple example.*

---

saber-toothed *(adjective)*

Having teeth that resemble sabers.

- *A saber-toothed tiger.*
- *The speaker chose "saber-toothed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sabre rattling *(noun)*

The ostentatious display of military power (with the implied threat that it might be used).

- *He looked up "sabre rattling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sabre rattling" during the group presentation.*

---

saint christopher-nevis *(noun)*

A country on several of the Leeward Islands; located to the east southeast of Puerto Rico; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1983.

- *In class, the teacher used "saint christopher-nevis" to mean a country on several of the leeward islands;....*
- *The article explained what "saint christopher-nevis" means with a simple example.*

---

salah al-din battalions *(noun)*

The military arm of Hamas responsible for suicide bombings and other attacks on Israel.

- *The article explained what "salah al-din battalions" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "salah al-din battalions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sawed *(verb)*

Cut with a saw.

- *The coach explained when to use "sawed" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sawed" in real sentences.*

---

sawed-off *(adjective)*

Well below average height.

- *A sawed-off shotgun.*
- *A sawed-off broomstick.*

---

sayers *(noun)*

English writer of detective fiction (1893-1957).

- *The article explained what "sayers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sayers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

schilling *(noun)*

Formerly the basic unit of money in Austria.

- *The article explained what "schilling" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schilling."*

---

sculpt *(verb)*

Create by shaping stone or wood or any other hard material.

- *Sculpt a swan out of a block of ice.*
- *She is sculpting the block of marble into an image of her husband.*

---

selectivity *(noun)*

The property of being selective.

- *They discussed "selectivity" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "selectivity" means with a simple example.*

---

senile psychosis *(noun)*

Dementia of the aged; results from degeneration of the brain in the absence of cerebrovascular disease.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "senile psychosis."*
- *They discussed "senile psychosis" during the group presentation.*

---

shasta daisy *(noun)*

Hybrid garden flower derived from Chrysanthemum maximum and Chrysanthemum lacustre having large white flower heads resembling oxeye daisies; often placed in the genus Chrysanthemum.

- *Understanding "shasta daisy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shasta daisy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shatters *(verb)*

Cause to break into many pieces.

- *She tried to use "shatters" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shatters" when talking about this idea.*

---

shepherd's pouch *(noun)*

White-flowered annual European herb bearing triangular notched pods; nearly cosmopolitan as an introduced weed.

- *Understanding "shepherd's pouch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shepherd's pouch" to mean white-flowered annual european herb bearing....*

---

shock-absorbent *(adjective)*

Having the capacity to absorb the energy of an impact.

- *The material absorbs shock and is used for shock-absorbent insoles.*
- *A "shock-absorbent" approach may work better in this case.*

---

shoot craps *(verb)*

Play a game of craps.

- *The coach explained when to use "shoot craps" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "shoot craps" until he saw an example.*

shopkeepers *(noun)*

A merchant who owns or manages a shop.

- *They discussed "shopkeepers" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shopkeepers" to mean a merchant who owns or manages a shop.*

shoulder girdle *(noun)*

The bony arch formed by the collarbones and shoulder blades in humans.

- *The article explained what "shoulder girdle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "shoulder girdle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sicker *(adjective)*

Affected by an impairment of normal physical or mental function.

- *A "sicker" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "sicker" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

sierra madre oriental *(noun)*

A mountain range in northeastern Mexico the runs parallel to the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico.

- *They discussed "sierra madre oriental" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sierra madre oriental" to mean a mountain range in northeastern mexico the runs....*

signified *(noun)*

The meaning of a word or expression; the way in which a word or expression or situation can be interpreted.

- *The signifier is linked to the signified.*
- *He looked up "signified" because he had never seen it before.*

simon bolivar *(noun)*

Venezuelan statesman who led the revolt of South American colonies against Spanish rule; founded Bolivia in 1825 (1783-1830).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simon bolivar."*
- *He looked up "simon bolivar" because he had never seen it before.*

sita *(noun)*

Wife of the Hindu god Rama; regarded as an ideal of womanhood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sita."*
- *He looked up "sita" because he had never seen it before.*

sizzle *(verb)*

Burn or sear with a sizzling sound.

- *The fat sizzled in the pan.*
- *Can you use "sizzle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

skated *(verb)*

Move along on skates.

- *Learners should practice how to use "skated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "skated" when talking about this idea.*

skew-whiff *(adjective)*

Turned or twisted toward one side; - G.K.Chesterton.

- *His wig was, as the British say, skew-whiff.*
- *A "skew-whiff" approach may work better in this case.*

skinny-dipper *(noun)*

A naked swimmer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skinny-dipper."*
- *The article explained what "skinny-dipper" means with a simple example.*

slo-bid *(noun)*

A colorless crystalline alkaloid derived from tea leaves or made synthetically; used in medicine as a bronchial dilator.

- *He looked up "slo-bid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slo-bid" to mean a colorless crystalline alkaloid derived from tea....*

---

sloop *(noun)*

A sailing vessel with a single mast set about one third of the boat's length aft of the bow.

- *They discussed "sloop" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sloop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sloop of war *(noun)*

A sailing or steam warship having cannons on only one deck.

- *In class, the teacher used "sloop of war" to mean a sailing or steam warship having cannons on only....*
- *The article explained what "sloop of war" means with a simple example.*

---

smoked haddock *(noun)*

Haddock usually baked but sometimes broiled with lots of butter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smoked haddock."*
- *He looked up "smoked haddock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smooth aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *They discussed "smooth aster" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "smooth aster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

snoopy *(noun)*

A fictional beagle in a comic strip drawn by Charles Schulz.

- *Understanding "snoopy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "snoopy" to mean a fictional beagle in a comic strip drawn by....*

---

sobbed *(verb)*

Weep convulsively.

- *He did not know how to use "sobbed" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sobbed" in real sentences.*

---

somatic delusion *(noun)*

A delusion concerning the body image or parts of the body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somatic delusion."*
- *Understanding "somatic delusion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

southeastern pocket gopher *(noun)*

Gopher of Alabama and Georgia and Florida.

- *Understanding "southeastern pocket gopher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "southeastern pocket gopher" during the group presentation.*

---

spiral ratchet screwdriver *(noun)*

A screwdriver with a ratchet (so the blade turns in only one direction) and a spiral in the handle (so the blade rotates) with downward pressure on the handle.

- *He looked up "spiral ratchet screwdriver" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spiral ratchet screwdriver" to mean a screwdriver with a ratchet (so the blade turns in....*

---

spotter *(noun)*

A person employed to keep watch for some anticipated event.

- *They discussed "spotter" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spotter" means with a simple example.*

---

squint *(noun)*

The act of squinting; looking with the eyes partly closed.

- *He looked up "squint" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "squint" during the group presentation.*

---

squint-eye *(noun)*

A person with strabismus.

- *In class, the teacher used "squint-eye" to mean a person with strabismus.*
- *The article explained what "squint-eye" means with a simple example.*

---

statisticians *(noun)*

A mathematician who specializes in statistics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "statisticians."*
- *Understanding "statisticians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stellar parallax *(noun)*

The heliocentric parallax of a star.

- *In class, the teacher used "stellar parallax" to mean the heliocentric parallax of a star.*
- *The article explained what "stellar parallax" means with a simple example.*

---

stenosis *(noun)*

Abnormal narrowing of a bodily canal or passageway.

- *In class, the teacher used "stenosis" to mean abnormal narrowing of a bodily canal or passageway.*
- *They discussed "stenosis" during the group presentation.*

---

subcutaneous injection *(noun)*

An injection under the skin.

- *He looked up "subcutaneous injection" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subcutaneous injection."*

---

subsystems *(noun)*

A system that is part of some larger system.

- *In class, the teacher used "subsystems" to mean a system that is part of some larger system.*
- *He looked up "subsystems" because he had never seen it before.*

---

suffocation *(noun)*

The condition of being deprived of oxygen (as by having breathing stopped).

- *The article explained what "suffocation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "suffocation" during the group presentation.*

---

surpluses *(noun)*

A quantity much larger than is needed.

- *In class, the teacher used "surpluses" to mean a quantity much larger than is needed.*
- *The article explained what "surpluses" means with a simple example.*

---

surrenders *(noun)*

The act of surrendering (usually under agreed conditions).

- *The article explained what "surrenders" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surrenders" to mean the act of surrendering (usually under agreed....*

---

sweet cassava *(noun)*

South American plant with roots used as a vegetable and herbage used for stock feed.

- *Understanding "sweet cassava" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sweet cassava" during the group presentation.*

---

switchboard operator *(noun)*

Someone who helps callers get the person they are calling.

- *He looked up "switchboard operator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "switchboard operator" during the group presentation.*

---

syndication *(noun)*

Selling (an article or cartoon) for publication in many magazines or newspapers at the same time.

- *He received a comfortable income from the syndication of his work.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "syndication."*

tailgating *(verb)*

Follow at a dangerously close distance.

- *The coach explained when to use "tailgating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "tailgating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tapestries *(noun)*

A wall hanging of heavy handwoven fabric with pictorial designs.

- *In class, the teacher used "tapestries" to mean a wall hanging of heavy handwoven fabric with....*
- *He looked up "tapestries" because he had never seen it before.*

teamsters *(noun)*

The driver of a team of horses doing hauling.

- *In class, the teacher used "teamsters" to mean the driver of a team of horses doing hauling.*
- *The article explained what "teamsters" means with a simple example.*

teamsters union *(noun)*

An industrial union of truck drivers and chauffeurs and warehouse workers.

- *The article explained what "teamsters union" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teamsters union" to mean an industrial union of truck drivers and chauffeurs....*

technologists *(noun)*

A person who uses scientific knowledge to solve practical problems.

- *He looked up "technologists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "technologists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tenfold *(adverb)*

By ten times as much.

- *The population increased tenfold.*
- *Place "tenfold" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

terrify *(verb)*

Fill with terror; frighten greatly.

- *He did not know how to use "terrify" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "terrify" in real sentences.*

the hots *(noun)*

Intense sexual desire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "the hots."*
- *They discussed "the hots" during the group presentation.*

thrall *(noun)*

The state of being under the control of another person.

- *They discussed "thrall" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thrall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

throng *(noun)*

A large gathering of people.

- *He looked up "throng" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "throng."*

tianjin *(noun)*

A major industrial center in northeastern China on the Grand Canal near the Yellow Sea; 3rd largest city in China.

- *They discussed "tianjin" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tianjin."*

---

timothy francis leary *(noun)*

United States psychologist who experimented with psychoactive drugs (including LSD) and became a well-known advocate of their use (1920-1996).

- *They discussed "timothy francis leary" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timothy francis leary."*

---

togetherness *(noun)*

Affectionate closeness.

- *Togetherness is the new wonder ingredient in marriage.*
- *They discussed "togetherness" during the group presentation.*

---

tolerances *(noun)*

A disposition to allow freedom of choice and behavior.

- *He looked up "tolerances" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tolerances" to mean a disposition to allow freedom of choice and behavior.*

---

tongs *(noun)*

Any of various devices for taking hold of objects; usually have two hinged legs with handles above and pointed hooks below.

- *The article explained what "tongs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tongs" during the group presentation.*

---

topographical *(adjective)*

Concerned with topography.

- *A topographical engineer.*
- *A topographical survey.*

---

traceable *(adjective)*

(usually followed by 'to') able to be traced to.

- *A failure traceable to lack of energy.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "traceable."*

---

trailing windmills *(noun)*

Trailing plant having crowded clusters of 3 brilliant deep pink flowers resembling a single flower blooming near the ground; found in dry gravelly or sandy soil; southwestern United States and Mexico.

- *The article explained what "trailing windmills" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trailing windmills" to mean trailing plant having crowded clusters of 3....*

---

trite *(adjective)*

Repeated too often; overfamiliar through overuse.

- *His remarks were trite and commonplace.*
- *The trite metaphor 'hard as nails'.*

---

tryouts *(noun)*

A test of the suitability of a performer.

- *In class, the teacher used "tryouts" to mean a test of the suitability of a performer.*
- *Understanding "tryouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tues *(noun)*

The third day of the week; the second working day.

- *They discussed "tues" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tues."*

---

turnip greens *(noun)*

Tender leaves of young white turnips.

- *In class, the teacher used "turnip greens" to mean tender leaves of young white turnips.*
- *Understanding "turnip greens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tusks *(noun)*

A hard smooth ivory colored dentine that makes up most of the tusks of elephants and walruses.

- *In class, the teacher used "tusks" to mean a hard smooth ivory colored dentine that makes up....*
- *Understanding "tusks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tylenol *(noun)*

An analgesic for mild pain but not for inflammation; also used as an antipyretic; (Datril, Tylenol, Panadol, Phenaphen, Tempra, and Anacin III are trademarks of brands of acetaminophen tablets).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tylenol."*
- *He looked up "tylenol" because he had never seen it before.*

undamaged *(adjective)*

Not harmed or spoiled; sound.

- *Students compared "undamaged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "undamaged"? Explain why.*

unpacked *(verb)*

Remove from its packing.

- *In everyday English, people use "unpacked" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "unpacked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

unrivalled *(adjective)*

Eminent beyond or above comparison.

- *Students compared "unrivalled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrivalled."*

urinating *(verb)*

Pass after the manner of urine.

- *He did not know how to use "urinating" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "urinating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

verily *(adverb)*

In truth; certainly; ; - Ps 37:3.

- *I verily think so.*
- *Trust in the Lord...and verily thou shalt be fed.*

vertebral column *(noun)*

The series of vertebrae forming the axis of the skeleton and protecting the spinal cord.

- *The article explained what "vertebral column" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "vertebral column" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

virgil garnett thomson *(noun)*

United States composer who collaborated with Gertrude Stein (1896-1989).

- *In class, the teacher used "virgil garnett thomson" to mean united states composer who collaborated with....*
- *Understanding "virgil garnett thomson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

visual acuity *(noun)*

Sharpness of vision; the visual ability to resolve fine detail (usually measured by a Snellen chart).

- *The article explained what "visual acuity" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visual acuity."*

visual modality *(noun)*

The ability to see; the visual faculty.

- *They discussed "visual modality" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "visual modality."*

visualized *(adjective)*

Seen in the mind as a mental image.

- *The visualized scene lacked the ugly details of real life.*
- *Would you call this situation "visualized"? Explain why.*

---

vocally *(adverb)*

In a vocal manner.

- *She defended herself vocally.*
- *He answered "vocally," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

wadi *(noun)*

Gully or streambed in northern Africa and the Middle East that remains dry except during rainy season.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wadi."*
- *Understanding "wadi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wallow *(noun)*

An indolent or clumsy rolling about.

- *A good wallow in the water.*
- *Understanding "wallow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

walter rudolf hess *(noun)*

Swiss physiologist noted for studies of the brain (1881-1973).

- *In class, the teacher used "walter rudolf hess" to mean swiss physiologist noted for studies of the brain....*
- *The article explained what "walter rudolf hess" means with a simple example.*

---

washroom *(noun)*

A lavatory (particularly a lavatory in a public place).

- *He looked up "washroom" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "washroom."*

---

whigs *(noun)*

A member of the Whig Party that existed in the United States before the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "whigs" to mean a member of the whig party that existed in the....*
- *The article explained what "whigs" means with a simple example.*

---

white wood aster *(noun)*

Rhizomatous perennial wood aster of eastern North America with white flowers.

- *The article explained what "white wood aster" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "white wood aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

widgets *(noun)*

A device or control that is very useful for a particular job.

- *The article explained what "widgets" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "widgets" to mean a device or control that is very useful for a....*

---

wily *(adjective)*

Marked by skill in deception.

- *A wily old attorney.*
- *The speaker chose "wily" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

winks *(noun)*

A very short time (as the time it takes the eye to blink or the heart to beat).

- *He looked up "winks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "winks" during the group presentation.*

---

wiper arm *(noun)*

Contact consisting of a conducting arm that rotates over a series of fixed contacts and comes to rest on an outlet.

- *The article explained what "wiper arm" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "wiper arm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wiper motor *(noun)*

Electric motor that moves the windshield wiper.

- *He looked up "wiper motor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wiper motor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wood's metal *(noun)*

A fusible alloy that is half bismuth plus lead, tin, and cadmium; melts at about 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

- *In class, the teacher used "wood's metal" to mean a fusible alloy that is half bismuth plus lead,....*
- *They discussed "wood's metal" during the group presentation.*

---

workhouse *(noun)*

A poorhouse where able-bodied poor are compelled to labor.

- *The article explained what "workhouse" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workhouse" to mean a poorhouse where able-bodied poor are compelled to....*

---

worshiping *(verb)*

Love unquestioningly and uncritically or to excess; venerate as an idol.

- *Learners should practice how to use "worshiping" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "worshiping" until he saw an example.*

---

xian *(noun)*

A city of central China; capital of ancient Chinese empire 221-206 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "xian" to mean a city of central china; capital of ancient chinese....*
- *He looked up "xian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zinc vitriol *(noun)*

A colorless water-soluble powder; used as a mordant or to preserve wood or for the electrodeposition of zinc.

- *The article explained what "zinc vitriol" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zinc vitriol" during the group presentation.*

---

aah *(verb)*

Express admiration and pleasure by uttering 'ooh' or 'aah'.

- *They oohed and aahed when they unwrapped the presents.*
- *The coach explained when to use "aah" and when to wait.*

---

abilene *(noun)*

A town in central Kansas to the west of Topeka; home of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

- *In class, the teacher used "abilene" to mean a town in central kansas to the west of topeka;....*
- *Understanding "abilene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

abraham stoker *(noun)*

Irish writer of the horror novel about Dracula (1847-1912).

- *Understanding "abraham stoker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "abraham stoker" during the group presentation.*

---

abscess *(noun)*

Symptom consisting of a localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue.

- *Understanding "abscess" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "abscess" to mean symptom consisting of a localized collection of pus....*

---

absorbent *(noun)*

A material having capacity or tendency to absorb another substance.

- *In class, the teacher used "absorbent" to mean a material having capacity or tendency to absorb....*
- *Understanding "absorbent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

absorbent material *(noun)*

A material having capacity or tendency to absorb another substance.

- *The article explained what "absorbent material" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "absorbent material" to mean a material having capacity or tendency to absorb....*

---

accounts receivable *(noun)*

A creditor's accounts of money owed to him; normally arise from the sale of products or services.

- *In class, the teacher used "accounts receivable" to mean a creditor's accounts of money owed to him;....*
- *They discussed "accounts receivable" during the group presentation.*

---

acorns *(noun)*

Fruit of the oak tree: a smooth thin-walled nut in a woody cup-shaped base.

- *He looked up "acorns" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "acorns" during the group presentation.*

---

acrobatic *(adjective)*

Vigorously active.

- *An acrobatic dance.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "acrobatic" when it is vigorously active.*

---

acuity *(noun)*

A quick and penetrating intelligence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "acuity."*
- *He looked up "acuity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aec *(noun)*

A former executive agency (from 1946 to 1974) that was responsible for research into atomic energy and its peacetime uses in the United States.

- *The article explained what "aec" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aec."*

---

aerial tramway *(noun)*

A conveyance that transports passengers or freight in carriers suspended from cables and supported by a series of towers.

- *They discussed "aerial tramway" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aerial tramway" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

afrikaans *(noun)*

An official language of the Republic of South Africa; closely related to Dutch and Flemish.

- *Understanding "afrikaans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "afrikaans" because he had never seen it before.*

---

agate *(noun)*

An impure form of quartz consisting of banded chalcedony; used as a gemstone and for making mortars and pestles.

- *He looked up "agate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "agate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agate line *(noun)*

Space for one line of print (one column wide and 1/14 inch deep) used to measure advertising.

- *He looked up "agate line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agate line."*

---

airstrip *(noun)*

An airfield without normal airport facilities.

- *Understanding "airstrip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "airstrip" means with a simple example.*

---

albanians *(noun)*

The Indo-European language spoken by the people of Albania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "albanians."*
- *The article explained what "albanians" means with a simple example.*

---

alkyl *(noun)*

Any of a series of univalent groups of the general formula CnH2n+1 derived from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkyl."*
- *Understanding "alkyl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alkyl group *(noun)*

Any of a series of univalent groups of the general formula CnH2n+1 derived from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

- *Understanding "alkyl group" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alkyl group" to mean any of a series of univalent groups of the general....*

---

amassing *(verb)*

Get or gather together.

- *She is amassing a lot of data for her thesis.*
- *He did not know how to use "amassing" until he saw an example.*

---

ambulatory plague *(noun)*

A mild form of bubonic plague.

- *In class, the teacher used "ambulatory plague" to mean a mild form of bubonic plague.*
- *They discussed "ambulatory plague" during the group presentation.*

---

american mistletoe *(noun)*

The traditional mistletoe of Christmas in America: grows on deciduous trees and can severely weaken the host plant.

- *He looked up "american mistletoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "american mistletoe" during the group presentation.*

---

ammonium carbonate *(noun)*

A carbonate of ammonium; used in the manufacture of smelling salts and baking powder and ammonium compounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "ammonium carbonate" to mean a carbonate of ammonium; used in the manufacture of....*
- *He looked up "ammonium carbonate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

amyloid plaque *(noun)*

A plaque consisting of tangles of amyloid protein in nervous tissue (a pathological mark of Alzheimer's disease).

- *The article explained what "amyloid plaque" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amyloid plaque" to mean a plaque consisting of tangles of amyloid protein....*

---

andrei markov *(noun)*

Russian mathematician (1856-1922).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andrei markov."*
- *He looked up "andrei markov" because he had never seen it before.*

---

angel's trumpet *(noun)*

A South American plant that is cultivated for its large fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *Understanding "angel's trumpet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "angel's trumpet" to mean a south american plant that is cultivated for its....*

---

antiquarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to antiques or antiquities.

- *A "antiquarian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "antiquarian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

antiseptic *(noun)*

A substance that destroys micro-organisms that carry disease without harming body tissues.

- *Understanding "antiseptic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiseptic."*

archduke *(noun)*

A sovereign prince of the former ruling house of Austria.

- *They discussed "archduke" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archduke."*

ascetic *(adjective)*

Pertaining to or characteristic of an ascetic or the practice of rigorous self-discipline.

- *Ascetic practices.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ascetic" when it is pertaining to or characteristic of an ascetic or....*

aspires *(verb)*

Have an ambitious plan or a lofty goal.

- *In everyday English, people use "aspires" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "aspires" in real sentences.*

aster *(noun)*

Any of various chiefly fall-blooming herbs of the genus Aster with showy daisylike flowers.

- *The article explained what "aster" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aster family *(noun)*

Plants with heads composed of many florets: aster; daisy; dandelion; goldenrod; marigold; lettuces; ragweed; sunflower; thistle; zinnia.

- *They discussed "aster family" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "aster family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

atlantic manta *(noun)*

Largest manta (to 22 feet across wings); found worldwide but common in Gulf of Mexico and along southern coasts of United States; primarily oceanic.

- *They discussed "atlantic manta" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atlantic manta."*

attains *(verb)*

Reach a destination, either real or abstract.

- *Learners should practice how to use "attains" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "attains" when talking about this idea.*

attenuation *(noun)*

The property of something that has been weakened or reduced in thickness or density.

- *Attenuation in the volume of the sound.*
- *Understanding "attenuation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

australasian *(adjective)*

Relating to or found in Australasia.

- *Students compared "australasian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "australasian."*

avionics *(noun)*

Science and technology of electronic systems and devices for aeronautics and astronautics.

- *Avionics has become even more important with the development of the space program.*
- *Understanding "avionics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

banshee *(noun)*

(Irish folklore) a female spirit who wails to warn of impending death.

- *In class, the teacher used "banshee" to mean (irish folklore) a female spirit who wails to warn....*
- *The article explained what "banshee" means with a simple example.*

barbs *(noun)*

An aggressive remark directed at a person like a missile and intended to have a telling effect.

- *In class, the teacher used "barbs" to mean an aggressive remark directed at a person like a....*
- *He looked up "barbs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

beach aster *(noun)*

Slightly succulent perennial with basal leaves and hairy sticky stems each bearing a solitary flower head with narrow pink or lavender rays; coastal bluffs Oregon to southern California.

- *In class, the teacher used "beach aster" to mean slightly succulent perennial with basal leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "beach aster" means with a simple example.*

---

bear's ear *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered primrose native to Alps; commonly cultivated.

- *Understanding "bear's ear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bear's ear" means with a simple example.*

---

bedouin *(noun)*

A member of a nomadic tribe of Arabs.

- *He looked up "bedouin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bedouin" to mean a member of a nomadic tribe of arabs.*

---

beholden *(adjective)*

Under a moral obligation to someone.

- *A "beholden" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "beholden" when it is under a moral obligation to someone.*

---

beholder *(noun)*

A person who becomes aware (of things or events) through the senses.

- *The article explained what "beholder" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beholder."*

---

bering strait *(noun)*

A strait connecting the Bering Sea to the Arctic Ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "bering strait" to mean a strait connecting the bering sea to the arctic ocean.*
- *The article explained what "bering strait" means with a simple example.*

---

biblical aramaic *(noun)*

The form of Aramaic that was spoken in Palestine in the time of the New Testament.

- *Understanding "biblical aramaic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "biblical aramaic" means with a simple example.*

---

blue-flowered *(adjective)*

Having blue flowers.

- *A "blue-flowered" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "blue-flowered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

blushes *(verb)*

Turn red, as if in embarrassment or shame.

- *She tried to use "blushes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "blushes" when talking about this idea.*

---

boas *(noun)*

A long thin fluffy scarf of feathers or fur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boas."*
- *Understanding "boas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bolivar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Venezuela; equal to 100 centimos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bolivar."*

- *Understanding "bolivar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bookmarks *(noun)*

A marker (a piece of paper or ribbon) placed between the pages of a book to mark the reader's place.

- *The article explained what "bookmarks" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bookmarks" to mean a marker (a piece of paper or ribbon) placed....*

---

bottle gourd *(noun)*

Old World climbing plant with hard-shelled bottle-shaped gourds as fruits.

- *The article explained what "bottle gourd" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bottle gourd."*

---

bouncing putty *(noun)*

A soft elastic silicone polymer that increases in elasticity with the application of force; used in the center of golf balls and as shock-absorbent padding.

- *The article explained what "bouncing putty" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bouncing putty."*

---

brahman *(noun)*

A member of the highest of the four Hindu varnas.

- *Originally all brahmans were priests.*
- *A Boston brahman.*

---

brahmin *(noun)*

A member of the highest of the four Hindu varnas.

- *They discussed "brahmin" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "brahmin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brookes *(verb)*

Put up with something or somebody unpleasant.

- *Can you use "brookes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "brookes" when talking about this idea.*

---

brown-speckled *(adjective)*

Having brown speckles.

- *It is useful to describe something as "brown-speckled" when it is having brown speckles.*
- *Would you call this situation "brown-speckled"? Explain why.*

---

bungalows *(noun)*

A small house with a single story.

- *In class, the teacher used "bungalows" to mean a small house with a single story.*
- *They discussed "bungalows" during the group presentation.*

---

bungee cord *(noun)*

An elasticized rope.

- *In class, the teacher used "bungee cord" to mean an elasticized rope.*
- *The article explained what "bungee cord" means with a simple example.*

---

burg *(noun)*

Colloquial American term for a town.

- *I've lived in this burg all my life.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burg" to mean colloquial american term for a town.*

---

burmese rosewood *(noun)*

Tree of India and Burma yielding a wood resembling mahogany.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burmese rosewood."*
- *They discussed "burmese rosewood" during the group presentation.*

---

burp *(noun)*

A reflex that expels gas noisily from the stomach through the mouth.

- *The article explained what "burp" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burp" to mean a reflex that expels gas noisily from the stomach....*

---

burp gun *(noun)*

A fully automatic pistol; a small submachine gun.

- *They discussed "burp gun" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burp gun" to mean a fully automatic pistol; a small submachine gun.*

---

buttoned *(adjective)*

Furnished or closed with buttons or something buttonlike.

- *A "buttoned" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "buttoned."*

---

buttoned-down *(adjective)*

Unimaginatively conventional; - Newsweek.

- *A colorful character in the buttoned-down, dull-grey world of business.*
- *Students compared "buttoned-down" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

buttoned-up *(adjective)*

Conservative in professional manner.

- *Employers are looking for buttoned-up types.*
- *The speaker chose "buttoned-up" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bypass condenser *(noun)*

A capacitor that provides low impedance over certain (high) frequencies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bypass condenser."*
- *Understanding "bypass condenser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

canto *(noun)*

The highest part (usually the melody) in a piece of choral music.

- *They discussed "canto" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canto" to mean the highest part (usually the melody) in a piece of....*

---

canvass *(noun)*

The setting for a narrative or fictional or dramatic account.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canvass."*
- *Understanding "canvass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capillary artery *(noun)*

One of the small thin-walled arteries that end in capillaries.

- *In class, the teacher used "capillary artery" to mean one of the small thin-walled arteries that end in....*
- *The article explained what "capillary artery" means with a simple example.*

---

carolinas *(noun)*

The area of the states of North Carolina and South Carolina.

- *Understanding "carolinas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carolinas."*

---

castings *(noun)*

The act of creating something by casting it in a mold.

- *Understanding "castings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castings" to mean the act of creating something by casting it in a mold.*

---

categorical imperative *(noun)*

The moral principle that behavior should be determined by duty.

- *He looked up "categorical imperative" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "categorical imperative."*

---

cathartic *(noun)*

A purging medicine; stimulates evacuation of the bowels.

- *They discussed "cathartic" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cathartic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caucuses *(noun)*

A closed political meeting.

- *Understanding "caucuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caucuses" to mean a closed political meeting.*

---

cellulose acetate *(noun)*

An ester of acetic acid; used in fibers and fabrics; photographic films and varnishes.

- *They discussed "cellulose acetate" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cellulose acetate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cementing *(verb)*

Make fast as if with cement.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cementing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cementing" when talking about this idea.*

---

centrifuge *(noun)*

An apparatus that uses centrifugal force to separate particles from a suspension.

- *In class, the teacher used "centrifuge" to mean an apparatus that uses centrifugal force to....*
- *They discussed "centrifuge" during the group presentation.*

---

chestnuts *(noun)*

A dark golden-brown or reddish-brown horse.

- *The article explained what "chestnuts" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chestnuts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

china aster *(noun)*

Valued for their beautiful flowers in a wide range of clear bright colors; grown primarily for cutting.

- *He looked up "china aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "china aster."*

---

ciao *(noun)*

An acknowledgment that can be used to say hello or goodbye (aloha is Hawaiian and ciao is Italian).

- *He looked up "ciao" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ciao" to mean an acknowledgment that can be used to say hello or....*

---

citywide *(adjective)*

Occurring or extending throughout a city.

- *Citywide bussing.*
- *A citywide strike.*

---

cliches *(noun)*

A trite or obvious remark.

- *They discussed "cliches" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cliches" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cocker *(noun)*

A small breed with wavy silky hair; originally developed in England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cocker."*
- *Understanding "cocker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

coffee liqueur *(noun)*

Coffee-flavored liqueur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffee liqueur."*
- *He looked up "coffee liqueur" because he had never seen it before.*

comanche *(noun)*

The Shoshonean language spoken by the Comanche.

- *Understanding "comanche" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "comanche" to mean the shoshonean language spoken by the comanche.*

comatose *(adjective)*

In a state of deep and usually prolonged unconsciousness; unable to respond to external stimuli.

- *A comatose patient.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "comatose."*

comforter *(noun)*

A person who reduces the intensity (e.g., of fears) and calms and pacifies.

- *They discussed "comforter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "comforter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

commissary *(noun)*

A retail store that sells equipment and provisions (usually to military personnel).

- *The article explained what "commissary" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "commissary" during the group presentation.*

common scold *(noun)*

Someone (especially a woman) who annoys people by constantly finding fault.

- *Understanding "common scold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "common scold" because he had never seen it before.*

compilers *(noun)*

A person who compiles information (as for reference purposes).

- *Understanding "compilers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "compilers" because he had never seen it before.*

conclave *(noun)*

A confidential or secret meeting.

- *The article explained what "conclave" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "conclave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

concoction *(noun)*

The invention of a scheme or story to suit some purpose.

- *His testimony was a concoction.*
- *She has no peer in the concoction of mystery stories.*

confers *(verb)*

Have a conference in order to talk something over.

- *She tried to use "confers" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "confers" until he saw an example.*

conspire *(verb)*

Engage in plotting or enter into a conspiracy, swear together.

- *They conspired to overthrow the government.*
- *The two companies conspired to cause the value of the stock to fall.*

consternation *(noun)*

Fear resulting from the awareness of danger.

- *They discussed "consternation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "consternation" means with a simple example.*

---

corneal *(adjective)*

Of or related to the cornea.

- *Would you call this situation "corneal"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "corneal" when it is of or related to the cornea.*

---

cornet *(noun)*

A brass musical instrument with a brilliant tone; has a narrow tube and a flared bell and is played by means of valves.

- *The article explained what "cornet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cornet" to mean a brass musical instrument with a brilliant tone;....*

---

cramming *(verb)*

Put something somewhere so that the space is completely filled.

- *Learners should practice how to use "cramming" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cramming" when talking about this idea.*

---

crawler *(noun)*

A person who crawls or creeps along the ground.

- *Understanding "crawler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "crawler" during the group presentation.*

---

cruised *(verb)*

Look for a sexual partner in a public place.

- *She cruised the neighborhood in her new convertible.*
- *Can you use "cruised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cryptic coloration *(noun)*

Coloring that conceals or disguises an animal's shape.

- *Understanding "cryptic coloration" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cryptic coloration" to mean coloring that conceals or disguises an animal's shape.*

---

cuffed *(verb)*

Confine or restrain with or as if with manacles or handcuffs.

- *The police handcuffed the suspect at the scene of the crime.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cuffed" when talking about this idea.*

---

cutaneous vein *(noun)*

One of a number of veins in the subcutaneous tissue that empty into deep veins.

- *The article explained what "cutaneous vein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cutaneous vein" to mean one of a number of veins in the subcutaneous tissue....*

---

cynic *(noun)*

A member of a group of ancient Greek philosophers who advocated the doctrine that virtue is the only good and that the essence of virtue is self-control.

- *In class, the teacher used "cynic" to mean a member of a group of ancient greek philosophers....*
- *The article explained what "cynic" means with a simple example.*

---

daemon *(noun)*

A person who is part mortal and part god.

- *He looked up "daemon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daemon."*

---

dampen *(verb)*

Make vague or obscure or make (an image) less visible.

- *He did not know how to use "dampen" until he saw an example.*

- *Can you use "dampen" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dart thrower *(noun)*

A device resembling a sling that is used in various primitive societies to propel a dart or spear.

- *Understanding "dart thrower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dart thrower" means with a simple example.*

---

decommissioned *(verb)*

Withdraw from active service.

- *The warship was decommissioned in 1998.*
- *In everyday English, people use "decommissioned" when talking about this idea.*

---

defensible *(adjective)*

Capable of being defended.

- *The speaker chose "defensible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "defensible" when it is capable of being defended.*

---

demolishing *(noun)*

Complete destruction of a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "demolishing."*
- *Understanding "demolishing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dentures *(noun)*

A dental appliance that artificially replaces missing teeth.

- *He looked up "dentures" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dentures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

descriptor *(noun)*

The phonological or orthographic sound or appearance of a word that can be used to describe or identify something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "descriptor."*
- *The article explained what "descriptor" means with a simple example.*

---

diaper dermatitis *(noun)*

Dermatitis of the thighs and buttocks of infants; supposedly caused by ammonia in the urine in the child's diapers.

- *They discussed "diaper dermatitis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diaper dermatitis."*

---

diehard *(noun)*

One who adheres to traditional views.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diehard."*
- *Understanding "diehard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

differentiates *(verb)*

Be a distinctive feature, attribute, or trait; sometimes in a very positive sense.

- *In everyday English, people use "differentiates" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "differentiates" until he saw an example.*

---

dipole *(noun)*

A pair of equal and opposite electric charges or magnetic poles separated by a small distance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dipole."*
- *The article explained what "dipole" means with a simple example.*

---

dipole moment *(noun)*

The moment of a dipole.

- *They discussed "dipole moment" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dipole moment" means with a simple example.*

---

discoloration *(noun)*

A soiled or discolored appearance.

- *He looked up "discoloration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "discoloration" to mean a soiled or discolored appearance.*

disinfectant *(noun)*

An agent (as heat or radiation or a chemical) that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease.

- *He looked up "disinfectant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "disinfectant" during the group presentation.*

dissipation *(noun)*

Breaking up and scattering by dispersion.

- *The dissipation of the mist.*
- *Mindless dissipation of natural resources.*

distracts *(verb)*

Draw someone's attention away from something.

- *He did not know how to use "distracts" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "distracts" carefully so everyone would understand.*

divider *(noun)*

A person who separates something into parts or groups.

- *They discussed "divider" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "divider" to mean a person who separates something into parts or groups.*

downsides *(noun)*

A negative aspect of something that is generally positive.

- *He looked up "downsides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "downsides" during the group presentation.*

drag a bunt *(verb)*

Hit a ball in such a way so as to make it go a short distance.

- *She tried to use "drag a bunt" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "drag a bunt" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

dsl *(noun)*

A generic name for digital lines that are provided by telephone companies to their local subscribers and that carry data at high speeds.

- *They discussed "dsl" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dsl" to mean a generic name for digital lines that are provided....*

dts *(noun)*

Acute delirium caused by alcohol poisoning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dts."*
- *Understanding "dts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

duchess of ferrara *(noun)*

Italian noblewoman and patron of the arts (1480-1519).

- *The article explained what "duchess of ferrara" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "duchess of ferrara."*

dusky shark *(noun)*

Relatively slender blue-grey shark; nearly worldwide in tropical and temperate waters.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dusky shark."*
- *They discussed "dusky shark" during the group presentation.*

dusky-colored *(adjective)*

Having a dark color.

- *A "dusky-colored" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dusky-colored."*

---

dynamism *(noun)*

The activeness of an energetic personality.

- *Understanding "dynamism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dynamism."*

---

effigy *(noun)*

A representation of a person (especially in the form of sculpture).

- *The coin bears an effigy of Lincoln.*
- *He looked up "effigy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ehrlich *(noun)*

German bacteriologist who found a 'magic bullet' to cure syphilis and was a pioneer in the study of immunology (1854-1915).

- *The article explained what "ehrlich" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ehrlich" during the group presentation.*

---

electrical shunt *(noun)*

A conductor having low resistance in parallel with another device to divert a fraction of the current.

- *He looked up "electrical shunt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "electrical shunt" to mean a conductor having low resistance in parallel with....*

---

emil hermann fischer *(noun)*

German chemist noted for work on synthetic sugars and the purines (1852-1919).

- *He looked up "emil hermann fischer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "emil hermann fischer" to mean german chemist noted for work on synthetic sugars....*

---

encroaching *(adjective)*

Gradually intrusive without right or permission.

- *We moved back from the encroaching tide.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "encroaching."*

---

encyclopaedia *(noun)*

A reference work (often in several volumes) containing articles on various topics (often arranged in alphabetical order) dealing with the entire range of human knowledge or with some particular specialty.

- *They discussed "encyclopaedia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "encyclopaedia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

entomology *(noun)*

The branch of zoology that studies insects.

- *The article explained what "entomology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entomology" to mean the branch of zoology that studies insects.*

---

erred *(verb)*

Wander from a direct course or at random.

- *She tried to use "erred" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "erred" in real sentences.*

---

everyman *(noun)*

The ordinary person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "everyman."*
- *Understanding "everyman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

excepting *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *Can you use "excepting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "excepting" when talking about this idea.*

exclaims *(verb)*

Utter aloud; often with surprise, horror, or joy.

- *She tried to use "exclaims" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "exclaims" and when to wait.*

exclusives *(noun)*

A news report that is reported first by one news organization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exclusives."*
- *They discussed "exclusives" during the group presentation.*

excommunicated *(verb)*

Exclude from a church or a religious community.

- *The gay priest was excommunicated when he married his partner.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "excommunicated" in real sentences.*

exterminated *(adjective)*

Destroyed completely.

- *It is useful to describe something as "exterminated" when it is destroyed completely.*
- *Would you call this situation "exterminated"? Explain why.*

extravagance *(noun)*

The quality of exceeding the appropriate limits of decorum or probability or truth.

- *We were surprised by the extravagance of his description.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "extravagance."*

factually *(adverb)*

As a fact or based on fact.

- *They learn much, factually, about the problems of retirement and provision for old age, and, psychologically, in the sharing of their thoughts on retirement.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "factually" in the final chapter.*

faker *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *They discussed "faker" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "faker" because he had never seen it before.*

falconer *(noun)*

A person who breeds and trains hawks and who follows the sport of falconry.

- *Understanding "falconer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "falconer" during the group presentation.*

fallow deer *(noun)*

Small Eurasian deer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fallow deer."*
- *He looked up "fallow deer" because he had never seen it before.*

figurehead *(noun)*

A person used as a cover for some questionable activity.

- *In class, the teacher used "figurehead" to mean a person used as a cover for some questionable activity.*
- *The article explained what "figurehead" means with a simple example.*

first baron marks of broughton *(noun)*

English businessman who created a retail chain (1888-1964).

- *The article explained what "first baron marks of broughton" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "first baron marks of broughton" to mean english businessman who created a retail chain....*

fiscally *(adverb)*

In financial matters.

- *Fiscally irresponsible.*
- *Using "fiscally" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

five-hundredth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of five hundred in counting order.

- *The speaker chose "five-hundredth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "five-hundredth."*

---

fjord *(noun)*

A long narrow inlet of the sea between steep cliffs; common in Norway.

- *They discussed "fjord" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fjord" to mean a long narrow inlet of the sea between steep....*

---

flowered *(adjective)*

Resembling or made of or suggestive of flowers.

- *Students compared "flowered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "flowered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

flume *(noun)*

A narrow gorge with a stream running through it.

- *The article explained what "flume" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flume."*

---

flyover *(noun)*

A flight at a low altitude (usually of military aircraft) over spectators on the ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flyover."*
- *He looked up "flyover" because he had never seen it before.*

---

focussing *(noun)*

The concentration of attention or energy on something.

- *They discussed "focussing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "focussing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

foils *(noun)*

A piece of thin and flexible sheet metal.

- *Pretty girls like plain friends as foils.*
- *The fins of a fish act as hydrofoils.*

---

four-hundredth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of four hundred in counting order.

- *The speaker chose "four-hundredth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "four-hundredth" approach may work better in this case.*

---

freelancers *(noun)*

A writer or artist who sells services to different employers without a long-term contract with any of them.

- *He looked up "freelancers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "freelancers" to mean a writer or artist who sells services to different....*

---

fretting *(verb)*

Provide (a musical instrument) with frets.

- *In everyday English, people use "fretting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "fretting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

freudian psychology *(noun)*

The psychological theories of Sigmund Freud.

- *The article explained what "freudian psychology" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "freudian psychology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freudian slip *(noun)*

A slip-up that (according to Sigmund Freud) results from the operation of unconscious wishes or conflicts and can reveal unconscious processes in normal healthy individuals.

- *He looked up "freudian slip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freudian slip."*

---

friedrich wilhelm nietzsche *(noun)*

Influential German philosopher remembered for his concept of the superman and for his rejection of Christian values; considered, along with Kierkegaard, to be a founder of existentialism (1844-1900).

- *They discussed "friedrich wilhelm nietzsche" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "friedrich wilhelm nietzsche" means with a simple example.*

---

frost heaving *(noun)*

Upthrust of ground or pavement caused by the freezing of moist soil.

- *Understanding "frost heaving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "frost heaving" means with a simple example.*

---

fuchs *(noun)*

British physicist who was born in Germany and fled Nazi persecution; in the 1940s he passed secret information to the USSR about the development of the atom bomb in the United States (1911-1988).

- *The article explained what "fuchs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fuchs."*

---

gales *(noun)*

A strong wind moving 45-90 knots; force 7 to 10 on Beaufort scale.

- *Understanding "gales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gallbladder *(noun)*

A muscular sac attached to the liver that stores bile (secreted by the liver) until it is needed for digestion.

- *In class, the teacher used "gallbladder" to mean a muscular sac attached to the liver that stores....*
- *The article explained what "gallbladder" means with a simple example.*

---

gan jiang *(noun)*

A river in southeastern China that flows generally north into the Chang Jiang to the north of Nanchang.

- *They discussed "gan jiang" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gan jiang" to mean a river in southeastern china that flows generally....*

---

gatherers *(noun)*

A person who is employed to collect payments (as for rent or taxes).

- *They were a society of hunters and gatherers.*
- *They discussed "gatherers" during the group presentation.*

---

genus nautilus *(noun)*

Type genus and sole recent representative of the family Nautilidae.

- *They discussed "genus nautilus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genus nautilus" to mean type genus and sole recent representative of the....*

---

genus sagittarius *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sagittariidae.

- *Understanding "genus sagittarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "genus sagittarius" means with a simple example.*

---

geordie *(noun)*

The nonstandard dialect of natives of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

- *The article explained what "geordie" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "geordie" during the group presentation.*

gestational *(adjective)*

Of or relating to gestation.

- *The speaker chose "gestational" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "gestational" when it is of or relating to gestation.*

gestational age *(noun)*

The age of an embryo counting from the time of fertilization.

- *In class, the teacher used "gestational age" to mean the age of an embryo counting from the time of....*
- *He looked up "gestational age" because he had never seen it before.*

giant sequoia *(noun)*

Extremely lofty evergreen of southern end of western foothills of Sierra Nevada in California; largest living organism.

- *Understanding "giant sequoia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "giant sequoia" during the group presentation.*

gigabit *(noun)*

A unit of information equal to 1000 megabits or 10^9 (1,000,000,000) bits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gigabit."*
- *The article explained what "gigabit" means with a simple example.*

girdle *(noun)*

A woman's close-fitting foundation garment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "girdle."*
- *Understanding "girdle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

glut *(verb)*

Overeat or eat immodestly; make a pig of oneself.

- *Glut the country with cheap imports from the Orient.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "glut" in real sentences.*

godless *(adjective)*

Not revering god.

- *The speaker chose "godless" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "godless"? Explain why.*

grain sorghum *(noun)*

Any of several sorghums cultivated primarily for grain.

- *Understanding "grain sorghum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "grain sorghum" because he had never seen it before.*

grandsons *(noun)*

A male grandchild.

- *The article explained what "grandsons" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grandsons" during the group presentation.*

gripe *(noun)*

Informal terms for objecting.

- *I have a gripe about the service here.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gripe."*

gruff *(adjective)*

Deep and harsh sounding as if from shouting or illness or emotion; ; ; ; - Virgil Thomson.

- *Gruff voices.*
- *The dog's gruff barking.*

gustav hertz *(noun)*

German physicist who with James Franck proved the existence of the stationary energy states postulated by Bohr (1887-1975).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gustav hertz."*
- *He looked up "gustav hertz" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haji *(noun)*

An Arabic term of respect for someone who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

- *He looked up "haji" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haji" to mean an arabic term of respect for someone who has made....*

---

hark *(verb)*

Listen; used mostly in the imperative.

- *She tried to use "hark" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "hark" until he saw an example.*

---

hark back *(verb)*

Go back to something earlier.

- *This harks back to a previous remark of his.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hark back" when talking about this idea.*

---

harlan fisk stone *(noun)*

United States jurist who was named chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1941 by Franklin D. Roosevelt (1872-1946).

- *Understanding "harlan fisk stone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harlan fisk stone."*

---

harmonics *(noun)*

The study of musical sound.

- *He looked up "harmonics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "harmonics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harry houdini *(noun)*

United States magician (born in Hungary) famous for his ability to escape from chains or handcuffs or straitjackets or padlocked containers (1874-1926).

- *Understanding "harry houdini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "harry houdini" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hatchery *(noun)*

A place where eggs are hatched under artificial conditions (especially fish eggs).

- *The park authorities operated a trout hatchery.*
- *He looked up "hatchery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

haystack *(noun)*

A stack of hay.

- *He looked up "haystack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "haystack" during the group presentation.*

---

hearthstone *(noun)*

A stone that forms a hearth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hearthstone."*
- *They discussed "hearthstone" during the group presentation.*

---

heat dissipation *(noun)*

Dissipation of heat.

- *The article explained what "heat dissipation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heat dissipation" to mean dissipation of heat.*

---

hegel *(noun)*

German philosopher whose three stage process of dialectical reasoning was adopted by Karl Marx (1770-1831).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hegel."*

- *The article explained what "hegel" means with a simple example.*

---

heidegger *(noun)*

German philosopher whose views on human existence in a world of objects and on Angst influenced the existential philosophers (1889-1976).

- *Understanding "heidegger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heidegger" during the group presentation.*

---

helical *(adjective)*

In the shape of a coil.

- *Would you call this situation "helical"? Explain why.*
- *A "helical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

helmut schmidt *(noun)*

German statesman who served as chancellor of Germany (born in 1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helmut schmidt."*
- *He looked up "helmut schmidt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hemorrhagic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a hemorrhage.

- *The speaker chose "hemorrhagic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hemorrhagic" when it is of or relating to a hemorrhage.*

---

herpes simplex virus *(noun)*

A herpes virus that affects the skin and nervous system.

- *He looked up "herpes simplex virus" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herpes simplex virus."*

---

hookah *(noun)*

An oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible tube connected to a container where the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

- *A bipolar world with the hookah and Turkish coffee versus hamburgers and Coca Cola.*
- *He looked up "hookah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horizontal parallax *(noun)*

The maximum parallax observed when the celestial body is at the horizon.

- *The article explained what "horizontal parallax" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "horizontal parallax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

humpback *(noun)*

An abnormal backward curve to the vertebral column.

- *The article explained what "humpback" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "humpback" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hundredth *(noun)*

Position 100 in a countable series of things.

- *In class, the teacher used "hundredth" to mean position 100 in a countable series of things.*
- *The article explained what "hundredth" means with a simple example.*

---

iberian peninsula *(noun)*

A peninsula in southwestern Europe.

- *The article explained what "iberian peninsula" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iberian peninsula."*

---

ice lolly *(noun)*

Ice cream or water ice on a small wooden stick.

- *In England a popsicle is called an ice lolly.*
- *They discussed "ice lolly" during the group presentation.*

---

iglesias *(noun)*

Spanish singer noted for his ballads and love songs (born in 1943).

- *The article explained what "iglesias" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iglesias" to mean spanish singer noted for his ballads and love songs....*

---

igneous *(adjective)*

Produced by the action of fire or intense heat.

- *Rocks formed by igneous agents.*
- *Igneous rock is rock formed by solidification from a molten state; especially from molten magma.*

---

igneous rock *(noun)*

Rock formed by the solidification of molten magma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "igneous rock."*
- *He looked up "igneous rock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

imams *(noun)*

(Islam) the man who leads prayers in a mosque; for Shiites an imam is a recognized authority on Islamic theology and law and a spiritual guide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imams."*
- *He looked up "imams" because he had never seen it before.*

---

imperfection *(noun)*

The state or an instance of being imperfect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imperfection."*
- *He looked up "imperfection" because he had never seen it before.*

---

implosion *(noun)*

The initial occluded phase of a stop consonant.

- *The implosion of a light bulb.*
- *Understanding "implosion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

incredulous *(adjective)*

Not disposed or willing to believe; unbelieving.

- *The speaker chose "incredulous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "incredulous."*

---

ingrid bergman *(noun)*

Swedish film actress (1915-1982).

- *The article explained what "ingrid bergman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ingrid bergman" to mean swedish film actress (1915-1982).*

---

inherits *(verb)*

Receive from a predecessor.

- *Learners should practice how to use "inherits" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "inherits" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

intensification *(noun)*

The act of increasing the contrast of (a photographic film).

- *They discussed "intensification" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "intensification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intercepts *(verb)*

Tap a telephone or telegraph wire to get information.

- *In everyday English, people use "intercepts" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "intercepts" in real sentences.*

---

interplanetary dust *(noun)*

Microscopic particles in the interplanetary medium.

- *He looked up "interplanetary dust" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interplanetary dust" to mean microscopic particles in the interplanetary medium.*

---

interplanetary medium *(noun)*

Interplanetary space including forms of energy and gas and dust.

- *They discussed "interplanetary medium" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "interplanetary medium" means with a simple example.*

---

interwoven *(adjective)*

Linked or locked closely together as by dovetailing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "interwoven."*
- *Students compared "interwoven" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

intrude *(verb)*

Thrust oneself in as if by force.

- *The colors don't intrude on the viewer.*
- *They intruded on our dinner party.*

---

intrude on *(verb)*

To intrude upon, infringe, encroach on, violate.

- *The neighbors intrude on your privacy.*
- *She tried to use "intrude on" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

irish water spaniel *(noun)*

Breed of large spaniels developed in Ireland having a heavy coat of liver-colored curls and a topknot of long curls and a nearly hairless tail.

- *In class, the teacher used "irish water spaniel" to mean breed of large spaniels developed in ireland having....*
- *He looked up "irish water spaniel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

iron manganese tungsten *(noun)*

A mineral consisting of iron and manganese tungstate in crystalline form; the principal ore of tungsten; found in quartz veins associated with granitic rocks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iron manganese tungsten."*
- *He looked up "iron manganese tungsten" because he had never seen it before.*

---

james edmund scripps *(noun)*

United States newspaper publisher and half-brother of Edward Wyllis Scripps (1835-1908).

- *The article explained what "james edmund scripps" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "james edmund scripps" to mean united states newspaper publisher and half-brother....*

---

jeweler *(noun)*

Someone in the business of selling jewelry.

- *In class, the teacher used "jeweler" to mean someone in the business of selling jewelry.*
- *Understanding "jeweler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

judith jamison *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer (born in 1944).

- *They discussed "judith jamison" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "judith jamison" to mean united states dancer and choreographer (born in 1944).*

---

juke joint *(noun)*

A small roadside establishment in the southeastern United States where you can eat and drink and dance to music provided by a jukebox.

- *The article explained what "juke joint" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juke joint" to mean a small roadside establishment in the southeastern....*

---

jumble *(noun)*

A theory or argument made up of miscellaneous or incongruous ideas.

- *The article explained what "jumble" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jumble" to mean a theory or argument made up of miscellaneous or....*

jumble sale *(noun)*

A sale of donated articles.

- *In class, the teacher used "jumble sale" to mean a sale of donated articles.*
- *He looked up "jumble sale" because he had never seen it before.*

king charles spaniel *(noun)*

A toy English spaniel with a black-and-tan coat; named after Charles II who popularized it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "king charles spaniel."*
- *He looked up "king charles spaniel" because he had never seen it before.*

kingdom of swaziland *(noun)*

A landlocked monarchy in southeastern Africa; member of the commonwealth that achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1968.

- *The article explained what "kingdom of swaziland" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kingdom of swaziland" during the group presentation.*

krebs *(noun)*

English biochemist (born in Germany) who discovered the Krebs cycle (1900-1981).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krebs."*
- *He looked up "krebs" because he had never seen it before.*

labors *(noun)*

A social class comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labors."*
- *He looked up "labors" because he had never seen it before.*

latched *(verb)*

Fasten with a latch.

- *He did not know how to use "latched" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "latched" when talking about this idea.*

lengthen *(verb)*

Become long or longer.

- *In Spring, the days lengthen.*
- *Lengthen this skirt, please.*

lineages *(noun)*

The descendants of one individual.

- *In class, the teacher used "lineages" to mean the descendants of one individual.*
- *Understanding "lineages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

liqueur *(noun)*

Strong highly flavored sweet liquor usually drunk after a meal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liqueur."*
- *He looked up "liqueur" because he had never seen it before.*

liqueur glass *(noun)*

A small glass for serving a small amount of liqueur (typically after dinner).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liqueur glass."*
- *He looked up "liqueur glass" because he had never seen it before.*

locksmith *(noun)*

Someone who makes or repairs locks.

- *Understanding "locksmith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "locksmith" because he had never seen it before.*

locusts *(noun)*

Hardwood from any of various locust trees.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locusts."*
- *Understanding "locusts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lolly *(noun)*

Ice cream or water ice on a small wooden stick.

- *In England a popsicle is called an ice lolly.*
- *He looked up "lolly" because he had never seen it before.*

---

londoners *(noun)*

A native or resident of London.

- *Understanding "londoners" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "londoners" to mean a native or resident of london.*

---

lowland scot *(noun)*

A native of the Lowlands of Scotland.

- *Understanding "lowland scot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lowland scot."*

---

lumpy jaw *(noun)*

The commonest and least severe form of actinomycosis; affects the face and neck regions.

- *The article explained what "lumpy jaw" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lumpy jaw" to mean the commonest and least severe form of....*

---

lymphatic tissue *(noun)*

Tissue making up the lymphatic system.

- *He looked up "lymphatic tissue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lymphatic tissue" to mean tissue making up the lymphatic system.*

---

lyrically *(adverb)*

In a lyrical manner.

- *She danced the part of the Black Swan very lyrically.*
- *Using "lyrically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

magnesium hydroxide *(noun)*

A white crystalline powder used chiefly in medicines.

- *In class, the teacher used "magnesium hydroxide" to mean a white crystalline powder used chiefly in medicines.*
- *The article explained what "magnesium hydroxide" means with a simple example.*

---

maimed *(noun)*

People who are wounded.

- *The article explained what "maimed" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maimed" to mean people who are wounded.*

---

mallard *(noun)*

Wild dabbling duck from which domestic ducks are descended; widely distributed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mallard."*
- *He looked up "mallard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mandating *(verb)*

Assign under a mandate.

- *He did not know how to use "mandating" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "mandating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

manic-depressive psychosis *(noun)*

A mental disorder characterized by episodes of mania and depression.

- *In class, the teacher used "manic-depressive psychosis" to mean a mental disorder characterized by episodes of....*

- *The article explained what "manic-depressive psychosis" means with a simple example.*

---

manta ray *(noun)*

Extremely large pelagic tropical ray that feeds on plankton and small fishes; usually harmless but its size make it dangerous if harpooned.

- *They discussed "manta ray" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manta ray" to mean extremely large pelagic tropical ray that feeds on....*

---

mariachi *(noun)*

A group of street musicians in Mexico.

- *Understanding "mariachi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mariachi" to mean a group of street musicians in mexico.*

---

memorizing *(verb)*

Commit to memory; learn by heart.

- *In everyday English, people use "memorizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "memorizing" in real sentences.*

---

metabolite *(noun)*

Any substance involved in metabolism (either as a product of metabolism or as necessary for metabolism).

- *In class, the teacher used "metabolite" to mean any substance involved in metabolism (either as a....*
- *He looked up "metabolite" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mezzanine *(noun)*

Intermediate floor just above the ground floor.

- *They discussed "mezzanine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mezzanine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mezzanine floor *(noun)*

Intermediate floor just above the ground floor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mezzanine floor."*
- *He looked up "mezzanine floor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

migratory grasshopper *(noun)*

Serious pest of grain-growing and range areas of central and western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "migratory grasshopper" to mean serious pest of grain-growing and range areas of....*
- *Understanding "migratory grasshopper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mired *(adjective)*

Entangled or hindered as if e.g. in mire.

- *Brilliant leadership mired in details and confusion.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mired."*

---

missoula *(noun)*

A university town in western Montana.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "missoula."*
- *The article explained what "missoula" means with a simple example.*

---

mistletoe *(noun)*

American plants closely resembling Old World mistletoe.

- *He looked up "mistletoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mistletoe" to mean american plants closely resembling old world mistletoe.*

---

mistletoe family *(noun)*

In some classifications considered a subfamily of Loranthaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "mistletoe family" to mean in some classifications considered a subfamily of....*
- *The article explained what "mistletoe family" means with a simple example.*

---

modality *(noun)*

A method of therapy that involves physical or electrical therapeutic treatment.

- *The article explained what "modality" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modality."*

---

modifiers *(noun)*

A person who changes something.

- *Understanding "modifiers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "modifiers" during the group presentation.*

---

monetize *(verb)*

Give legal value to or establish as the legal tender of a country.

- *They monetized the lira.*
- *He did not know how to use "monetize" until he saw an example.*

---

monolith *(noun)*

A single great stone (often in the form of a column or obelisk).

- *He looked up "monolith" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "monolith" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mooring anchor *(noun)*

An anchor used to hold a mooring buoy or a channel marker in place.

- *Understanding "mooring anchor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mooring anchor" to mean an anchor used to hold a mooring buoy or a channel....*

---

moray eel *(noun)*

Family of brightly colored voracious eels of warm coastal waters; generally nonaggressive to humans but larger species are dangerous if provoked.

- *In class, the teacher used "moray eel" to mean family of brightly colored voracious eels of warm....*
- *The article explained what "moray eel" means with a simple example.*

---

mouse-eared bat *(noun)*

A carnivorous bat with ears like a mouse.

- *Understanding "mouse-eared bat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mouse-eared bat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mumble-the-peg *(noun)*

A game in which players throw or flip a jackknife in various ways so that the knife sticks in the ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mumble-the-peg."*
- *They discussed "mumble-the-peg" during the group presentation.*

---

mumps *(noun)*

An acute contagious viral disease characterized by fever and by swelling of the parotid glands.

- *He looked up "mumps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mumps" to mean an acute contagious viral disease characterized by....*

---

muscat and oman *(noun)*

A strategically located monarchy on the southern and eastern coasts of the Arabian Peninsula; the economy is dominated by oil.

- *They discussed "muscat and oman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "muscat and oman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mya *(noun)*

Type genus of the family Myacidae.

- *The article explained what "mya" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mya."*

---

mystics *(noun)*

Someone who believes in the existence of realities beyond human comprehension.

- *In class, the teacher used "mystics" to mean someone who believes in the existence of realities....*
- *Understanding "mystics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

naturalists *(noun)*

A biologist knowledgeable about natural history (especially botany and zoology).

- *He looked up "naturalists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naturalists."*

---

new england aster *(noun)*

Common perennial of eastern North America having showy purplish flowers; a parent of the Michaelmas daisy.

- *He looked up "new england aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "new england aster" during the group presentation.*

---

new york aster *(noun)*

North American perennial herb having small autumn-blooming purple or pink or white flowers; widely naturalized in Europe.

- *He looked up "new york aster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new york aster."*

---

nils *(noun)*

A quantity of no importance.

- *In class, the teacher used "nils" to mean a quantity of no importance.*
- *They discussed "nils" during the group presentation.*

---

nord-pas-de-calais *(noun)*

A region in northeastern France.

- *In class, the teacher used "nord-pas-de-calais" to mean a region in northeastern france.*
- *The article explained what "nord-pas-de-calais" means with a simple example.*

---

nudist *(noun)*

A person who practices nudity for reasons of health or religion.

- *The article explained what "nudist" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "nudist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nymphs *(noun)*

A larva of an insect with incomplete metamorphosis (as the dragonfly or mayfly).

- *The ancient Greeks believed that nymphs inhabited forests and bodies of water.*
- *They discussed "nymphs" during the group presentation.*

---

oblique vein of the left atrium *(noun)*

A tributary of the coronary sinus; on the posterior wall of the left atrium.

- *Understanding "oblique vein of the left atrium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oblique vein of the left atrium."*

---

ochoa *(noun)*

United States biochemist (born in Spain) who studied the biological synthesis of nucleic acids (1905-1993).

- *In class, the teacher used "ochoa" to mean united states biochemist (born in spain) who....*
- *He looked up "ochoa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oder *(noun)*

A European river; flows into the Baltic Sea.

- *In class, the teacher used "oder" to mean a european river; flows into the baltic sea.*
- *The article explained what "oder" means with a simple example.*

---

oder river *(noun)*

A European river; flows into the Baltic Sea.

- *Understanding "oder river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oder river" to mean a european river; flows into the baltic sea.*

old world mistletoe *(noun)*

Old World parasitic shrub having branching greenish stems with leathery leaves and waxy white glutinous berries; the traditional mistletoe of Christmas.

- *The article explained what "old world mistletoe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old world mistletoe."*

one-hundred-millionth *(noun)*

One part in a hundred million equal parts.

- *He looked up "one-hundred-millionth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "one-hundred-millionth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

one-hundredth *(noun)*

One part in a hundred equal parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "one-hundredth."*
- *He looked up "one-hundredth" because he had never seen it before.*

optical opacity *(noun)*

Opacity to light.

- *They discussed "optical opacity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "optical opacity" because he had never seen it before.*

organic light-emitting diode *(noun)*

A self-luminous diode (it glows when an electrical field is applied to the electrodes) that does not require backlighting or diffusers.

- *In class, the teacher used "organic light-emitting diode" to mean a self-luminous diode (it glows when an electrical....*
- *The article explained what "organic light-emitting diode" means with a simple example.*

orgies *(noun)*

A wild gathering involving excessive drinking and promiscuity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orgies."*
- *They discussed "orgies" during the group presentation.*

outlast *(verb)*

Live longer than.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outlast" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "outlast" carefully so everyone would understand.*

pajama *(noun)*

A pair of loose trousers tied by a drawstring around the waist; worn by men and women in some Asian countries.

- *In class, the teacher used "pajama" to mean a pair of loose trousers tied by a drawstring....*
- *They discussed "pajama" during the group presentation.*

panics *(noun)*

An overwhelming feeling of fear and anxiety.

- *Understanding "panics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "panics" means with a simple example.*

parametric quantity *(noun)*

A constant in the equation of a curve that can be varied to yield a family of similar curves.

- *They discussed "parametric quantity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "parametric quantity" because he had never seen it before.*

paratroopers *(noun)*

A soldier in the paratroops.

- *In class, the teacher used "paratroopers" to mean a soldier in the paratroops.*
- *The article explained what "paratroopers" means with a simple example.*

partitioning *(noun)*

An analysis into mutually exclusive categories.

- *Understanding "partitioning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "partitioning" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pathogenesis *(noun)*

The origination and development of a disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "pathogenesis" to mean the origination and development of a disease.*
- *Understanding "pathogenesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paul ehrlich *(noun)*

German bacteriologist who found a 'magic bullet' to cure syphilis and was a pioneer in the study of immunology (1854-1915).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paul ehrlich."*
- *Understanding "paul ehrlich" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pavements *(noun)*

The paved surface of a thoroughfare.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pavements."*
- *They discussed "pavements" during the group presentation.*

---

pawnee *(noun)*

The Caddoan language spoken by the Pawnee.

- *He looked up "pawnee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pawnee."*

---

payloads *(noun)*

The front part of a guided missile or rocket or torpedo that carries the nuclear or explosive charge or the chemical or biological agents.

- *The article explained what "payloads" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "payloads" to mean the front part of a guided missile or rocket or....*

---

phoning *(verb)*

Get or try to get into communication (with someone) by telephone.

- *He did not know how to use "phoning" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "phoning" when talking about this idea.*

---

pituitary gland *(noun)*

The master gland of the endocrine system; located at the base of the brain.

- *They discussed "pituitary gland" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pituitary gland" to mean the master gland of the endocrine system; located....*

---

pliny the younger *(noun)*

Roman writer and nephew of Pliny the Elder; author of books of letters that commented on affairs of the day (62-113).

- *Understanding "pliny the younger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pliny the younger" means with a simple example.*

---

pogo stick *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a pole with foot rests and a strong spring; propelled by jumping.

- *The article explained what "pogo stick" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pogo stick" to mean plaything consisting of a pole with foot rests and....*

---

potash *(noun)*

A potassium compound often used in agriculture and industry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potash."*
- *He looked up "potash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potential divider *(noun)*

Resistors connected in series across a voltage source; used to obtain a desired fraction of the voltage.

- *They discussed "potential divider" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "potential divider" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prairie rattlesnake *(noun)*

Widely distributed between the Mississippi and the Rockies.

- *In class, the teacher used "prairie rattlesnake" to mean widely distributed between the mississippi and the....*
- *He looked up "prairie rattlesnake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

predisposed *(adjective)*

Made susceptible.

- *Because of conditions in the mine, miners are predisposed to lung disease.*
- *Students compared "predisposed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

presentable *(adjective)*

Fit to be seen.

- *Presentable clothes.*
- *The speaker chose "presentable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

prickly-seeded spinach *(noun)*

Southwestern Asian plant widely cultivated for its succulent edible dark green leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prickly-seeded spinach."*
- *He looked up "prickly-seeded spinach" because he had never seen it before.*

---

processions *(noun)*

The group action of a collection of people or animals or vehicles moving ahead in more or less regular formation.

- *Processions were forbidden.*
- *Understanding "processions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pronouncements *(noun)*

An authoritative declaration.

- *In class, the teacher used "pronouncements" to mean an authoritative declaration.*
- *The article explained what "pronouncements" means with a simple example.*

---

protectionism *(noun)*

The policy of imposing duties or quotas on imports in order to protect home industries from overseas competition.

- *Understanding "protectionism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "protectionism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

provokes *(verb)*

Call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses).

- *Can you use "provokes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "provokes" until he saw an example.*

---

psychoactive substance *(noun)*

A drug that can produce mood changes and distorted perceptions.

- *In class, the teacher used "psychoactive substance" to mean a drug that can produce mood changes and distorted....*
- *They discussed "psychoactive substance" during the group presentation.*

---

purports *(noun)*

The pervading meaning or tenor.

- *They discussed "purports" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "purports" because he had never seen it before.*

---

radiocarbon *(noun)*

A radioactive isotope of carbon.

- *He looked up "radiocarbon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "radiocarbon" during the group presentation.*

---

raunchy *(adjective)*

Suggestive of or tending to moral looseness.

- *A raunchy novel.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "raunchy" when it is suggestive of or tending to moral looseness.*

---

ravi shankar *(noun)*

Indian sitar player who popularized classical Indian music in the West (born in 1920).

- *He looked up "ravi shankar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ravi shankar."*

---

rea silvia *(noun)*

(Roman mythology) a vestal virgin who became the mother by Mars of the twins Romulus and Remus.

- *Understanding "rea silvia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rea silvia" during the group presentation.*

---

rebuked *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rebuked" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "rebuked" until he saw an example.*

---

reconstructions *(noun)*

The activity of constructing something again.

- *The article explained what "reconstructions" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "reconstructions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

red angel's trumpet *(noun)*

Arborescent South American shrub having very large orange-red flowers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "red angel's trumpet."*
- *The article explained what "red angel's trumpet" means with a simple example.*

---

red-flowered *(adjective)*

Having red flowers.

- *Students compared "red-flowered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "red-flowered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

reeks *(verb)*

Have an element suggestive (of something).

- *The building reeks of smoke.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reeks" and when to wait.*

---

refuges *(noun)*

Something or someone turned to for assistance or security.

- *The article explained what "refuges" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "refuges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

relaying *(verb)*

Control or operate by relay.

- *Can you use "relaying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "relaying" until he saw an example.*

---

remarking *(verb)*

Make or write a comment on.

- *Learners should practice how to use "remarking" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "remarking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rene descartes *(noun)*

French philosopher and mathematician; developed dualistic theory of mind and matter; introduced the use of coordinates to locate a point in two or three dimensions (1596-1650).

- *In class, the teacher used “rene descartes” to mean french philosopher and mathematician; developed....*
- *The article explained what “rene descartes” means with a simple example.*

---

resetting *(verb)*

Adjust again after an initial failure.

- *In everyday English, people use “resetting” when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “resetting” in real sentences.*

---

reshuffle *(noun)*

A redistribution of something.

- *There was a reshuffle of cabinet officers.*
- *The gambler demanded a reshuffle.*

---

responder *(noun)*

Someone who responds.

- *In class, the teacher used “responder” to mean someone who responds.*
- *They discussed “responder” during the group presentation.*

---

retiree *(noun)*

Someone who has retired from active working.

- *Understanding “retiree” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “retiree” during the group presentation.*

---

reuben lucius goldberg *(noun)*

United States cartoonist who drew intricate diagrams of very complicated and impractical contraptions that accomplished little or nothing (1883-1970).

- *Understanding “reuben lucius goldberg” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “reuben lucius goldberg” because he had never seen it before.*

---

rho *(noun)*

The 17th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *They discussed “rho” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rho.”*

---

rib joint pliers *(noun)*

A type of pliers.

- *In class, the teacher used “rib joint pliers” to mean a type of pliers.*
- *The article explained what “rib joint pliers” means with a simple example.*

---

risk arbitrage *(noun)*

Arbitrage involving risk; as in the simultaneous purchase of stock in a target company and sale of stock in its potential acquirer; if the takeover fails the arbitrageur may lose a great deal of money.

- *Understanding “risk arbitrage” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “risk arbitrage” means with a simple example.*

---

rommel *(noun)*

German field marshal noted for brilliant generalship in North Africa during World War II (1891-1944).

- *He looked up “rommel” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “rommel” to mean german field marshal noted for brilliant....*

---

rostov on don *(noun)*

A seaport on the Don River near the Sea of Azov in the European part of Russia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “rostov on don.”*
- *Understanding “rostov on don” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roughness *(noun)*

An unpolished unrefined quality.

- *Men associate the roughness of nonstandard working-class speech with masculinity.*
- *The roughness of her voice was a signal to keep quiet.*

rudolf hess *(noun)*

Nazi leader who in 1941 flew a solo flight to Scotland in an apparent attempt to negotiate a peace treaty with Great Britain but was imprisoned for life (1894-1987).

- *The article explained what "rudolf hess" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rudolf hess" to mean nazi leader who in 1941 flew a solo flight to....*

rudolf steiner *(noun)*

Austrian philosopher who founded anthroposophy (1861-1925).

- *In class, the teacher used "rudolf steiner" to mean austrian philosopher who founded anthroposophy....*
- *The article explained what "rudolf steiner" means with a simple example.*

sacrament of the eucharist *(noun)*

A Christian sacrament commemorating the Last Supper by consecrating bread and wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "sacrament of the eucharist" to mean a christian sacrament commemorating the last supper....*
- *The article explained what "sacrament of the eucharist" means with a simple example.*

sacred ibis *(noun)*

African ibis venerated by ancient Egyptians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sacred ibis."*
- *Understanding "sacred ibis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

salter *(noun)*

Someone who uses salt to preserve meat or fish or other foods.

- *The article explained what "salter" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "salter" to mean someone who uses salt to preserve meat or fish or....*

salve *(noun)*

Anything that remedies or heals or soothes.

- *He needed a salve for his conscience.*
- *They discussed "salve" during the group presentation.*

sanatorium *(noun)*

A hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of chronic diseases.

- *They discussed "sanatorium" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sanatorium" because he had never seen it before.*

satchel paige *(noun)*

United States baseball player; a black pitcher noted for his longevity (1906-1982).

- *In class, the teacher used "satchel paige" to mean united states baseball player; a black pitcher....*
- *Understanding "satchel paige" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sauvignon grape *(noun)*

Small blue-black grape of Medoc region of France highly prized in winemaking.

- *The article explained what "sauvignon grape" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sauvignon grape" during the group presentation.*

savoury *(noun)*

An aromatic or spicy dish served at the end of dinner or as an hors d'oeuvre.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "savoury."*
- *He looked up "savoury" because he had never seen it before.*

scaly *(adjective)*

Rough to the touch; covered with scales or scurf.

- *It is useful to describe something as "scaly" when it is rough to the touch; covered with scales or scurf.*
- *Would you call this situation "scaly"? Explain why.*

scold *(verb)*

Show one's unhappiness or critical attitude.

- *He scolded about anything that he thought was wrong.*
- *The mother scolded the child for entering a stranger's car.*

---

sea aster *(noun)*

A common European aster that grows in salt marshes.

- *In class, the teacher used "sea aster" to mean a common european aster that grows in salt marshes.*
- *They discussed "sea aster" during the group presentation.*

---

seducing *(verb)*

Lure or entice away from duty, principles, or proper conduct.

- *The coach explained when to use "seducing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "seducing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sense modality *(noun)*

A particular sense.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sense modality."*
- *Understanding "sense modality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sentimentality *(noun)*

Extravagant or affected feeling or emotion.

- *In class, the teacher used "sentimentality" to mean extravagant or affected feeling or emotion.*
- *Understanding "sentimentality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shawnee salad *(noun)*

Showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves sometimes used as edible greens in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "shawnee salad" to mean showy perennial herb with white flowers; leaves....*
- *The article explained what "shawnee salad" means with a simple example.*

---

shined *(verb)*

Be bright by reflecting or casting light.

- *He did not know how to use "shined" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shined" when talking about this idea.*

---

short-toed eagle *(noun)*

Any of numerous large Old World hawks intermediate in some respects between typical hawks and typical eagles.

- *The article explained what "short-toed eagle" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "short-toed eagle" during the group presentation.*

---

shouldered arch *(noun)*

An arch consisting of a horizontal lintel supported at each end by corbels that project into the aperture.

- *They discussed "shouldered arch" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shouldered arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shunt circuit *(noun)*

A closed circuit in which the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.

- *They discussed "shunt circuit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shunt circuit."*

---

siberian millet *(noun)*

Millet having orange to reddish grains in long bristly spikes.

- *In class, the teacher used "siberian millet" to mean millet having orange to reddish grains in long....*
- *The article explained what "siberian millet" means with a simple example.*

---

siege of vicksburg *(noun)*

A decisive battle in the American Civil War (1863); after being besieged for nearly seven weeks the Confederates surrendered.

- *Understanding "siege of vicksburg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "siege of vicksburg" means with a simple example.*

sir frederick william herschel *(noun)*

English astronomer (born in Germany) who discovered infrared light and who catalogued the stars and discovered the planet Uranus (1738-1822).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir frederick william herschel" to mean english astronomer (born in germany) who discovered....*
- *Understanding "sir frederick william herschel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sir john frederick william herschel *(noun)*

English astronomer (son of William Herschel) who extended the catalogue of stars to the southern hemisphere and did pioneering work in photography (1792-1871).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir john frederick william herschel."*
- *He looked up "sir john frederick william herschel" because he had never seen it before.*

slender wild oat *(noun)*

Oat of southern Europe and southwestern Asia.

- *The article explained what "slender wild oat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slender wild oat" to mean oat of southern europe and southwestern asia.*

small white aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *The article explained what "small white aster" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "small white aster" to mean a variety of aster.*

smearing *(verb)*

Cover (a surface) by smearing (a substance) over it.

- *She tried to use "smearing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "smearing" and when to wait.*

smudge *(noun)*

A blemish made by dirt.

- *He had a smudge on his cheek.*
- *The article explained what "smudge" means with a simple example.*

southern aster *(noun)*

A variety of aster.

- *They discussed "southern aster" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "southern aster" to mean a variety of aster.*

speckled *(adjective)*

Having a pattern of dots.

- *The speaker chose "speckled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "speckled"? Explain why.*

stagger bush *(noun)*

Deciduous shrub of coastal plain of the eastern United States having nodding pinkish-white flowers; poisonous to stock.

- *The article explained what "stagger bush" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stagger bush" during the group presentation.*

subsidised *(adjective)*

Having partial financial support from public funds.

- *The speaker chose "subsidised" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "subsidised" when it is having partial financial support from public funds.*

summer savoury *(noun)*

Herb with delicately flavored leaves with many uses.

- *Understanding "summer savoury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "summer savoury" to mean herb with delicately flavored leaves with many uses.*

sun myung moon *(noun)*

United States religious leader (born in Korea) who founded the Unification Church in 1954; was found guilty of conspiracy to evade taxes (born in 1920).

- *The article explained what "sun myung moon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sun myung moon."*

---

supplanted *(verb)*

Take the place or move into the position of.

- *The computer has supplanted the slide rule.*
- *She tried to use "supplanted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

surety bond *(noun)*

A bond given to protect the recipient against loss in case the terms of a contract are not filled; a surety company assumes liability for nonperformance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surety bond."*
- *He looked up "surety bond" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surfboard *(verb)*

Ride the waves of the sea with a surfboard.

- *She tried to use "surfboard" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "surfboard" when talking about this idea.*

---

swatch *(noun)*

A sample piece of cloth.

- *Understanding "swatch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swatch" to mean a sample piece of cloth.*

---

sweatshirts *(noun)*

Cotton knit pullover with long sleeves worn during athletic activity.

- *They discussed "sweatshirts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sweatshirts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

switchboard *(noun)*

Telephone central where circuits are completed with patchcords.

- *Understanding "switchboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "switchboard" means with a simple example.*

---

syntactic category *(noun)*

(grammar) a category of words having the same grammatical properties.

- *In class, the teacher used "syntactic category" to mean (grammar) a category of words having the same....*
- *He looked up "syntactic category" because he had never seen it before.*

---

synthesizer *(noun)*

An intellectual who synthesizes or uses synthetic methods.

- *In class, the teacher used "synthesizer" to mean an intellectual who synthesizes or uses synthetic....*
- *The article explained what "synthesizer" means with a simple example.*

---

syrian bean caper *(noun)*

Perennial shrub of the eastern Mediterranean region and southwestern Asia having flowers whose buds are used as capers.

- *They discussed "syrian bean caper" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "syrian bean caper" means with a simple example.*

---

taboos *(noun)*

An inhibition or ban resulting from social custom or emotional aversion.

- *In class, the teacher used "taboos" to mean an inhibition or ban resulting from social custom....*
- *They discussed "taboos" during the group presentation.*

---

tbilisi *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Georgia on the Kura river.

- *Understanding "tbilisi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tbilisi" during the group presentation.*

---

teary-eyed *(adjective)*

With eyes full of tears.

- *The speaker chose "teary-eyed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "teary-eyed."*

---

teflon *(noun)*

A material used to coat cooking utensils and in industrial applications where sticking is to be avoided.

- *In class, the teacher used "teflon" to mean a material used to coat cooking utensils and in....*
- *They discussed "teflon" during the group presentation.*

---

telecoms *(noun)*

(often plural) systems used in transmitting messages over a distance electronically.

- *Understanding "telecoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "telecoms" to mean (often plural) systems used in transmitting....*

---

tempers *(noun)*

A disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.

- *In class, the teacher used "tempers" to mean a disposition to exhibit uncontrolled anger.*
- *They discussed "tempers" during the group presentation.*

---

terrestrial dynamical time *(noun)*

(astronomy) a measure of time defined by Earth's orbital motion; terrestrial time is mean solar time corrected for the irregularities of the Earth's motions.

- *Understanding "terrestrial dynamical time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "terrestrial dynamical time" during the group presentation.*

---

terrorized *(verb)*

Coerce by violence or with threats.

- *Learners should practice how to use "terrorized" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "terrorized" until he saw an example.*

---

terrorizing *(verb)*

Coerce by violence or with threats.

- *In everyday English, people use "terrorizing" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "terrorizing" until he saw an example.*

---

tet *(noun)*

The New Year in Vietnam; observed for three days after the first full moon after January 20th.

- *The article explained what "tet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thebes *(noun)*

An ancient Greek city in Boeotia destroyed by Alexander the Great in 336 BC.

- *They discussed "thebes" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "thebes" means with a simple example.*

---

theodore francis powys *(noun)*

British writer of allegorical novels; one of three literary brothers (1875-1953).

- *He looked up "theodore francis powys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "theodore francis powys" to mean british writer of allegorical novels; one of three....*

---

thomas lanier williams *(noun)*

United States playwright (1911-1983).

- *The article explained what "thomas lanier williams" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thomas lanier williams."*

three-hundredth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of three hundred in counting order.

- *A "three-hundredth" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "three-hundredth"? Explain why.*

tibetans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Tibet.

- *In class, the teacher used "tibetans" to mean a native or inhabitant of tibet.*
- *They discussed "tibetans" during the group presentation.*

timothy leary *(noun)*

United States psychologist who experimented with psychoactive drugs (including LSD) and became a well-known advocate of their use (1920-1996).

- *They discussed "timothy leary" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "timothy leary" means with a simple example.*

toenails *(noun)*

The nail at the end of a toe.

- *They discussed "toenails" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toenails" to mean the nail at the end of a toe.*

toothpick *(noun)*

Pick consisting of a small strip of wood or plastic; used to pick food from between the teeth.

- *The article explained what "toothpick" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toothpick" to mean pick consisting of a small strip of wood or....*

touch modality *(noun)*

The faculty by which external objects or forces are perceived through contact with the body (especially the hands).

- *Only sight and touch enable us to locate objects in the space around us.*
- *In class, the teacher used "touch modality" to mean the faculty by which external objects or forces are....*

touting *(verb)*

Advertize in strongly positive terms.

- *The coach explained when to use "touting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "touting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

toy spaniel *(noun)*

A very small spaniel.

- *In class, the teacher used "toy spaniel" to mean a very small spaniel.*
- *They discussed "toy spaniel" during the group presentation.*

tradesmen *(noun)*

A merchant who owns or manages a shop.

- *The article explained what "tradesmen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tradesmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

transporters *(noun)*

A long truck for carrying motor vehicles.

- *The article explained what "transporters" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "transporters" during the group presentation.*

transvaal daisy *(noun)*

Widely cultivated South African perennial having flower heads with orange to flame-colored rays.

- *In class, the teacher used "transvaal daisy" to mean widely cultivated south african perennial having....*
- *He looked up "transvaal daisy" because he had never seen it before.*

trumped *(verb)*

Proclaim or announce with or as if with a fanfare.

- *Can you use "trumped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "trumped" until he saw an example.*

---

trumped-up *(adjective)*

Concocted with intent to deceive.

- *Trumped-up charges.*
- *A "trumped-up" approach may work better in this case.*

---

twinkling *(noun)*

A very short time (as the time it takes the eye to blink or the heart to beat).

- *They discussed "twinkling" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "twinkling" to mean a very short time (as the time it takes the eye to....*

---

two-hundredth *(adjective)*

The ordinal number of two hundred in counting order.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "two-hundredth."*
- *The speaker chose "two-hundredth" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

undertones *(noun)*

A quiet or hushed tone of voice.

- *Spoke in undertones.*
- *The article explained what "undertones" means with a simple example.*

---

unfairness *(noun)*

Partiality that is not fair or equitable.

- *In class, the teacher used "unfairness" to mean partiality that is not fair or equitable.*
- *The article explained what "unfairness" means with a simple example.*

---

unwieldy *(adjective)*

Difficult to use or handle or manage because of size or weight or shape.

- *We set about towing the unwieldy structure into the shelter.*
- *Almost dropped the unwieldy parcel.*

---

urinate *(verb)*

Pass after the manner of urine.

- *The sick men urinated blood.*
- *The coach explained when to use "urinate" and when to wait.*

---

urology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the urinary tract or urogenital system.

- *They discussed "urology" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "urology" means with a simple example.*

---

vertebral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or constituting vertebrae.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "vertebral."*
- *The speaker chose "vertebral" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

vexed *(adjective)*

Troubled persistently especially with petty annoyances.

- *The vexed parents of an unruly teenager.*
- *The vexed issue of priorities.*

---

vibrates *(verb)*

Feel sudden intense sensation or emotion.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vibrates" in real sentences.*

- *In everyday English, people use "vibrates" when talking about this idea.*

---

viennese *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Vienna or its inhabitants.

- *The speaker chose "viennese" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "viennese" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of vienna or....*

---

vignettes *(noun)*

A photograph whose edges shade off gradually.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vignettes."*
- *He looked up "vignettes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vinson *(noun)*

United States jurist who served as chief justice of the Supreme Court (1890-1953).

- *The article explained what "vinson" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vinson" to mean united states jurist who served as chief justice of....*

---

vocalists *(noun)*

A person who sings.

- *In class, the teacher used "vocalists" to mean a person who sings.*
- *The article explained what "vocalists" means with a simple example.*

---

voids *(verb)*

Take away the legal force of or render ineffective.

- *In everyday English, people use "voids" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "voids" in real sentences.*

---

waitresses *(verb)*

Serve as a waiter or waitress in a restaurant.

- *Learners should practice how to use "waitresses" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "waitresses" until he saw an example.*

---

warping *(noun)*

A moral or mental distortion.

- *He looked up "warping" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "warping."*

---

welsh corgi *(noun)*

Either of two Welsh breeds of long-bodied short-legged dogs with erect ears and a fox-like head.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welsh corgi."*
- *Understanding "welsh corgi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

whacked *(adjective)*

(British informal) exhausted or worn out.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "whacked."*
- *The speaker chose "whacked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

whisperer *(noun)*

One who speaks in a whisper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whisperer."*
- *He looked up "whisperer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white-flowered *(adjective)*

(of plants) having white flowers.

- *It is useful to describe something as "white-flowered" when it is (of plants) having white flowers.*
- *The speaker chose "white-flowered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

whitewash *(noun)*

A defeat in which the losing person or team fails to score.

- *Understanding "whitewash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whitewash" to mean a defeat in which the losing person or team fails....*

---

whitewashed *(adjective)*

Coated with whitewash.

- *Miles of whitewashed fences.*
- *A "whitewashed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

widths *(noun)*

The extent of something from side to side.

- *They discussed "widths" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "widths."*

---

william maxwell aitken *(noun)*

British newspaper publisher and politician (born in Canada); confidant of Winston Churchill (1879-1964).

- *They discussed "william maxwell aitken" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william maxwell aitken" to mean british newspaper publisher and politician (born in....*

---

wingspan *(noun)*

Linear distance between the extremities of an airfoil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wingspan."*
- *Understanding "wingspan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

winter savoury *(noun)*

Resinous leaves used in stews and stuffings and meat loaf.

- *Understanding "winter savoury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winter savoury" to mean resinous leaves used in stews and stuffings and....*

---

wiper *(noun)*

A mechanical device that cleans the windshield.

- *They discussed "wiper" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wiper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wipers *(noun)*

A mechanical device that cleans the windshield.

- *In class, the teacher used "wipers" to mean a mechanical device that cleans the windshield.*
- *The article explained what "wipers" means with a simple example.*

---

wood aster *(noun)*

Any of several asters of eastern North America usually growing in woods.

- *Understanding "wood aster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood aster."*

---

wristband *(noun)*

A band of cloth or leather or metal links attached to a wristwatch and wrapped around the wrist.

- *Understanding "wristband" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wristband" because he had never seen it before.*

---

abetting *(verb)*

Assist or encourage, usually in some wrongdoing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "abetting" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "abetting" when talking about this idea.*

---

accolade *(noun)*

A tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.

- *Understanding "accolade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "accolade" during the group presentation.*

---

accommodates *(verb)*

Provide with something desired or needed.

- *The coach explained when to use "accommodates" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "accommodates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

addicting *(verb)*

To cause (someone or oneself) to become dependent (on something, especially a narcotic drug).

- *He did not know how to use "addicting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "addicting" when talking about this idea.*

---

adoptions *(noun)*

The act of accepting with approval; favorable reception.

- *They discussed "adoptions" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "adoptions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adoring *(adjective)*

Extravagantly or foolishly loving and indulgent.

- *Adoring grandparents.*
- *Would you call this situation "adoring"? Explain why.*

---

african clawed frog *(noun)*

A tongueless frog native to Africa; established in the United States as result of release of laboratory and aquarium animals.

- *In class, the teacher used "african clawed frog" to mean a tongueless frog native to africa; established in....*
- *He looked up "african clawed frog" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aimlessly *(adverb)*

Without aim; in an aimless manner.

- *He wandered around aimlessly.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "aimlessly" naturally.*

---

alfalfa *(noun)*

Leguminous plant grown for hay or forage.

- *The article explained what "alfalfa" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alfalfa" to mean leguminous plant grown for hay or forage.*

---

alleles *(noun)*

(genetics) either of a pair (or series) of alternative forms of a gene that can occupy the same locus on a particular chromosome and that control the same character.

- *Some alleles are dominant over others.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alleles" to mean (genetics) either of a pair (or series) of....*

---

allen ginsberg *(noun)*

United States poet of the beat generation (1926-1997).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allen ginsberg."*
- *He looked up "allen ginsberg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alluvial cone *(noun)*

A fan-shaped deposit where a fast flowing stream flattens out.

- *The article explained what "alluvial cone" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alluvial cone" to mean a fan-shaped deposit where a fast flowing stream....*

---

american water spaniel *(noun)*

Breed of medium-sized spaniels originating in America having chocolate or liver-colored curly coat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american water spaniel."*
- *Understanding "american water spaniel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

amphetamines *(noun)*

A central nervous system stimulant that increases energy and decreases appetite; used to treat narcolepsy and some forms of depression.

- *He looked up "amphetamines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amphetamines" during the group presentation.*

appellant *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or taking account of appeals (usually legal appeals).

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "appellant."*
- *Would you call this situation "appellant"? Explain why.*

archetypes *(noun)*

Something that serves as a model or a basis for making copies.

- *In class, the teacher used "archetypes" to mean something that serves as a model or a basis for....*
- *Understanding "archetypes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

asiatic cockroach *(noun)*

Dark brown cockroach originally from orient now nearly cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *The article explained what "asiatic cockroach" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asiatic cockroach."*

atelier *(noun)*

A studio especially for an artist or designer.

- *He looked up "atelier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "atelier" to mean a studio especially for an artist or designer.*

attention deficit hyperactivity disorder *(noun)*

A condition (mostly in boys) characterized by behavioral and learning disorders.

- *The article explained what "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder" during the group presentation.*

australasia *(noun)*

Australia, New Zealand, and neighboring islands in the South Pacific.

- *Understanding "australasia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "australasia" means with a simple example.*

axed *(verb)*

Chop or split with an ax.

- *The NSF axed the research program and stopped funding it.*
- *The coach explained when to use "axed" and when to wait.*

baguette *(noun)*

Narrow French stick loaf.

- *The article explained what "baguette" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baguette" to mean narrow french stick loaf.*

barbers *(noun)*

A hairdresser who cuts hair and shaves beards as a trade.

- *They discussed "barbers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "barbers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

baron karl wilhelm von humboldt *(noun)*

German philologist noted for his studies of the relation between language and culture (1767-1835).

- *He looked up "baron karl wilhelm von humboldt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baron karl wilhelm von humboldt."*

bear's foot *(noun)*

Digitate-leaved hellebore with an offensive odor and irritant qualities when taken internally.

- *He looked up "bear's foot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bear's foot" during the group presentation.*

---

big-eared bat *(noun)*

Large carnivorous Old World bat with very large ears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big-eared bat."*
- *The article explained what "big-eared bat" means with a simple example.*

---

billiard marker *(noun)*

A device for keeping the score in a game of billiards.

- *The article explained what "billiard marker" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billiard marker" to mean a device for keeping the score in a game of billiards.*

---

biodegradable pollution *(noun)*

Pollution that is rendered harmless by natural processes and so causes no permanent harm.

- *They discussed "biodegradable pollution" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "biodegradable pollution" to mean pollution that is rendered harmless by natural....*

---

bog rhubarb *(noun)*

Small Eurasian herb having broad leaves and lilac-pink rayless flowers; found in moist areas.

- *In class, the teacher used "bog rhubarb" to mean small eurasian herb having broad leaves and....*
- *The article explained what "bog rhubarb" means with a simple example.*

---

boil smut *(noun)*

A common smut attacking Indian corn causing greyish white swellings that rupture to expose a black spore mass.

- *They discussed "boil smut" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "boil smut" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bounties *(noun)*

A ship of the British navy; in 1789 part of the crew mutinied against their commander William Bligh and set him afloat in an open boat.

- *The article explained what "bounties" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bounties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breastfeed *(verb)*

Give suck to.

- *Can you use "breastfeed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "breastfeed" and when to wait.*

---

brimstone *(noun)*

An old name for sulfur.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brimstone."*
- *They discussed "brimstone" during the group presentation.*

---

bunt *(verb)*

To strike, thrust or shove against.

- *In everyday English, people use "bunt" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "bunt" in real sentences.*

---

burkina faso *(noun)*

A desperately poor landlocked country in western Africa; was formerly Upper Volta under French rule but gained independence in 1960.

- *They discussed "burkina faso" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "burkina faso" means with a simple example.*

---

burly *(adjective)*

Muscular and heavily built.

- *Had a tall burly frame.*

- *It is useful to describe something as "burly" when it is muscular and heavily built.*

---

cadmium yellow pale *(noun)*

Pale-hued cadmium yellow pigment.

- *Understanding "cadmium yellow pale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadmium yellow pale."*

---

canary creeper *(noun)*

A climber having flowers that are the color of canaries.

- *Understanding "canary creeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "canary creeper" during the group presentation.*

---

cannabis indica *(noun)*

Source of e.g. bhang and hashish as well as fiber.

- *The article explained what "cannabis indica" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannabis indica" to mean source of e.g. bhang and hashish as well as fiber.*

---

capillary fracture *(noun)*

A fracture without separation of the fragments and the line of the break being very thin.

- *They discussed "capillary fracture" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capillary fracture" to mean a fracture without separation of the fragments and....*

---

capital of swaziland *(noun)*

Capital of Swaziland; located in northwestern Swaziland.

- *He looked up "capital of swaziland" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "capital of swaziland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carbonated *(adjective)*

Having carbonation (especially artificially carbonated).

- *A "carbonated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "carbonated" when it is having carbonation (especially artificially carbonated).*

---

carbonated water *(noun)*

Effervescent beverage artificially charged with carbon dioxide.

- *Understanding "carbonated water" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "carbonated water" during the group presentation.*

---

carburetor *(noun)*

Mixes air with gasoline vapor prior to explosion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carburetor."*
- *Understanding "carburetor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caruso *(noun)*

Outstanding Italian operatic tenor (1873-1921).

- *They discussed "caruso" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caruso" to mean outstanding italian operatic tenor (1873-1921).*

---

cascading menu *(noun)*

A secondary menu that appears while you are holding the cursor over an item on the primary menu.

- *Understanding "cascading menu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cascading menu" because he had never seen it before.*

---

catacombs *(noun)*

An underground tunnel with recesses where bodies were buried (as in ancient Rome).

- *They discussed "catacombs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "catacombs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

categorization *(noun)*

A group of people or things arranged by class or category.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "categorization."*
- *The article explained what "categorization" means with a simple example.*

---

caving *(verb)*

Hollow out as if making a cave or opening.

- *The river was caving the banks.*
- *She tried to use "caving" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

celts *(noun)*

A member of a European people who once occupied Britain and Spain and Gaul prior to Roman times.

- *They discussed "celts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celts."*

---

chara *(noun)*

Green algae common in freshwater lakes of limestone districts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chara."*
- *Understanding "chara" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cheetahs *(noun)*

Long-legged spotted cat of Africa and southwestern Asia having nonretractile claws; the swiftest mammal; can be trained to run down game.

- *The article explained what "cheetahs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheetahs."*

---

chesapeake bay retriever *(noun)*

American breed having a short thick oily coat ranging from brown to light tan.

- *He looked up "chesapeake bay retriever" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chesapeake bay retriever."*

---

chlamydia *(noun)*

A sexually transmitted infection caused by bacteria of the genus Chlamydia.

- *He looked up "chlamydia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chlamydia."*

---

chugging *(verb)*

Make a dull, explosive sound.

- *The coach explained when to use "chugging" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "chugging" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

classifies *(verb)*

Arrange or order by classes or categories.

- *Learners should practice how to use "classifies" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "classifies" and when to wait.*

---

cobbler *(noun)*

A pie made of fruit with rich biscuit dough usually only on top of the fruit.

- *The article explained what "cobbler" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cobbler" to mean a pie made of fruit with rich biscuit dough usually....*

---

cognizant *(adjective)*

(sometimes followed by 'of') having or showing knowledge or understanding or realization or perception.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cognizant."*
- *Students compared "cognizant" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

collared *(verb)*

Furnish with a collar.

- *The coach explained when to use "collared" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "collared" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

columnists *(noun)*

A journalist who writes editorials.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "columnists."*
- *He looked up "columnists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common st john's wort *(noun)*

Deciduous bushy Eurasian shrub with golden yellow flowers and reddish-purple fruits from which a soothing salve is made in Spain.

- *They discussed "common st john's wort" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "common st john's wort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

communes *(noun)*

The smallest administrative district of several European countries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "communes."*
- *Understanding "communes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

conceit *(noun)*

An artistic device or effect.

- *The architect's brilliant conceit was to build the house around the tree.*
- *He could always come up with some inspired off-the-wall conceit.*

---

concubine *(noun)*

A woman who cohabits with an important man.

- *Understanding "concubine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "concubine" to mean a woman who cohabits with an important man.*

---

conforms *(verb)*

Adapt or conform oneself to new or different conditions.

- *Can you use "conforms" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "conforms" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

confounded *(adjective)*

Perplexed by many conflicting situations or statements; filled with bewilderment.

- *A cloudy and confounded philosopher.*
- *A "confounded" approach may work better in this case.*

---

conservatively *(adverb)*

In a conservative manner.

- *We estimated the number of demonstrators conservatively at 200,000.*
- *Place "conservatively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

contraption *(noun)*

A device or control that is very useful for a particular job.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contraption."*
- *Understanding "contraption" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cookbooks *(noun)*

A book of recipes and cooking directions.

- *He looked up "cookbooks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cookbooks."*

---

coolness *(noun)*

A lack of affection or enthusiasm.

- *He performed with all the coolness of a veteran.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coolness" to mean a lack of affection or enthusiasm.*

covertly *(adverb)*

In a covert manner.

- *He did it covertly.*
- *He answered "covertly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

covet *(verb)*

Wish, long, or crave for (something, especially the property of another person).

- *She covets her sister's house.*
- *He did not know how to use "covet" until he saw an example.*

culpable negligence *(noun)*

(law) recklessly acting without reasonable caution and putting another person at risk of injury or death (or failing to do something with the same consequences).

- *They discussed "culpable negligence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "culpable negligence" to mean (law) recklessly acting without reasonable caution....*

curbing *(noun)*

An edge between a sidewalk and a roadway consisting of a line of curbstones (usually forming part of a gutter).

- *Understanding "curbing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curbing."*

cutaneous sensation *(noun)*

A sensation localized on the skin.

- *The article explained what "cutaneous sensation" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cutaneous sensation" during the group presentation.*

cutaneous senses *(noun)*

The faculty by which external objects or forces are perceived through contact with the body (especially the hands).

- *He looked up "cutaneous senses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cutaneous senses" to mean the faculty by which external objects or forces are....*

cystic fibrosis *(noun)*

The most common congenital disease; the child's lungs and intestines and pancreas become clogged with thick mucus; caused by defect in a single gene; no cure is known.

- *He looked up "cystic fibrosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cystic fibrosis" to mean the most common congenital disease; the child's....*

dales *(noun)*

An open river valley (in a hilly area).

- *They discussed "dales" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dales" because he had never seen it before.*

damping off fungus *(noun)*

Fungus causing damping off disease in seedlings.

- *The article explained what "damping off fungus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "damping off fungus" to mean fungus causing damping off disease in seedlings.*

dds *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in dental surgery.

- *The article explained what "dds" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dds" during the group presentation.*

deacons *(noun)*

A Protestant layman who assists the minister.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deacons."*
- *He looked up "deacons" because he had never seen it before.*

defenceless *(adjective)*

Lacking protection or support.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "defenceless."*
- *Students compared "defenceless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

depressions *(noun)*

A concavity in a surface produced by pressing.

- *They discussed "depressions" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depressions."*

---

descending aorta *(noun)*

The descending part of the aorta that branches into the thoracic and abdominal aortae.

- *The article explained what "descending aorta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "descending aorta" to mean the descending part of the aorta that branches into....*

---

dingy *(adjective)*

Thickly covered with ingrained dirt or soot.

- *Dingy linen.*
- *A dirty (or dingy) white.*

---

disappearances *(noun)*

The act of leaving secretly or without explanation.

- *They discussed "disappearances" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "disappearances" means with a simple example.*

---

disengaged *(verb)*

Release from something that holds fast, connects, or entangles.

- *In everyday English, people use "disengaged" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "disengaged" until he saw an example.*

---

disillusionment *(noun)*

Freeing from false belief or illusions.

- *The article explained what "disillusionment" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "disillusionment" during the group presentation.*

---

dispatching *(verb)*

Kill intentionally and with premeditation.

- *She tried to use "dispatching" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "dispatching" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disseminated multiple sclerosis *(noun)*

A chronic progressive nervous disorder involving loss of myelin sheath around certain nerve fibers.

- *They discussed "disseminated multiple sclerosis" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "disseminated multiple sclerosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disseminated sclerosis *(noun)*

A chronic progressive nervous disorder involving loss of myelin sheath around certain nerve fibers.

- *The article explained what "disseminated sclerosis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "disseminated sclerosis" to mean a chronic progressive nervous disorder involving....*

---

doodles *(verb)*

Make a doodle; draw aimlessly.

- *She tried to use "doodles" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "doodles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

droppings *(noun)*

Fecal matter of animals.

- *He looked up "droppings" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "droppings" to mean fecal matter of animals.*

---

drowsy *(adjective)*

Showing lack of attention or boredom.

- *Made drowsy by the long ride.*
- *Would you call this situation "drowsy"? Explain why.*

---

duos *(noun)*

A pair who associate with one another.

- *They discussed "duos" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "duos" to mean a pair who associate with one another.*

---

dwarf buckeye *(noun)*

A spreading shrub with pink flowers; found in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "dwarf buckeye" to mean a spreading shrub with pink flowers; found in....*
- *They discussed "dwarf buckeye" during the group presentation.*

---

east india kino *(noun)*

Reddish or black juice or resin from certain trees of the genus Pterocarpus and used in medicine and tanning etc.

- *The article explained what "east india kino" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "east india kino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elaboration *(noun)*

The result of improving something.

- *An elaboration of the sketch followed.*
- *He looked up "elaboration" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eminently *(adverb)*

In an eminent manner.

- *Two subjects on which he was eminently qualified to make an original contribution.*
- *Using "eminently" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

emphasises *(noun)*

The relative prominence of a syllable or musical note (especially with regard to stress or pitch).

- *In class, the teacher used "emphasises" to mean the relative prominence of a syllable or musical....*
- *The article explained what "emphasises" means with a simple example.*

---

eocene *(noun)*

From 58 million to 40 million years ago; presence of modern mammals.

- *They discussed "eocene" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eocene" to mean from 58 million to 40 million years ago; presence....*

---

equalled *(verb)*

Make equal, uniform, corresponding, or matching.

- *He did not know how to use "equalled" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "equalled" when talking about this idea.*

---

erect bugle *(noun)*

Upright rhizomatous perennial with bright blue flowers; southern Europe.

- *He looked up "erect bugle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "erect bugle."*

---

erectile organ *(noun)*

An organ containing erectile tissue.

- *Understanding "erectile organ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "erectile organ" during the group presentation.*

---

esprit *(noun)*

Liveliness of mind or spirit.

- *The article explained what “esprit” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “esprit” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ess *(noun)*

A radioactive transuranic element produced by bombarding plutonium with neutrons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ess.”*
- *Understanding “ess” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ethnography *(noun)*

The branch of anthropology that provides scientific description of individual human societies.

- *They discussed “ethnography” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ethnography” to mean the branch of anthropology that provides scientific....*

---

eunuch *(noun)*

A man who has been castrated and is incapable of reproduction.

- *Eunuchs guarded the harem.*
- *In class, the teacher used “eunuch” to mean a man who has been castrated and is incapable of....*

---

eurasian hamster *(noun)*

A variety of hamster common to Europe and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used “eurasian hamster” to mean a variety of hamster common to europe and asia.*
- *The article explained what “eurasian hamster” means with a simple example.*

---

exclaim *(verb)*

Utter aloud; often with surprise, horror, or joy.

- *‘I won!’ he exclaimed.*
- *‘I am not a Communist,’ he exclaimed.*

---

external carotid artery *(noun)*

The branch of the carotid artery that supplies blood to the face and tongue and external parts of the head.

- *Understanding “external carotid artery” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “external carotid artery.”*

---

extort *(verb)*

Obtain by coercion or intimidation.

- *They extorted money from the executive by threatening to reveal his past to the company boss.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “extort” in real sentences.*

---

fair to middling *(adjective)*

About average; acceptable.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “fair to middling.”*
- *A “fair to middling” approach may work better in this case.*

---

falter *(noun)*

The act of pausing uncertainly.

- *Understanding “falter” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “falter” means with a simple example.*

---

fantasize *(verb)*

Indulge in fantasies.

- *He did not know how to use “fantasize” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “fantasize” when talking about this idea.*

---

fecal occult test *(noun)*

A test performed at home in which you collect specimens of your stool that are tested for traces of blood; used to detect colorectal cancers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fecal occult test."*
- *They discussed "fecal occult test" during the group presentation.*

---

femoral artery *(noun)*

The chief artery of the thigh; a continuation of the external iliac artery.

- *The article explained what "femoral artery" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "femoral artery."*

---

feverish *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterized by fever.

- *Would you call this situation "feverish"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "feverish" when it is of or relating to or characterized by fever.*

---

fibrillation *(noun)*

Muscular twitching involving individual muscle fibers acting without coordination.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fibrillation."*
- *They discussed "fibrillation" during the group presentation.*

---

field spaniel *(noun)*

Large usually black hunting and retrieving spaniel with a dense flat or slightly wavy coat; cross between cocker and Sussex spaniel.

- *In class, the teacher used "field spaniel" to mean large usually black hunting and retrieving spaniel....*
- *The article explained what "field spaniel" means with a simple example.*

---

fire and brimstone *(noun)*

(Old Testament) God's means of destroying sinners.

- *His sermons were full of fire and brimstone.*
- *Understanding "fire and brimstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fissure *(noun)*

A long narrow depression in a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fissure."*
- *They discussed "fissure" during the group presentation.*

---

fizzy *(adjective)*

Hissing and bubbling.

- *Would you call this situation "fizzy"? Explain why.*
- *A "fizzy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

flutes *(noun)*

A groove or furrow in cloth etc (particularly a shallow concave groove on the shaft of a column).

- *They discussed "flutes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flutes."*

---

forcible *(adjective)*

Impelled by physical force especially against resistance.

- *Forcible entry.*
- *Students compared "forcible" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fowl cholera *(noun)*

An acute diarrheal disease (especially of chickens) caused by the microorganism that causes hemorrhagic septicemia.

- *In class, the teacher used "fowl cholera" to mean an acute diarrheal disease (especially of chickens)....*
- *The article explained what "fowl cholera" means with a simple example.*

---

frank whittle *(noun)*

English aeronautical engineer who invented the jet aircraft engine (1907-1996).

- *They discussed "frank whittle" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "frank whittle" because he had never seen it before.*

frederick sanger *(noun)*

English biochemist who determined the sequence of amino acids in insulin and who invented a technique to determine the genetic sequence of an organism (born in 1918).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frederick sanger."*
- *He looked up "frederick sanger" because he had never seen it before.*

french indochina *(noun)*

The French colonies of the territory now occupied by Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "french indochina."*
- *He looked up "french indochina" because he had never seen it before.*

frenzied *(adjective)*

Excessively agitated; distraught with fear or other violent emotion.

- *A frenzied look in his eye.*
- *A frenzied attack.*

freudian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Sigmund Freud or his psychoanalytic ideas.

- *Freudian theories.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "freudian" when it is of or relating to sigmund freud or his....*

frightful *(adjective)*

Provoking horror; ; ; ; - Winston Churchill.

- *A frightful crime of decapitation.*
- *In a frightful hurry.*

fumbling *(adjective)*

Showing lack of skill or aptitude.

- *His fumbling attempt to put up a shelf.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "fumbling" when it is showing lack of skill or aptitude.*

gat *(noun)*

A gangster's pistol.

- *He looked up "gat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "gat" during the group presentation.*

genghis khan *(noun)*

Mongolian emperor whose empire stretched from the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean (1162-1227).

- *The article explained what "genghis khan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "genghis khan" to mean mongolian emperor whose empire stretched from the....*

genus drosophila *(noun)*

A genus of Drosophilidae.

- *They discussed "genus drosophila" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genus drosophila" means with a simple example.*

geopolitics *(noun)*

The study of the effects of economic geography on the powers of the state.

- *He looked up "geopolitics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "geopolitics" during the group presentation.*

german luftwaffe *(noun)*

The German airforce.

- *He looked up "german luftwaffe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "german luftwaffe."*

gloriously *(adverb)*

With glory or in a glorious manner.

- *Where others had failed he had gloriously succeeded.*
- *How gloriously happy she had been during those few fleeting moments of time.*

---

go-getter *(noun)*

Someone whose career progresses rapidly.

- *He looked up "go-getter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "go-getter."*

---

gourd *(noun)*

Any of numerous inedible fruits with hard rinds.

- *They discussed "gourd" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gourd" means with a simple example.*

---

gourd family *(noun)*

A family of herbaceous vines (such as cucumber or melon or squash or pumpkin).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gourd family."*
- *They discussed "gourd family" during the group presentation.*

---

grander *(adjective)*

The most important and magnificent in adornment.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "grander."*
- *A "grander" approach may work better in this case.*

---

grandfathers *(noun)*

The father of your father or mother.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grandfathers."*
- *He looked up "grandfathers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

great st john's wort *(noun)*

Perennial shrub having large star-shaped yellow flowers in narrowly pyramidal cymes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great st john's wort."*
- *He looked up "great st john's wort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

green woodpecker *(noun)*

Woodpecker of Europe and western Asia.

- *He looked up "green woodpecker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "green woodpecker" during the group presentation.*

---

grins *(verb)*

To draw back the lips and reveal the teeth, in a smile, grimace, or snarl.

- *Can you use "grins" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "grins" when talking about this idea.*

---

grocers *(noun)*

A retail merchant who sells foodstuffs (and some household supplies).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grocers."*
- *The article explained what "grocers" means with a simple example.*

---

halter *(verb)*

Prevent the progress or free movement of.

- *The coach explained when to use "halter" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "halter" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ham hock *(noun)*

A small cut of meat from the leg just above the foot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ham hock."*

- *He looked up "ham hock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harpoon log *(noun)*

A cylindrical log with a device that registers distance.

- *The article explained what "harpoon log" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "harpoon log" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hawker *(noun)*

A person who breeds and trains hawks and who follows the sport of falconry.

- *In class, the teacher used "hawker" to mean a person who breeds and trains hawks and who....*
- *He looked up "hawker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heisenberg *(noun)*

German mathematical physicist noted for stating the uncertainty principle (1901-1976).

- *Understanding "heisenberg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "heisenberg" during the group presentation.*

---

herpes simplex *(noun)*

A herpes virus that affects the skin and nervous system.

- *The article explained what "herpes simplex" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "herpes simplex" to mean a herpes virus that affects the skin and nervous system.*

---

high-muck-a-muck *(noun)*

An arrogant or conceited person of importance.

- *In class, the teacher used "high-muck-a-muck" to mean an arrogant or conceited person of importance.*
- *He looked up "high-muck-a-muck" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hijackers *(noun)*

A holdup man who stops a vehicle and steals from it.

- *In class, the teacher used "hijackers" to mean a holdup man who stops a vehicle and steals from it.*
- *They discussed "hijackers" during the group presentation.*

---

himalayan lilac *(noun)*

Robust upright shrub of mountains of northern India having oblong-elliptic leaves and pale lilac or white malodorous flowers.

- *The article explained what "himalayan lilac" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "himalayan lilac."*

---

historiography *(noun)*

A body of historical literature.

- *Understanding "historiography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "historiography" during the group presentation.*

---

hogarth *(noun)*

English artist noted for a series of engravings that satirized the affectations of his time (1697-1764).

- *They discussed "hogarth" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hogarth."*

---

hollowed *(verb)*

Remove the inner part or the core of.

- *The coach explained when to use "hollowed" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hollowed" in real sentences.*

---

honey buzzard *(noun)*

Old World hawk that feeds on bee larvae and small rodents and reptiles.

- *They discussed "honey buzzard" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "honey buzzard."*

---

horned whiff *(noun)*

A whiff found in waters from the Bahamas and northern Gulf of Mexico to Brazil.

- *He looked up "horned whiff" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "horned whiff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

houdini *(noun)*

United States magician (born in Hungary) famous for his ability to escape from chains or handcuffs or straitjackets or padlocked containers (1874-1926).

- *Understanding "houdini" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "houdini" during the group presentation.*

---

hybridization *(noun)*

(genetics) the act of mixing different species or varieties of animals or plants and thus to produce hybrids.

- *He looked up "hybridization" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hybridization."*

---

hyenas *(noun)*

Doglike nocturnal mammal of Africa and southern Asia that feeds chiefly on carrion.

- *In class, the teacher used "hyenas" to mean doglike nocturnal mammal of africa and southern....*
- *They discussed "hyenas" during the group presentation.*

---

ibadan *(noun)*

A large Yoruba city in southwestern Nigeria; site of a university.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ibadan."*
- *The article explained what "ibadan" means with a simple example.*

---

icebreaker *(noun)*

A beginning that relaxes a tense or formal atmosphere.

- *He told jokes as an icebreaker.*
- *They discussed "icebreaker" during the group presentation.*

---

idling *(noun)*

Having no employment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idling."*
- *Understanding "idling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idolatry *(noun)*

The worship of idols; the worship of images that are not God.

- *Understanding "idolatry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "idolatry" during the group presentation.*

---

iis *(noun)*

The most notorious and possibly the most important arm of Iraq's security system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iis."*
- *He looked up "iis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indelible *(adjective)*

Cannot be removed or erased.

- *An indelible stain.*
- *Indelible memories.*

---

indochina *(noun)*

A peninsula of southeastern Asia that includes Myanmar and Cambodia and Laos and Malaysia and Thailand and Vietnam.

- *They discussed "indochina" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "indochina" because he had never seen it before.*

---

infantile *(adjective)*

Of or relating to infants or infancy.

- *Infantile paralysis.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "infantile" when it is of or relating to infants or infancy.*

---

infuse *(verb)*

Let sit in a liquid to extract a flavor or to cleanse.

- *Some physiologists infuses sugar solutions into the veins of animals.*
- *She tried to use "infuse" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

inheriting *(adjective)*

Having the legal right to inherit.

- *A "inheriting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inheriting" when it is having the legal right to inherit.*

---

insuring *(verb)*

Be careful or certain to do something; make certain of something.

- *In everyday English, people use "insuring" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "insuring" in real sentences.*

---

internal carotid artery *(noun)*

The branch of the carotid artery that supplies blood to the brain and eyes and internal parts of the head.

- *Understanding "internal carotid artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "internal carotid artery" to mean the branch of the carotid artery that supplies....*

---

interplanetary *(adjective)*

Between or among planets.

- *Interplanetary travel.*
- *Students compared "interplanetary" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

interplanetary gas *(noun)*

A rarefied flow of gas and charged particles (plasma) that stream from the sun and form the solar wind.

- *The article explained what "interplanetary gas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interplanetary gas" to mean a rarefied flow of gas and charged particles....*

---

interplanetary space *(noun)*

The part of outer space within the solar system.

- *Understanding "interplanetary space" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "interplanetary space" means with a simple example.*

---

irreverent *(adjective)*

Showing lack of due respect or veneration.

- *Irreverent scholars mocking sacred things.*
- *Noisy irreverent tourists.*

---

isthmus *(noun)*

A cord-like tissue connecting two larger parts of an anatomical structure.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isthmus."*
- *Understanding "isthmus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

itinerant *(noun)*

A laborer who moves from place to place as demanded by employment.

- *Itinerant traders.*
- *Understanding "itinerant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jags *(noun)*

A sharp projection on an edge or surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jags."*
- *Understanding "jags" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jamaica caper tree *(noun)*

Shrub of southern Florida to West Indies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jamaica caper tree."*
- *They discussed "jamaica caper tree" during the group presentation.*

japanese spaniel *(noun)*

Breed of toy dogs originating in Japan having a silky black-and-white or red-and-white coat.

- *They discussed "japanese spaniel" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese spaniel."*

jean francois millet *(noun)*

French painter of rural scenes (1814-1875).

- *He looked up "jean francois millet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jean francois millet."*

jeddah *(noun)*

Port city in western Saudi Arabia on the Red Sea; near Mecca.

- *Understanding "jeddah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jeddah" means with a simple example.*

jello *(noun)*

Fruit-flavored dessert (trade mark Jell-O) made from a commercially prepared gelatin powder.

- *In class, the teacher used "jello" to mean fruit-flavored dessert (trade mark jell-o) made....*
- *The article explained what "jello" means with a simple example.*

john griffith chaney *(noun)*

United States writer of novels based on experiences in the Klondike gold rush (1876-1916).

- *He looked up "john griffith chaney" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john griffith chaney."*

john simmons barth *(noun)*

United States novelist (born in 1930).

- *He looked up "john simmons barth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john simmons barth."*

joseph haydn *(noun)*

Prolific Austrian composer who influenced the classical form of the symphony (1732-1809).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joseph haydn."*
- *He looked up "joseph haydn" because he had never seen it before.*

juke *(noun)*

A small roadside establishment in the southeastern United States where you can eat and drink and dance to music provided by a jukebox.

- *They discussed "juke" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "juke" because he had never seen it before.*

juke house *(noun)*

A small roadside establishment in the southeastern United States where you can eat and drink and dance to music provided by a jukebox.

- *The article explained what "juke house" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juke house" to mean a small roadside establishment in the southeastern....*

juneau *(noun)*

The state capital of Alaska.

- *In class, the teacher used "juneau" to mean the state capital of alaska.*
- *They discussed "juneau" during the group presentation.*

kingfisher daisy *(noun)*

Softly hairy South African herb having flowers with bright blue rays.

- *He looked up "kingfisher daisy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kingfisher daisy" during the group presentation.*

---

kino *(noun)*

A gum obtained from various tropical plants; used as an astringent and in tanning.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kino."*
- *He looked up "kino" because he had never seen it before.*

---

labrador retriever *(noun)*

Breed originally from Labrador having a short black or golden-brown coat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "labrador retriever."*
- *He looked up "labrador retriever" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lake tana *(noun)*

A lake in northern Ethiopia; the largest lake in Ethiopia and the source of the Blue Nile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lake tana."*
- *He looked up "lake tana" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lakshmi *(noun)*

Hindu goddess of fortune and prosperity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lakshmi."*
- *He looked up "lakshmi" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lazio *(noun)*

An ancient region of west central Italy (southeast of Rome) on the Tyrrhenian Sea.

- *The article explained what "lazio" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lazio" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lena calhoun horne *(noun)*

United States singer and actress (born in 1917).

- *Understanding "lena calhoun horne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lena calhoun horne."*

---

leniency *(noun)*

A disposition to yield to the wishes of someone.

- *The article explained what "leniency" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "leniency" during the group presentation.*

---

lifeboats *(noun)*

A strong sea boat designed to rescue people from a sinking ship.

- *They discussed "lifeboats" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lifeboats" to mean a strong sea boat designed to rescue people from a....*

---

lind *(noun)*

Swedish soprano who toured the United States under the management of P. T. Barnum (1820-1887).

- *The article explained what "lind" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lind" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linens *(noun)*

A fabric woven with fibers from the flax plant.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "linens."*
- *They discussed "linens" during the group presentation.*

---

long-eared bat *(noun)*

Any of various Old or New World bats having very long ears.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "long-eared bat."*

- *He looked up "long-eared bat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lorenz *(noun)*

Austrian zoologist who studied the behavior of birds and emphasized the importance of innate as opposed to learned behaviors (1903-1989).

- *In class, the teacher used "lorenz" to mean austrian zoologist who studied the behavior of....*
- *The article explained what "lorenz" means with a simple example.*

---

luftwaffe *(noun)*

The German airforce.

- *He looked up "luftwaffe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "luftwaffe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lurks *(verb)*

Lie in wait, lie in ambush, behave in a sneaky and secretive manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "lurks" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lurks" in real sentences.*

---

lymphatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or produced by lymph.

- *A "lymphatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "lymphatic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lymphatic system *(noun)*

The interconnected system of spaces and vessels between body tissues and organs by which lymph circulates throughout the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "lymphatic system" to mean the interconnected system of spaces and vessels....*
- *Understanding "lymphatic system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

magdalena *(noun)*

A river that rises in the Andes mountains in southwestern Colombia and flows generally northward to empty into the Caribbean Sea at Barranquilla.

- *He looked up "magdalena" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magdalena" to mean a river that rises in the andes mountains in....*

---

magdalena river *(noun)*

A river that rises in the Andes mountains in southwestern Colombia and flows generally northward to empty into the Caribbean Sea at Barranquilla.

- *In class, the teacher used "magdalena river" to mean a river that rises in the andes mountains in....*
- *The article explained what "magdalena river" means with a simple example.*

---

mahler *(noun)*

Austrian composer and conductor (1860-1911).

- *The article explained what "mahler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mahler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

malleable *(adjective)*

Capable of being shaped or bent or drawn out.

- *Malleable metals such as gold.*
- *The speaker chose "malleable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

maltese terrier *(noun)*

Breed of toy dogs having a long straight silky white coat.

- *Understanding "maltese terrier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "maltese terrier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mannerisms *(noun)*

A deliberate pretense or exaggerated display.

- *They discussed "mannerisms" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mannerisms" means with a simple example.*

---

manta *(noun)*

A blanket that is used as a cloak or shawl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manta."*
- *They discussed "manta" during the group presentation.*

---

marquess *(noun)*

A British peer ranking below a duke and above an earl.

- *They discussed "marquess" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "marquess" because he had never seen it before.*

---

matinee *(noun)*

A theatrical performance held during the daytime (especially in the afternoon).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matinee."*
- *They discussed "matinee" during the group presentation.*

---

mds *(noun)*

A licensed medical practitioner.

- *In class, the teacher used "mds" to mean a licensed medical practitioner.*
- *The article explained what "mds" means with a simple example.*

---

mediating *(verb)*

Act between parties with a view to reconciling differences.

- *The coach explained when to use "mediating" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "mediating" until he saw an example.*

---

mercurial *(adjective)*

Relating to or containing or caused by mercury.

- *Mercurial preparations.*
- *Mercurial sore mouth.*

---

microwaves *(noun)*

A short electromagnetic wave (longer than infrared but shorter than radio waves); used for radar and microwave ovens and for transmitting telephone, facsimile, video and data.

- *Understanding "microwaves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "microwaves" means with a simple example.*

---

middling *(adverb)*

To a moderately sufficient extent or degree.

- *He answered "middling," which changed the tone of the conversation.*
- *She spoke "middling," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

millionth *(noun)*

Position 1,000,000 in a countable series of things.

- *He looked up "millionth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "millionth" during the group presentation.*

---

mollie *(noun)*

Popular aquarium fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "mollie" to mean popular aquarium fish.*
- *He looked up "mollie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mores *(noun)*

(sociology) the conventions that embody the fundamental values of a group.

- *He looked up "mores" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mores."*

---

mpeg *(noun)*

A set of standards adopted by the moving pictures experts group for the compression of digital video and audio data or a file of data compressed according to those standards.

- *They discussed "mpeg" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "mpeg" means with a simple example.*

---

muscle spasm *(noun)*

A painful and involuntary muscular contraction.

- *They discussed "muscle spasm" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "muscle spasm."*

---

mysore thorn *(noun)*

Spreading thorny shrub of tropical Asia bearing large erect racemes of red-marked yellow flowers.

- *He looked up "mysore thorn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mysore thorn."*

---

nan-ning *(noun)*

An industrial city in southern China.

- *He looked up "nan-ning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nan-ning."*

---

narrates *(verb)*

Narrate or give a detailed account of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "narrates" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "narrates" when talking about this idea.*

---

nerve entrapment *(noun)*

Repeated and long-term nerve compression (usually in nerves near joints that are subject to inflammation or swelling).

- *In class, the teacher used "nerve entrapment" to mean repeated and long-term nerve compression (usually....*
- *He looked up "nerve entrapment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nicaraguan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Nicaragua or is people.

- *Nicaraguan earthquakes.*
- *A "nicaraguan" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nicaraguan capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Nicaragua.

- *The article explained what "nicaraguan capital" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "nicaraguan capital" during the group presentation.*

---

nim tree *(noun)*

Large semi-evergreen tree of the East Indies; trunk exudes a tenacious gum; bitter bark used as a tonic; seeds yield an aromatic oil; sometimes placed in genus Melia.

- *Understanding "nim tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nim tree" means with a simple example.*

---

note receivable *(noun)*

Your right in a promissory note in which the maker promises to pay a certain amount of money at a certain time.

- *In class, the teacher used "note receivable" to mean your right in a promissory note in which the maker....*
- *He looked up "note receivable" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ocean pout *(noun)*

Common along northeastern coast of North America.

- *He looked up "ocean pout" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ocean pout" during the group presentation.*

---

one-millionth *(noun)*

One part in a million equal parts.

- *They discussed "one-millionth" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "one-millionth" to mean one part in a million equal parts.*

---

oni *(noun)*

The military intelligence agency that provides for the intelligence and counterintelligence and investigative and security requirements of the United States Navy.

- *Understanding "oni" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oni."*

---

onion mildew *(noun)*

Fungus causing a downy mildew on onions.

- *The article explained what "onion mildew" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "onion mildew" to mean fungus causing a downy mildew on onions.*

---

open-collared *(adjective)*

Of a shirt; not buttoned at the neck.

- *Dressed casually in shorts and an open-collared shirt.*
- *The speaker chose "open-collared" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

outer hebrides *(noun)*

A 130-mile long archipelago to the northwest of Scotland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outer hebrides."*
- *They discussed "outer hebrides" during the group presentation.*

---

outgrown *(verb)*

Grow too large or too mature for.

- *I have outgrown these clothes.*
- *Can you use "outgrown" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

outpouring *(noun)*

The rapid and continuous delivery of linguistic communication (spoken or written).

- *She attacked him with an outpouring of words.*
- *In class, the teacher used "outpouring" to mean the rapid and continuous delivery of linguistic....*

---

overdone *(adjective)*

Represented as greater than is true or reasonable.

- *Would you call this situation "overdone"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "overdone."*

---

overreact *(verb)*

Show an exaggerated response to something.

- *Don't overreact to the bad news–take it easy.*
- *He did not know how to use "overreact" until he saw an example.*

---

parson *(noun)*

A person authorized to conduct religious worship.

- *They discussed "parson" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parson."*

---

pelham *(noun)*

A bit with a bar mouthpiece that is designed to combine a curb and snaffle.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pelham."*
- *Understanding "pelham" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

perceiving *(verb)*

To become aware of through the senses.

- *Learners should practice how to use "perceiving" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "perceiving" until he saw an example.*

---

peregrine *(noun)*

A widely distributed falcon formerly used in falconry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peregrine."*
- *Understanding "peregrine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

personification *(noun)*

A person who represents an abstract quality.

- *She is the personification of optimism.*
- *They discussed "personification" during the group presentation.*

---

pete seeger *(noun)*

United States folk singer who was largely responsible for the interest in folk music in the 1960s (born in 1919).

- *They discussed "pete seeger" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pete seeger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peter paul rubens *(noun)*

Prolific Flemish baroque painter; knighted by the English king Charles I (1577-1640).

- *They discussed "peter paul rubens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "peter paul rubens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

petitioners *(noun)*

One praying humbly for something.

- *In class, the teacher used "petitioners" to mean one praying humbly for something.*
- *The article explained what "petitioners" means with a simple example.*

---

pheromones *(noun)*

A chemical substance secreted externally by some animals (especially insects) that influences the physiology or behavior of other animals of the same species.

- *Understanding "pheromones" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pheromones" means with a simple example.*

---

piecemeal *(adverb)*

A little bit at a time.

- *The research structure has developed piecemeal.*
- *Using "piecemeal" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

piglet *(noun)*

A young pig.

- *The article explained what "piglet" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "piglet" during the group presentation.*

---

pilar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a hair.

- *Would you call this situation "pilar"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pilar."*

---

placeholder *(noun)*

A symbol in a logical or mathematical expression that can be replaced by the name of any member of specified set.

- *The article explained what "placeholder" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "placeholder" during the group presentation.*

---

plains pocket gopher *(noun)*

Gopher of chiefly grasslands of central North America.

- *He looked up "plains pocket gopher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plains pocket gopher" to mean gopher of chiefly grasslands of central north america.*

---

playmate *(noun)*

A companion at play.

- *The article explained what "playmate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "playmate" to mean a companion at play.*

pliny *(noun)*

Roman author of an encyclopedic natural history; died while observing the eruption of Vesuvius (23-79).

- *He looked up "pliny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "pliny" during the group presentation.*

poetics *(noun)*

Study of poetic works.

- *The article explained what "poetics" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "poetics" to mean study of poetic works.*

politicized *(verb)*

Give a political character to.

- *She tried to use "politicized" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "politicized" and when to wait.*

popsicle *(noun)*

Ice cream or water ice on a small wooden stick.

- *In England a popsicle is called an ice lolly.*
- *They discussed "popsicle" during the group presentation.*

posterior pituitary *(noun)*

The posterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily glandular in nature.

- *In class, the teacher used "posterior pituitary" to mean the posterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily....*
- *The article explained what "posterior pituitary" means with a simple example.*

pre-eminently *(adverb)*

To a preeminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; in a preeminent manner.

- *A wide variety of pre-eminently contemporary scenes.*
- *Using "pre-eminently" can make your explanation more exact.*

predisposition *(noun)*

A disposition in advance to react in a particular way.

- *Understanding "predisposition" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "predisposition" during the group presentation.*

prefrontal *(adjective)*

Anterior to a frontal structure.

- *A prefrontal bone.*
- *Prefrontal lobes.*

preservatives *(noun)*

A chemical compound that is added to protect against decay or decomposition.

- *They discussed "preservatives" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "preservatives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

presumptive *(adjective)*

Having a reasonable basis for belief or acceptance.

- *The presumptive heir (or heir apparent).*
- *Presumptive evidence.*

prickly shield fern *(noun)*

North American fern whose more or less evergreen leathery fronds are covered with pale brown chafflike scales.

- *In class, the teacher used "prickly shield fern" to mean north american fern whose more or less evergreen....*
- *Understanding "prickly shield fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

problem solver *(noun)*

A thinker who focuses on the problem as stated and tries to synthesize information and knowledge to achieve a solution.

- *In class, the teacher used "problem solver" to mean a thinker who focuses on the problem as stated and....*
- *He looked up "problem solver" because he had never seen it before.*

---

psychoanalytic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or incorporating the methods and theory of psychiatric treatment originated by Sigmund Freud.

- *Freud's psychoanalytical theories.*
- *Psychoanalytic treatment.*

---

psychoanalytic process *(noun)*

A process that is assumed to occur in psychoanalytic theory.

- *He looked up "psychoanalytic process" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "psychoanalytic process" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pto *(noun)*

A device that transfers power from an engine (as in a tractor or other motor vehicle) to another piece of equipment (as to a pump or jackhammer).

- *The article explained what "pto" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pto" to mean a device that transfers power from an engine (as in....*

---

pug-nosed *(adjective)*

Having a blunt nose.

- *A pug-nosed boy with freckles.*
- *Would you call this situation "pug-nosed"? Explain why.*

---

pyrenees daisy *(noun)*

Perennial of Portugal similar to the oxeye daisy.

- *They discussed "pyrenees daisy" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pyrenees daisy" means with a simple example.*

---

queen anne's lace *(noun)*

A widely naturalized Eurasian herb with finely cut foliage and white compound umbels of small white or yellowish flowers and thin yellowish roots.

- *They discussed "queen anne's lace" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "queen anne's lace" to mean a widely naturalized eurasian herb with finely cut....*

---

racy *(adjective)*

Marked by richness and fullness of flavor.

- *A racy literary style.*
- *Racy anecdotes.*

---

raucous *(adjective)*

Disturbing the public peace; loud and rough.

- *A raucous party.*
- *Would you call this situation "raucous"? Explain why.*

---

receivable *(adjective)*

Awaiting payment.

- *Accounts receivable.*
- *Students compared "receivable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

reconciling *(adjective)*

Tending to reconcile or accommodate; bringing into harmony.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "reconciling."*
- *Students compared "reconciling" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

reconstituted *(verb)*

Construct or form anew or provide with a new structure.

- *The governing board was reconstituted.*

- *He did not know how to use "reconstituted" until he saw an example.*

---

reincarnated *(verb)*

Be born anew in another body after death.

- *The old product was reincarnated to appeal to a younger market.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reincarnated" and when to wait.*

---

reinsurance *(noun)*

Sharing the risk by insurance companies; part or all of the insurer's risk is assumed by other companies in return for part of the premium paid by the insured.

- *Reinsurance enables a client to get coverage that would be too great for any one company to assume.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reinsurance."*

---

repress *(verb)*

Put down by force or intimidation.

- *The coach explained when to use "repress" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "repress" in real sentences.*

---

resignations *(noun)*

A formal document giving notice of your intention to resign.

- *In class, the teacher used "resignations" to mean a formal document giving notice of your intention....*
- *He looked up "resignations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

resolutely *(adverb)*

Showing firm determination or purpose.

- *She resolutely refused to look at him or speak to him.*
- *He entered the building resolutely.*

---

respectability *(noun)*

Honorableness by virtue of being respectable and having a good reputation.

- *Understanding "respectability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "respectability" means with a simple example.*

---

retainers *(noun)*

A fee charged in advance to retain the services of someone.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retainers."*
- *He looked up "retainers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retrospectively *(adverb)*

In a manner contemplative of past events.

- *Retrospectively, he seems like a great artist.*
- *She spoke "retrospectively," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

revolts *(verb)*

Cause aversion in; offend the moral sense of.

- *In everyday English, people use "revolts" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "revolts" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

robert alexander schumann *(noun)*

German romantic composer known for piano music and songs (1810-1856).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "robert alexander schumann."*
- *The article explained what "robert alexander schumann" means with a simple example.*

---

roleplay *(verb)*

Perform on a stage or theater.

- *She tried to use "roleplay" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "roleplay" until he saw an example.*

---

rostov *(noun)*

A seaport on the Don River near the Sea of Azov in the European part of Russia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rostov."*
- *He looked up "rostov" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rotted *(adjective)*

Damaged by decay; hence unsound and useless.

- *Rotted beams.*
- *Students compared "rotted" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

rusher *(noun)*

A person who rushes; someone in a hurry; someone who acts precipitously.

- *They discussed "rusher" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "rusher" means with a simple example.*

---

sagittarius the archer *(noun)*

The ninth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about November 22 to December 21.

- *In class, the teacher used "sagittarius the archer" to mean the ninth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this....*
- *The article explained what "sagittarius the archer" means with a simple example.*

---

samuel taylor coleridge *(noun)*

English romantic poet (1772-1834).

- *He looked up "samuel taylor coleridge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "samuel taylor coleridge."*

---

sanctum *(noun)*

A place of inviolable privacy.

- *He withdrew to his sanctum sanctorum, where the children could never go.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanctum."*

---

sawdust doll *(noun)*

A doll that is stuffed with sawdust.

- *Understanding "sawdust doll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sawdust doll" means with a simple example.*

---

scarface *(noun)*

United States gangster who terrorized Chicago during prohibition until arrested for tax evasion (1899-1947).

- *Understanding "scarface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "scarface" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scooping *(verb)*

Take out or up with or as if with a scoop.

- *She tried to use "scooping" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "scooping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

scrolled *(verb)*

Move through text or graphics in order to display parts that do not fit on the screen.

- *The coach explained when to use "scrolled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "scrolled" until he saw an example.*

---

sensuality *(noun)*

Desire for sensual pleasures.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sensuality."*
- *He looked up "sensuality" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sequoia *(noun)*

Either of two huge coniferous California trees that reach a height of 300 feet; sometimes placed in the Taxodiaceae.

- *The article explained what "sequoia" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sequoia" to mean either of two huge coniferous california trees that....*

---

sequoia national park *(noun)*

A national park in California that includes Mount Whitney.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sequoia national park."*
- *The article explained what "sequoia national park" means with a simple example.*

---

serpents *(noun)*

An obsolete bass cornet; resembles a snake.

- *Understanding "serpents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "serpents" because he had never seen it before.*

---

serrated *(adjective)*

Notched like a saw with teeth pointing toward the apex.

- *It is useful to describe something as "serrated" when it is notched like a saw with teeth pointing toward the apex.*
- *A "serrated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

severing *(noun)*

The act of severing.

- *The article explained what "severing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "severing."*

---

shawnee cake *(noun)*

Form of johnnycake.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shawnee cake."*
- *He looked up "shawnee cake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shunt *(noun)*

A passage by which a bodily fluid (especially blood) is diverted from one channel to another.

- *An arteriovenus shunt.*
- *He looked up "shunt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sigmund freud *(noun)*

Austrian neurologist who originated psychoanalysis (1856-1939).

- *They discussed "sigmund freud" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "sigmund freud" means with a simple example.*

---

sir edmund percival hillary *(noun)*

New Zealand mountaineer who in 1953 first attained the summit of Mount Everest with his Sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay (born in 1919).

- *Understanding "sir edmund percival hillary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sir edmund percival hillary" means with a simple example.*

---

sir frank whittle *(noun)*

English aeronautical engineer who invented the jet aircraft engine (1907-1996).

- *They discussed "sir frank whittle" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sir frank whittle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sir peter paul rubens *(noun)*

Prolific Flemish baroque painter; knighted by the English king Charles I (1577-1640).

- *They discussed "sir peter paul rubens" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sir peter paul rubens" to mean prolific flemish baroque painter; knighted by the....*

---

smyrna *(noun)*

A port city in western Turkey.

- *In class, the teacher used "smyrna" to mean a port city in western turkey.*
- *The article explained what "smyrna" means with a simple example.*

solver *(noun)*

A thinker who focuses on the problem as stated and tries to synthesize information and knowledge to achieve a solution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "solver."*
- *The article explained what "solver" means with a simple example.*

somatic chromosome *(noun)*

Any chromosome that is not a sex chromosome; appear in pairs in body cells but as single chromosomes in spermatozoa.

- *Understanding "somatic chromosome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "somatic chromosome" means with a simple example.*

southland *(noun)*

Any region lying in or toward the south.

- *In class, the teacher used "southland" to mean any region lying in or toward the south.*
- *They discussed "southland" during the group presentation.*

spaniel *(noun)*

Any of several breeds of small to medium-sized gun dogs with a long silky coat and long frilled ears.

- *He looked up "spaniel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spaniel."*

spearhead-shaped *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) like a spear point, with flaring pointed lobes at the base.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spearhead-shaped."*
- *Students compared "spearhead-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

st john's wort *(noun)*

Any of numerous plants of the genus Hypericum having yellow flowers and transparently dotted leaves; traditionally gathered on St John's eve to ward off evil.

- *Understanding "st john's wort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "st john's wort" to mean any of numerous plants of the genus hypericum....*

st john's wort family *(noun)*

Widely distributed family of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs and vines that produce oils and resins and some usable timber.

- *He looked up "st john's wort family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "st john's wort family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stagger *(verb)*

To arrange in a systematic order.

- *Stagger the chairs in the lecture hall.*
- *The drunken man staggered into the room.*

stagger head *(noun)*

A headline with the top line flush left and succeeding lines indented to the right.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stagger head."*
- *He looked up "stagger head" because he had never seen it before.*

stalingrad *(noun)*

A city in the European part of Russia on the Volga; site of German defeat in World War II in the winter of 1942-43.

- *The article explained what "stalingrad" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "stalingrad" during the group presentation.*

statuses *(noun)*

The relative position or standing of things or especially persons in a society.

- *He looked up "statuses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "statuses" to mean the relative position or standing of things or....*

steels *(noun)*

A cutting or thrusting weapon that has a long metal blade and a hilt with a hand guard.

- *Understanding "steels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steels."*

---

steely *(adjective)*

Resembling steel as in hardness.

- *Steely eyes.*
- *Steely nerves like those of a steeplejack.*

---

stent *(noun)*

A slender tube inserted inside a tubular body part (as a blood vessel) to provide support during and after surgical anastomosis.

- *In class, the teacher used "stent" to mean a slender tube inserted inside a tubular body part....*
- *They discussed "stent" during the group presentation.*

---

stiffer *(adjective)*

Having a strong physiological or chemical effect; ; ; ,.

- *A "stiffer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "stiffer" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sugar sorghum *(noun)*

Any of several sorghums cultivated as a source of syrup.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sugar sorghum."*
- *Understanding "sugar sorghum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sunflowers *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Helianthus having large flower heads with dark disk florets and showy yellow rays.

- *Understanding "sunflowers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sunflowers" during the group presentation.*

---

supercharged *(adjective)*

Fraught with great emotion.

- *A "supercharged" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "supercharged"? Explain why.*

---

surety *(noun)*

A guarantee that an obligation will be met.

- *In class, the teacher used "surety" to mean a guarantee that an obligation will be met.*
- *The article explained what "surety" means with a simple example.*

---

susquehanna *(noun)*

A river in the northeastern United States that rises in New York and flows southward through Pennsylvania and Maryland into Chesapeake Bay.

- *Understanding "susquehanna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "susquehanna."*

---

susquehanna river *(noun)*

A river in the northeastern United States that rises in New York and flows southward through Pennsylvania and Maryland into Chesapeake Bay.

- *He looked up "susquehanna river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "susquehanna river."*

---

swaziland *(noun)*

A landlocked monarchy in southeastern Africa; member of the commonwealth that achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1968.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swaziland."*
- *He looked up "swaziland" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sweatpants *(noun)*

Loose-fitting trousers with elastic cuffs; worn by athletes.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweatpants" to mean loose-fitting trousers with elastic cuffs; worn by....*

- *They discussed "sweatpants" during the group presentation.*

---

swedish turnip *(noun)*

The large yellow root of a rutabaga plant used as food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swedish turnip."*
- *He looked up "swedish turnip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sweethearts *(noun)*

A very attractive or seductive looking woman.

- *They discussed "sweethearts" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweethearts."*

---

symphonic poem *(noun)*

An orchestral composition based on literature or folk tales.

- *They discussed "symphonic poem" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "symphonic poem" because he had never seen it before.*

---

syntactic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or conforming to the rules of syntax.

- *The syntactic rules of a language.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "syntactic" when it is of or relating to or conforming to the rules of syntax.*

---

talkie *(noun)*

A movie with synchronized speech and singing.

- *He looked up "talkie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "talkie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

temporary expedient *(noun)*

An unplanned expedient.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "temporary expedient."*
- *He looked up "temporary expedient" because he had never seen it before.*

---

the admirable crichton *(noun)*

Scottish man of letters and adventurer (1560-1582).

- *In class, the teacher used "the admirable crichton" to mean scottish man of letters and adventurer (1560-1582).*
- *He looked up "the admirable crichton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

theorized *(verb)*

To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds.

- *Galileo theorized the motion of the stars.*
- *She tried to use "theorized" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

thomas stearns eliot *(noun)*

British poet (born in the United States) who won the Nobel prize for literature; his plays are outstanding examples of modern verse drama (1888-1965).

- *The article explained what "thomas stearns eliot" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "thomas stearns eliot" during the group presentation.*

---

thrusts *(noun)*

A sharp hand gesture (resembling a blow).

- *He enlivened his editorials with barbed thrusts at politicians.*
- *They discussed "thrusts" during the group presentation.*

---

tiebreaker *(noun)*

Overtime play in order to break a tie; e.g. tennis and soccer.

- *He looked up "tiebreaker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tiebreaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tnf *(noun)*

A proinflammatory cytokine that is produced by white blood cells (monocytes and macrophages); has an antineoplastic effect but causes inflammation (as in rheumatoid arthritis).

- *He looked up "tnf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tnf."*

---

topical anaesthetic *(noun)*

Anesthetic that numbs a particular area of the body.

- *The article explained what "topical anaesthetic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "topical anaesthetic" to mean anesthetic that numbs a particular area of the body.*

---

totalitarianism *(noun)*

The principle of complete and unrestricted power in government.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "totalitarianism."*
- *Understanding "totalitarianism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

treatises *(noun)*

A formal exposition.

- *Understanding "treatises" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "treatises" to mean a formal exposition.*

---

tropic bird *(noun)*

Mostly white web-footed tropical seabird often found far from land.

- *Understanding "tropic bird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tropic bird."*

---

tulip poplar *(noun)*

Tall North American deciduous timber tree having large tulip-shaped greenish yellow flowers and conelike fruit; yields soft white woods used especially for cabinet work.

- *Understanding "tulip poplar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tulip poplar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turkey buzzard *(noun)*

A New World vulture that is common in South America and Central America and the southern United States.

- *Understanding "turkey buzzard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "turkey buzzard" means with a simple example.*

---

twig blight *(noun)*

A disease of the ends of twigs of woody plants.

- *They discussed "twig blight" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "twig blight."*

---

unassuming *(adjective)*

Not arrogant or presuming.

- *Unassuming to a fault, skeptical about the value of his work.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unassuming" when it is not arrogant or presuming.*

---

undersecretary *(noun)*

A secretary immediately subordinate to the head of a department of government.

- *Understanding "undersecretary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "undersecretary" to mean a secretary immediately subordinate to the head of....*

---

unintelligible *(adjective)*

Poorly articulated or enunciated, or drowned by noise.

- *Unintelligible speech.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unintelligible."*

---

unorganized *(adjective)*

Not having or belonging to a structured whole.

- *Unorganized territories lack a formal government.*
- *Would you call this situation "unorganized"? Explain why.*

---

upholds *(verb)*

Keep or maintain in unaltered condition; cause to remain or last.

- *He did not know how to use "upholds" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "upholds" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

usmc *(noun)*

An amphibious division of the United States Navy.

- *Understanding "usmc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "usmc" to mean an amphibious division of the united states navy.*

---

veal parmesan *(noun)*

Sauteed veal cutlet in a breadcrumb-and-cheese coating served with tomato sauce.

- *The article explained what "veal parmesan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "veal parmesan" to mean sauteed veal cutlet in a breadcrumb-and-cheese....*

---

verdi *(noun)*

Italian operatic composer (1813-1901).

- *He looked up "verdi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verdi."*

---

verity *(noun)*

An enduring or necessary ethical or religious or aesthetic truth.

- *The article explained what "verity" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "verity" during the group presentation.*

---

victimization *(noun)*

An act that exploits or victimizes someone (treats them unfairly).

- *Paying Blacks less and charging them more is a form of victimization.*
- *His victimization infuriated him.*

---

viola d'amore *(noun)*

Viol that is the tenor of the viol family.

- *In class, the teacher used "viola d'amore" to mean viol that is the tenor of the viol family.*
- *He looked up "viola d'amore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

water spaniel *(noun)*

Any dog of two large curly-coated breeds used for hunting waterfowl.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water spaniel."*
- *The article explained what "water spaniel" means with a simple example.*

---

web-toed *(adjective)*

Having feet with webbed toes.

- *A "web-toed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "web-toed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

western big-eared bat *(noun)*

Bat of western North America having extremely large ears.

- *They discussed "western big-eared bat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "western big-eared bat" means with a simple example.*

---

wicks *(noun)*

Any piece of cord that conveys liquid by capillary action.

- *They discussed "wicks" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wicks" means with a simple example.*

william hogarth *(noun)*

English artist noted for a series of engravings that satirized the affectations of his time (1697-1764).

- *Understanding "william hogarth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "william hogarth" during the group presentation.*

winking *(noun)*

A reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.

- *The article explained what "winking" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "winking" to mean a reflex that closes and opens the eyes rapidly.*

withering *(adjective)*

Wreaking or capable of wreaking complete destruction.

- *The guns opened a withering fire.*
- *To compliments inflated I've a withering reply.*

woodpecker *(noun)*

Bird with strong claws and a stiff tail adapted for climbing and a hard chisel-like bill for boring into wood for insects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodpecker."*
- *He looked up "woodpecker" because he had never seen it before.*

woolly-stemmed *(adjective)*

Having a woolly stem.

- *Students compared "woolly-stemmed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "woolly-stemmed"? Explain why.*

workstations *(noun)*

A desktop digital computer that is conventionally considered to be more powerful than a microcomputer.

- *He looked up "workstations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "workstations" during the group presentation.*

wtc *(noun)*

Twin skyscrapers 110 stories high in New York City; built 1368 feet tall in 1970 to 1973; destroyed by a terrorist attack on September 11, 2001.

- *He looked up "wtc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "wtc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

xvii *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of sixteen and one.

- *He looked up "xvii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xvii."*

yip *(noun)*

A sharp high-pitched cry (especially by a dog).

- *Understanding "yip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "yip" means with a simple example.*

zigzag *(noun)*

An angular shape characterized by sharp turns in alternating directions.

- *He looked up "zigzag" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "zigzag" to mean an angular shape characterized by sharp turns in....*

abdominal aorta *(noun)*

A branch of the descending aorta.

- *Understanding "abdominal aorta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "abdominal aorta" during the group presentation.*

absolve *(verb)*

Grant remission of a sin to.

- *The priest absolved him and told him to say ten Hail Mary's.*
- *I absolve you from this responsibility.*

---

acapulco *(noun)*

A port and fashionable resort city on the Pacific coast of southern Mexico; known for beaches and water sports (including cliff diving).

- *In class, the teacher used "acapulco" to mean a port and fashionable resort city on the pacific....*
- *Understanding "acapulco" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

acapulco gold *(noun)*

A particularly potent variety of marijuana.

- *He looked up "acapulco gold" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "acapulco gold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adieu *(noun)*

A farewell remark.

- *He looked up "adieu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adieu."*

---

agonist *(noun)*

A muscle that contracts while another relaxes.

- *When bending the elbow the biceps are the agonist.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agonist."*

---

aground *(adjective)*

Stuck in a place where a ship can no longer float.

- *A ship aground offshore.*
- *A boat aground on the beach waiting for the tide to lift it.*

---

airfare *(noun)*

The fare charged for traveling by airplane.

- *He looked up "airfare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "airfare."*

---

alan seeger *(noun)*

United States poet killed in World War I (1888-1916).

- *They discussed "alan seeger" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alan seeger."*

---

alligator snapper *(noun)*

Large species having three ridges on its back; found in southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "alligator snapper" to mean large species having three ridges on its back;....*
- *He looked up "alligator snapper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alms tray *(noun)*

A tray for collecting the offering from a congregation.

- *The article explained what "alms tray" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alms tray" to mean a tray for collecting the offering from a congregation.*

---

alternator *(noun)*

An old term for an electric generator that produces alternating current (especially in automobiles).

- *He looked up "alternator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "alternator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ammonium alum *(noun)*

A white crystalline double sulfate of aluminum: the ammonium double sulfate of aluminum.

- *He looked up "ammonium alum" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ammonium alum."*

---

ammonium nitrate *(noun)*

Used as an explosive and fertilizer and rocket propellant.

- *Understanding "ammonium nitrate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ammonium nitrate" means with a simple example.*

---

antiviral *(adjective)*

Inhibiting or stopping the growth and reproduction of viruses.

- *Students compared "antiviral" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "antiviral."*

---

antiviral agent *(noun)*

Any drug that destroys viruses.

- *They discussed "antiviral agent" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiviral agent."*

---

antiviral drug *(noun)*

Any drug that destroys viruses.

- *Understanding "antiviral drug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antiviral drug."*

---

arousing *(verb)*

Call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses).

- *She tried to use "arousing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "arousing" until he saw an example.*

---

aspired *(verb)*

Have an ambitious plan or a lofty goal.

- *Learners should practice how to use "aspired" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "aspired" when talking about this idea.*

---

badlands *(noun)*

An eroded and barren region in southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska.

- *The article explained what "badlands" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "badlands" during the group presentation.*

---

badlands national park *(noun)*

A national park in South Dakota having multicolored peaks and spires resulting from erosion; fossil sites.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "badlands national park."*
- *He looked up "badlands national park" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bari *(noun)*

Capital city of the Apulia region on the Adriatic coast.

- *In class, the teacher used "bari" to mean capital city of the apulia region on the adriatic coast.*
- *The article explained what "bari" means with a simple example.*

---

baronet *(noun)*

A member of the British order of honor; ranks below a baron but above a knight.

- *Since he was a baronet he had to be addressed as Sir Henry Jones, Bart.*
- *The article explained what "baronet" means with a simple example.*

---

barren ground caribou *(noun)*

Of tundra of northern Canada; in some classifications included in the species Rangifer tarandus.

- *In class, the teacher used "barren ground caribou" to mean of tundra of northern canada; in some....*
- *The article explained what "barren ground caribou" means with a simple example.*

---

bean caper *(noun)*

Perennial shrub of the eastern Mediterranean region and southwestern Asia having flowers whose buds are used as capers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bean caper."*
- *Understanding "bean caper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bean-caper family *(noun)*

Small trees, shrubs, and herbs of warm arid and saline regions; often resinous; some poisonous: genera Zygophyllum, Tribulus, Guaiacum, Larrea.

- *He looked up "bean-caper family" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bean-caper family."*

bearish *(adjective)*

Expecting prices to fall.

- *Would you call this situation "bearish"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "bearish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

bebop *(noun)*

An early form of modern jazz (originating around 1940).

- *He looked up "bebop" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bebop."*

beet blight *(noun)*

A disease of beet plants.

- *Understanding "beet blight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "beet blight" during the group presentation.*

belting *(noun)*

The material of which belts are made.

- *The article explained what "belting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "belting" to mean the material of which belts are made.*

big dipper *(noun)*

A group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major.

- *He looked up "big dipper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "big dipper" to mean a group of seven bright stars in the constellation....*

biometric authentication *(noun)*

The automatic identification of living individuals by using their physiological and behavioral characteristics.

- *Negative identification can only be accomplished through biometric identification.*
- *If a pin or password is lost or forgotten it can be changed and reissued but a biometric identification cannot.*

bitumen *(noun)*

Any of various naturally occurring impure mixtures of hydrocarbons.

- *In class, the teacher used "bitumen" to mean any of various naturally occurring impure mixtures....*
- *The article explained what "bitumen" means with a simple example.*

black-footed ferret *(noun)*

Musteline mammal of prairie regions of United States; nearly extinct.

- *The article explained what "black-footed ferret" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "black-footed ferret" during the group presentation.*

borges *(noun)*

Argentinian writer remembered for his short stories (1899-1986).

- *In class, the teacher used "borges" to mean argentinian writer remembered for his short stories....*
- *He looked up "borges" because he had never seen it before.*

broad-shouldered *(adjective)*

Having broad shoulders.

- *Students compared "broad-shouldered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "broad-shouldered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

brown thrush *(noun)*

Common large songbird of eastern United States having reddish-brown plumage.

- *In class, the teacher used "brown thrush" to mean common large songbird of eastern united states....*
- *The article explained what "brown thrush" means with a simple example.*

---

buss *(noun)*

The act of caressing with the lips (or an instance thereof).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buss."*
- *He looked up "buss" because he had never seen it before.*

---

butterfield *(noun)*

English architect who designed many churches (1814-1900).

- *Understanding "butterfield" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "butterfield" means with a simple example.*

---

buttermilk biscuit *(noun)*

Very tender biscuit partially leavened with buttermilk and soda.

- *In class, the teacher used "buttermilk biscuit" to mean very tender biscuit partially leavened with....*
- *They discussed "buttermilk biscuit" during the group presentation.*

---

buzzard *(noun)*

A New World vulture that is common in South America and Central America and the southern United States.

- *Understanding "buzzard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "buzzard" to mean a new world vulture that is common in south america....*

---

bygone *(noun)*

Past events to be put aside.

- *Let bygones be bygones.*
- *Understanding "bygone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cacao bean *(noun)*

Seed of the cacao tree; ground roasted beans are source of chocolate.

- *They discussed "cacao bean" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cacao bean" because he had never seen it before.*

---

calico crab *(noun)*

Brightly spotted crab of sandy beaches of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

- *The article explained what "calico crab" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "calico crab" to mean brightly spotted crab of sandy beaches of the....*

---

cannibals *(noun)*

A person who eats human flesh.

- *The article explained what "cannibals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannibals" to mean a person who eats human flesh.*

---

capers *(noun)*

A crime (especially a robbery).

- *Understanding "capers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "capers" means with a simple example.*

---

capillary vein *(noun)*

A minute vein continuous with a capillary.

- *They discussed "capillary vein" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "capillary vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carbine *(noun)*

Light automatic rifle.

- *He looked up "carbine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carbine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carelessness *(noun)*

The quality of not being careful or taking pains.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carelessness."*
- *Understanding "carelessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carlos fuentes *(noun)*

Mexican novelist (born in 1928).

- *He looked up "carlos fuentes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carlos fuentes."*

carotid artery *(noun)*

Either of two major arteries of the neck and head; branches from the aorta.

- *The article explained what "carotid artery" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carotid artery."*

cedars *(noun)*

Any of numerous trees of the family Cupressaceae that resemble cedars.

- *Understanding "cedars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cedars."*

certifying *(verb)*

Provide evidence for; stand as proof of; show by one's behavior, attitude, or external attributes.

- *She tried to use "certifying" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "certifying" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

charles franklin kettering *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who made numerous automotive improvements (including the electric starter) (1876-1958).

- *In class, the teacher used "charles franklin kettering" to mean united states electrical engineer who made numerous....*
- *They discussed "charles franklin kettering" during the group presentation.*

chattering *(noun)*

The rapid series of noises made by the parts of a machine.

- *The article explained what "chattering" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chattering" during the group presentation.*

chongqing *(noun)*

A city in south-central China on the Chang Jiang; a commercial center for western China.

- *He looked up "chongqing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chongqing."*

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease *(noun)*

A nonreversible lung disease that is a combination of emphysema and chronic bronchitis; usually patients have been heavy cigarette smokers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chronic obstructive pulmonary disease."*
- *Understanding "chronic obstructive pulmonary disease" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chucked *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *Can you use "chucked" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "chucked" when talking about this idea.*

chuckling *(verb)*

Laugh quietly or with restraint.

- *The coach explained when to use "chuckling" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chuckling" in real sentences.*

---

commensurate *(adjective)*

Corresponding in size or degree or extent.

- *Pay should be commensurate with the time worked.*
- *The speaker chose "commensurate" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

common carotid artery *(noun)*

Runs upward in the neck and divides into the external and internal carotid arteries.

- *In class, the teacher used "common carotid artery" to mean runs upward in the neck and divides into the....*
- *They discussed "common carotid artery" during the group presentation.*

---

compressors *(noun)*

A mechanical device that compresses gasses.

- *He looked up "compressors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "compressors" during the group presentation.*

---

confounding *(adjective)*

That confounds or contradicts or confuses.

- *Would you call this situation "confounding"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "confounding" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

contaminate *(verb)*

Make radioactive by adding radioactive material.

- *Don't drink the water–it's contaminated.*
- *Can you use "contaminate" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

copley *(noun)*

American painter who did portraits of Paul Revere and John Hancock before fleeing to England to avoid the American Revolution (1738-1815).

- *He looked up "copley" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "copley" to mean american painter who did portraits of paul revere....*

---

corgi *(noun)*

Either of two Welsh breeds of long-bodied short-legged dogs with erect ears and a fox-like head.

- *He looked up "corgi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corgi" to mean either of two welsh breeds of long-bodied....*

---

corsair *(noun)*

A swift pirate ship (often operating with official sanction).

- *They discussed "corsair" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "corsair" means with a simple example.*

---

cortes *(noun)*

Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs and conquered Mexico (1485-1547).

- *Understanding "cortes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cortes."*

---

counterfeiting *(verb)*

Make a copy of with the intent to deceive.

- *The coach explained when to use "counterfeiting" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "counterfeiting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

couriers *(noun)*

A person who carries a message.

- *In class, the teacher used "couriers" to mean a person who carries a message.*

- *The article explained what "couriers" means with a simple example.*

---

cranking *(verb)*

Travel along a zigzag path.

- *He did not know how to use "cranking" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cranking" when talking about this idea.*

---

cranks *(noun)*

A hand tool consisting of a rotating shaft with parallel handle.

- *In class, the teacher used "cranks" to mean a hand tool consisting of a rotating shaft with....*
- *He looked up "cranks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

creeping bugle *(noun)*

Low rhizomatous European carpeting plant having spikes of blue flowers; naturalized in parts of United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "creeping bugle" to mean low rhizomatous european carpeting plant having....*
- *The article explained what "creeping bugle" means with a simple example.*

---

crescendo *(noun)*

(music) a gradual increase in loudness.

- *Understanding "crescendo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crescendo" to mean (music) a gradual increase in loudness.*

---

crested coral root *(noun)*

Orchid with yellowish-brown flowers with dark veins; southeastern Arizona to the eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "crested coral root" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crested coral root" to mean orchid with yellowish-brown flowers with dark....*

---

crested penguin *(noun)*

Small penguin of the Falkland Islands and New Zealand.

- *In class, the teacher used "crested penguin" to mean small penguin of the falkland islands and new zealand.*
- *The article explained what "crested penguin" means with a simple example.*

---

cubic centimeter *(noun)*

A metric unit of volume equal to one thousandth of a liter.

- *Understanding "cubic centimeter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cubic centimeter" during the group presentation.*

---

curly-coated retriever *(noun)*

An English breed having a tightly curled black or liver-colored coat; retrieves game from land or water.

- *In class, the teacher used "curly-coated retriever" to mean an english breed having a tightly curled black or....*
- *The article explained what "curly-coated retriever" means with a simple example.*

---

curly-grained *(adjective)*

Of timber; having fibers running irregularly rather than in parallel.

- *Would you call this situation "curly-grained"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "curly-grained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cuss *(noun)*

Profane or obscene expression usually of surprise or anger.

- *He's a likable cuss.*
- *Understanding "cuss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dauphin *(noun)*

Formerly, the eldest son of the King of France and direct heir to the throne.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dauphin."*
- *He looked up "dauphin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

davy crockett *(noun)*

United States frontiersman and Tennessee politician who died at the siege of the Alamo (1786-1836).

- *They discussed "davy crockett" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "davy crockett" because he had never seen it before.*

---

de sade *(noun)*

French soldier and writer whose descriptions of sexual perversion gave rise to the term 'sadism' (1740-1814).

- *He looked up "de sade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "de sade" during the group presentation.*

---

death's head *(noun)*

A human skull (or a representation of a human skull) used as a symbol of death.

- *Understanding "death's head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "death's head."*

---

deformity *(noun)*

An appearance that has been spoiled or is misshapen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deformity."*
- *They discussed "deformity" during the group presentation.*

---

dental amalgam *(noun)*

An alloy of mercury with another metal (usually silver) used by dentists to fill cavities in teeth; except for iron and platinum all metals dissolve in mercury and chemists refer to the resulting mercury mixtures as amalgams.

- *He looked up "dental amalgam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dental amalgam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dents *(noun)*

An appreciable consequence (especially a lessening).

- *Understanding "dents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dents" during the group presentation.*

---

deviated *(verb)*

Cause to turn away from a previous or expected course.

- *The river was deviated to prevent flooding.*
- *The coach explained when to use "deviated" and when to wait.*

---

dibs *(noun)*

A claim of rights.

- *I have dibs on that last slice of pizza.*
- *He looked up "dibs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dinghy *(noun)*

A small boat of shallow draft with cross thwarts for seats and rowlocks for oars with which it is propelled.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dinghy."*
- *He looked up "dinghy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dipper *(noun)*

A ladle that has a cup with a long handle.

- *Understanding "dipper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dipper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

discourages *(verb)*

Admonish or counsel in terms of someone's behavior.

- *Can you use "discourages" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "discourages" when talking about this idea.*

---

disobey *(verb)*

Refuse to go along with; refuse to follow; be disobedient.

- *He disobeyed his supervisor and was fired.*
- *Can you use "disobey" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disseminating *(verb)*

Cause to become widely known.

- *He did not know how to use "disseminating" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disseminating" and when to wait.*

---

dissociation constant *(noun)*

The equilibrium constant for a reversible dissociation.

- *They discussed "dissociation constant" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dissociation constant" means with a simple example.*

---

disturbs *(verb)*

Damage as if by shaking or jarring.

- *The coach explained when to use "disturbs" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "disturbs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

diverge *(verb)*

Extend in a different direction.

- *The lines start to diverge here.*
- *Their interests diverged.*

---

dominoes *(noun)*

Any of several games played with small rectangular blocks.

- *He looked up "dominoes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dominoes" to mean any of several games played with small rectangular....*

---

double dipper *(noun)*

Someone who draws two incomes from the government (usually by combining a salary and a pension).

- *The article explained what "double dipper" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "double dipper" to mean someone who draws two incomes from the government....*

---

downpour *(noun)*

A heavy rain.

- *In class, the teacher used "downpour" to mean a heavy rain.*
- *The article explained what "downpour" means with a simple example.*

---

dressed to the nines *(adjective)*

Dressed in fancy or formal clothing.

- *A "dressed to the nines" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "dressed to the nines" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

drifter *(noun)*

A wanderer who has no established residence or visible means of support.

- *Understanding "drifter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "drifter" during the group presentation.*

---

dusky *(adjective)*

Lighted by or as if by twilight; -Henry Fielding.

- *The dusky night rides down the sky/And ushers in the morn.*
- *Gold earrings gleamed against her dusky cheeks.*

---

dystrophy *(noun)*

Any degenerative disorder resulting from inadequate or faulty nutrition.

- *In class, the teacher used "dystrophy" to mean any degenerative disorder resulting from inadequate....*
- *The article explained what "dystrophy" means with a simple example.*

eared seal *(noun)*

Pinniped mammal having external ear flaps and hind limbs used for locomotion on land; valued for its soft underfur.

- *In class, the teacher used "eared seal" to mean pinniped mammal having external ear flaps and hind....*
- *The article explained what "eared seal" means with a simple example.*

eastside *(adjective)*

Of the eastern part of a city e.g. Manhattan.

- *The eastside silk-stocking district.*
- *Students compared "eastside" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

eccles cake *(noun)*

A flat round cake of sweetened pastry filled with dried fruit.

- *The article explained what "eccles cake" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eccles cake" to mean a flat round cake of sweetened pastry filled with....*

elizabeth seton *(noun)*

United States religious leader who was the first person born in the United States to be canonized (1774-1821).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elizabeth seton."*
- *The article explained what "elizabeth seton" means with a simple example.*

eloquence *(noun)*

Powerful and effective language.

- *His eloquence attracted a large congregation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eloquence."*

enhancer *(noun)*

Anything that serves by contrast to call attention to another thing's good qualities.

- *Understanding "enhancer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enhancer."*

enquirer *(noun)*

Someone who asks a question.

- *They discussed "enquirer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "enquirer" means with a simple example.*

enslave *(verb)*

Make a slave of; bring into servitude.

- *Learners should practice how to use "enslave" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "enslave" carefully so everyone would understand.*

epitaph *(noun)*

A summary statement of commemoration for a dead person.

- *The article explained what "epitaph" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epitaph."*

erectile tissue *(noun)*

Vascular tissue capable of filling with blood and becoming rigid.

- *He looked up "erectile tissue" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "erectile tissue" during the group presentation.*

ernest bloch *(noun)*

United States composer (born in Switzerland) who composed symphonies and chamber music and choral music and a piano sonata and an opera (1880-1959).

- *The article explained what "ernest bloch" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ernest bloch" to mean united states composer (born in switzerland) who....*

eurasian green toad *(noun)*

Eurasian toad with variable chiefly green coloring.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eurasian green toad."*
- *He looked up "eurasian green toad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

european woolly thistle *(noun)*

Woolly thistle of western and central Europe and Balkan Peninsula.

- *In class, the teacher used "european woolly thistle" to mean woolly thistle of western and central europe and....*
- *Understanding "european woolly thistle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evelyn arthur saint john waugh *(noun)*

English author of satirical novels (1903-1966).

- *They discussed "evelyn arthur saint john waugh" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evelyn arthur saint john waugh" to mean english author of satirical novels (1903-1966).*

---

even-toed *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or belonging to mammals of the order Artiodactyla.

- *The speaker chose "even-toed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "even-toed"? Explain why.*

---

exclusions *(noun)*

The act of forcing out someone or something.

- *The article explained what "exclusions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "exclusions" to mean the act of forcing out someone or something.*

---

excrement *(noun)*

Waste matter (as urine or sweat but especially feces) discharged from the body.

- *They discussed "excrement" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "excrement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

expedient *(noun)*

A means to an end; not necessarily a principled or ethical one.

- *In class, the teacher used "expedient" to mean a means to an end; not necessarily a principled or....*
- *The article explained what "expedient" means with a simple example.*

---

fallow *(adjective)*

Left unplowed and unseeded during a growing season.

- *Fallow farmland.*
- *A fallow gold market.*

---

fatah revolutionary council *(noun)*

A Palestinian international terrorist organization that split from the PLO in 1974; has conducted terrorist attacks in 20 countries.

- *In the 1980s the Fatah-RC was considered the most dangerous and murderous Palestinian terror group.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fatah revolutionary council" to mean a palestinian international terrorist organization....*

---

fen *(noun)*

Low-lying wet land with grassy vegetation; usually is a transition zone between land and water.

- *The fens of eastern England.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fen."*

---

fermi *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one quadrillionth of a meter.

- *The article explained what "fermi" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fermi" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one quadrillionth....*

---

fiddler *(noun)*

An unskilled person who tries to fix or mend.

- *He looked up "fiddler" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fiddler."*

fixed intonation *(noun)*

The intonation of keyboard instruments where the pitch of each note is fixed and cannot be varied by the performer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fixed intonation."*
- *Understanding "fixed intonation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flagging *(noun)*

A walk of flagstones.

- *The flagging in the garden was quite imaginative.*
- *There was a pile of flagging waiting to be laid in place.*

foal *(verb)*

Give birth to a foal.

- *The mare foaled.*
- *The coach explained when to use "foal" and when to wait.*

foreclosed *(verb)*

Keep from happening or arising; make impossible.

- *Learners should practice how to use "foreclosed" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "foreclosed" and when to wait.*

forlorn *(adjective)*

Marked by or showing hopelessness.

- *The last forlorn attempt.*
- *A forlorn cause.*

forlorn hope *(noun)*

A hopeless or desperate enterprise.

- *In class, the teacher used "forlorn hope" to mean a hopeless or desperate enterprise.*
- *Understanding "forlorn hope" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

foucault *(noun)*

French physicist who determined the speed of light and showed that it travels slower in water than in air; invented the Foucault pendulum and the gyroscope (1819-1868).

- *The article explained what "foucault" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "foucault."*

fragmentary *(adjective)*

Consisting of small disconnected parts.

- *Fragmentary remains.*
- *Would you call this situation "fragmentary"? Explain why.*

fred sanger *(noun)*

English biochemist who determined the sequence of amino acids in insulin and who invented a technique to determine the genetic sequence of an organism (born in 1918).

- *The article explained what "fred sanger" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fred sanger" to mean english biochemist who determined the sequence of....*

frederic william maitland *(noun)*

English historian noted for his works on the history of English law (1850-1906).

- *The article explained what "frederic william maitland" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "frederic william maitland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

freetown *(noun)*

Port city and the capital and largest city of Sierra Leone.

- *He looked up "freetown" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "freetown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

furlongs *(noun)*

A unit of length equal to 220 yards.

- *He looked up "furlongs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "furlongs."*

---

gab *(noun)*

Light informal conversation for social occasions.

- *He looked up "gab" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gab."*

---

gateways *(noun)*

An entrance that can be closed by a gate.

- *They discussed "gateways" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gateways."*

---

gaudy *(noun)*

(Britain) a celebratory reunion feast or entertainment held a college.

- *He looked up "gaudy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaudy."*

---

gauss *(noun)*

A unit of magnetic flux density equal to 1 maxwell per square centimeter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gauss."*
- *The article explained what "gauss" means with a simple example.*

---

gazed *(verb)*

Look at with fixed eyes.

- *Can you use "gazed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "gazed" and when to wait.*

---

ginsberg *(noun)*

United States poet of the beat generation (1926-1997).

- *The article explained what "ginsberg" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ginsberg" to mean united states poet of the beat generation (1926-1997).*

---

gobble *(noun)*

The characteristic sound made by a turkey cock.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gobble."*
- *They discussed "gobble" during the group presentation.*

---

gobble up *(verb)*

Eat a large amount of food quickly.

- *The children gobbled down most of the birthday cake.*
- *The coach explained when to use "gobble up" and when to wait.*

---

godspeed *(noun)*

A successful journey.

- *They wished him Godspeed.*
- *The article explained what "godspeed" means with a simple example.*

---

gopher turtle *(noun)*

Burrowing edible land tortoise of southeastern North America.

- *They discussed "gopher turtle" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gopher turtle."*

---

grandparent *(noun)*

A parent of your father or mother.

- *He looked up "grandparent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "grandparent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grays *(noun)*

A neutral achromatic color midway between white and black.

- *He looked up "grays" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grays."*

---

great grandparent *(noun)*

A parent of your grandparent.

- *The article explained what "great grandparent" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great grandparent."*

---

greeley *(noun)*

United States journalist with political ambitions (1811-1872).

- *They discussed "greeley" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greeley."*

---

grenade thrower *(noun)*

An infantryman equipped with grenades.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grenade thrower."*
- *The article explained what "grenade thrower" means with a simple example.*

---

grout *(noun)*

A thin mortar that can be poured and used to fill cracks in masonry or brickwork.

- *The article explained what "grout" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grout" to mean a thin mortar that can be poured and used to fill....*

---

gush *(noun)*

A sudden rapid flow (as of water).

- *There was a little gush of blood.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gush."*

---

haddock *(noun)*

Important food fish on both sides of the Atlantic; related to cod but usually smaller.

- *He looked up "haddock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haddock."*

---

halogen *(noun)*

Any of five related nonmetallic elements (fluorine or chlorine or bromine or iodine or astatine) that are all monovalent and readily form negative ions.

- *Understanding "halogen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "halogen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harpoon *(noun)*

A spear with a shaft and barbed point for throwing; used for catching large fish or whales; a strong line is attached to it.

- *The article explained what "harpoon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harpoon" to mean a spear with a shaft and barbed point for throwing;....*

---

harpoon gun *(noun)*

A cannon or similar gun that fires harpoons.

- *They discussed "harpoon gun" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "harpoon gun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harpoon line *(noun)*

A strong rope for making the catch fast to the harpooner's boat.

- *The article explained what "harpoon line" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "harpoon line" during the group presentation.*

haydn *(noun)*

Prolific Austrian composer who influenced the classical form of the symphony (1732-1809).

- *He looked up "haydn" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haydn" to mean prolific austrian composer who influenced the....*

hazmat *(noun)*

An abbreviation for 'hazardous material' used on warning signs.

- *NO HAZMATS IN TUNNEL.*
- *The article explained what "hazmat" means with a simple example.*

heros *(noun)*

A man distinguished by exceptional courage and nobility and strength.

- *They discussed "heros" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "heros" means with a simple example.*

highlighter *(noun)*

A cosmetic used to highlight the eyes or cheekbones.

- *The article explained what "highlighter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highlighter."*

hock-joint *(noun)*

Tarsal joint of the hind leg of hoofed mammals; corresponds to the human ankle.

- *In class, the teacher used "hock-joint" to mean tarsal joint of the hind leg of hoofed mammals;....*
- *The article explained what "hock-joint" means with a simple example.*

homeopathic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the practice of homeopathy.

- *Homeopathic medicine.*
- *A "homeopathic" approach may work better in this case.*

homogenous *(adjective)*

All of the same or similar kind or nature.

- *It is useful to describe something as "homogenous" when it is all of the same or similar kind or nature.*
- *Students compared "homogenous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

honduran monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Honduras.

- *He looked up "honduran monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "honduran monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

humphrey bogart *(noun)*

United States film actor (1899-1957).

- *They discussed "humphrey bogart" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humphrey bogart" to mean united states film actor (1899-1957).*

hydrology *(noun)*

The branch of geology that studies water on the earth and in the atmosphere: its distribution and uses and conservation.

- *The article explained what "hydrology" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hydrology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hypoxia *(noun)*

Oxygen deficiency causing a very strong drive to correct the deficiency.

- *Understanding "hypoxia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hypoxia" to mean oxygen deficiency causing a very strong drive to....*

ibis *(noun)*

Wading birds of warm regions having long slender down-curved bills.

- *The article explained what "ibis" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ibis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idealist *(noun)*

Someone guided more by ideals than by practical considerations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "idealist."*
- *The article explained what "idealist" means with a simple example.*

---

incarnations *(noun)*

A new personification of a familiar idea.

- *They discussed "incarnations" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incarnations."*

---

incited *(verb)*

Give an incentive for action.

- *The coach explained when to use "incited" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "incited" until he saw an example.*

---

incubated *(verb)*

Grow under conditions that promote development.

- *Can you use "incubated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "incubated" and when to wait.*

---

indecisive *(adjective)*

Characterized by lack of decision and firmness.

- *An indecisive manager brought the enterprise to a standstill.*
- *A long and indecisive war.*

---

indefensible *(adjective)*

Incapable of being justified or explained.

- *Would you call this situation "indefensible"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "indefensible."*

---

indivisible *(adjective)*

Impossible of undergoing division.

- *An indivisible union of states.*
- *One nation indivisible.*

---

indivisible by *(adjective)*

Cannot be divided without leaving a remainder.

- *A "indivisible by" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "indivisible by" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

industrialist *(noun)*

Someone who manages or has significant financial interest in an industrial enterprise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "industrialist."*
- *He looked up "industrialist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ineffectual *(adjective)*

Not producing an intended effect.

- *It is useful to describe something as "ineffectual" when it is not producing an intended effect.*
- *A "ineffectual" approach may work better in this case.*

---

inextricably *(adverb)*

In an inextricable manner.

- *Motives inspired by Mammon were often inextricably blended with things pertaining to Caesar and to God.*

- *Place “inextricably” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

inflows *(noun)*

The process of flowing in.

- *Understanding “inflows” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “inflows” to mean the process of flowing in.*

---

ingest *(verb)*

Serve oneself to, or consume regularly.

- *She tried to use “ingest” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “ingest” in real sentences.*

---

inhalation anthrax *(noun)*

A form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation of dust containing Bacillus anthracis; initial symptoms (chill and cough and dyspnea and rapid pulse) are followed by extreme cardiovascular collapse.

- *They discussed “inhalation anthrax” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “inhalation anthrax” to mean a form of anthrax infection acquired by inhalation....*

---

inhibitions *(noun)*

The action of prohibiting or inhibiting or forbidding (or an instance thereof).

- *Understanding “inhibitions” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up “inhibitions” because he had never seen it before.*

---

inner hebrides *(noun)*

Islands between the Outer Hebrides and the western coast of Scotland.

- *In class, the teacher used “inner hebrides” to mean islands between the outer hebrides and the western....*
- *Understanding “inner hebrides” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

innermost *(adjective)*

Being deepest within the self.

- *One’s innermost feelings.*
- *The innermost chamber.*

---

insecticides *(noun)*

A chemical used to kill insects.

- *They discussed “insecticides” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “insecticides” because he had never seen it before.*

---

insoluble *(adjective)*

Admitting of no solution or explanation.

- *An insoluble doubt.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “insoluble.”*

---

insulate *(verb)*

Protect from heat, cold, or noise by surrounding with insulating material.

- *We had his bedroom insulated before winter came.*
- *He did not know how to use “insulate” until he saw an example.*

---

interconnection *(noun)*

A state of being connected reciprocally.

- *An interconnection between the two buildings.*
- *He looked up “interconnection” because he had never seen it before.*

---

intonation pattern *(noun)*

Intonations characteristic of questions and requests and statements.

- *They discussed “intonation pattern” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “intonation pattern.”*

introverted *(adjective)*

Given to examining own sensory and perceptual experiences.

- *It is useful to describe something as "introverted" when it is given to examining own sensory and perceptual....*
- *The speaker chose "introverted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

invokes *(verb)*

Summon into action or bring into existence, often as if by magic.

- *He did not know how to use "invokes" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "invokes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

jitters *(noun)*

Extreme nervousness.

- *They discussed "jitters" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jitters" to mean extreme nervousness.*

john copley *(noun)*

American painter who did portraits of Paul Revere and John Hancock before fleeing to England to avoid the American Revolution (1738-1815).

- *They discussed "john copley" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "john copley" means with a simple example.*

josiah willard gibbs *(noun)*

United States chemist (1839-1903).

- *He looked up "josiah willard gibbs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "josiah willard gibbs" to mean united states chemist (1839-1903).*

juan ponce de leon *(noun)*

Spanish explorer who accompanied Columbus on his second trip in 1493; in 1513 he discovered Florida while searching for the legendary Fountain of Youth (1460-1521).

- *He looked up "juan ponce de leon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juan ponce de leon."*

kendal *(noun)*

A green dye, often used to color cloth, which is obtained from the woad plant.

- *They discussed "kendal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kendal" to mean a green dye, often used to color cloth, which is....*

kendal green *(noun)*

A green dye, often used to color cloth, which is obtained from the woad plant.

- *Understanding "kendal green" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kendal green" because he had never seen it before.*

keyhole *(noun)*

The hole where a key is inserted.

- *The article explained what "keyhole" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "keyhole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

keyhole saw *(noun)*

A handsaw with a long narrow blade for cutting short radius curves; similar to a compass saw.

- *In class, the teacher used "keyhole saw" to mean a handsaw with a long narrow blade for cutting....*
- *The article explained what "keyhole saw" means with a simple example.*

kickers *(noun)*

A player who kicks the football.

- *He looked up "kickers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kickers."*

kiosks *(noun)*

Small area set off by walls for special use.

- *In class, the teacher used "kiosks" to mean small area set off by walls for special use.*
- *Understanding "kiosks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

knighted *(verb)*

Raise (someone) to knighthood.

- *The Beatles were knighted.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "knighted" in real sentences.*

---

kota *(noun)*

A member of the Dravidian people living in the Nilgiri Hills in southern India.

- *They discussed "kota" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kota" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lao-tzu *(noun)*

Chinese philosopher regarded as the founder of Taoism (6th century BC).

- *Understanding "lao-tzu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lao-tzu."*

---

laredo *(noun)*

A city in southern Texas on the Rio Grande.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laredo."*
- *Understanding "laredo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lem *(noun)*

A spacecraft that carries astronauts from the command module to the surface of the moon and back.

- *In class, the teacher used "lem" to mean a spacecraft that carries astronauts from the....*
- *They discussed "lem" during the group presentation.*

---

leon trotsky *(noun)*

Russian revolutionary and Communist theorist who helped Lenin and built up the army; he was ousted from the Communist Party by Stalin and eventually assassinated in Mexico (1879-1940).

- *Understanding "leon trotsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "leon trotsky" during the group presentation.*

---

lesotho monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Lesotho.

- *The article explained what "lesotho monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lesotho monetary unit."*

---

leveraged buyout *(noun)*

A buyout using borrowed money; the target company's assets are usually security for the loan.

- *A leveraged buyout by upper management can be used to combat hostile takeover bids.*
- *They discussed "leveraged buyout" during the group presentation.*

---

lexical ambiguity *(noun)*

The ambiguity of an individual word or phrase that can be used (in different contexts) to express two or more different meanings.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lexical ambiguity."*
- *Understanding "lexical ambiguity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

licensees *(verb)*

Authorize officially.

- *Can you use "licensees" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "licensees" and when to wait.*

---

lie-abed *(noun)*

A person who stays in bed until a relatively late hour.

- *They discussed "lie-abed" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "lie-abed" means with a simple example.*

light-emitting diode *(noun)*

Diode such that light emitted at a p-n junction is proportional to the bias current; color depends on the material used.

- *The article explained what "light-emitting diode" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "light-emitting diode" during the group presentation.*

lindy hop *(noun)*

An energetic American dance that was popular in the 1930s (probably named for the aviator Charles Lindbergh).

- *The article explained what "lindy hop" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lindy hop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

line of gab *(noun)*

Plausible glib talk (especially useful to a salesperson).

- *The article explained what "line of gab" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "line of gab" to mean plausible glib talk (especially useful to a....*

little dipper *(noun)*

A cluster of seven stars in Ursa Minor; at the end of the dipper's handle is Polaris.

- *He looked up "little dipper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little dipper."*

loafers *(noun)*

A low leather step-in shoe; the top resembles a moccasin but it has a broad flat heel.

- *He looked up "loafers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "loafers."*

lymphocytes *(noun)*

An agranulocytic leukocyte that normally makes up a quarter of the white blood cell count but increases in the presence of infection.

- *They discussed "lymphocytes" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lymphocytes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lynched *(verb)*

Kill without legal sanction.

- *The blood-thirsty mob lynched the alleged killer of the child.*
- *He did not know how to use "lynched" until he saw an example.*

madame curie *(noun)*

French chemist (born in Poland) who won two Nobel prizes; one (with her husband and Henri Becquerel) for research on radioactivity and another for her discovery of radium and polonium (1867-1934).

- *They discussed "madame curie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "madame curie" because he had never seen it before.*

mahdi *(noun)*

(Islam) a messianic leader who (according to popular Muslim belief) will appear before the end of the world and restore justice and religion.

- *They discussed "mahdi" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mahdi" means with a simple example.*

manipulations *(noun)*

Exerting shrewd or devious influence especially for one's own advantage.

- *Understanding "manipulations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "manipulations" during the group presentation.*

margaret sanger *(noun)*

United States nurse who campaigned for birth control and planned parenthood; she challenged Gregory Pincus to develop a birth control pill (1883-1966).

- *They discussed "margaret sanger" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "margaret sanger" to mean united states nurse who campaigned for birth....*

margarine *(noun)*

A spread made chiefly from vegetable oils and used as a substitute for butter.

- *Understanding "margarine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "margarine" to mean a spread made chiefly from vegetable oils and used....*

martin cline *(noun)*

American geneticist who succeeded in transferring a functioning gene from one mouse to another (born in 1934).

- *In class, the teacher used "martin cline" to mean american geneticist who succeeded in transferring a....*
- *The article explained what "martin cline" means with a simple example.*

massed *(verb)*

Join together into a mass or collect or form a mass.

- *Can you use "massed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "massed" when talking about this idea.*

massed fire *(noun)*

Fire from two or more weapons directed at a single target or area (as fire by batteries of two or more warships).

- *They discussed "massed fire" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "massed fire" because he had never seen it before.*

mauled *(verb)*

Split (wood) with a maul and wedges.

- *She tried to use "mauled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "mauled" until he saw an example.*

mayflower *(noun)*

The ship in which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from England to Massachusetts in 1620.

- *He looked up "mayflower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mayflower" to mean the ship in which the pilgrim fathers sailed from....*

mekong *(noun)*

An Asian river; flows through a large delta in southern Vietnam into the South China Sea.

- *They discussed "mekong" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mekong" because he had never seen it before.*

mekong river *(noun)*

An Asian river; flows through a large delta in southern Vietnam into the South China Sea.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mekong river."*
- *He looked up "mekong river" because he had never seen it before.*

melanin *(noun)*

Insoluble pigments that account for the color of e.g. skin and scales and feathers.

- *Understanding "melanin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "melanin" to mean insoluble pigments that account for the color of....*

mental quickness *(noun)*

Intelligence as revealed by an ability to give correct responses without delay.

- *They discussed "mental quickness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "mental quickness" means with a simple example.*

messina *(noun)*

A port city in northeastern Sicily on the Strait of Messina.

- *Understanding "messina" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "messina" during the group presentation.*

minis *(noun)*

A very short skirt.

- *He looked up "minis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "minis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mists *(noun)*

A thin fog with condensation near the ground.

- *Understanding "mists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mists" to mean a thin fog with condensation near the ground.*

---

mobster *(noun)*

A criminal who is a member of gang.

- *Understanding "mobster" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "mobster" because he had never seen it before.*

---

montevideo *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Uruguay; a cosmopolitan city and one of the busiest ports in South America.

- *Understanding "montevideo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "montevideo" during the group presentation.*

---

mooring tower *(noun)*

A tower for mooring airships.

- *In class, the teacher used "mooring tower" to mean a tower for mooring airships.*
- *The article explained what "mooring tower" means with a simple example.*

---

moulds *(noun)*

A distinctive nature, character, or type.

- *In class, the teacher used "moulds" to mean a distinctive nature, character, or type.*
- *Understanding "moulds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mount godwin austen *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Karakoram Range in northern Kashmir; the 2nd highest peak in the world (28,250 feet high).

- *They discussed "mount godwin austen" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mount godwin austen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mouse-eared *(adjective)*

Having ears like a mouse's.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mouse-eared."*
- *Would you call this situation "mouse-eared"? Explain why.*

---

murmurs *(noun)*

A complaint uttered in a low and indistinct tone.

- *The article explained what "murmurs" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "murmurs" during the group presentation.*

---

musty *(adjective)*

Covered with or smelling of mold.

- *A moldy (or musty) odor.*
- *Would you call this situation "musty"? Explain why.*

---

muttered *(verb)*

Make complaining remarks or noises under one's breath.

- *The coach explained when to use "muttered" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "muttered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

narcotic antagonist *(noun)*

An antagonist used to counteract the effects of narcotics (especially to counteract the depression of respiration).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "narcotic antagonist."*

- *He looked up "narcotic antagonist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nbs *(noun)*

A Latin phrase (or its abbreviation) used to indicate that special attention should be paid to something.

- *The margins of his book were generously supplied with pencilled NBs.*
- *They discussed "nbs" during the group presentation.*

---

neuropathy *(noun)*

Any pathology of the peripheral nerves.

- *They discussed "neuropathy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "neuropathy" to mean any pathology of the peripheral nerves.*

---

neurotransmitter *(noun)*

A neurochemical that transmits nerve impulses across a synapse.

- *Understanding "neurotransmitter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neurotransmitter."*

---

neutrals *(noun)*

One who does not side with any party in a war or dispute.

- *Understanding "neutrals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "neutrals" means with a simple example.*

---

nevis *(noun)*

One of the islands of Saint Christopher-Nevis.

- *The article explained what "nevis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nevis" to mean one of the islands of saint christopher-nevis.*

---

niners *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eight and one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "niners."*
- *He looked up "niners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

normalcy *(noun)*

Expectedness as a consequence of being usual or regular or common.

- *They discussed "normalcy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "normalcy."*

---

nosy-parker *(noun)*

A person who meddles in the affairs of others.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nosy-parker."*
- *The article explained what "nosy-parker" means with a simple example.*

---

nourished *(adjective)*

Being provided with adequate nourishment.

- *A "nourished" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "nourished"? Explain why.*

---

nourishing *(adjective)*

Of or providing nourishment.

- *Good nourishing stew.*
- *Would you call this situation "nourishing"? Explain why.*

---

obituaries *(noun)*

A notice of someone's death; usually includes a short biography.

- *They discussed "obituaries" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "obituaries."*

---

oedipus rex *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a tragic king of Thebes who unknowingly killed his father Laius and married his mother Jocasta; the subject of the drama 'Oedipus Rex' by Sophocles.

- *In class, the teacher used "oedipus rex" to mean (greek mythology) a tragic king of thebes who....*
- *They discussed "oedipus rex" during the group presentation.*

---

onion smut *(noun)*

Smut fungus causing blackish blisters on scales and leaves of onions; especially destructive to seedlings.

- *He looked up "onion smut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "onion smut" during the group presentation.*

---

optical condenser *(noun)*

Lens used to concentrate light on an object.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "optical condenser."*
- *Understanding "optical condenser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ord kangaroo rat *(noun)*

Most widely distributed kangaroo rat: plains and mountain areas of central and western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "ord kangaroo rat" to mean most widely distributed kangaroo rat: plains and....*
- *The article explained what "ord kangaroo rat" means with a simple example.*

---

orissa *(noun)*

State in eastern India on the Bay of Bengal.

- *The article explained what "orissa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orissa."*

---

orville wright *(noun)*

United States aviation pioneer who (with his brother Wilbur Wright) invented the airplane (1871-1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "orville wright" to mean united states aviation pioneer who (with his....*
- *They discussed "orville wright" during the group presentation.*

---

outcasts *(noun)*

A person who is rejected (from society or home).

- *He looked up "outcasts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "outcasts" during the group presentation.*

---

outlay *(noun)*

The act of spending or disbursing money.

- *He looked up "outlay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "outlay."*

---

outliers *(noun)*

A person who lives away from his place of work.

- *They discussed "outliers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "outliers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overblown *(adjective)*

Past the stage of full bloom.

- *Overblown roses.*
- *Overblown oratory.*

---

overestimate *(noun)*

A calculation that results in an estimate that is too high.

- *Understanding "overestimate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "overestimate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oxytocin *(noun)*

Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland (trade name Pitocin); stimulates contractions of the uterus and ejection of milk.

- *They discussed "oxytocin" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oxytocin" to mean hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland....*

---

pandora's box *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a box that Zeus gave to Pandora with instructions that she not open it; she gave in to her curiosity and opened it; all the miseries and evils flew out to afflict mankind.

- *Understanding "pandora's box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pandora's box."*

---

partitioned *(verb)*

Separate or apportion into sections.

- *The Arab peninsula was partitioned by the British.*
- *He did not know how to use "partitioned" until he saw an example.*

---

pathos *(noun)*

A quality that arouses emotions (especially pity or sorrow).

- *The film captured all the pathos of their situation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pathos."*

---

peacekeepers *(noun)*

The pistol of a law officer in the old West.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peacekeepers."*
- *Understanding "peacekeepers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

peachy-coloured *(adjective)*

Of something resembling a peach in color.

- *Students compared "peachy-coloured" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "peachy-coloured."*

---

penetrates *(verb)*

Insert the penis into the vagina or anus of.

- *In everyday English, people use "penetrates" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "penetrates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

peninsular *(adjective)*

Of or forming or resembling a peninsula.

- *Peninsular isolation.*
- *The speaker chose "peninsular" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

physicality *(noun)*

Preoccupation with satisfaction of physical drives and appetites.

- *The article explained what "physicality" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "physicality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pickers *(noun)*

A person who chooses or selects out.

- *The article explained what "pickers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pickers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pid *(noun)*

Inflammation of the female pelvic organs (especially the Fallopian tubes) caused by infection by any of several microorganisms (chiefly gonococci and chlamydia); symptoms are abdominal pain and fever and foul-smelling vaginal discharge.

- *They discussed "pid" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pimple *(noun)*

A small inflamed elevation of the skin; a pustule or papule; common symptom in acne.

- *They discussed "pimple" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "pimple" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pin tumbler *(noun)*

Cylindrical tumblers consisting of two parts that are held in place by springs; when they are aligned with a key the bolt can be thrown.

- *In class, the teacher used "pin tumbler" to mean cylindrical tumblers consisting of two parts that....*
- *He looked up "pin tumbler" because he had never seen it before.*

pisces the fishes *(noun)*

The twelfth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about February 19 to March 20.

- *In class, the teacher used "pisces the fishes" to mean the twelfth sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this....*
- *The article explained what "pisces the fishes" means with a simple example.*

platelets *(noun)*

Tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood; essential for blood clotting.

- *Understanding "platelets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "platelets" because he had never seen it before.*

pocket billiards *(noun)*

Any of various games played on a pool table having 6 pockets.

- *Understanding "pocket billiards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pocket billiards" means with a simple example.*

poi *(noun)*

Hawaiian dish of taro root pounded to a paste and often allowed to ferment.

- *He looked up "poi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poi."*

poison hemlock *(noun)*

Large branching biennial herb native to Eurasia and Africa and adventive in North America having large fernlike leaves and white flowers; usually found in damp habitats; all parts extremely poisonous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "poison hemlock."*
- *He looked up "poison hemlock" because he had never seen it before.*

portraiture *(noun)*

A word picture of a person's appearance and character.

- *They discussed "portraiture" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "portraiture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

potable *(noun)*

Any liquid suitable for drinking.

- *They discussed "potable" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potable" to mean any liquid suitable for drinking.*

potassium hydroxide *(noun)*

A potassium compound often used in agriculture and industry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potassium hydroxide."*
- *He looked up "potassium hydroxide" because he had never seen it before.*

potsdam *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Germany; site of the Potsdam Conference in the summer of 1945.

- *He looked up "potsdam" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potsdam."*

potsdam conference *(noun)*

A conference held in Potsdam in the summer of 1945 where Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill drew up plans for the administration of Germany and Poland after World War II ended.

- *He looked up "potsdam conference" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "potsdam conference."*

pout *(verb)*

Be in a huff and display one's displeasure.

- *She is pouting because she didn't get what she wanted.*
- *The girl pouted.*

---

precepts *(noun)*

A doctrine that is taught.

- *He believed all the Christian precepts.*
- *In class, the teacher used "precepts" to mean a doctrine that is taught.*

---

primrose jasmine *(noun)*

Evergreen rambling yellow-flowered shrub of western China.

- *In class, the teacher used "primrose jasmine" to mean evergreen rambling yellow-flowered shrub of western....*
- *The article explained what "primrose jasmine" means with a simple example.*

---

privatized *(verb)*

Change from governmental to private control or ownership.

- *The oil industry was privatized.*
- *The coach explained when to use "privatized" and when to wait.*

---

psychoactive *(adjective)*

Affecting the mind or mood or other mental processes.

- *Psychoactive drugs.*
- *Would you call this situation "psychoactive"? Explain why.*

---

psychoactive drug *(noun)*

A drug that can produce mood changes and distorted perceptions.

- *In class, the teacher used "psychoactive drug" to mean a drug that can produce mood changes and distorted....*
- *The article explained what "psychoactive drug" means with a simple example.*

---

puffing *(noun)*

An act of forcible exhalation.

- *They smoked up the room with their ceaseless puffing.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "puffing."*

---

punctual *(adjective)*

Acting or arriving or performed exactly at the time appointed.

- *She expected guests to be punctual at meals.*
- *He is not a particularly punctual person.*

---

punishes *(verb)*

Impose a penalty on; inflict punishment on.

- *In everyday English, people use "punishes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "punishes" in real sentences.*

---

quadrangle *(noun)*

A rectangular area surrounded on all sides by buildings.

- *He looked up "quadrangle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quadrangle."*

---

quezon city *(noun)*

City on Luzon adjoining Manila.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quezon city."*
- *The article explained what "quezon city" means with a simple example.*

---

quickness *(noun)*

Skillful performance or ability without difficulty.

- *He looked up "quickness" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "quickness" to mean skillful performance or ability without difficulty.*

---

quito *(noun)*

The capital of Ecuador.

- *He looked up "quito" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quito" to mean the capital of ecuador.*

---

raceway *(noun)*

A canal for a current of water.

- *He looked up "raceway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raceway."*

---

rafting *(verb)*

Travel by raft in water.

- *In everyday English, people use "rafting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "rafting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

raisin bran *(noun)*

Bran flakes with raisins.

- *They discussed "raisin bran" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "raisin bran" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

raves *(noun)*

A dance party that lasts all night and electronically synthesized music is played.

- *Raves are very popular in Berlin.*
- *They discussed "raves" during the group presentation.*

---

reaffirm *(verb)*

Affirm once again.

- *He reaffirmed his faith in the church.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reaffirm" and when to wait.*

---

rebellions *(noun)*

Refusal to accept some authority or code or convention.

- *The article explained what "rebellions" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rebellions" to mean refusal to accept some authority or code or convention.*

---

rectal artery *(noun)*

One of the arteries supplying the rectal area.

- *He looked up "rectal artery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rectal artery."*

---

red sprites *(noun)*

Atmospheric electricity (lasting 10 msec) appearing as globular flashes of red (pink to blood-red) light rising to heights of 60 miles (sometimes seen together with elves).

- *The article explained what "red sprites" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "red sprites" during the group presentation.*

---

reentry *(noun)*

The act of entering again.

- *The article explained what "reentry" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reentry."*

---

rephrase *(verb)*

Express the same message in different words.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rephrase" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "rephrase" until he saw an example.*

---

retrofit *(noun)*

The act of adding a component or accessory to something that did not have it when it was manufactured.

- *The court ordered a retrofit on all automobiles.*
- *The article explained what "retrofit" means with a simple example.*

---

ring thrush *(noun)*

European thrush common in rocky areas; the male has blackish plumage with a white band around the neck.

- *In class, the teacher used "ring thrush" to mean european thrush common in rocky areas; the male has....*
- *The article explained what "ring thrush" means with a simple example.*

---

robustness *(noun)*

The characteristic of being strong enough to withstand intellectual challenge.

- *The lack of robustness in the findings may be due to the small size of the sample.*
- *Understanding "robustness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roleplaying *(noun)*

Acting a particular role (as in psychotherapy).

- *Understanding "roleplaying" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roleplaying" to mean acting a particular role (as in psychotherapy).*

---

roped *(verb)*

Catch with a lasso.

- *The coach explained when to use "roped" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "roped" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rubens *(noun)*

Prolific Flemish baroque painter; knighted by the English king Charles I (1577-1640).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubens."*
- *He looked up "rubens" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rubies *(noun)*

A transparent deep red variety of corundum; used as a gemstone and in lasers.

- *Understanding "rubies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rubies" to mean a transparent deep red variety of corundum; used as....*

---

run aground *(verb)*

Hit or reach the ground.

- *In everyday English, people use "run aground" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "run aground" until he saw an example.*

---

rusty blackbird *(noun)*

North American blackbird whose bluish-black plumage is rusty-edged in the fall.

- *They discussed "rusty blackbird" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "rusty blackbird" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sade *(noun)*

French soldier and writer whose descriptions of sexual perversion gave rise to the term 'sadism' (1740-1814).

- *They discussed "sade" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sade" to mean french soldier and writer whose descriptions of....*

---

salespeople *(noun)*

A person employed to represent a business and to sell its merchandise (as to customers in a store or to customers who are visited).

- *They discussed "salespeople" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "salespeople" because he had never seen it before.*

---

salutes *(noun)*

An act of honor or courteous recognition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salutes."*
- *They discussed "salutes" during the group presentation.*

---

satisfactorily *(adverb)*

In a satisfactory manner.

- *Using "satisfactorily" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *He answered "satisfactorily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

saucer magnolia *(noun)*

Large deciduous shrub or small tree having large open rosy to purplish flowers; native to Asia; prized as an ornamental in eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "saucer magnolia" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "saucer magnolia" during the group presentation.*

---

savanna *(noun)*

A flat grassland in tropical or subtropical regions.

- *In class, the teacher used "savanna" to mean a flat grassland in tropical or subtropical regions.*
- *The article explained what "savanna" means with a simple example.*

---

scriptural *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or contained in or in accordance with the Bible.

- *A "scriptural" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "scriptural"? Explain why.*

---

sea of cortes *(noun)*

A gulf to the west of the mainland of Mexico.

- *He looked up "sea of cortes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sea of cortes" during the group presentation.*

---

sedans *(noun)*

A car that is closed and that has front and rear seats and two or four doors.

- *Understanding "sedans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sedans" means with a simple example.*

---

seedy *(adjective)*

Morally degraded; ; ; ; - Seattle Weekly; - James Joyce.

- *A seedy district.*
- *He was soiled and seedy and fragrant with gin.*

---

sei whale *(noun)*

Similar to but smaller than the finback whale.

- *In class, the teacher used "sei whale" to mean similar to but smaller than the finback whale.*
- *He looked up "sei whale" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shad-flower *(noun)*

Annual weed of Europe and North America having a rosette of basal leaves and tiny flowers followed by oblong seed capsules.

- *In class, the teacher used "shad-flower" to mean annual weed of europe and north america having a....*
- *The article explained what "shad-flower" means with a simple example.*

---

sharp-eared *(adjective)*

Having keen hearing.

- *Would you call this situation "sharp-eared"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "sharp-eared" when it is having keen hearing.*

---

shawnee *(noun)*

The Algonquian language spoken by the Shawnee.

- *The article explained what "shawnee" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shawnee."*

shiite muslim *(noun)*

A member of the branch of Islam that regards Ali as the legitimate successor to Mohammed and rejects the first three caliphs.

- *The article explained what "shiite muslim" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shiite muslim" to mean a member of the branch of islam that regards ali as....*

sick-abed *(adjective)*

Confined to bed (by illness).

- *The speaker chose "sick-abed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sick-abed."*

sir thomas raffles *(noun)*

British colonial administrator who founded Singapore (1781-1826).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir thomas raffles."*
- *They discussed "sir thomas raffles" during the group presentation.*

sleet *(verb)*

Precipitate as a mixture of rain and snow.

- *If the temperature rises above freezing, it will probably sleet.*
- *Can you use "sleet" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

slugger *(noun)*

A boxer noted for an ability to deliver hard punches.

- *They discussed "slugger" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "slugger" because he had never seen it before.*

soldier grainy club *(noun)*

A variety of grainy club.

- *In class, the teacher used "soldier grainy club" to mean a variety of grainy club.*
- *Understanding "soldier grainy club" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

song thrush *(noun)*

Common Old World thrush noted for its song.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "song thrush."*
- *Understanding "song thrush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sorghum *(noun)*

Economically important Old World tropical cereal grass.

- *They discussed "sorghum" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sorghum" to mean economically important old world tropical cereal grass.*

spasm *(noun)*

A painful and involuntary muscular contraction.

- *Understanding "spasm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "spasm" means with a simple example.*

spearhead *(noun)*

The leading military unit in an attack.

- *They discussed "spearhead" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "spearhead" because he had never seen it before.*

specialise *(verb)*

Devote oneself to a special area of work.

- *She tried to use "specialise" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "specialise" when talking about this idea.*

sprites *(noun)*

Atmospheric electricity (lasting 10 msec) appearing as globular flashes of red (pink to blood-red) light rising to heights of 60 miles (sometimes seen together with elves).

- *He looked up "sprites" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sprites."*

---

square-toed *(adjective)*

Exaggeratedly proper.

- *Square-toed shoes.*
- *Would you call this situation "square-toed"? Explain why.*

---

squeal *(verb)*

Utter a high-pitched cry, characteristic of pigs.

- *In everyday English, people use "squeal" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "squeal" in real sentences.*

---

squish *(noun)*

The noise of soft mud being walked on.

- *The article explained what "squish" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "squish" to mean the noise of soft mud being walked on.*

---

steppe *(noun)*

Extensive plain without trees (associated with eastern Russia and Siberia).

- *The article explained what "steppe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steppe."*

---

stiff-necked *(adjective)*

Haughtily stubborn.

- *A stiff-necked old Boston brahmin.*
- *The speaker chose "stiff-necked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stubbornness *(noun)*

The trait of being difficult to handle or overcome.

- *In class, the teacher used "stubbornness" to mean the trait of being difficult to handle or overcome.*
- *Understanding "stubbornness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stubs *(noun)*

The part of a check that is retained as a record.

- *The article explained what "stubs" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stubs" to mean the part of a check that is retained as a record.*

---

stunner *(noun)*

An unexpected and amazing event.

- *The stunner was what happened on Saturday.*
- *The article explained what "stunner" means with a simple example.*

---

subcutaneous *(adjective)*

Relating to or located below the epidermis.

- *Subcutaneous implant.*
- *A "subcutaneous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

subcutaneous test *(noun)*

A form of skin test in which the suspected allergen is injected into the skin.

- *They discussed "subcutaneous test" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subcutaneous test" to mean a form of skin test in which the suspected allergen....*

---

subservient *(adjective)*

Compliant and obedient to authority; -G. B. Shaw.

- *Editors and journalists who express opinions in print that are opposed to the interests of the rich are dismissed and replaced by subservient ones.*

- *She has become submissive and subservient.*

subtitled *(verb)*

Supply (a movie) with subtitles.

- *The coach explained when to use "subtitled" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "subtitled" until he saw an example.*

subtracting *(verb)*

Take off or away.

- *She tried to use "subtracting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subtracting" in real sentences.*

succinctly *(adverb)*

With concise and precise brevity; to the point.

- *Please state your case as succinctly as possible.*
- *Using "succinctly" can make your explanation more exact.*

summarily *(adverb)*

Without delay; in a summary manner.

- *The suspected spy was summarily executed.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "summarily" in the final chapter.*

summarised *(verb)*

Be a summary of.

- *She tried to use "summarised" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "summarised" until he saw an example.*

supplementing *(verb)*

Add as a supplement to what seems insufficient.

- *In everyday English, people use "supplementing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "supplementing" in real sentences.*

swab *(verb)*

Wash with a swab or a mop.

- *Swab the ship's decks.*
- *In everyday English, people use "swab" when talking about this idea.*

swarmed *(verb)*

Be teeming, be abuzz.

- *He did not know how to use "swarmed" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "swarmed" when talking about this idea.*

swath *(noun)*

A path or strip (as cut by one course of mowing).

- *They discussed "swath" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "swath" because he had never seen it before.*

sweet sorghum *(noun)*

Any of several sorghums cultivated as a source of syrup.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweet sorghum."*
- *The article explained what "sweet sorghum" means with a simple example.*

swordsman *(noun)*

Someone skilled at fencing.

- *In class, the teacher used "swordsman" to mean someone skilled at fencing.*
- *Understanding "swordsman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

synapses *(noun)*

The side by side pairing of homologous maternal and paternal chromosomes at the start of meiosis.

- *He looked up "synapses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "synapses" during the group presentation.*

---

tailors *(noun)*

A person whose occupation is making and altering garments.

- *He looked up "tailors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "tailors" during the group presentation.*

---

tattered *(adjective)*

Worn to shreds; or wearing torn or ragged clothing.

- *A man in a tattered shirt.*
- *The tattered flag.*

---

technicality *(noun)*

A detail that is considered insignificant.

- *The article explained what "technicality" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "technicality" to mean a detail that is considered insignificant.*

---

tel aviv-jaffa *(noun)*

The largest city and financial center of Israel; located in western Israel on the Mediterranean.

- *In class, the teacher used "tel aviv-jaffa" to mean the largest city and financial center of israel;....*
- *The article explained what "tel aviv-jaffa" means with a simple example.*

---

testicle *(noun)*

One of the two male reproductive glands that produce spermatozoa and secrete androgens.

- *The article explained what "testicle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "testicle" to mean one of the two male reproductive glands that....*

---

thickening *(noun)*

Any material used to thicken.

- *Starch is used in cooking as a thickening.*
- *He looked up "thickening" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thrush *(noun)*

A woman who sings popular songs.

- *He looked up "thrush" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrush."*

---

thunderbirds *(noun)*

(mythology) the spirit of thunder and lightning believed by some Native Americans to take the shape of a great bird.

- *He looked up "thunderbirds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thunderbirds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tinge *(noun)*

A slight but appreciable amount.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tinge."*
- *He looked up "tinge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tinnitus *(noun)*

A ringing or booming sensation in one or both ears; a symptom of an ear infection or Meniere's disease.

- *In class, the teacher used "tinnitus" to mean a ringing or booming sensation in one or both ears;....*
- *The article explained what "tinnitus" means with a simple example.*

---

toed *(adjective)*

Having a toe or toes of a specified kind; often used in combination; five-toed".

- *Long-toed;.*
- *Would you call this situation "toed"? Explain why.*

---

toothed sword fern *(noun)*

Tropical American fern cultivated for its finely divided greyish-green foliage; West Indies and southern Mexico to Peru and Brazil.

- *The article explained what "toothed sword fern" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "toothed sword fern" to mean tropical american fern cultivated for its finely....*

---

trample *(noun)*

The sound of heavy treading or stomping.

- *He heard the trample of many feet.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trample."*

---

tribesmen *(noun)*

Someone who lives in a tribe.

- *The article explained what "tribesmen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tribesmen" to mean someone who lives in a tribe.*

---

tribulations *(noun)*

An annoying or frustrating or catastrophic event.

- *Life is full of tribulations.*
- *He looked up "tribulations" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tropic *(adjective)*

Of weather or climate; hot and humid as in the tropics.

- *Tropical weather.*
- *Tropical islands.*

---

tropic of cancer *(noun)*

A line of latitude about 23 degrees to the north of the equator.

- *In class, the teacher used "tropic of cancer" to mean a line of latitude about 23 degrees to the north of....*
- *The article explained what "tropic of cancer" means with a simple example.*

---

trouser clip *(noun)*

A clip worn around a cyclist's ankles that keeps trousers from becoming caught in the bicycle chain.

- *Understanding "trouser clip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trouser clip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tuba root *(noun)*

Woody vine having bright green leaves and racemes of rose-tinted white flowers; the swollen roots contain rotenone.

- *In class, the teacher used "tuba root" to mean woody vine having bright green leaves and racemes....*
- *He looked up "tuba root" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turnip-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of a turnip.

- *Students compared "turnip-shaped" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "turnip-shaped."*

---

tux *(noun)*

Semiformal evening dress for men.

- *They discussed "tux" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tux" to mean semiformal evening dress for men.*

---

two-toed *(adjective)*

Having two toes.

- *The speaker chose "two-toed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "two-toed" when it is having two toes.*

uncomplicated *(adjective)*

Easy and not involved or complicated.

- *Found an uncomplicated solution to the problem.*
- *Small and uncomplicated cars for those really interested in motoring.*

unconnected *(adjective)*

Lacking orderly continuity.

- *Students compared "unconnected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "unconnected"? Explain why.*

underweight *(adjective)*

Being very thin.

- *Would you call this situation "underweight"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "underweight" when it is being very thin.*

undetectable *(adjective)*

Barely able to be perceived.

- *Students compared "undetectable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "undetectable"? Explain why.*

unprovoked *(adjective)*

Occurring without motivation or provocation; ; - F.D.Roosevelt.

- *Unprovoked and dastardly attack.*
- *The speaker chose "unprovoked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

unremarkable *(adjective)*

Found in the ordinary course of events; ; ; - Anita Diamant.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unremarkable."*
- *Students compared "unremarkable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

untrustworthy *(adjective)*

Not worthy of trust or belief.

- *An untrustworthy person.*
- *Would you call this situation "untrustworthy"? Explain why.*

vilnius *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Lithuania; located in southeastern Lithuania.

- *He looked up "vilnius" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vilnius."*

wane *(noun)*

A gradual decline (in size or strength or power or number).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wane."*
- *The article explained what "wane" means with a simple example.*

water thrush *(noun)*

Brownish North American warbler found near streams.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water thrush."*
- *They discussed "water thrush" during the group presentation.*

water-insoluble *(adjective)*

Not soluble in water.

- *A "water-insoluble" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "water-insoluble" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

well-nourished *(adjective)*

Properly nourished.

- *It is useful to describe something as "well-nourished" when it is properly nourished.*
- *A "well-nourished" approach may work better in this case.*

---

westerns *(noun)*

A film about life in the western United States during the period of exploration and development.

- *The article explained what "westerns" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "westerns" to mean a film about life in the western united states....*

---

wheat flag smut *(noun)*

Fungus affecting leaves and stems of wheat.

- *He looked up "wheat flag smut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheat flag smut."*

---

whittle *(verb)*

Cut small bits or pare shavings from.

- *Whittle a piece of wood.*
- *Can you use "whittle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

whittle away *(verb)*

Cut away in small pieces.

- *He did not know how to use "whittle away" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "whittle away" when talking about this idea.*

---

whittle down *(verb)*

Cut away in small pieces.

- *He did not know how to use "whittle down" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "whittle down" and when to wait.*

---

wields *(verb)*

Have and exercise.

- *Learners should practice how to use "wields" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "wields" until he saw an example.*

---

william butterfield *(noun)*

English architect who designed many churches (1814-1900).

- *They discussed "william butterfield" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "william butterfield" because he had never seen it before.*

---

winfield scott *(noun)*

United States general who was a hero of the War of 1812 and who defeated Santa Anna in the Mexican War (1786-1866).

- *They discussed "winfield scott" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "winfield scott."*

---

withstood *(verb)*

Resist or confront with resistance.

- *Can you use "withstood" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "withstood" when talking about this idea.*

---

wolf's milk *(noun)*

Tall European perennial naturalized and troublesome as a weed in eastern North America.

- *They discussed "wolf's milk" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wolf's milk" means with a simple example.*

---

wood ibis *(noun)*

An American stork that resembles the true ibises in having a downward-curved bill; inhabits wooded swamps of New World tropics.

- *Understanding "wood ibis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood ibis."*

wood thrush *(noun)*

Large thrush common in eastern American woodlands; noted for its melodious song.

- *The article explained what "wood thrush" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wood thrush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

woolly thistle *(noun)*

Thistle of western North America having white woolly leaves.

- *They discussed "woolly thistle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "woolly thistle" means with a simple example.*

wretch *(noun)*

Performs some wicked deed.

- *They discussed "wretch" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wretch" to mean performs some wicked deed.*

yakima *(noun)*

A town in south central Washington.

- *In class, the teacher used "yakima" to mean a town in south central washington.*
- *The article explained what "yakima" means with a simple example.*

yellow turnip *(noun)*

The large yellow root of a rutabaga plant used as food.

- *In class, the teacher used "yellow turnip" to mean the large yellow root of a rutabaga plant used as food.*
- *The article explained what "yellow turnip" means with a simple example.*

yolks *(noun)*

The yellow spherical part of an egg that is surrounded by the albumen.

- *He looked up "yolks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yolks" to mean the yellow spherical part of an egg that is....*

zambian monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Zambia.

- *They discussed "zambian monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zambian monetary unit."*

abstracted *(adjective)*

Lost in thought; showing preoccupation.

- *The speaker chose "abstracted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "abstracted"? Explain why.*

adrenal gland *(noun)*

Either of a pair of complex endocrine glands situated near the kidney.

- *They discussed "adrenal gland" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "adrenal gland" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

al-hakim *(noun)*

An Ismaili caliph of Egypt who declared himself an incarnation of God and founded the Druze religious sect (985-1021).

- *He looked up "al-hakim" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "al-hakim" to mean an ismaili caliph of egypt who declared himself an....*

aliases *(noun)*

A name that has been assumed temporarily.

- *In class, the teacher used "aliases" to mean a name that has been assumed temporarily.*
- *They discussed "aliases" during the group presentation.*

allentown *(noun)*

A city in eastern Pennsylvania; an industrial and commercial center.

- *Understanding "allentown" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "allentown" to mean a city in eastern pennsylvania; an industrial and....*

---

amiable *(adjective)*

Disposed to please; - Hal Hinson.

- *An amiable villain with a cocky sidelong grin.*
- *An amiable gathering.*

---

amphitheatre *(noun)*

A sloping gallery with seats for spectators (as in an operating room or theater).

- *He looked up "amphitheatre" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "amphitheatre" during the group presentation.*

---

angler *(noun)*

A scheming person; someone who schemes to gain an advantage.

- *The article explained what "angler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "angler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

angler fish *(noun)*

Fishes having large mouths with a wormlike filament attached for luring prey.

- *They discussed "angler fish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "angler fish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antagonism *(noun)*

The relation between opposing principles or forces or factors.

- *The inherent antagonism of capitalism and socialism.*
- *They discussed "antagonism" during the group presentation.*

---

antebellum *(adjective)*

Belonging to a period before a war especially the American Civil War.

- *The speaker chose "antebellum" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "antebellum" approach may work better in this case.*

---

anterior pituitary *(noun)*

The anterior lobe of the pituitary body; primarily glandular in nature.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anterior pituitary."*
- *He looked up "anterior pituitary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apathetic *(adjective)*

Showing little or no emotion or animation.

- *A woman who became active rather than apathetic as she grew older.*
- *An apathetic audience.*

---

apologists *(noun)*

A person who argues to defend or justify some policy or institution.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apologists."*
- *He looked up "apologists" because he had never seen it before.*

---

appended *(verb)*

State or say further.

- *He appended a glossary to his novel where he used an invented language.*
- *He did not know how to use "appended" until he saw an example.*

---

aramaic script *(noun)*

An alphabetical (or perhaps syllabic) script used since the 9th century BC to write the Aramaic language; many other scripts were subsequently derived from it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aramaic script."*
- *Understanding "aramaic script" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

artiste *(noun)*

A public performer (a dancer or singer).

- *Understanding "artiste" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "artiste" because he had never seen it before.*

---

backhand stroke *(noun)*

A return made with the back of the hand facing the direction of the stroke.

- *Understanding "backhand stroke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "backhand stroke" means with a simple example.*

---

backwater *(noun)*

A place or condition in which no development or progress is occurring.

- *The country is an economic backwater.*
- *The bayous and backwaters are breeding grounds for mosquitos.*

---

ballistics *(noun)*

The trajectory of an object in free flight.

- *He looked up "ballistics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ballistics" during the group presentation.*

---

bar billiards *(noun)*

A table game in which short cues are used to knock balls into holes that are guarded by wooden pegs; penalties are incurred if the pegs are knocked over.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bar billiards."*
- *Understanding "bar billiards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

battle of fredericksburg *(noun)*

An important battle in the American Civil War (1862); the Union Army under A. E. Burnside was defeated by the Confederate Army under Robert E. Lee.

- *The article explained what "battle of fredericksburg" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "battle of fredericksburg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

benzene formula *(noun)*

A closed chain of 6 carbon atoms with hydrogen atoms attached.

- *The article explained what "benzene formula" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "benzene formula" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bequest *(noun)*

(law) a gift of personal property by will.

- *They discussed "bequest" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bequest" because he had never seen it before.*

---

berths *(noun)*

A bed on a ship or train; usually in tiers.

- *In class, the teacher used "berths" to mean a bed on a ship or train; usually in tiers.*
- *They discussed "berths" during the group presentation.*

---

beryllium bronze *(noun)*

A copper-base alloy containing beryllium.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beryllium bronze."*
- *They discussed "beryllium bronze" during the group presentation.*

---

bewildering *(verb)*

Be a mystery or bewildering to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "bewildering" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "bewildering" when talking about this idea.*

big-shouldered *(adjective)*

Having broad shoulders.

- *Big-shouldered and heavy-armed.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "big-shouldered" when it is having broad shoulders.*

billiards *(noun)*

Any of several games played on rectangular cloth-covered table (with cushioned edges) in which long tapering cue sticks are used to propel ivory (or composition) balls.

- *Understanding "billiards" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billiards" to mean any of several games played on rectangular....*

binders *(noun)*

A machine that cuts grain and binds it in sheaves.

- *They discussed "binders" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "binders" to mean a machine that cuts grain and binds it in sheaves.*

biodegradable *(adjective)*

Capable of being decomposed by e.g. bacteria.

- *A biodegradable detergent.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "biodegradable."*

biosynthesis *(noun)*

Production of a chemical compound by a living organism.

- *Understanding "biosynthesis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biosynthesis."*

blackish-gray *(adjective)*

Of dark grey.

- *A "blackish-gray" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blackish-gray" when it is of dark grey.*

blackish-grey *(adjective)*

Of dark grey.

- *The speaker chose "blackish-grey" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "blackish-grey."*

blasphemous *(adjective)*

Grossly irreverent toward what is held to be sacred.

- *Blasphemous rites of a witches' Sabbath.*
- *Foul-mouthed and blasphemous.*

bluish-violet *(adjective)*

Of violet tinted with blue.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bluish-violet."*
- *Would you call this situation "bluish-violet"? Explain why.*

bonny *(adjective)*

Very pleasing to the eye.

- *My bonny lass.*
- *There's a bonny bay beyond.*

booklets *(noun)*

A small book usually having a paper cover.

- *The article explained what "booklets" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booklets."*

bores *(verb)*

Make a hole, especially with a pointed power or hand tool.

- *He did not know how to use "bores" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "bores" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

briar pipe *(noun)*

A pipe made from the root (briarroot) of the tree heath.

- *In class, the teacher used "briar pipe" to mean a pipe made from the root (briarroot) of the tree heath.*
- *Understanding "briar pipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

briton *(noun)*

An inhabitant of southern Britain prior to the Anglo-Saxon invasions.

- *In class, the teacher used "briton" to mean an inhabitant of southern britain prior to the....*
- *The article explained what "briton" means with a simple example.*

---

bungee *(noun)*

An elasticized rope.

- *In class, the teacher used "bungee" to mean an elasticized rope.*
- *Understanding "bungee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bureaucrat *(noun)*

An official of a bureaucracy.

- *Understanding "bureaucrat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bureaucrat" to mean an official of a bureaucracy.*

---

cable tramway *(noun)*

A conveyance that transports passengers or freight in carriers suspended from cables and supported by a series of towers.

- *In class, the teacher used "cable tramway" to mean a conveyance that transports passengers or freight....*
- *They discussed "cable tramway" during the group presentation.*

---

cadmium orange *(noun)*

Orange-hued cadmium yellow pigment.

- *In class, the teacher used "cadmium orange" to mean orange-hued cadmium yellow pigment.*
- *The article explained what "cadmium orange" means with a simple example.*

---

cadmium yellow *(noun)*

Pigment of cadmium sulfide and barium sulfate varying in hue from lemon yellow to orange.

- *Understanding "cadmium yellow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadmium yellow."*

---

cadres *(noun)*

A nucleus of military personnel capable of expansion.

- *Understanding "cadres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cadres."*

---

calvary clover *(noun)*

An annual of the Mediterranean area having spiny seed pods and leaves with dark spots.

- *The article explained what "calvary clover" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calvary clover."*

---

caper sauce *(noun)*

Allemande sauce with capers.

- *He looked up "caper sauce" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caper sauce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

carina *(noun)*

A keel-shaped constellation in the southern hemisphere; contains the start Canopus.

- *He looked up "carina" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "carina" to mean a keel-shaped constellation in the southern....*

---

carlos the jackal *(noun)*

Venezuelan master terrorist raised by a Marxist-Leninist father; trained and worked with many terrorist groups (born in 1949).

- *They discussed "carlos the jackal" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carlos the jackal" to mean venezuelan master terrorist raised by a....*

---

carnivores *(noun)*

A terrestrial or aquatic flesh-eating mammal.

- *Terrestrial carnivores have four or five clawed digits on each limb.*
- *Insectivorous plants are considered carnivores.*

---

carnivorous bat *(noun)*

Typically having large ears and feeding primarily on insects; worldwide in distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "carnivorous bat" to mean typically having large ears and feeding primarily....*
- *The article explained what "carnivorous bat" means with a simple example.*

---

cascading *(verb)*

Rush down in big quantities, like a cascade.

- *Can you use "cascading" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "cascading" and when to wait.*

---

celiac artery *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the abdominal aorta just below the diaphragm and branches into the left gastric artery and the common hepatic artery and the splenic artery.

- *Understanding "celiac artery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "celiac artery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cereal oat *(noun)*

Widely cultivated in temperate regions for its edible grains.

- *He looked up "cereal oat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cereal oat" during the group presentation.*

---

chaucer *(noun)*

English poet remembered as author of the Canterbury Tales (1340-1400).

- *They discussed "chaucer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "chaucer" because he had never seen it before.*

---

check overdraft credit *(noun)*

Credit provided by a bank in honoring a customer's overdrafts.

- *He looked up "check overdraft credit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "check overdraft credit" to mean credit provided by a bank in honoring a customer's....*

---

chin wagging *(noun)*

Light informal conversation for social occasions.

- *Understanding "chin wagging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chin wagging" to mean light informal conversation for social occasions.*

---

chin-wagging *(noun)*

Light informal conversation for social occasions.

- *The article explained what "chin-wagging" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chin-wagging" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chipper *(adjective)*

Having a cheerful, lively, and self-confident air; - Frances G. Patton; - H.M.Reynolds.

- *Looking chipper, like a man...diverted by his own wit.*
- *The speaker chose "chipper" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cli *(noun)*

A user interface in which you type commands instead of choosing them from a menu or selecting an icon.

- *In class, the teacher used "cli" to mean a user interface in which you type commands instead....*
- *He looked up "cli" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cliffhanger *(noun)*

A contest whose outcome is uncertain up to the very end.

- *They discussed "cliffhanger" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "cliffhanger" means with a simple example.*

---

cline *(noun)*

American geneticist who succeeded in transferring a functioning gene from one mouse to another (born in 1934).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cline."*
- *He looked up "cline" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clunky *(adjective)*

Lacking grace in movement or posture.

- *Would you call this situation "clunky"? Explain why.*
- *A "clunky" approach may work better in this case.*

---

collider *(noun)*

An accelerator in which two beams of particles are forced to collide head on.

- *In class, the teacher used "collider" to mean an accelerator in which two beams of particles are....*
- *The article explained what "collider" means with a simple example.*

---

colosseum *(noun)*

A large amphitheater in Rome whose construction was begun by Vespasian about AD 75 or 80.

- *Understanding "colosseum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "colosseum."*

---

comers *(noun)*

Someone with a promising future.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comers."*
- *They discussed "comers" during the group presentation.*

---

common american shad *(noun)*

Shad of Atlantic coast of North America; naturalized to Pacific coast.

- *They discussed "common american shad" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "common american shad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

commoner *(noun)*

A person who holds no title.

- *In class, the teacher used "commoner" to mean a person who holds no title.*
- *The article explained what "commoner" means with a simple example.*

---

conduction anesthesia *(noun)*

Anesthesia of an area supplied by a nerve; produced by an anesthetic agent applied to the nerve.

- *They discussed "conduction anesthesia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "conduction anesthesia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conned *(verb)*

Commit to memory; learn by heart.

- *Can you use "conned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "conned" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

contemporaneous *(adjective)*

Occurring in the same period of time.

- *A rise in interest rates is often contemporaneous with an increase in inflation.*
- *Would you call this situation "contemporaneous"? Explain why.*

---

contingencies *(noun)*

A possible event or occurrence or result.

- *They discussed "contingencies" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "contingencies" means with a simple example.*

---

convex polygon *(noun)*

A polygon such that no side extended cuts any other side or vertex; it can be cut by a straight line in at most two points.

- *The article explained what "convex polygon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "convex polygon."*

---

cornish fowl *(noun)*

English breed of compact domestic fowl; raised primarily to crossbreed to produce roasters.

- *In class, the teacher used "cornish fowl" to mean english breed of compact domestic fowl; raised....*
- *Understanding "cornish fowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

counsellors *(noun)*

A lawyer who pleads cases in court.

- *The article explained what "counsellors" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counsellors" to mean a lawyer who pleads cases in court.*

---

cow's head *(noun)*

A morel with the ridged and pitted fertile portion attached to the stipe for about half its length.

- *They discussed "cow's head" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "cow's head" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crediting *(verb)*

Ascribe an achievement to.

- *He did not know how to use "crediting" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "crediting" in real sentences.*

---

crested wheat grass *(noun)*

Eurasian grass grown in United States great plains area for forage and erosion control.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crested wheat grass."*
- *Understanding "crested wheat grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crossovers *(noun)*

The appropriation of a new style (especially in popular music) by combining elements of different genres in order to appeal to a wider audience.

- *The article explained what "crossovers" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "crossovers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cutbacks *(noun)*

A reduction in quantity or rate.

- *Understanding "cutbacks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cutbacks" means with a simple example.*

---

cutthroat *(noun)*

Someone who murders by cutting the victim's throat.

- *In class, the teacher used "cutthroat" to mean someone who murders by cutting the victim's throat.*
- *Understanding "cutthroat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cycle rickshaw *(noun)*

A tricycle (usually propelled by pedalling); used in the Orient for transporting passengers for hire.

- *Boys who once pulled rickshaws now pedal pedicabs.*
- *He looked up "cycle rickshaw" because he had never seen it before.*

cypriot monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Cyprus.

- *The article explained what "cypriot monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cypriot monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in cyprus.*

dailies *(noun)*

A newspaper that is published every day.

- *They discussed "dailies" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dailies" because he had never seen it before.*

decayed *(adjective)*

Damaged by decay; hence unsound and useless.

- *A decayed foundation.*
- *A "decayed" approach may work better in this case.*

deceptively *(adverb)*

In a misleading way.

- *The exam looked deceptively easy.*
- *He answered "deceptively," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

decoder *(noun)*

A machine that converts a coded text into ordinary language.

- *In class, the teacher used "decoder" to mean a machine that converts a coded text into ordinary....*
- *The article explained what "decoder" means with a simple example.*

decommissioning *(verb)*

Withdraw from active service.

- *Learners should practice how to use "decommissioning" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "decommissioning" until he saw an example.*

demography *(noun)*

The branch of sociology that studies the characteristics of human populations.

- *He looked up "demography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "demography" to mean the branch of sociology that studies the....*

devilish *(adjective)*

Showing the cunning or ingenuity or wickedness typical of a devil.

- *Devilish schemes.*
- *Students compared "devilish" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

disarming *(noun)*

Act of reducing or depriving of arms.

- *He looked up "disarming" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "disarming."*

disloyal *(adjective)*

Deserting your allegiance or duty to leader or cause or principle.

- *Disloyal aides revealed his indiscretions to the papers.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disloyal."*

disowned *(verb)*

Prevent deliberately (as by making a will) from inheriting.

- *In everyday English, people use "disowned" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disowned" in real sentences.*

dog-eared *(adjective)*

Worn or shabby from overuse or (of pages) from having corners turned down; -Clifton Fadiman.

- *A somewhat dog-eared duke...a bit run down.*
- *An old book with dog-eared pages.*

---

domed stadium *(noun)*

A stadium that has a roof.

- *He looked up "domed stadium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "domed stadium" to mean a stadium that has a roof.*

---

donner pass *(noun)*

A mountain pass in northeastern California near Lake Tahoe; site where in 1844 some members of an emigrant party survived by eating those who had died.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "donner pass."*
- *The article explained what "donner pass" means with a simple example.*

---

dormitories *(noun)*

A large sleeping room containing several beds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dormitories."*
- *Understanding "dormitories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

douglas hemlock *(noun)*

Lofty douglas fir of northwestern North America having short needles and egg-shaped cones.

- *He looked up "douglas hemlock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "douglas hemlock" to mean lofty douglas fir of northwestern north america....*

---

dreads *(verb)*

Be afraid or scared of; be frightened of.

- *In everyday English, people use "dreads" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "dreads" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

drowns *(verb)*

Be covered with or submerged in a liquid.

- *In everyday English, people use "drowns" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "drowns" in real sentences.*

---

druids *(noun)*

A pre-Christian priest among the Celts of ancient Gaul and Britain and Ireland.

- *The article explained what "druids" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "druids" to mean a pre-christian priest among the celts of ancient....*

---

dual carriageway *(noun)*

A highway divided down the middle by a barrier that separates traffic going in different directions.

- *In Britain they call a divided highway a dual carriageway.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dual carriageway."*

---

dueling *(verb)*

Fight a duel, as over one's honor or a woman.

- *Learners should practice how to use "dueling" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dueling" when talking about this idea.*

---

dwarf dandelion *(noun)*

Small yellow-flowered herb resembling dandelions of central and southeastern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "dwarf dandelion" to mean small yellow-flowered herb resembling dandelions of....*
- *The article explained what "dwarf dandelion" means with a simple example.*

---

eared *(adjective)*

Worn or shabby from overuse or (of pages) from having corners turned down; -Clifton Fadiman.

- *A somewhat dog-eared duke...a bit run down.*

- *An old book with dog-eared pages.*

---

earthen *(adjective)*

Made of earth (or baked clay).

- *An earthen pot.*
- *A "earthen" approach may work better in this case.*

---

eccentricity *(noun)*

A circularity that has a different center or deviates from a circular path.

- *A circle is an ellipse with zero eccentricity.*
- *Understanding "eccentricity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eccles *(noun)*

Australian physiologist noted for his research on the conduction of impulses by nerve cells (1903-1997).

- *They discussed "eccles" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eccles" to mean australian physiologist noted for his research on....*

---

electricians *(noun)*

A person who installs or repairs electrical or telephone lines.

- *He looked up "electricians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electricians."*

---

electrocuted *(verb)*

Kill by electrocution, as in the electric chair.

- *The serial killer was electrocuted.*
- *She dropped the hair dryer into the bathtub and was instantly electrocuted.*

---

elizabeth cochrane seaman *(noun)*

Muckraking United States journalist who exposed bad conditions in mental institutions (1867-1922).

- *Understanding "elizabeth cochrane seaman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "elizabeth cochrane seaman" to mean muckraking united states journalist who exposed bad....*

---

els *(noun)*

A railway that is powered by electricity and that runs on a track that is raised above the street level.

- *In class, the teacher used "els" to mean a railway that is powered by electricity and that....*
- *The article explained what "els" means with a simple example.*

---

emissary *(noun)*

Someone sent on a mission to represent the interests of someone else.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emissary."*
- *The article explained what "emissary" means with a simple example.*

---

enclosing *(noun)*

The act of enclosing something inside something else.

- *Understanding "enclosing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "enclosing" during the group presentation.*

---

entrapment *(noun)*

A defense that claims the defendant would not have broken the law if not tricked into doing it by law enforcement officials.

- *In class, the teacher used "entrapment" to mean a defense that claims the defendant would not have....*
- *The article explained what "entrapment" means with a simple example.*

---

erectile *(adjective)*

Capable of being raised to an upright position.

- *Erectile feathers.*
- *Erectile tissue.*

---

erskine caldwell *(noun)*

United States author remembered for novels about poverty and degeneration (1903-1987).

- *They discussed "erskine caldwell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "erskine caldwell" means with a simple example.*

---

eurasian otter *(noun)*

Otter found in Europe and Asia.

- *In class, the teacher used "eurasian otter" to mean otter found in europe and asia.*
- *The article explained what "eurasian otter" means with a simple example.*

---

evergreen millet *(noun)*

Tall perennial grass that spreads by creeping rhizomes and is grown for fodder; naturalized in southern United States where it is a serious pest on cultivated land.

- *He looked up "evergreen millet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evergreen millet" to mean tall perennial grass that spreads by creeping....*

---

exchanger *(noun)*

One whose business is to exchange the money of one country for that of another country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "exchanger."*
- *They discussed "exchanger" during the group presentation.*

---

exerting *(verb)*

Make a great effort at a mental or physical task.

- *Learners should practice how to use "exerting" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "exerting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

expatriates *(noun)*

A person who is voluntarily absent from home or country.

- *American expatriates.*
- *In class, the teacher used "expatriates" to mean a person who is voluntarily absent from home or country.*

---

eyelash *(noun)*

Any of the short curved hairs that grow from the edges of the eyelids.

- *The article explained what "eyelash" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eyelash."*

---

falkland islands *(noun)*

A group of over 100 islands in the southern Atlantic off the coast of Argentina; a British Crown Colony.

- *The article explained what "falkland islands" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "falkland islands" to mean a group of over 100 islands in the southern....*

---

favouring *(verb)*

Promote over another.

- *He did not know how to use "favouring" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "favouring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

femoral vein *(noun)*

A vein that accompanies the femoral artery in the same sheath; a continuation of the popliteal vein; becomes the external iliac vein.

- *Understanding "femoral vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "femoral vein" means with a simple example.*

---

ferdinand julius cohn *(noun)*

German botanist who is generally recognized as founding bacteriology when he recognized bacteria as plants.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferdinand julius cohn."*
- *He looked up "ferdinand julius cohn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

flashpoint *(noun)*

The lowest temperature at which the vapor of a combustible liquid can be ignited in air.

- *In class, the teacher used "flashpoint" to mean the lowest temperature at which the vapor of a....*
- *Understanding "flashpoint" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flirted *(verb)*

Talk or behave amorously, without serious intentions.

- *She tried to use "flirted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "flirted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

flopping *(verb)*

Fail utterly; collapse.

- *He did not know how to use "flopping" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "flopping" in real sentences.*

---

foodstuffs *(noun)*

A substance that can be used or prepared for use as food.

- *They discussed "foodstuffs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "foodstuffs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

forego *(verb)*

Do without or cease to hold or adhere to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "forego" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "forego" and when to wait.*

---

foretold *(verb)*

Make a prediction about; tell in advance.

- *He did not know how to use "foretold" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "foretold" in real sentences.*

---

formalized *(adjective)*

Concerned with or characterized by rigorous adherence to recognized forms (especially in religion or art).

- *Highly formalized plays like 'Waiting for Godot'.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "formalized."*

---

fortification *(noun)*

The art or science of strengthening defenses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fortification."*
- *He looked up "fortification" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fortresses *(noun)*

A fortified defensive structure.

- *In class, the teacher used "fortresses" to mean a fortified defensive structure.*
- *The article explained what "fortresses" means with a simple example.*

---

fragrances *(noun)*

A distinctive odor that is pleasant.

- *Understanding "fragrances" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fragrances" during the group presentation.*

---

franz peter schubert *(noun)*

Austrian composer known for his compositions for voice and piano (1797-1828).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franz peter schubert."*
- *The article explained what "franz peter schubert" means with a simple example.*

---

fraternities *(noun)*

People engaged in a particular occupation.

- *In class, the teacher used "fraternities" to mean people engaged in a particular occupation.*
- *The article explained what "fraternities" means with a simple example.*

fredericksburg *(noun)*

A town in northeastern Virginia on the Rappahannock River.

- *Understanding "fredericksburg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fredericksburg" to mean a town in northeastern virginia on the rappahannock....*

frigates *(noun)*

A medium size square-rigged warship of the 18th and 19th centuries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frigates."*
- *He looked up "frigates" because he had never seen it before.*

gaba *(noun)*

An amino acid that is found in the central nervous system; acts as an inhibitory neurotransmitter.

- *They discussed "gaba" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gaba" means with a simple example.*

gaol *(noun)*

A correctional institution used to detain persons who are in the lawful custody of the government (either accused persons awaiting trial or convicted persons serving a sentence).

- *They discussed "gaol" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaol."*

gastric ulcer *(noun)*

A peptic ulcer of the stomach.

- *In class, the teacher used "gastric ulcer" to mean a peptic ulcer of the stomach.*
- *Understanding "gastric ulcer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

genus adonis *(noun)*

Annual or perennial herbs.

- *He looked up "genus adonis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "genus adonis" during the group presentation.*

genus nestor *(noun)*

A genus of Psittacidae.

- *The article explained what "genus nestor" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus nestor" during the group presentation.*

genus uma *(noun)*

Fringe-toed lizard.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus uma."*
- *Understanding "genus uma" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

george segal *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in 1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george segal."*
- *They discussed "george segal" during the group presentation.*

goalkeepers *(noun)*

The soccer or hockey player assigned to protect the goal.

- *In class, the teacher used "goalkeepers" to mean the soccer or hockey player assigned to protect the....*
- *Understanding "goalkeepers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

godwin austen *(noun)*

A mountain peak in the Karakoram Range in northern Kashmir; the 2nd highest peak in the world (28,250 feet high).

- *He looked up "godwin austen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "godwin austen" during the group presentation.*

grafts *(noun)*

The act of grafting something onto something else.

- *They discussed "grafts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grafts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grainy *(adjective)*

Composed of or covered with particles resembling meal in texture or consistency.

- *The photographs were grainy and indistinct.*
- *Would you call this situation "grainy"? Explain why.*

---

grainy club *(noun)*

A variety of grainy club mushrooms.

- *In class, the teacher used "grainy club" to mean a variety of grainy club mushrooms.*
- *The article explained what "grainy club" means with a simple example.*

---

great commoner *(noun)*

United States lawyer and politician who advocated free silver and prosecuted John Scopes (1925) for teaching evolution in a Tennessee high school (1860-1925).

- *They discussed "great commoner" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "great commoner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greenery *(noun)*

Green foliage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greenery."*
- *He looked up "greenery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

greenhouses *(noun)*

A building with glass walls and roof; for the cultivation and exhibition of plants under controlled conditions.

- *He looked up "greenhouses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greenhouses" to mean a building with glass walls and roof; for the....*

---

greenland caribou *(noun)*

Arctic deer with large antlers in both sexes; called 'reindeer' in Eurasia and 'caribou' in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greenland caribou."*
- *The article explained what "greenland caribou" means with a simple example.*

---

gynecology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and hygiene of women.

- *Understanding "gynecology" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "gynecology" means with a simple example.*

---

hakim *(noun)*

A Muslim ruler or governor or judge.

- *In class, the teacher used "hakim" to mean a muslim ruler or governor or judge.*
- *He looked up "hakim" because he had never seen it before.*

---

handily *(adverb)*

In a convenient manner.

- *She beat him handily.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "handily" naturally.*

---

hangzhou bay *(noun)*

A bay formed by an inlet of the East China Sea.

- *He looked up "hangzhou bay" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "hangzhou bay" during the group presentation.*

---

harboring *(verb)*

Maintain (a theory, thoughts, or feelings).

- *She is harboring a grudge against him.*

- *She tried to use "harboring" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

harlequin-snake *(noun)*

Any of several venomous New World snakes brilliantly banded in red and black and either yellow or white; widely distributed in South America and Central America.

- *Understanding "harlequin-snake" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "harlequin-snake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

harry lauder *(noun)*

Scottish ballad singer and music hall comedian (1870-1950).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harry lauder."*
- *They discussed "harry lauder" during the group presentation.*

---

hauls *(noun)*

The quantity that was caught.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hauls."*
- *Understanding "hauls" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hayek *(noun)*

English economist (born in Austria) noted for work on the optimum allocation of resources (1899-1992).

- *Understanding "hayek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hayek" to mean english economist (born in austria) noted for work....*

---

heat exchanger *(noun)*

Device that transfers heat from one liquid to another without allowing them to mix.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "heat exchanger."*
- *They discussed "heat exchanger" during the group presentation.*

---

heat of dissociation *(noun)*

The heat required for a fluid substance to break up into simpler constituents.

- *He looked up "heat of dissociation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "heat of dissociation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

heaving *(noun)*

An upward movement (especially a rhythmical rising and falling).

- *The heaving of waves on a rough sea.*
- *He was not good at heaving passes.*

---

hebrides *(noun)*

A group of more than 500 islands off the western coast of Scotland.

- *He looked up "hebrides" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hebrides."*

---

heighten *(verb)*

Make more intense, stronger, or more marked; ,.

- *Pot smokers claim it heightens their awareness.*
- *The tension heightened.*

---

hellenic republic *(noun)*

A republic in southeastern Europe on the southern part of the Balkan peninsula; known for grapes and olives and olive oil.

- *In class, the teacher used "hellenic republic" to mean a republic in southeastern europe on the southern....*
- *He looked up "hellenic republic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

henna *(noun)*

A reddish brown dye used especially on hair.

- *In class, the teacher used "henna" to mean a reddish brown dye used especially on hair.*
- *He looked up "henna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hexagon *(noun)*

A six-sided polygon.

- *Understanding "hexagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hexagon."*

himmler *(noun)*

German Nazi who was chief of the SS and the Gestapo and who oversaw the genocide of six million Jews (1900-1945).

- *In class, the teacher used "himmler" to mean german nazi who was chief of the ss and the gestapo....*
- *Understanding "himmler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hinders *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent the progress or accomplishment of.

- *He did not know how to use "hinders" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "hinders" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

hinds *(noun)*

A female deer, especially an adult female red deer.

- *In class, the teacher used "hinds" to mean a female deer, especially an adult female red deer.*
- *The article explained what "hinds" means with a simple example.*

hock *(verb)*

Leave as a guarantee in return for money.

- *Can you use "hock" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "hock" carefully so everyone would understand.*

holler *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *He looked up "holler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "holler" during the group presentation.*

holm oak *(noun)*

Evergreen oak of southern Europe having leaves somewhat resembling those of holly; yields a hard wood.

- *They discussed "holm oak" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holm oak."*

holstein *(noun)*

A breed of dairy cattle from northern Holland.

- *In class, the teacher used "holstein" to mean a breed of dairy cattle from northern holland.*
- *Understanding "holstein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

honking *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *The geese were honking.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "honking" in real sentences.*

hookups *(noun)*

A device providing a connection between a power source and a user.

- *Some campsites have electrical hookups for trailers.*
- *The article explained what "hookups" means with a simple example.*

hooters *(noun)*

A device on an automobile for making a warning noise.

- *He looked up "hooters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hooters" to mean a device on an automobile for making a warning noise.*

howard pyle *(noun)*

United States writer and illustrator of children's books (1853-1911).

- *The article explained what "howard pyle" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "howard pyle" to mean united states writer and illustrator of children's....*

---

humming bird's trumpet *(noun)*

Shrublet of southwestern United States to Mexico having brilliant scarlet flowers.

- *They discussed "humming bird's trumpet" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "humming bird's trumpet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

husk *(noun)*

Outer membranous covering of some fruits or seeds.

- *They discussed "husk" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "husk" to mean outer membranous covering of some fruits or seeds.*

---

iberian *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Iberia in the Caucasus.

- *He looked up "iberian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iberian."*

---

implicate *(verb)*

Bring into intimate and incriminating connection.

- *He is implicated in the scheme to defraud the government.*
- *The coach explained when to use "implicate" and when to wait.*

---

implore *(verb)*

Call upon in supplication; entreat.

- *The coach explained when to use "implore" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "implore" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

impounded *(verb)*

Take temporary possession of as a security, by legal authority.

- *The customs agents impounded the illegal shipment.*
- *He did not know how to use "impounded" until he saw an example.*

---

indian turnip *(noun)*

Common American spring-flowering woodland herb having sheathing leaves and an upright club-shaped spadix with overarching green and purple spathe producing scarlet berries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "indian turnip."*
- *He looked up "indian turnip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indigestion *(noun)*

A disorder of digestive function characterized by discomfort or heartburn or nausea.

- *They discussed "indigestion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "indigestion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

indra *(noun)*

Chief Hindu god of the Rig-Veda; god of rain and thunder.

- *He looked up "indra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "indra" during the group presentation.*

---

infarction *(noun)*

Localized necrosis resulting from obstruction of the blood supply.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infarction."*
- *They discussed "infarction" during the group presentation.*

---

infrastructures *(noun)*

The stock of basic facilities and capital equipment needed for the functioning of a country or area.

- *Understanding "infrastructures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "infrastructures" during the group presentation.*

intakes *(noun)*

An opening through which fluid is admitted to a tube or container.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intakes."*
- *Understanding "intakes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

interned *(verb)*

Work as an intern.

- *During WW II, Japanese were interned in camps in the West.*
- *He did not know how to use "interned" until he saw an example.*

intonation *(noun)*

The production of musical tones (by voice or instrument); especially the exactitude of the pitch relations.

- *They discussed "intonation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "intonation" because he had never seen it before.*

inversely *(adverb)*

In an inverse or contrary manner; ; - F.A.Geldard.

- *Inversely related.*
- *Using "inversely" can make your explanation more exact.*

irrigated *(verb)*

Supply with water, as with channels or ditches or streams.

- *Can you use "irrigated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "irrigated" and when to wait.*

irritates *(verb)*

Excite to an abnormal condition, or chafe or inflame.

- *Aspirin irritates my stomach.*
- *It irritates me that she never closes the door after she leaves.*

ishmael *(noun)*

A person who is rejected (from society or home).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ishmael."*
- *They discussed "ishmael" during the group presentation.*

islamophobia *(noun)*

Prejudice against Muslims.

- *Muslim intellectuals are afraid of growing Islamophobia in the West.*
- *In class, the teacher used "islamophobia" to mean prejudice against muslims.*

james william fulbright *(noun)*

United States senator who is remembered for his creation of grants that fund exchange programs of teachers and students between the United States and other countries (1905-1995).

- *In class, the teacher used "james william fulbright" to mean united states senator who is remembered for his....*
- *Understanding "james william fulbright" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jap clover *(noun)*

An annual of tropical Asia naturalized in United States.

- *Understanding "jap clover" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jap clover" means with a simple example.*

japanese pagoda tree *(noun)*

Handsome roundheaded deciduous tree having compound dark green leaves and profuse panicles of fragrant creamy-white flowers; China and Japan.

- *They discussed "japanese pagoda tree" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "japanese pagoda tree" means with a simple example.*

jessica tandy *(noun)*

United States actress (born in England) who made many stage appearances, often with her husband Hume Cronyn (1909-1994).

- *In class, the teacher used "jessica tandy" to mean united states actress (born in england) who made....*
- *The article explained what "jessica tandy" means with a simple example.*

---

john eccles *(noun)*

Australian physiologist noted for his research on the conduction of impulses by nerve cells (1903-1997).

- *In class, the teacher used "john eccles" to mean australian physiologist noted for his research on....*
- *The article explained what "john eccles" means with a simple example.*

---

josephus *(noun)*

Jewish general who led the revolt of the Jews against the Romans and then wrote a history of those events (37-100).

- *They discussed "josephus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "josephus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

justly *(adverb)*

In accordance with moral or social standards.

- *The narrator describes the scene "justly" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "justly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

kaleidoscope *(noun)*

A complex pattern of constantly changing colors and shapes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kaleidoscope."*
- *The article explained what "kaleidoscope" means with a simple example.*

---

karl barth *(noun)*

Swiss Protestant theologian (1886-1968).

- *The article explained what "karl barth" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karl barth."*

---

keypad *(noun)*

A keyboard that is a data input device for computers; arrangement of keys is modelled after the typewriter keyboard.

- *Understanding "keypad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "keypad" means with a simple example.*

---

krakow *(noun)*

An industrial city in southern Poland on the Vistula.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "krakow."*
- *He looked up "krakow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lactation *(noun)*

The period following birth during which milk is secreted.

- *Lactation normally continues until weaning.*
- *They discussed "lactation" during the group presentation.*

---

lapping *(noun)*

Covering with a design in which one element covers a part of another (as with tiles or shingles).

- *The article explained what "lapping" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lapping."*

---

lesser hemlock *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in America that resembles parsley but causes nausea and poisoning when eaten.

- *The article explained what "lesser hemlock" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lesser hemlock" during the group presentation.*

---

lexical semantics *(noun)*

The branch of semantics that studies the meanings and relations of words.

- *The article explained what "lexical semantics" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lexical semantics."*

liberalization *(noun)*

The act of making less strict.

- *The article explained what "liberalization" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liberalization."*

licorice root *(noun)*

Root of licorice used in flavoring e.g. candy and liqueurs and medicines.

- *In class, the teacher used "licorice root" to mean root of licorice used in flavoring e.g. candy and....*
- *The article explained what "licorice root" means with a simple example.*

licorice stick *(noun)*

The ordinary clarinet with a middle range.

- *In class, the teacher used "licorice stick" to mean the ordinary clarinet with a middle range.*
- *The article explained what "licorice stick" means with a simple example.*

lindy *(noun)*

An energetic American dance that was popular in the 1930s (probably named for the aviator Charles Lindbergh).

- *He looked up "lindy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lindy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

locking pliers *(noun)*

Pliers that can be locked in place.

- *Understanding "locking pliers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "locking pliers" to mean pliers that can be locked in place.*

looters *(noun)*

Someone who takes spoils or plunder (as in war).

- *Understanding "looters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "looters."*

lorries *(noun)*

A large low horse-drawn wagon without sides.

- *In class, the teacher used "lorries" to mean a large low horse-drawn wagon without sides.*
- *They discussed "lorries" during the group presentation.*

lough *(noun)*

A long narrow (nearly landlocked) cove in Ireland.

- *The article explained what "lough" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lough" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lubricants *(noun)*

A substance capable of reducing friction by making surfaces smooth or slippery.

- *They discussed "lubricants" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lubricants."*

lucky lindy *(noun)*

United States aviator who in 1927 made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean (1902-1974).

- *In class, the teacher used "lucky lindy" to mean united states aviator who in 1927 made the first....*
- *They discussed "lucky lindy" during the group presentation.*

lumpy *(adjective)*

Having lumps; not smooth and even in texture.

- *Lumpy gravy.*
- *The speaker chose "lumpy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

lyricist *(noun)*

A person who writes the words for songs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lyricist."*
- *He looked up "lyricist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

machined *(verb)*

Turn, shape, mold, or otherwise finish by machinery.

- *In everyday English, people use "machined" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "machined" until he saw an example.*

---

malacca *(noun)*

A cane made from the stem of a rattan palm.

- *He looked up "malacca" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "malacca" during the group presentation.*

---

malaise *(noun)*

Physical discomfort (as mild sickness or depression).

- *In class, the teacher used "malaise" to mean physical discomfort (as mild sickness or depression).*
- *He looked up "malaise" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mannequins *(noun)*

A woman who wears clothes to display fashions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mannequins."*
- *The article explained what "mannequins" means with a simple example.*

---

maricopa *(noun)*

The Yuman language spoken by the Maricopa and the Halchidhoma.

- *He looked up "maricopa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "maricopa" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mathematical statistician *(noun)*

A mathematician who specializes in statistics.

- *In class, the teacher used "mathematical statistician" to mean a mathematician who specializes in statistics.*
- *The article explained what "mathematical statistician" means with a simple example.*

---

mdma *(noun)*

A stimulant drug that is chemically related to mescaline and amphetamine and is used illicitly for its euphoric and hallucinogenic effects; it was formerly used in psychotherapy but in 1985 it was declared illegal in the United States.

- *MDMA is often used at parties because it enables partygoers to remain active for long periods of time.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mdma."*

---

meatloaf *(noun)*

A baked loaf of ground meat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "meatloaf."*
- *Understanding "meatloaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

menial *(adjective)*

Used of unskilled work (especially domestic work).

- *It is useful to describe something as "menial" when it is used of unskilled work (especially domestic work).*
- *Would you call this situation "menial"? Explain why.*

---

merrily *(adverb)*

In a joyous manner.

- *Place "merrily" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "merrily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

metallurgical engineer *(noun)*

An engineer trained in the extraction and refining and alloying and fabrication of metals.

- *The article explained what "metallurgical engineer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "metallurgical engineer" to mean an engineer trained in the extraction and refining....*

---

miguel jose serra *(noun)*

Spanish missionary who founded Franciscan missions in California (1713-1784).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "miguel jose serra."*
- *Understanding "miguel jose serra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

minas *(noun)*

Tropical Asian starlings.

- *Understanding "minas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "minas."*

---

monogamous *(adjective)*

(used of relationships and of individuals) having one mate.

- *Monogamous marriage.*
- *Monogamous for life.*

---

montessori *(noun)*

Italian educator who developed a method of teaching mentally handicapped children and advocated a child-centered approach (1870-1952).

- *The article explained what "montessori" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "montessori."*

---

mooring *(noun)*

A place where a craft can be made fast.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mooring."*
- *He looked up "mooring" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mooring line *(noun)*

(nautical) a line that holds an object (especially a boat) in place.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mooring line."*
- *They discussed "mooring line" during the group presentation.*

---

moreau river *(noun)*

A river that rises in western South Dakota and flows eastward to the Missouri River.

- *The article explained what "moreau river" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "moreau river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mother seton *(noun)*

United States religious leader who was the first person born in the United States to be canonized (1774-1821).

- *He looked up "mother seton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mother seton."*

---

mount shasta *(noun)*

A volcanic mountain peak in the Cascade Range in northern California (14,162 feet high).

- *The article explained what "mount shasta" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mount shasta" to mean a volcanic mountain peak in the cascade range in....*

---

mountaineering *(noun)*

The activity of climbing a mountain.

- *The article explained what "mountaineering" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mountaineering" to mean the activity of climbing a mountain.*

---

nantucket *(noun)*

An island resort off Cape Cod; formerly a center of the whaling industry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nantucket."*
- *He looked up "nantucket" because he had never seen it before.*

napalm *(noun)*

Gasoline jelled with aluminum soaps; highly incendiary liquid used in fire bombs and flamethrowers.

- *The article explained what "napalm" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "napalm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

neared *(verb)*

Move towards.

- *He did not know how to use "neared" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "neared" in real sentences.*

necessitate *(verb)*

Require as useful, just, or proper.

- *Learners should practice how to use "necessitate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "necessitate" when talking about this idea.*

negation *(noun)*

A negative statement; a statement that is a refusal or denial of some other statement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "negation."*
- *He looked up "negation" because he had never seen it before.*

neurosurgery *(noun)*

Any surgery that involves the nervous system (brain or spinal cord or peripheral nerves).

- *In class, the teacher used "neurosurgery" to mean any surgery that involves the nervous system (brain....*
- *They discussed "neurosurgery" during the group presentation.*

neutrino *(noun)*

An elementary particle with zero charge and zero mass.

- *Understanding "neutrino" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "neutrino" because he had never seen it before.*

new hebrides *(noun)*

A volcanic island republic in Melanesia; independent since 1980.

- *In class, the teacher used "new hebrides" to mean a volcanic island republic in melanesia;....*
- *Understanding "new hebrides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nga *(noun)*

A combat support agency that provides geographic intelligence in support of national security.

- *He looked up "nga" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nga."*

nines *(noun)*

A team of professional baseball players who play and travel together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nines."*
- *Understanding "nines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nitrate bacterium *(noun)*

Any of the nitrobacteria that oxidize nitrites into nitrates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrate bacterium."*
- *The article explained what "nitrate bacterium" means with a simple example.*

noble-mindedness *(noun)*

Elevated ideals or conduct; the quality of believing that ideals should be pursued.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "noble-mindedness."*
- *They discussed "noble-mindedness" during the group presentation.*

north platte *(noun)*

A town in west central Nebraska on the Platte River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "north platte."*
- *The article explained what "north platte" means with a simple example.*

---

north platte river *(noun)*

A river that rises in northern Colorado and flows northward into Wyoming and then eastward and southeastward through Nebraska where it joins the South Platte to form the Platte River.

- *The article explained what "north platte river" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "north platte river" to mean a river that rises in northern colorado and flows....*

---

obsessions *(noun)*

An irrational motive for performing trivial or repetitive actions, even against your will.

- *He looked up "obsessions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "obsessions" during the group presentation.*

---

official emissary *(noun)*

A member of a legation.

- *He looked up "official emissary" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "official emissary."*

---

omelette pan *(noun)*

Pan for cooking omelets.

- *Understanding "omelette pan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "omelette pan" because he had never seen it before.*

---

one-eared *(adjective)*

Having a single ear.

- *Students compared "one-eared" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "one-eared."*

---

oneness *(noun)*

The quality of being united into one.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oneness."*
- *He looked up "oneness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

opacity *(noun)*

The phenomenon of not permitting the passage of electromagnetic radiation.

- *They discussed "opacity" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "opacity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

otherworldly *(adjective)*

Existing outside of or not in accordance with nature; -Aldous Huxley.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "otherworldly."*
- *The speaker chose "otherworldly" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

overdo *(verb)*

Do something to an excessive degree.

- *Can you use "overdo" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "overdo" and when to wait.*

---

overdraft *(noun)*

A draft in excess of the credit balance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overdraft."*
- *He looked up "overdraft" because he had never seen it before.*

---

overdraft credit *(noun)*

Credit provided by a bank in honoring a customer's overdrafts.

- *Understanding "overdraft credit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "overdraft credit" to mean credit provided by a bank in honoring a customer's....*

---

overturning *(verb)*

Cause to overturn from an upright or normal position.

- *Can you use "overturning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "overturning" until he saw an example.*

---

paediatric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the medical care of children.

- *Would you call this situation "paediatric"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "paediatric."*

---

painstakingly *(adverb)*

In a fastidious and painstaking manner.

- *It is almost a waste of time painstakingly to learn the routines of selling.*
- *She spoke "painstakingly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

pan-hellenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to all the Greeks.

- *It is useful to describe something as "pan-hellenic" when it is of or relating to all the greeks.*
- *Would you call this situation "pan-hellenic"? Explain why.*

---

pantyhose *(noun)*

A woman's tights consisting of underpants and stockings.

- *The article explained what "pantyhose" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pantyhose."*

---

parametric *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or in terms of a parameter.

- *Parametric equation.*
- *Would you call this situation "parametric"? Explain why.*

---

parentage *(noun)*

The state of being a parent.

- *The article explained what "parentage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "parentage" to mean the state of being a parent.*

---

pas de deux *(noun)*

(ballet) a dance for two people (usually a ballerina and a danseur noble).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pas de deux."*
- *The article explained what "pas de deux" means with a simple example.*

---

pectoral fin *(noun)*

Either of a pair of fins situated just behind the head in fishes that help control the direction of movement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pectoral fin."*
- *The article explained what "pectoral fin" means with a simple example.*

---

pentecost *(noun)*

(Judaism) Jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth of Sivan to celebrate Moses receiving the Ten Commandments.

- *The article explained what "pentecost" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pentecost" to mean (judaism) jewish holy day celebrated on the sixth....*

---

perverts *(verb)*

Corrupt morally or by intemperance or sensuality.

- *In everyday English, people use "perverts" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "perverts" in real sentences.*

---

peter seeger *(noun)*

United States folk singer who was largely responsible for the interest in folk music in the 1960s (born in 1919).

- *They discussed "peter seeger" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "peter seeger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

photographic emulsion *(noun)*

A light-sensitive coating on paper or film; consists of fine grains of silver bromide suspended in a gelatin.

- *In class, the teacher used "photographic emulsion" to mean a light-sensitive coating on paper or film;....*
- *The article explained what "photographic emulsion" means with a simple example.*

---

picnics *(noun)*

A day devoted to an outdoor social gathering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "picnics."*
- *He looked up "picnics" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pierre curie *(noun)*

French physicist; husband of Marie Curie (1859-1906).

- *The article explained what "pierre curie" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pierre curie" during the group presentation.*

---

pigmented *(verb)*

Color or dye with a pigment.

- *In everyday English, people use "pigmented" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "pigmented" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

platte *(noun)*

A river in Nebraska that flows eastward to become a tributary of the Missouri River.

- *Understanding "platte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "platte" to mean a river in nebraska that flows eastward to become a....*

---

platte river *(noun)*

A river in Nebraska that flows eastward to become a tributary of the Missouri River.

- *He looked up "platte river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "platte river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

postponing *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *Can you use "postponing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "postponing" and when to wait.*

---

potato mildew *(noun)*

A blight of potatoes.

- *They discussed "potato mildew" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "potato mildew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potter's clay *(noun)*

Clay that does not contain any iron; used in making pottery or for modeling.

- *The article explained what "potter's clay" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potter's clay" to mean clay that does not contain any iron; used in making....*

---

practicable *(adjective)*

Usable for a specific purpose.

- *A practicable solution.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "practicable" when it is usable for a specific purpose.*

---

preconceived notion *(noun)*

An opinion formed beforehand without adequate evidence.

- *He looked up "preconceived notion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "preconceived notion" during the group presentation.*

---

privates *(noun)*

External sex organ.

- *Understanding "privates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "privates" means with a simple example.*

---

progenitor *(noun)*

An ancestor in the direct line.

- *They discussed "progenitor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "progenitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

protectionist *(noun)*

An advocate of protectionism.

- *The article explained what "protectionist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "protectionist" to mean an advocate of protectionism.*

---

pulsed *(verb)*

Expand and contract rhythmically; beat rhythmically.

- *A transmitter pulsed by an electronic tube.*
- *A soft breeze pulsed the air.*

---

punters *(noun)*

(football) a person who kicks the football by dropping it from the hands and contacting it with the foot before it hits the ground.

- *They discussed "punters" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "punters" means with a simple example.*

---

purporting *(verb)*

Have the often specious appearance of being, intending, or claiming.

- *The coach explained when to use "purporting" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "purporting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

quantification *(noun)*

The act of discovering or expressing the quantity of something.

- *The article explained what "quantification" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "quantification" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quentin jerome tarantino *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1963).

- *In class, the teacher used "quentin jerome tarantino" to mean united states filmmaker (born in 1963).*
- *The article explained what "quentin jerome tarantino" means with a simple example.*

---

quick-eared *(adjective)*

Having keen hearing.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "quick-eared."*
- *A "quick-eared" approach may work better in this case.*

---

quiver *(noun)*

An almost pleasurable sensation of fright.

- *Understanding "quiver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "quiver" means with a simple example.*

---

radiators *(noun)*

A mechanism consisting of a metal honeycomb through which hot fluids circulate; heat is transferred from the fluid through the honeycomb to the airstream that is created either by the motion of the vehicle or by a fan.

- *The article explained what "radiators" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radiators" to mean a mechanism consisting of a metal honeycomb through....*

radio-opacity *(noun)*

Opacity to X-rays or other radiation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radio-opacity."*
- *He looked up "radio-opacity" because he had never seen it before.*

raffles *(noun)*

British colonial administrator who founded Singapore (1781-1826).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "raffles."*
- *They discussed "raffles" during the group presentation.*

ratchet screwdriver *(noun)*

A screwdriver with a ratchet (so the blade turns in only one direction) and a spiral in the handle (so the blade rotates) with downward pressure on the handle.

- *They discussed "ratchet screwdriver" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ratchet screwdriver."*

reconstructive surgery *(noun)*

Surgery concerned with therapeutic or cosmetic reformation of tissue.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reconstructive surgery."*
- *He looked up "reconstructive surgery" because he had never seen it before.*

refereeing *(noun)*

The act of umpiring.

- *Understanding "refereeing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "refereeing" during the group presentation.*

reflexive *(noun)*

A personal pronoun compounded with -self to show the agent's action affects the agent.

- *He looked up "reflexive" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reflexive."*

refuel *(verb)*

Take on more fuel, as of a plane, ship, or car.

- *Can you use "refuel" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "refuel" and when to wait.*

regular hexagon *(noun)*

A hexagon with six sides of equal length.

- *Understanding "regular hexagon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "regular hexagon" during the group presentation.*

reinventing *(verb)*

Bring back into existence.

- *He did not know how to use "reinventing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reinventing" in real sentences.*

reliving *(noun)*

A recurrence of a prior experience.

- *The reliving of a strong emotion can be therapeutic.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reliving" to mean a recurrence of a prior experience.*

reminisce *(verb)*

Recall the past.

- *He did not know how to use "reminisce" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "reminisce" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reminiscing *(verb)*

Recall the past.

- *The grandparents sat there, reminiscing all afternoon.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reminiscing" in real sentences.*

---

renegades *(noun)*

A disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause or religion or political party or friend etc.

- *In class, the teacher used "renegades" to mean a disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause....*
- *He looked up "renegades" because he had never seen it before.*

---

repositories *(noun)*

A burial vault (usually for some famous person).

- *In class, the teacher used "repositories" to mean a burial vault (usually for some famous person).*
- *Understanding "repositories" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

resistors *(noun)*

An electrical device that resists the flow of electrical current.

- *He looked up "resistors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "resistors" during the group presentation.*

---

rig-veda *(noun)*

A Veda consisting of a collection of Hindu poems dating from before 2000 BC.

- *The article explained what "rig-veda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rig-veda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

riled *(adjective)*

Aroused to impatience or anger.

- *Riled no end by his lies.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "riled" when it is aroused to impatience or anger.*

---

river shad *(noun)*

Shad that spawns in streams of the Mississippi drainage; very similar to Alosa sapidissima.

- *He looked up "river shad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "river shad."*

---

roadster *(noun)*

A small lightweight carriage; drawn by a single horse.

- *He looked up "roadster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roadster."*

---

robert schumann *(noun)*

German romantic composer known for piano music and songs (1810-1856).

- *They discussed "robert schumann" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "robert schumann" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rougher *(adjective)*

Having or caused by an irregular surface.

- *Would you call this situation "rougher"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "rougher" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

round-shouldered *(adjective)*

Having the back and shoulders rounded; not erect.

- *It is useful to describe something as "round-shouldered" when it is having the back and shoulders rounded; not erect.*
- *A "round-shouldered" approach may work better in this case.*

---

salesperson *(noun)*

A person employed to represent a business and to sell its merchandise (as to customers in a store or to customers who are visited).

- *They discussed "salesperson" during the group presentation.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salesperson."*

---

samuel de champlain *(noun)*

French explorer in Nova Scotia who established a settlement on the site of modern Quebec (1567-1635).

- *They discussed "samuel de champlain" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "samuel de champlain" to mean french explorer in nova scotia who established a....*

---

schumann *(noun)*

German romantic composer known for piano music and songs (1810-1856).

- *The article explained what "schumann" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "schumann" to mean german romantic composer known for piano music and....*

---

scolding *(noun)*

Rebuking a person harshly.

- *They discussed "scolding" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scolding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scones *(noun)*

Small biscuit (rich with cream and eggs) cut into diamonds or sticks and baked in an oven or (especially originally) on a griddle.

- *The article explained what "scones" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scones" to mean small biscuit (rich with cream and eggs) cut into....*

---

screech owl *(noun)*

Small North American owl having hornlike tufts of feathers whose call sounds like a quavering whistle.

- *They discussed "screech owl" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "screech owl" to mean small north american owl having hornlike tufts of....*

---

sculptors *(noun)*

A faint constellation in the southern hemisphere near Phoenix and Cetus.

- *They discussed "sculptors" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sculptors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seeger *(noun)*

United States poet killed in World War I (1888-1916).

- *They discussed "seeger" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "seeger" means with a simple example.*

---

segal *(noun)*

United States sculptor (born in 1924).

- *Understanding "segal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "segal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sentinels *(noun)*

A person employed to keep watch for some anticipated event.

- *The article explained what "sentinels" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sentinels" to mean a person employed to keep watch for some....*

---

seton *(noun)*

United States religious leader who was the first person born in the United States to be canonized (1774-1821).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seton."*
- *He looked up "seton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shad *(noun)*

Herring-like food fishes that migrate from the sea to fresh water to spawn.

- *Understanding "shad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shad."*

---

shadowed *(adjective)*

Filled with shade.

- *The surface of the pond is dark and shadowed.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "shadowed."*

---

shadowing *(noun)*

The act of following someone secretly.

- *He looked up "shadowing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shadowing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shenandoah valley *(noun)*

A large valley between the Allegheny Mountains and the Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Virginia; site of numerous battles during the American Civil War.

- *In class, the teacher used "shenandoah valley" to mean a large valley between the allegheny mountains and....*
- *The article explained what "shenandoah valley" means with a simple example.*

---

shiite *(noun)*

A member of the branch of Islam that regards Ali as the legitimate successor to Mohammed and rejects the first three caliphs.

- *He looked up "shiite" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shiite" during the group presentation.*

---

shiraz *(noun)*

A city in central southwestern Iran; ruins of ancient Persepolis are nearby.

- *The article explained what "shiraz" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shiraz."*

---

shoo fly *(noun)*

Coarse South American herb grown for its blue-and-white flowers followed by a bladderlike fruit enclosing a dry berry.

- *In class, the teacher used "shoo fly" to mean coarse south american herb grown for its....*
- *The article explained what "shoo fly" means with a simple example.*

---

short-eared *(adjective)*

Having short ears.

- *Would you call this situation "short-eared"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "short-eared" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shouldered *(adjective)*

Having shoulders or shoulders as specified; usually used as a combining form.

- *Stoop-shouldered.*
- *Broad-shouldered.*

---

sir william herschel *(noun)*

English astronomer (born in Germany) who discovered infrared light and who catalogued the stars and discovered the planet Uranus (1738-1822).

- *The article explained what "sir william herschel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sir william herschel" during the group presentation.*

---

skylight *(noun)*

A window in a roof to admit daylight.

- *The article explained what "skylight" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "skylight" to mean a window in a roof to admit daylight.*

---

small-eared *(adjective)*

Having small ears.

- *The speaker chose "small-eared" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "small-eared" approach may work better in this case.*

---

snacking *(verb)*

Eat a snack; eat lightly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "snacking" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "snacking" when talking about this idea.*

---

sneaked *(verb)*

To go stealthily or furtively.

- *He did not know how to use "sneaked" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "sneaked" and when to wait.*

---

snip *(verb)*

Cultivate, tend, and cut back the growth of.

- *The coach explained when to use "snip" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "snip" in real sentences.*

---

snip off *(verb)*

Sever or remove by pinching or snipping.

- *Nip off the flowers.*
- *In everyday English, people use "snip off" when talking about this idea.*

---

solar parallax *(noun)*

The angle subtended by the mean equatorial radius of the Earth at a distance of one astronomical unit.

- *Understanding "solar parallax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "solar parallax" to mean the angle subtended by the mean equatorial radius....*

---

sombre *(adjective)*

Lacking brightness or color; dull.

- *It is useful to describe something as "sombre" when it is lacking brightness or color; dull.*
- *A "sombre" approach may work better in this case.*

---

sou *(noun)*

A former French coin of low denomination; often used of any small amount of money.

- *He hasn't a sou to his name.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sou."*

---

south platte *(noun)*

A tributary of the Platte River.

- *The article explained what "south platte" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "south platte" during the group presentation.*

---

south platte river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Platte River.

- *They discussed "south platte river" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "south platte river."*

---

spas *(noun)*

A fashionable hotel usually in a resort area.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spas."*
- *They discussed "spas" during the group presentation.*

---

spear thrower *(noun)*

A device resembling a sling that is used in various primitive societies to propel a dart or spear.

- *In class, the teacher used "spear thrower" to mean a device resembling a sling that is used in various....*
- *Understanding "spear thrower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spherical aberration *(noun)*

An optical aberration resulting in a distorted image.

- *He looked up "spherical aberration" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spherical aberration."*

spokes *(noun)*

One of the crosspieces that form the steps of a ladder.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spokes."*
- *Understanding "spokes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spool *(noun)*

A winder around which thread or tape or film or other flexible materials can be wound.

- *They discussed "spool" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "spool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spotted hemlock *(noun)*

Tall biennial water hemlock of northeastern North America having purple-spotted stems and clusters of extremely poisonous tuberous roots resembling small sweet potatoes.

- *In class, the teacher used "spotted hemlock" to mean tall biennial water hemlock of northeastern north....*
- *He looked up "spotted hemlock" because he had never seen it before.*

spotted water hemlock *(noun)*

Tall biennial water hemlock of northeastern North America having purple-spotted stems and clusters of extremely poisonous tuberous roots resembling small sweet potatoes.

- *The article explained what "spotted water hemlock" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spotted water hemlock" to mean tall biennial water hemlock of northeastern north....*

sprouting *(noun)*

The process whereby seeds or spores sprout and begin to grow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sprouting."*
- *He looked up "sprouting" because he had never seen it before.*

spurt *(noun)*

The occurrence of a sudden discharge (as of liquid).

- *He looked up "spurt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "spurt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sputtering *(noun)*

The noise of something spattering or sputtering explosively.

- *They discussed "sputtering" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sputtering."*

square-shouldered *(adjective)*

Having broad shoulders.

- *The speaker chose "square-shouldered" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "square-shouldered"? Explain why.*

ssa *(noun)*

An independent government agency responsible for the Social Security system.

- *The article explained what "ssa" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ssa."*

stencil *(noun)*

A sheet of material (metal, plastic, cardboard, waxed paper, silk, etc.) that has been perforated with a pattern (printing or a design); ink or paint can pass through the perforations to create the printed pattern on the surface below.

- *He looked up "stencil" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stencil" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

stoker *(noun)*

A mechanical device for stoking a furnace.

- *He looked up "stoker" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "stoker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

strays *(verb)*

Wander from a direct course or at random.

- *Learners should practice how to use "strays" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "strays" until he saw an example.*

---

stressors *(noun)*

Any agent that causes stress to an organism.

- *Understanding "stressors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stressors."*

---

strictest *(adjective)*

Severe and unremitting in making demands.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "strictest."*
- *The speaker chose "strictest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

subjectivity *(noun)*

Judgment based on individual personal impressions and feelings and opinions rather than external facts.

- *The article explained what "subjectivity" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subjectivity."*

---

subliminal *(adjective)*

Below the threshold of conscious perception.

- *Students compared "subliminal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "subliminal" when it is below the threshold of conscious perception.*

---

substantiated *(verb)*

Make real or concrete; give reality or substance to.

- *Our ideas must be substantiated into actions.*
- *He did not know how to use "substantiated" until he saw an example.*

---

superstitions *(noun)*

An irrational belief arising from ignorance or fear.

- *In class, the teacher used "superstitions" to mean an irrational belief arising from ignorance or fear.*
- *He looked up "superstitions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surrogates *(noun)*

A person appointed to represent or act on behalf of others.

- *They discussed "surrogates" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "surrogates" to mean a person appointed to represent or act on behalf of....*

---

swallow wort *(noun)*

Perennial herb with branched woody stock and bright yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "swallow wort" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swallow wort" to mean perennial herb with branched woody stock and bright....*

---

sydney pollack *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1934).

- *Understanding "sydney pollack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sydney pollack" during the group presentation.*

---

symphonic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic or suggestive of a symphony.

- *Symphonic choir.*
- *Would you call this situation "symphonic"? Explain why.*

---

symphonic music *(noun)*

A long and complex sonata for symphony orchestra.

- *The article explained what "symphonic music" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "symphonic music" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

taekwondo *(noun)*

A Korean martial art similar to karate.

- *In class, the teacher used "taekwondo" to mean a korean martial art similar to karate.*
- *He looked up "taekwondo" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tagalog *(noun)*

The language of the Tagalog on which Filipino is based.

- *The article explained what "tagalog" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tagalog" during the group presentation.*

---

taka *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Bangladesh; equal to 100 paisa.

- *The article explained what "taka" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taka."*

---

teak *(noun)*

Tall East Indian timber tree now planted in western Africa and tropical America for its hard durable wood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teak."*
- *Understanding "teak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

teary *(adjective)*

With eyes full of tears.

- *The speaker chose "teary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "teary" when it is with eyes full of tears.*

---

teases *(verb)*

To arouse hope, desire, or curiosity without satisfying them.

- *In everyday English, people use "teases" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "teases" until he saw an example.*

---

teething *(noun)*

The eruption through the gums of baby teeth.

- *He looked up "teething" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "teething" during the group presentation.*

---

teething ring *(noun)*

Device used for an infant to suck or bite on.

- *In class, the teacher used "teething ring" to mean device used for an infant to suck or bite on.*
- *Understanding "teething ring" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

theory of dissociation *(noun)*

(chemistry) theory that describes aqueous solutions in terms of acids (which dissociate to give hydrogen ions) and bases (which dissociate to give hydroxyl ions); the product of an acid and a base is a salt and water.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theory of dissociation."*
- *He looked up "theory of dissociation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

timber rattlesnake *(noun)*

Widely distributed in rugged ground of eastern United States.

- *The article explained what "timber rattlesnake" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timber rattlesnake."*

---

titus oates *(noun)*

English conspirator who claimed that there was a Jesuit plot to assassinate Charles II (1649-1705).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "titus oates."*
- *Understanding "titus oates" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tobacco mildew *(noun)*

Fungus causing a downy mildew on growing tobacco.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tobacco mildew."*
- *He looked up "tobacco mildew" because he had never seen it before.*

---

torsion balance *(noun)*

Measuring instrument designed to measure small forces by the torsion they exert on a thin wire.

- *In class, the teacher used "torsion balance" to mean measuring instrument designed to measure small....*
- *The article explained what "torsion balance" means with a simple example.*

---

tortures *(noun)*

The deliberate, systematic, or wanton infliction of physical or mental suffering by one or more persons in an attempt to force another person to yield information or to make a confession or for any other reason.

- *He looked up "tortures" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tortures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transducer *(noun)*

An electrical device that converts one form of energy into another.

- *The article explained what "transducer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "transducer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

trouser leg *(noun)*

The leg of a pair of trousers.

- *He looked up "trouser leg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trouser leg" to mean the leg of a pair of trousers.*

---

tuba *(noun)*

The lowest brass wind instrument.

- *Understanding "tuba" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "tuba" means with a simple example.*

---

turnip *(noun)*

Root of any of several members of the mustard family.

- *Understanding "turnip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "turnip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turnip bed *(noun)*

A bed in which turnips are growing.

- *The article explained what "turnip bed" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "turnip bed" during the group presentation.*

---

turnip plant *(noun)*

Any of several widely cultivated plants having edible roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turnip plant."*
- *They discussed "turnip plant" during the group presentation.*

---

two-eared *(adjective)*

Having two ears.

- *Students compared "two-eared" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "two-eared"? Explain why.*

---

twofold *(adjective)*

Having more than one decidedly dissimilar aspects or qualities; ; - R.W.Emerson; -Frederick Harrison.

- *The office of a clergyman is twofold; public preaching and private influence.*
- *A twofold increase.*

---

uncontested *(adjective)*

Not disputed and not made the object of contention or competition.

- *Uncontested authority.*
- *Would you call this situation "uncontested"? Explain why.*

---

uncovers *(verb)*

Remove all or part of one's clothes to show one's body.

- *In everyday English, people use "uncovers" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "uncovers" until he saw an example.*

---

underwriters *(noun)*

A financial institution that sells insurance.

- *In class, the teacher used "underwriters" to mean a financial institution that sells insurance.*
- *The article explained what "underwriters" means with a simple example.*

---

uprooted *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *The vestiges of political democracy were soon uprooted.*
- *The war uprooted many people.*

---

upstart *(noun)*

A person who has suddenly risen to a higher economic status but has not gained social acceptance of others in that class.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "upstart."*
- *The article explained what "upstart" means with a simple example.*

---

urea *(noun)*

The chief solid component of mammalian urine; synthesized from ammonia and carbon dioxide and used as fertilizer and in animal feed and in plastics.

- *The article explained what "urea" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "urea" to mean the chief solid component of mammalian urine;....*

---

vaudeville theater *(noun)*

A theater in which vaudeville is staged.

- *In class, the teacher used "vaudeville theater" to mean a theater in which vaudeville is staged.*
- *The article explained what "vaudeville theater" means with a simple example.*

---

vaudeville theatre *(noun)*

A theater in which vaudeville is staged.

- *In class, the teacher used "vaudeville theatre" to mean a theater in which vaudeville is staged.*
- *The article explained what "vaudeville theatre" means with a simple example.*

---

vicksburg *(noun)*

A decisive battle in the American Civil War (1863); after being besieged for nearly seven weeks the Confederates surrendered.

- *He looked up "vicksburg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vicksburg" during the group presentation.*

---

villainous *(adjective)*

Extremely wicked.

- *A villainous plot.*
- *A villainous band of thieves.*

---

voluminous *(adjective)*

Large in number or quantity (especially of discourse).

- *A subject of voluminous legislation.*
- *A voluminous skirt.*

---

walkways *(noun)*

A path set aside for walking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "walkways."*
- *He looked up "walkways" because he had never seen it before.*

walrus mustache *(noun)*

A bushy droopy mustache.

- *In class, the teacher used "walrus mustache" to mean a bushy droopy mustache.*
- *Understanding "walrus mustache" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

weathers *(noun)*

The atmospheric conditions that comprise the state of the atmosphere in terms of temperature and wind and clouds and precipitation.

- *The article explained what "weathers" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weathers."*

weeding *(verb)*

Clear of weeds.

- *Can you use "weeding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "weeding" until he saw an example.*

western samoan monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Western Samoa.

- *In class, the teacher used "western samoan monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in western samoa.*
- *They discussed "western samoan monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

white turnip *(noun)*

Widely cultivated plant having a large fleshy edible white or yellow root.

- *The article explained what "white turnip" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "white turnip" to mean widely cultivated plant having a large fleshy....*

widens *(verb)*

Become broader or wider or more extensive.

- *She tried to use "widens" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "widens" in real sentences.*

wonky *(adjective)*

Inclined to shake as from weakness or defect.

- *The bridge still stands though one of the arches is wonky.*
- *Students compared "wonky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

yang chen ning *(noun)*

United States physicist (born in China) who collaborated with Tsung Dao Lee in disproving the principle of conservation of parity (born in 1922).

- *They discussed "yang chen ning" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "yang chen ning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zebras *(noun)*

Any of several fleet black-and-white striped African equines.

- *They discussed "zebras" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "zebras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zhu jiang *(noun)*

A river in southeast China that flows into the South China Sea.

- *Understanding "zhu jiang" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zhu jiang."*

aas *(noun)*

An associate degree in applied science.

- *The article explained what "aas" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aas" to mean an associate degree in applied science.*

abominable *(adjective)*

Unequivocally detestable; ; ; ; - Edmund Burke.

- *Abominable treatment of prisoners.*
- *Abominable workmanship.*

---

absolution *(noun)*

The condition of being formally forgiven by a priest in the sacrament of penance.

- *Understanding "absolution" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "absolution" means with a simple example.*

---

accomplishes *(verb)*

To gain with effort.

- *In everyday English, people use "accomplishes" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "accomplishes" until he saw an example.*

---

adequacy *(noun)*

The quality of being sufficient for the end in view.

- *He questioned the adequacy of the usual sentimental interpretation of the Golden Rule.*
- *They discussed "adequacy" during the group presentation.*

---

adopters *(noun)*

A person who adopts a child of other parents as his or her own child.

- *Understanding "adopters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adopters."*

---

al-fatah *(noun)*

A Palestinian political and military organization founded by Yasser Arafat in 1958 to work toward the creation of a Palestinian state; during the 1960s and 1970s trained terrorist and insurgent groups.

- *Al-Fatah carried out numerous acts of international terrorism in western Europe and the Middle East in the 1970s.*
- *He looked up "al-fatah" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alluvial deposit *(noun)*

Clay or silt or gravel carried by rushing streams and deposited where the stream slows down.

- *In class, the teacher used "alluvial deposit" to mean clay or silt or gravel carried by rushing streams....*
- *Understanding "alluvial deposit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aluminium hydroxide *(noun)*

White crystalline compound that occurs naturally as the mineral gibbsite.

- *They discussed "aluminium hydroxide" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "aluminium hydroxide" means with a simple example.*

---

amalgam *(noun)*

A combination or blend of diverse things.

- *His theory is an amalgam of earlier ideas.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amalgam" to mean a combination or blend of diverse things.*

---

ambulatory *(noun)*

A covered walkway (as in a cloister).

- *It has an ambulatory and seven chapels.*
- *Understanding "ambulatory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

american crayfish *(noun)*

Common large crayfishes of eastern North America.

- *They discussed "american crayfish" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "american crayfish" because he had never seen it before.*

---

american licorice *(noun)*

North American plant similar to true licorice and having a root with similar properties.

- *Understanding "american licorice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "american licorice."*

---

annual parallax *(noun)*

The parallax of a celestial body using two points in the earth's orbit around the sun as the baseline.

- *In class, the teacher used "annual parallax" to mean the parallax of a celestial body using two points....*
- *The article explained what "annual parallax" means with a simple example.*

---

annulment *(noun)*

The state of being cancelled or annulled.

- *In class, the teacher used "annulment" to mean the state of being cancelled or annulled.*
- *They discussed "annulment" during the group presentation.*

---

aramaic *(noun)*

A Semitic language originally of the ancient Arameans but still spoken by other people in southwestern Asia.

- *He looked up "aramaic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aramaic."*

---

aromatic hydrocarbon *(noun)*

A hydrocarbon that contains one or more benzene rings that are characteristic of the benzene series of organic compounds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aromatic hydrocarbon."*
- *They discussed "aromatic hydrocarbon" during the group presentation.*

---

articulating *(verb)*

Speak, pronounce, or utter in a certain way.

- *In everyday English, people use "articulating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "articulating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

atoll *(noun)*

An island consisting of a circular coral reef surrounding a lagoon.

- *In class, the teacher used "atoll" to mean an island consisting of a circular coral reef....*
- *Understanding "atoll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

axioms *(noun)*

A saying that is widely accepted on its own merits.

- *The article explained what "axioms" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "axioms."*

---

aztecs *(noun)*

A member of the Nahuatl people who established an empire in Mexico that was overthrown by Cortes in 1519.

- *Understanding "aztecs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aztecs" to mean a member of the nahuatl people who established an....*

---

babbling *(noun)*

Gibberish resembling the sounds of a baby.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "babbling."*
- *The article explained what "babbling" means with a simple example.*

---

bangers *(noun)*

Firework consisting of a small explosive charge and fuse in a heavy paper casing.

- *In class, the teacher used "bangers" to mean firework consisting of a small explosive charge and....*
- *They discussed "bangers" during the group presentation.*

---

bargained *(verb)*

Negotiate the terms of an exchange.

- *We bargained for a beautiful rug in the bazaar.*
- *Can you use "bargained" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

baron wilhelm von humboldt *(noun)*

German philologist noted for his studies of the relation between language and culture (1767-1835).

- *Understanding "baron wilhelm von humboldt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "baron wilhelm von humboldt" during the group presentation.*

---

barrio *(noun)*

An urban area in a Spanish-speaking country.

- *The article explained what "barrio" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barrio" to mean an urban area in a spanish-speaking country.*

---

basking shark *(noun)*

Large harmless plankton-eating northern shark; often swims slowly or floats at the sea surface.

- *Understanding "basking shark" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "basking shark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bat mitzvah *(verb)*

Confirm in the bat mitzvah ceremony, of girls in the Jewish faith.

- *The coach explained when to use "bat mitzvah" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bat mitzvah" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

battering ram *(noun)*

A ram used to break down doors of fortified buildings.

- *He looked up "battering ram" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "battering ram" to mean a ram used to break down doors of fortified buildings.*

---

battle of jena *(noun)*

The battle in 1806 in which Napoleon decisively defeated the Prussians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battle of jena."*
- *The article explained what "battle of jena" means with a simple example.*

---

benzene *(noun)*

A colorless liquid hydrocarbon; highly inflammable; carcinogenic; the simplest of the aromatic compounds.

- *They discussed "benzene" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "benzene" to mean a colorless liquid hydrocarbon; highly inflammable;....*

---

benzene ring *(noun)*

A closed chain of 6 carbon atoms with hydrogen atoms attached.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "benzene ring."*
- *The article explained what "benzene ring" means with a simple example.*

---

binghamton *(noun)*

A city in south central New York near the border with Pennsylvania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "binghamton."*
- *He looked up "binghamton" because he had never seen it before.*

---

black rhinoceros *(noun)*

African rhino; in danger of extinction.

- *They discussed "black rhinoceros" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "black rhinoceros" means with a simple example.*

---

blackish *(adjective)*

Of something that is somewhat black.

- *Blackish clouds.*
- *A "blackish" approach may work better in this case.*

---

blackish-brown *(adjective)*

Of brown tinged with black.

- *Would you call this situation "blackish-brown"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blackish-brown" when it is of brown tinged with black.*

---

blackish-red *(adjective)*

Of red tinged with black.

- *A "blackish-red" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "blackish-red" when it is of red tinged with black.*

---

blemish *(noun)*

A mark or flaw that spoils the appearance of something (especially on a person's body).

- *A facial blemish.*
- *Understanding "blemish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bobbing *(verb)*

Make a curtsy; usually done only by girls and women; as a sign of respect.

- *In everyday English, people use "bobbing" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "bobbing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bogs *(verb)*

Cause to slow down or get stuck.

- *Can you use "bogs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "bogs" when talking about this idea.*

---

bok choi *(noun)*

Elongated head of dark green leaves on thick white stalks.

- *They discussed "bok choi" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bok choi" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bongo drum *(noun)*

A small drum; played with the hands.

- *The article explained what "bongo drum" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bongo drum" during the group presentation.*

---

bos taurus *(noun)*

Domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless of sex or age; ; ; - Bible.

- *In class, the teacher used "bos taurus" to mean domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless....*
- *He looked up "bos taurus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

brainstorm *(noun)*

The clear (and often sudden) understanding of a complex situation.

- *The article explained what "brainstorm" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brainstorm" to mean the clear (and often sudden) understanding of a....*

---

brant goose *(noun)*

Small dark geese that breed in the north and migrate southward.

- *He looked up "brant goose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brant goose."*

---

brevity *(noun)*

The attribute of being brief or fleeting.

- *They discussed "brevity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brevity" to mean the attribute of being brief or fleeting.*

---

broad-mindedness *(noun)*

An inclination to tolerate or overlook opposing or shocking opinions or behavior.

- *They discussed "broad-mindedness" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "broad-mindedness" because he had never seen it before.*

broadside *(noun)*

The whole side of a vessel from stem to stern.

- *The ship was broadside to the dock.*
- *They discussed "broadside" during the group presentation.*

brush-tail porcupine *(noun)*

Porcupine with a tuft of large beaded bristles on the tail.

- *He looked up "brush-tail porcupine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brush-tail porcupine" to mean porcupine with a tuft of large beaded bristles on....*

bubble gum dermatitis *(noun)*

An allergic contact dermatitis developed around the lips of children who chew bubble gum.

- *The article explained what "bubble gum dermatitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bubble gum dermatitis" to mean an allergic contact dermatitis developed around the....*

buckles *(noun)*

A shape distorted by twisting or folding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buckles."*
- *He looked up "buckles" because he had never seen it before.*

burdensome *(adjective)*

Not easily borne; wearing.

- *The burdensome task of preparing the income tax return.*
- *Would you call this situation "burdensome"? Explain why.*

buttered *(verb)*

Spread butter on.

- *He did not know how to use "buttered" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "buttered" in real sentences.*

cadmium *(noun)*

A soft bluish-white ductile malleable toxic bivalent metallic element; occurs in association with zinc ores.

- *He looked up "cadmium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cadmium" during the group presentation.*

cadmium cell *(noun)*

A standard voltaic cell (trademark Weston).

- *Understanding "cadmium cell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cadmium cell" because he had never seen it before.*

canadian hemlock *(noun)*

Common forest tree of the eastern United States and Canada; used especially for pulpwood.

- *Understanding "canadian hemlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canadian hemlock."*

candida *(noun)*

Any of the yeastlike imperfect fungi of the genus Candida.

- *In class, the teacher used "candida" to mean any of the yeastlike imperfect fungi of the genus....*
- *They discussed "candida" during the group presentation.*

capital of uzbek *(noun)*

The capital of Uzbekistan.

- *Understanding "capital of uzbek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of uzbek."*

carnivorous *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of carnivores.

- *The lion and other carnivorous animals.*
- *Carnivorous plants are capable of trapping and digesting small animals especially insects.*

---

carnivorous plant *(noun)*

Plants adapted to attract and capture and digest primarily insects but also other small animals.

- *He looked up "carnivorous plant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "carnivorous plant" during the group presentation.*

---

carolina hemlock *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen of southeastern United States having spreading branches and widely diverging cone scales.

- *He looked up "carolina hemlock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carolina hemlock" to mean medium-sized evergreen of southeastern united....*

---

cellulose nitrate *(noun)*

A nitric acid ester; used in lacquers and explosives.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cellulose nitrate."*
- *They discussed "cellulose nitrate" during the group presentation.*

---

cerebral aqueduct *(noun)*

A canal connecting the third and fourth ventricles.

- *Understanding "cerebral aqueduct" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cerebral aqueduct" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cfc *(noun)*

A fluorocarbon with chlorine; formerly used as a refrigerant and as a propellant in aerosol cans.

- *The chlorine in CFCs causes depletion of atmospheric ozone.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cfc" to mean a fluorocarbon with chlorine; formerly used as a....*

---

characteristically *(adverb)*

In characteristic manner.

- *He arrived characteristically late.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "characteristically" naturally.*

---

charles kettering *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who made numerous automotive improvements (including the electric starter) (1876-1958).

- *The article explained what "charles kettering" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "charles kettering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chasers *(noun)*

A person who is pursuing and trying to overtake or capture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chasers."*
- *He looked up "chasers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

checkered lily *(noun)*

Any liliaceous plant of the genus Fritillaria having nodding variously colored flowers.

- *Understanding "checkered lily" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "checkered lily" to mean any liliaceous plant of the genus fritillaria....*

---

chicano *(noun)*

A person of Mexican descent.

- *They discussed "chicano" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chicano" means with a simple example.*

---

chimera *(noun)*

A grotesque product of the imagination.

- *The article explained what "chimera" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "chimera" to mean a grotesque product of the imagination.*

---

chiropractor *(noun)*

A therapist who practices chiropractic.

- *In class, the teacher used "chiropractor" to mean a therapist who practices chiropractic.*
- *The article explained what "chiropractor" means with a simple example.*

---

chromosomal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a chromosome.

- *Chromosomal defect.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chromosomal" when it is of or relating to a chromosome.*

---

claustrophobic *(adjective)*

Uncomfortably closed or hemmed in.

- *A claustrophobic little room.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "claustrophobic" when it is uncomfortably closed or hemmed in.*

---

cleave *(verb)*

Separate or cut with a tool, such as a sharp instrument.

- *Cleave the bone.*
- *The water is going to cleave a channel into the rock.*

---

clovis *(noun)*

King of the Franks who unified Gaul and established his capital at Paris and founded the Frankish monarchy; his name was rendered as Gallic 'Louis' (466-511).

- *Understanding "clovis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clovis."*

---

clovis culture *(noun)*

The Paleo-American culture of Central America and North America; distinguished chiefly by sharp fluted projectile points made of obsidian or chalcedony.

- *Understanding "clovis culture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clovis culture" to mean the paleo-american culture of central america and....*

---

clovis i *(noun)*

King of the Franks who unified Gaul and established his capital at Paris and founded the Frankish monarchy; his name was rendered as Gallic 'Louis' (466-511).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clovis i."*
- *He looked up "clovis i" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coinciding *(adjective)*

Occurring or operating at the same time.

- *The speaker chose "coinciding" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "coinciding."*

---

coleridge *(noun)*

English romantic poet (1772-1834).

- *In class, the teacher used "coleridge" to mean english romantic poet (1772-1834).*
- *He looked up "coleridge" because he had never seen it before.*

---

columbian mammoth *(noun)*

A variety of mammoth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "columbian mammoth."*
- *Understanding "columbian mammoth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common brant goose *(noun)*

The best known variety of brant goose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common brant goose."*
- *They discussed "common brant goose" during the group presentation.*

---

commuted *(verb)*

Exchange positions without a change in value.

- *The coach explained when to use "commuted" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "commuted" in real sentences.*

---

computed tomography *(noun)*

A method of examining body organs by scanning them with X rays and using a computer to construct a series of cross-sectional scans along a single axis.

- *The article explained what "computed tomography" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "computed tomography" during the group presentation.*

---

conformation *(noun)*

Acting according to certain accepted standards.

- *They discussed "conformation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "conformation" means with a simple example.*

---

conveniences *(noun)*

Things that make you comfortable and at ease.

- *Understanding "conveniences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "conveniences" to mean things that make you comfortable and at ease.*

---

corinthian *(noun)*

A man devoted to the pursuit of pleasure.

- *The article explained what "corinthian" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corinthian" to mean a man devoted to the pursuit of pleasure.*

---

corinthian order *(noun)*

The last Greek order; similar to the Ionic order except the capital is decorated with carvings of acanthus leaves.

- *They discussed "corinthian order" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corinthian order" to mean the last greek order; similar to the ionic order....*

---

corn smut *(noun)*

A smut fungus attacking Indian corn.

- *They discussed "corn smut" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "corn smut" to mean a smut fungus attacking indian corn.*

---

counterterrorism *(noun)*

A strategy intended to prevent or counter terrorism.

- *The article explained what "counterterrorism" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "counterterrorism."*

---

crayfish *(noun)*

Tiny lobster-like crustaceans usually boiled briefly.

- *They discussed "crayfish" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "crayfish" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crepe rubber *(noun)*

Crude natural rubber; used mainly for shoe soles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crepe rubber."*
- *Understanding "crepe rubber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cuckold *(verb)*

Be sexually unfaithful to one's partner in marriage.

- *In everyday English, people use "cuckold" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "cuckold" in real sentences.*

---

culled *(verb)*

Remove something that has been rejected.

- *In everyday English, people use "culled" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "culled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

cypriot pound *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Cyprus; equal to 100 cents.

- *He looked up "cypriot pound" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cypriot pound."*

---

czechs *(noun)*

A native of inhabitant of the Czech Republic.

- *He looked up "czechs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "czechs."*

---

defraud *(verb)*

Deprive of by deceit.

- *She defrauded the customers who trusted her.*
- *He did not know how to use "defraud" until he saw an example.*

---

deftly *(adverb)*

With dexterity; in a dexterous manner.

- *Lois deftly removed her scarf.*
- *He answered "deftly," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

dens *(noun)*

A hiding place; usually a remote place used by outlaws.

- *In class, the teacher used "dens" to mean a hiding place; usually a remote place used by outlaws.*
- *The article explained what "dens" means with a simple example.*

---

desertion *(noun)*

Withdrawing support or help despite allegiance or responsibility.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "desertion."*
- *He looked up "desertion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

detainee *(noun)*

Some held in custody.

- *The article explained what "detainee" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "detainee" to mean some held in custody.*

---

dike *(noun)*

A barrier constructed to contain the flow of water or to keep out the sea.

- *They discussed "dike" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dike" to mean a barrier constructed to contain the flow of water....*

---

dispensation *(noun)*

An exemption from some rule or obligation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dispensation."*
- *The article explained what "dispensation" means with a simple example.*

---

dit *(noun)*

The shorter of the two telegraphic signals used in Morse code.

- *The article explained what "dit" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dit" to mean the shorter of the two telegraphic signals used in....*

---

domed *(adjective)*

Having a hemispherical vault or dome.

- *A "domed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "domed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

dowager *(noun)*

A widow holding property received from her deceased husband.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dowager."*
- *He looked up "dowager" because he had never seen it before.*

drips *(noun)*

The sound of a liquid falling drop by drop.

- *In class, the teacher used "drips" to mean the sound of a liquid falling drop by drop.*
- *The article explained what "drips" means with a simple example.*

dunning *(verb)*

Persistently ask for overdue payment.

- *He did not know how to use "dunning" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dunning" when talking about this idea.*

eastern hemlock *(noun)*

Common forest tree of the eastern United States and Canada; used especially for pulpwood.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern hemlock."*
- *He looked up "eastern hemlock" because he had never seen it before.*

eaves *(noun)*

The overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

- *He looked up "eaves" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eaves" to mean the overhang at the lower edge of a roof.*

edd *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in education.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "edd."*
- *Understanding "edd" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrical condenser *(noun)*

An electrical device characterized by its capacity to store an electric charge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrical condenser."*
- *Understanding "electrical condenser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eleventh cranial nerve *(noun)*

Arises from two sets of roots (cranial and spinal) that unite to form the nerve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eleventh cranial nerve."*
- *The article explained what "eleventh cranial nerve" means with a simple example.*

emboldened *(adjective)*

Made bold or courageous.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "emboldened."*
- *A "emboldened" approach may work better in this case.*

emerald creeper *(noun)*

Vigorous Philippine evergreen twining liana; grown for spectacular festoons of green flowers that resemble lobster claws.

- *He looked up "emerald creeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "emerald creeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

enema *(noun)*

An injection of a liquid through the anus to stimulate evacuation; sometimes used for diagnostic purposes.

- *Understanding "enema" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "enema" means with a simple example.*

erecting *(noun)*

The act of building or putting up.

- *The article explained what "erecting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "erecting" to mean the act of building or putting up.*

---

eroding *(noun)*

(geology) the mechanical process of wearing or grinding something down (as by particles washing over it).

- *In class, the teacher used "eroding" to mean (geology) the mechanical process of wearing or....*
- *The article explained what "eroding" means with a simple example.*

---

euphoric *(adjective)*

Exaggerated feeling of well-being or elation.

- *A "euphoric" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "euphoric" when it is exaggerated feeling of well-being or elation.*

---

evangelism *(noun)*

Zealous preaching and advocacy of the gospel.

- *They discussed "evangelism" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "evangelism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evelyn waugh *(noun)*

English author of satirical novels (1903-1966).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evelyn waugh."*
- *Understanding "evelyn waugh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evoking *(verb)*

Deduce (a principle) or construe (a meaning).

- *He did not know how to use "evoking" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "evoking" when talking about this idea.*

---

excelsior *(noun)*

Thin curly wood shavings used for packing or stuffing.

- *Understanding "excelsior" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "excelsior" because he had never seen it before.*

---

exploitative *(adjective)*

Tending to exploit or make use of.

- *Would you call this situation "exploitative"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "exploitative" when it is tending to exploit or make use of.*

---

fabricating *(verb)*

Put together out of artificial or natural components or parts; ; ; He manufactured a popular cereal".

- *Learners should practice how to use "fabricating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fabricating" when talking about this idea.*

---

false mildew *(noun)*

Any of various fungi of the family Peronosporaceae parasitic on e.g. grapes and potatoes and melons.

- *The article explained what "false mildew" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "false mildew."*

---

fatah *(noun)*

A Palestinian political and military organization founded by Yasser Arafat in 1958 to work toward the creation of a Palestinian state; during the 1960s and 1970s trained terrorist and insurgent groups.

- *Al-Fatah carried out numerous acts of international terrorism in western Europe and the Middle East in the 1970s.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fatah" to mean a palestinian political and military organization....*

---

fdic *(noun)*

A federally sponsored corporation that insures accounts in national banks and other qualified institutions.

- *He looked up "fdic" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "fdic" during the group presentation.*

---

feasting *(noun)*

Eating an elaborate meal (often accompanied by entertainment).

- *The article explained what "feasting" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "feasting" to mean eating an elaborate meal (often accompanied by....*

---

ferment *(noun)*

A state of agitation or turbulent change or development.

- *The political ferment produced new leadership.*
- *The article explained what "ferment" means with a simple example.*

---

fetuses *(noun)*

An unborn or unhatched vertebrate in the later stages of development showing the main recognizable features of the mature animal.

- *They discussed "fetuses" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "fetuses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

figurine *(noun)*

A small carved or molded figure.

- *They discussed "figurine" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "figurine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

first epistle to timothy *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing Saint Paul's first epistle to Timothy; contains advice on pastoral matters.

- *The article explained what "first epistle to timothy" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "first epistle to timothy" during the group presentation.*

---

flack catcher *(noun)*

A slick spokesperson who can turn any criticism to the advantage of their employer.

- *The article explained what "flack catcher" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flack catcher" during the group presentation.*

---

flocking *(verb)*

Move as a crowd or in a group.

- *He did not know how to use "flocking" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "flocking" when talking about this idea.*

---

flogging *(noun)*

Beating with a whip or strap or rope as a form of punishment.

- *They discussed "flogging" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "flogging" means with a simple example.*

---

four-pounder *(noun)*

An artillery gun that throws a shot weighing four pounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "four-pounder" to mean an artillery gun that throws a shot weighing four....*
- *The article explained what "four-pounder" means with a simple example.*

---

franz joseph kline *(noun)*

United States abstract expressionist painter (1910-1962).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franz joseph kline."*
- *They discussed "franz joseph kline" during the group presentation.*

---

franz schubert *(noun)*

Austrian composer known for his compositions for voice and piano (1797-1828).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franz schubert."*
- *Understanding "franz schubert" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freedom from involuntary servitude *(noun)*

A civil right guaranteed by the 13th amendment to the US Constitution.

- *He looked up "freedom from involuntary servitude" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "freedom from involuntary servitude" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

freshen *(verb)*

Become or make oneself fresh again.

- *She freshened up after the tennis game.*
- *In everyday English, people use "freshen" when talking about this idea.*

---

freshen up *(verb)*

Make brighter and prettier.

- *She freshened up after the tennis game.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "freshen up" in real sentences.*

---

frostbite *(noun)*

Destruction of tissue by freezing and characterized by tingling, blistering and possibly gangrene.

- *In class, the teacher used "frostbite" to mean destruction of tissue by freezing and characterized....*
- *They discussed "frostbite" during the group presentation.*

---

fuentes *(noun)*

Mexican novelist (born in 1928).

- *In class, the teacher used "fuentes" to mean mexican novelist (born in 1928).*
- *He looked up "fuentes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fulbright *(noun)*

United States senator who is remembered for his creation of grants that fund exchange programs of teachers and students between the United States and other countries (1905-1995).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fulbright."*
- *The article explained what "fulbright" means with a simple example.*

---

fundamentalists *(noun)*

A supporter of fundamentalism.

- *He looked up "fundamentalists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fundamentalists."*

---

gaius julius caesar *(noun)*

Conqueror of Gaul and master of Italy (100-44 BC).

- *Understanding "gaius julius caesar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gaius julius caesar" during the group presentation.*

---

gene-splicing *(noun)*

The technology of preparing recombinant DNA in vitro by cutting up DNA molecules and splicing together fragments from more than one organism.

- *The article explained what "gene-splicing" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gene-splicing."*

---

glories *(noun)*

An indication of radiant light drawn around the head of a saint.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "glories."*
- *The article explained what "glories" means with a simple example.*

---

gopher snake *(noun)*

Bull snake of western North America that invades rodent burrows.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gopher snake."*
- *The article explained what "gopher snake" means with a simple example.*

---

grand inquisitor *(noun)*

Director of the court of Inquisition (especially in Spain and Portugal).

- *They discussed "grand inquisitor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grand inquisitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

granville wilt *(noun)*

A bacterial wilt of tobacco plants.

- *He looked up "granville wilt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "granville wilt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

greys *(noun)*

A neutral achromatic color midway between white and black.

- *Understanding "greys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "greys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gulag *(noun)*

A Russian prison camp for political prisoners.

- *In class, the teacher used "gulag" to mean a russian prison camp for political prisoners.*
- *They discussed "gulag" during the group presentation.*

---

gyro horizon *(noun)*

A navigational instrument based on a gyroscope; it artificially provides a simulated horizon for the pilot.

- *He looked up "gyro horizon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyro horizon."*

---

hakeem *(noun)*

A Muslim physician.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hakeem."*
- *They discussed "hakeem" during the group presentation.*

---

handyman *(noun)*

A man skilled in various odd jobs and other small tasks.

- *Understanding "handyman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "handyman" means with a simple example.*

---

hangzhou *(noun)*

A city of eastern China on Hangzhou Bay; regarded by Marco Polo as the finest city in the world.

- *He looked up "hangzhou" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hangzhou."*

---

harare *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Zimbabwe.

- *The article explained what "harare" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harare."*

---

hazing *(verb)*

Harass by imposing humiliating or painful tasks, as in military institutions.

- *He did not know how to use "hazing" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "hazing" and when to wait.*

---

hellenic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Greece or the Greeks or the Greek language.

- *Would you call this situation "hellenic"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hellenic."*

---

hellenic language *(noun)*

The Hellenic branch of the Indo-European family of languages.

- *In class, the teacher used "hellenic language" to mean the hellenic branch of the indo-european family of....*
- *The article explained what "hellenic language" means with a simple example.*

hellenistic *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of the classical Greek civilization.

- *Would you call this situation "hellenistic"? Explain why.*
- *A "hellenistic" approach may work better in this case.*

henry ward beecher *(noun)*

United States clergyman who was a leader for the abolition of slavery (1813-1887).

- *He looked up "henry ward beecher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "henry ward beecher" to mean united states clergyman who was a leader for the....*

heretical *(adjective)*

Characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards.

- *The speaker chose "heretical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "heretical" approach may work better in this case.*

herschel *(noun)*

English astronomer (born in Germany) who discovered infrared light and who catalogued the stars and discovered the planet Uranus (1738-1822).

- *In class, the teacher used "herschel" to mean english astronomer (born in germany) who discovered....*
- *The article explained what "herschel" means with a simple example.*

homing torpedo *(noun)*

A torpedo that is guided to its target (as by the sound of a ship's engines).

- *They discussed "homing torpedo" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homing torpedo."*

horned viper *(noun)*

Highly venomous viper of northern Africa and southwestern Asia having a horny spine above each eye.

- *He looked up "horned viper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horned viper" to mean highly venomous viper of northern africa and....*

horst *(noun)*

A ridge of the earth's crust that has been forced upward between two faults and so is higher than the surrounding land.

- *Understanding "horst" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horst" to mean a ridge of the earth's crust that has been forced....*

hsv-i *(noun)*

A herpes virus that causes oral herpes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hsv-i."*
- *The article explained what "hsv-i" means with a simple example.*

hsv-ii *(noun)*

A herpes virus that can cause genital herpes.

- *He looked up "hsv-ii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hsv-ii" to mean a herpes virus that can cause genital herpes.*

hummingbird moth *(noun)*

Any of various moths with long narrow forewings capable of powerful flight and hovering over flowers to feed.

- *Understanding "hummingbird moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hummingbird moth."*

humping *(verb)*

Have sexual intercourse with.

- *The coach explained when to use "humping" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "humping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

idle pulley *(noun)*

A pulley on a shaft that presses against a guide belt to guide or tighten it.

- *The article explained what “idle pulley” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “idle pulley” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ile-de-france *(noun)*

A region of north central France including Paris and the area around it.

- *He looked up “ile-de-france” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ile-de-france.”*

---

ile-st-louis *(noun)*

Island in Paris on the Seine.

- *The article explained what “ile-st-louis” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ile-st-louis” to mean island in paris on the seine.*

---

immeasurable *(adjective)*

Impossible to measure.

- *A “immeasurable” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared “immeasurable” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

immorality *(noun)*

The quality of not being in accord with standards of right or good conduct.

- *The immorality of basing the defense of the West on the threat of mutual assured destruction.*
- *The article explained what “immorality” means with a simple example.*

---

immutable *(adjective)*

Not subject or susceptible to change or variation in form or quality or nature.

- *The view of that time was that all species were immutable, created by God.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “immutable” when it is not subject or susceptible to change or variation....*

---

impressionable *(adjective)*

Easily impressed or influenced.

- *An impressionable youngster.*
- *An impressionable age.*

---

impressionist *(noun)*

A painter who follows the theories of Impressionism.

- *They discussed “impressionist” during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used “impressionist” to mean a painter who follows the theories of impressionism.*

---

indian rhinoceros *(noun)*

Having one horn.

- *The article explained what “indian rhinoceros” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “indian rhinoceros” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

indict *(verb)*

Accuse formally of a crime.

- *He did not know how to use “indict” until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use “indict” when talking about this idea.*

---

indigo bunting *(noun)*

Small deep blue North American bunting.

- *The article explained what “indigo bunting” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “indigo bunting” during the group presentation.*

---

indisputable *(adjective)*

Impossible to doubt or dispute.

- *Indisputable (or sure) proof.*

- *Indisputable evidence of a witness.*

---

inflationary spiral *(noun)*

An episode of inflation in which prices and wages increase at an increasing rate and currency rapidly loses value.

- *They discussed "inflationary spiral" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inflationary spiral."*

---

inquisitor *(noun)*

An official of the ecclesiastical court of the Inquisition.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inquisitor."*
- *Understanding "inquisitor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inset *(noun)*

An artifact that is inserted or is to be inserted.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inset."*
- *The article explained what "inset" means with a simple example.*

---

interceptor *(noun)*

A fast maneuverable fighter plane designed to intercept enemy aircraft.

- *They discussed "interceptor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interceptor."*

---

interpolation *(noun)*

A message (spoken or written) that is introduced or inserted.

- *With the help of his friend's interpolations his story was eventually told.*
- *In class, the teacher used "interpolation" to mean a message (spoken or written) that is introduced or....*

---

ischemia *(noun)*

Local anemia in a given body part sometimes resulting from vasoconstriction or thrombosis or embolism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ischemia."*
- *He looked up "ischemia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ischemic stroke *(noun)*

The most common kind of stroke; caused by an interruption in the flow of blood to the brain (as from a clot blocking a blood vessel).

- *The article explained what "ischemic stroke" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ischemic stroke" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

islamic republic of mauritania *(noun)*

A country in northwestern Africa with a provisional military government; achieved independence from France in 1960; largely western Sahara Desert.

- *He looked up "islamic republic of mauritania" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "islamic republic of mauritania."*

---

iterative aspect *(noun)*

The aspect of the verb that expresses the repetition of an action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "iterative aspect."*
- *He looked up "iterative aspect" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jakob grimm *(noun)*

The older of the two Grimm brothers remembered best for their fairy stories; also author of Grimm's law describing consonant changes in Germanic languages (1785-1863).

- *They discussed "jakob grimm" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "jakob grimm" because he had never seen it before.*

---

japanese quince *(noun)*

Deciduous thorny shrub native to China having red or white blossoms.

- *He looked up "japanese quince" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "japanese quince" during the group presentation.*

---

jena *(noun)*

The battle in 1806 in which Napoleon decisively defeated the Prussians.

- *In class, the teacher used "jena" to mean the battle in 1806 in which napoleon decisively....*
- *The article explained what "jena" means with a simple example.*

john herschel *(noun)*

English astronomer (son of William Herschel) who extended the catalogue of stars to the southern hemisphere and did pioneering work in photography (1792-1871).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john herschel."*
- *They discussed "john herschel" during the group presentation.*

jules verne *(noun)*

French writer who is considered the father of science fiction (1828-1905).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jules verne."*
- *He looked up "jules verne" because he had never seen it before.*

junior welterweight *(noun)*

Weighs no more than 140 pounds.

- *He looked up "junior welterweight" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "junior welterweight" to mean weighs no more than 140 pounds.*

katharine hepburn *(noun)*

United States film actress who appeared in many films with Spencer Tracy (1907-2003).

- *They discussed "katharine hepburn" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "katharine hepburn."*

kettering *(noun)*

United States electrical engineer who made numerous automotive improvements (including the electric starter) (1876-1958).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kettering."*
- *He looked up "kettering" because he had never seen it before.*

kidney wort *(noun)*

Widely spreading evergreen shrub of southwestern United States with flower heads in a leafy panicle.

- *Understanding "kidney wort" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kidney wort."*

kingdom of lesotho *(noun)*

A landlocked constitutional monarchy in southern Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1966.

- *In class, the teacher used "kingdom of lesotho" to mean a landlocked constitutional monarchy in southern....*
- *They discussed "kingdom of lesotho" during the group presentation.*

kohl *(noun)*

A cosmetic preparation used by women in Egypt and Arabia to darken the edges of their eyelids.

- *He looked up "kohl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kohl."*

lancer *(noun)*

(formerly) a cavalryman armed with a lance.

- *They discussed "lancer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lancer."*

landau *(noun)*

A four-wheel covered carriage with a roof divided into two parts (front and back) that can be let down separately.

- *They discussed "landau" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landau."*

lauder *(noun)*

Scottish ballad singer and music hall comedian (1870-1950).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lauder."*
- *The article explained what "lauder" means with a simple example.*

---

laurels *(noun)*

A tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction.

- *He looked up "laurels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "laurels."*

---

leavers *(noun)*

Someone who leaves.

- *He looked up "leavers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "leavers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

licorice *(noun)*

A black candy flavored with the dried root of the licorice plant.

- *Understanding "licorice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "licorice" during the group presentation.*

---

lighters *(noun)*

A device for lighting or igniting fuel or charges or fires.

- *Understanding "lighters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lighters."*

---

limes *(noun)*

A caustic substance produced by heating limestone.

- *He looked up "limes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "limes."*

---

linearly *(adverb)*

In a linear manner.

- *Linearly polarized radiation.*
- *It grew linearly.*

---

linguists *(noun)*

A person who speaks more than one language.

- *He looked up "linguists" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "linguists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

linkages *(noun)*

A mechanical system of rods or springs or pivots that transmits power or motion.

- *In class, the teacher used "linkages" to mean a mechanical system of rods or springs or pivots....*
- *The article explained what "linkages" means with a simple example.*

---

lisp compiler *(noun)*

A compiler for programs written in LISP.

- *They discussed "lisp compiler" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lisp compiler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

los alamos *(noun)*

A town in north central New Mexico; in 1942 it was chosen as a nuclear research site where the first atomic bombs were produced.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "los alamos."*
- *He looked up "los alamos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lot's wife *(noun)*

(Old Testament) when God destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, Lot and his family were told to flee without looking back; Lot's wife was disobedient and was immediately changed into a pillar of salt.

- *In class, the teacher used "lot's wife" to mean (old testament) when god destroyed sodom and....*
- *They discussed "lot's wife" during the group presentation.*

lumbar puncture *(noun)*

Removal by centesis of fluid from the subarachnoid space of the lumbar region of the spinal cord for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lumbar puncture."*
- *Understanding "lumbar puncture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lumped *(verb)*

Put together indiscriminately.

- *He did not know how to use "lumped" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "lumped" carefully so everyone would understand.*

lunge *(noun)*

The act of moving forward suddenly.

- *They discussed "lunge" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lunge."*

lyra *(noun)*

A small constellation in the northern hemisphere near Cygnus and Draco; contains the star Vega.

- *Understanding "lyra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lyra" to mean a small constellation in the northern hemisphere....*

maggots *(noun)*

The larva of the housefly and blowfly commonly found in decaying organic matter.

- *He looked up "maggots" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "maggots" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malaga *(noun)*

A port city and resort in Andalusia in southern Spain on the Mediterranean.

- *They discussed "malaga" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "malaga" because he had never seen it before.*

malayalam *(noun)*

A Dravidian language (closely related to Tamil) that is spoken in southwestern India.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "malayalam."*
- *He looked up "malayalam" because he had never seen it before.*

maliciously *(adverb)*

With malice; in a malicious manner.

- *She answered maliciously.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "maliciously" naturally.*

manipulator *(noun)*

An agent that operates some apparatus or machine.

- *Understanding "manipulator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manipulator."*

marathi *(noun)*

An Indic language; the state language of Maharashtra in west central India; written in the Devanagari script.

- *He looked up "marathi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marathi" to mean an indic language; the state language of....*

meddle *(verb)*

Intrude in other people's affairs or business; interfere unwantedly.

- *Don't meddle in my affairs!*
- *Can you use "meddle" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

menagerie *(noun)*

A collection of live animals for study or display.

- *They discussed "menagerie" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "menagerie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

merino sheep *(noun)*

White sheep originating in Spain and producing a heavy fleece of exceptional quality.

- *The article explained what "merino sheep" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "merino sheep" during the group presentation.*

---

metallurgical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to metallurgy.

- *Metallurgical engineer.*
- *Would you call this situation "metallurgical"? Explain why.*

---

micron *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one millionth of a meter.

- *In class, the teacher used "micron" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one millionth of a....*
- *They discussed "micron" during the group presentation.*

---

midpoint *(noun)*

A point equidistant from the ends of a line or the extremities of a figure.

- *He looked up "midpoint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "midpoint."*

---

monoclonal *(noun)*

Any of a class of antibodies produced in the laboratory by a single clone of cells or a cell line and consisting of identical antibody molecules.

- *In class, the teacher used "monoclonal" to mean any of a class of antibodies produced in the....*
- *The article explained what "monoclonal" means with a simple example.*

---

motorways *(noun)*

A broad highway designed for high-speed traffic.

- *They discussed "motorways" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "motorways" to mean a broad highway designed for high-speed traffic.*

---

mountain hemlock *(noun)*

Large evergreen of western United States; wood much harder than Canadian hemlock.

- *Understanding "mountain hemlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mountain hemlock."*

---

narrow-mindedness *(noun)*

An inclination to criticize opposing opinions or shocking behavior.

- *In class, the teacher used "narrow-mindedness" to mean an inclination to criticize opposing opinions or....*
- *The article explained what "narrow-mindedness" means with a simple example.*

---

nibble *(verb)*

Bite off very small pieces.

- *She nibbled on her cracker.*
- *The woman tenderly nibbled at her baby's ear.*

---

nin-sin *(noun)*

Chinese herb with palmately compound leaves and small greenish flowers and forked aromatic roots believed to have medicinal powers.

- *He looked up "nin-sin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nin-sin."*

---

northern pocket gopher *(noun)*

Greyish to brown gopher of western and central United States.

- *The article explained what "northern pocket gopher" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "northern pocket gopher" during the group presentation.*

---

nosy *(adjective)*

Offensively curious or inquisitive.

- *He flipped through my letters in his nosy way.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "nosy."*

---

nullify *(verb)*

Make ineffective by counterbalancing the effect of.

- *In everyday English, people use "nullify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "nullify" in real sentences.*

---

nys *(noun)*

A Mid-Atlantic state; one of the original 13 colonies.

- *He looked up "nys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nys" during the group presentation.*

---

old world crayfish *(noun)*

Small crayfish of Europe and Asia and western North America.

- *He looked up "old world crayfish" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "old world crayfish" to mean small crayfish of europe and asia and western north....*

---

oligarchy *(noun)*

A political system governed by a few people.

- *One of his cardinal convictions was that Britain was not run as a democracy but as an oligarchy.*
- *The big cities were notoriously in the hands of the oligarchy of local businessmen.*

---

omelette *(noun)*

Beaten eggs or an egg mixture cooked until just set; may be folded around e.g. ham or cheese or jelly.

- *They discussed "omelette" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "omelette" to mean beaten eggs or an egg mixture cooked until just....*

---

omnipotent *(adjective)*

Having unlimited power.

- *The speaker chose "omnipotent" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "omnipotent" when it is having unlimited power.*

---

oppressors *(noun)*

A person of authority who subjects others to undue pressures.

- *He looked up "oppressors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oppressors."*

---

organic fertiliser *(noun)*

A fertilizer that is derived from animal or vegetable matter.

- *He looked up "organic fertiliser" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "organic fertiliser" to mean a fertilizer that is derived from animal or....*

---

ostrich fern *(noun)*

Tall fern of northern temperate regions having graceful arched fronds and sporophylls resembling ostrich plumes.

- *They discussed "ostrich fern" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ostrich fern" to mean tall fern of northern temperate regions having....*

---

outboard motor *(noun)*

Internal-combustion engine that mounts at stern of small boat.

- *They discussed "outboard motor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "outboard motor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

overpower *(verb)*

Overcome, as with emotions or perceptual stimuli.

- *He did not know how to use "overpower" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "overpower" and when to wait.*

---

overtures *(noun)*

A tentative suggestion designed to elicit the reactions of others.

- *They discussed "overtures" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "overtures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pacific hemlock *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of western North America; commercially important timber tree.

- *Understanding "pacific hemlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pacific hemlock" to mean tall evergreen of western north america;....*

---

paedophile *(noun)*

An adult who is sexually attracted to children.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paedophile."*
- *Understanding "paedophile" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pagoda *(noun)*

An Asian temple; usually a pyramidal tower with an upward curving roof.

- *Understanding "pagoda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pagoda" to mean an asian temple; usually a pyramidal tower with an....*

---

pagoda tree *(noun)*

Frangipani of India having an erect habit and conical form; grown in temple gardens.

- *He looked up "pagoda tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pagoda tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paraded *(verb)*

March in a procession.

- *The veterans paraded down the street.*
- *Can you use "paraded" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

parallax *(noun)*

The apparent displacement of an object as seen from two different points that are not on a line with the object.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parallax."*
- *He looked up "parallax" because he had never seen it before.*

---

passers *(noun)*

A person who passes by casually or by chance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passers."*
- *They discussed "passers" during the group presentation.*

---

peachy-colored *(adjective)*

Of something resembling a peach in color.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "peachy-colored."*
- *Students compared "peachy-colored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pectoral vein *(noun)*

Veins that drain the pectoral muscles and empty into the subclavian vein.

- *He looked up "pectoral vein" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pectoral vein" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pedal pusher *(noun)*

Snug trousers ending at the calves; worn by women and girls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pedal pusher."*
- *He looked up "pedal pusher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

penniless *(adjective)*

Not having enough money to pay for necessities.

- *A "penniless" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "penniless"? Explain why.*

---

pentecostal religion *(noun)*

Any fundamentalist Protestant Church that uses revivalistic methods to achieve experiences comparable to the Pentecostal experiences of the first Christian disciples.

- *They discussed "pentecostal religion" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pentecostal religion" means with a simple example.*

---

periodic apnea of the newborn *(noun)*

Irregular breathing of newborns; periods of rapid breathing followed by apnea; believed to be associated with sudden infant death syndrome.

- *They discussed "periodic apnea of the newborn" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periodic apnea of the newborn."*

---

phalanx *(noun)*

A body of troops in close array.

- *He looked up "phalanx" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phalanx."*

---

photogenic *(adjective)*

Looking attractive in photographs.

- *Students compared "photogenic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "photogenic" when it is looking attractive in photographs.*

Philosophy & Abstract Thought

epistemology *(noun)*

The branch of philosophy that studies knowledge itself: what it is, how we acquire it, and how we can be sure of what we know.

- *Her course on epistemology asks how we can distinguish knowledge from mere belief.*
- *Debates about artificial intelligence raise old questions of epistemology in a new form.*

---

dialectic *(noun)*

A method of discovering truth through reasoned discussion of opposing ideas; the tension or interplay between conflicting forces.

- *Socrates used dialectic, questioning his students until contradictions in their views emerged.*
- *The book explores the dialectic between individual freedom and social order.*

---

tenet *(noun)*

One of the main principles or beliefs on which a theory, religion, or philosophy is based.

- *Respect for individual liberty is a central tenet of liberal democracy.*
- *The scientist's findings challenged a basic tenet of classical economics.*

---

ontology *(noun)*

The branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of being and existence.

- *Ontology asks what kinds of things exist and how they relate.*
- *Computer scientists borrow the term ontology for structured models of knowledge.*

---

teleology *(noun)*

The explanation of phenomena by reference to purpose or goal rather than by cause alone.

- *Aristotle's biology was shaped by teleology.*
- *Critics reject teleological readings of evolution.*

---

solipsism *(noun)*

The view that only one's own mind is sure to exist, or an extreme self-centered attitude.

- *Taken seriously, solipsism makes shared knowledge impossible.*

- *His social media posts reeked of solipsism.*

---

phenomenology *(noun)*

A philosophical approach that studies structures of experience and consciousness as they appear to us.

- *Phenomenology focuses on how things are lived and felt, not merely measured.*
- *She wrote a thesis on the phenomenology of grief.*

---

axiomatic *(adjective)*

Self-evidently true; based on axioms that are accepted without proof.

- *It is axiomatic that all citizens deserve equal protection under the law.*
- *The proof begins from several axiomatic assumptions.*

---

hermeneutics *(noun)*

The theory and method of interpretation, especially of texts.

- *Biblical hermeneutics has a long scholarly tradition.*
- *Legal hermeneutics asks how statutes should be read.*

---

nihilism *(noun)*

The rejection of all religious and moral principles, often in the belief that life is meaningless.

- *The novel explores youthful nihilism in a collapsing society.*
- *Critics accused the movement of cultural nihilism.*

---

contingent *(adjective)*

Dependent on chance or on conditions that are not necessary; possible but not certain.

- *Success was contingent on securing enough funding.*
- *Many philosophers argue that historical events are contingent.*

---

tautology *(noun)*

A statement that is true by definition or that repeats the same idea in different words without adding information.

- *"All bachelors are unmarried" is a tautology.*
- *The slogan was dismissed as an empty tautology.*

---

phylogenetic relation *(noun)*

(biology) state of relationship between organisms or groups of organisms resulting in resemblance in structure or structural parts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "phylogenetic relation."*
- *He looked up "phylogenetic relation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pilate *(noun)*

The Roman procurator of Judea who ordered that Jesus be crucified (died in AD 36).

- *The article explained what "pilate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pilate" to mean the roman procurator of judea who ordered that....*

---

pirated *(verb)*

Take arbitrarily or by force.

- *Can you use "pirated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "pirated" and when to wait.*

---

placer mining *(noun)*

Mining valuable minerals from a placer by washing or dredging.

- *The article explained what "placer mining" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "placer mining" during the group presentation.*

---

plantings *(noun)*

A collection of plants (trees or shrubs or flowers) in a particular area.

- *He looked up "plantings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "plantings" during the group presentation.*

---

plummet *(noun)*

The metal bob of a plumb line.

- *He looked up "plummet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plummet" to mean the metal bob of a plumb line.*

---

political detainee *(noun)*

Some held in custody.

- *In class, the teacher used "political detainee" to mean some held in custody.*
- *The article explained what "political detainee" means with a simple example.*

---

pollack *(noun)*

Lean white flesh of North Atlantic fish; similar to codfish.

- *He looked up "pollack" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pollack" to mean lean white flesh of north atlantic fish; similar to....*

---

polymerization *(noun)*

A chemical process that combines several monomers to form a polymer or polymeric compound.

- *In class, the teacher used "polymerization" to mean a chemical process that combines several monomers....*
- *He looked up "polymerization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ponce de leon *(noun)*

Spanish explorer who accompanied Columbus on his second trip in 1493; in 1513 he discovered Florida while searching for the legendary Fountain of Youth (1460-1521).

- *He looked up "ponce de leon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ponce de leon."*

---

pondered *(verb)*

Reflect deeply on a subject.

- *In everyday English, people use "pondered" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "pondered" in real sentences.*

---

post-impressionist *(noun)*

An artist of the Postimpressionist school who revolted against Impressionism.

- *In class, the teacher used "post-impressionist" to mean an artist of the postimpressionist school who....*
- *He looked up "post-impressionist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

potter's wheel *(noun)*

A horizontal rotating wheel holding the clay being shaped by a potter.

- *The potter's wheel was invented in Asia Minor around 6500 BC.*
- *The article explained what "potter's wheel" means with a simple example.*

---

potters *(verb)*

Do random, unplanned work or activities or spend time idly.

- *He did not know how to use "potters" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "potters" when talking about this idea.*

---

pounder *(noun)*

(used only in combination) something weighing a given number of pounds.

- *The fisherman caught a 10-pounder.*
- *Their linemen are all 300-pounders.*

---

prairies *(noun)*

A treeless grassy plain.

- *They discussed "prairies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prairies" to mean a treeless grassy plain.*

---

predicate *(verb)*

Affirm or declare as an attribute or quality of.

- *The speech predicated the fitness of the candidate to be President.*
- *The predicate 'dog' is predicated of the subject 'Fido' in the sentence 'Fido is a dog'.*

---

predictability *(noun)*

The quality of being predictable.

- *The article explained what "predictability" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predictability."*

---

premature ejaculation *(noun)*

Ejaculation during the early stages of sexual excitement or soon after the insertion of the penis into the vagina.

- *Understanding "premature ejaculation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "premature ejaculation" to mean ejaculation during the early stages of sexual....*

---

puking *(noun)*

The reflex act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *In class, the teacher used "puking" to mean the reflex act of ejecting the contents of the....*
- *The article explained what "puking" means with a simple example.*

---

pyle *(noun)*

United States writer and illustrator of children's books (1853-1911).

- *He looked up "pyle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pyle" to mean united states writer and illustrator of children's....*

---

quaternary *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.

- *Understanding "quaternary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "quaternary" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of three and one.*

---

quaternary period *(noun)*

Last 2 million years.

- *They discussed "quaternary period" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "quaternary period" means with a simple example.*

---

queen dowager *(noun)*

The widow of a king.

- *They discussed "queen dowager" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "queen dowager."*

---

quince bush *(noun)*

Small Asian tree with pinkish flowers and pear-shaped fruit; widely cultivated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quince bush."*
- *Understanding "quince bush" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

quintet *(noun)*

A musical composition for five performers.

- *He looked up "quintet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quintet."*

---

radiated *(verb)*

Cause to be seen by emitting light as if in rays.

- *Her face radiated with happiness.*
- *Heat radiated from the metal box.*

---

ramble *(verb)*

Continue talking or writing in a desultory manner.

- *This novel rambles on and jogs.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ramble" when talking about this idea.*

ramble on *(verb)*

Continue talking or writing in a desultory manner.

- *This novel rambles on and jogs.*
- *The coach explained when to use "ramble on" and when to wait.*

rana goliath *(noun)*

Largest living frog; up to a foot and weighing up to 10 lbs; Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "rana goliath" to mean largest living frog; up to a foot and weighing up....*
- *The article explained what "rana goliath" means with a simple example.*

rattlesnake weed *(noun)*

A hawkweed with a rosette of purple-veined basal leaves; Canada to northern Georgia and Kentucky.

- *The article explained what "rattlesnake weed" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rattlesnake weed" during the group presentation.*

razors *(noun)*

Edge tool used in shaving.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "razors."*
- *He looked up "razors" because he had never seen it before.*

reconstructive *(adjective)*

Helping to restore to good condition.

- *Reconstructive surgery.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "reconstructive" when it is helping to restore to good condition.*

reconstructive memory *(noun)*

Recall that is hypothesized to work by storing abstract features which are then used to construct the memory during recall.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reconstructive memory."*
- *He looked up "reconstructive memory" because he had never seen it before.*

rectal vein *(noun)*

Any of several veins draining the walls of the anal canal and rectum.

- *The article explained what "rectal vein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rectal vein" to mean any of several veins draining the walls of the anal....*

refractory-lined *(adjective)*

(of furnaces) lined with material that has a high melting point.

- *Would you call this situation "refractory-lined"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "refractory-lined" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

refrained *(verb)*

Choose not to consume.

- *He refrained from hitting him back.*
- *She tried to use "refrained" carefully so everyone would understand.*

retaliatory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or having the nature of retribution.

- *It is useful to describe something as "retaliatory" when it is of or relating to or having the nature of retribution.*
- *Would you call this situation "retaliatory"? Explain why.*

revolutionize *(verb)*

Overthrow by a revolution, of governments.

- *E-mail revolutionized communication in academe.*
- *He did not know how to use "revolutionize" until he saw an example.*

revs *(verb)*

Increase the number of rotations per minute.

- *The coach explained when to use "revs" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "revs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

rhinoceros *(noun)*

Massive powerful herbivorous odd-toed ungulate of southeast Asia and Africa having very thick skin and one or two horns on the snout.

- *He looked up "rhinoceros" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rhinoceros" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rhinoceros family *(noun)*

Rhinoceroses.

- *In class, the teacher used "rhinoceros family" to mean rhinoceroses.*
- *They discussed "rhinoceros family" during the group presentation.*

---

richard coeur de lion *(noun)*

Son of Henry II and King of England from 1189 to 1199; a leader of the Third Crusade; on his way home from the crusade he was captured and held prisoner in the Holy Roman Empire until England ransomed him in 1194 (1157-1199).

- *Understanding "richard coeur de lion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "richard coeur de lion."*

---

rickshaw *(noun)*

A small two-wheeled cart for one passenger; pulled by one person.

- *Understanding "rickshaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rickshaw" to mean a small two-wheeled cart for one passenger; pulled....*

---

ring-necked snake *(noun)*

Any of numerous small nonvenomous North American snakes with a yellow or orange ring around the neck.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ring-necked snake."*
- *The article explained what "ring-necked snake" means with a simple example.*

---

riser pipeline *(noun)*

A vertical pipe in a building.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "riser pipeline."*
- *He looked up "riser pipeline" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rollover *(noun)*

The act of changing the institution that invests your pension plan without incurring a tax penalty.

- *The article explained what "rollover" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "rollover" during the group presentation.*

---

romp *(noun)*

Gay or light-hearted recreational activity for diversion or amusement.

- *Understanding "romp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "romp."*

---

rustling *(noun)*

A light noise, like the noise of silk clothing or leaves blowing in the wind.

- *In class, the teacher used "rustling" to mean a light noise, like the noise of silk clothing or....*
- *They discussed "rustling" during the group presentation.*

---

salvador dali *(noun)*

Surrealist Spanish painter (1904-1989).

- *In class, the teacher used "salvador dali" to mean surrealist spanish painter (1904-1989).*
- *He looked up "salvador dali" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sanger *(noun)*

United States nurse who campaigned for birth control and planned parenthood; she challenged Gregory Pincus to develop a birth control pill (1883-1966).

- *He looked up "sanger" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sanger."*

---

sarawak *(noun)*

A region of Malaysia on northwestern Borneo.

- *Understanding "sarawak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sarawak."*

---

sawdust *(noun)*

Fine particles of wood made by sawing wood.

- *They discussed "sawdust" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sawdust."*

---

sba *(noun)*

An independent agency of the United States government that protects the interests of small businesses and ensures that they receive a fair share of government contracts.

- *He looked up "sba" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sba."*

---

scavenging *(verb)*

Feed on carrion or refuse.

- *He did not know how to use "scavenging" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "scavenging" and when to wait.*

---

scoured *(adjective)*

Worn away as by water or ice or wind.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "scoured."*
- *The speaker chose "scoured" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

scrotum *(noun)*

The external pouch that contains the testes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrotum."*
- *Understanding "scrotum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scruffy *(adjective)*

Shabby and untidy; ; - Mark Twain.

- *A surge of ragged scruffy children.*
- *Would you call this situation "scruffy"? Explain why.*

---

second epistle to timothy *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing Saint Paul's second epistle to Timothy; contains advice on pastoral matters.

- *The article explained what "second epistle to timothy" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "second epistle to timothy" to mean a new testament book containing saint paul's second....*

---

sewerage *(noun)*

A waste pipe that carries away sewage or surface water.

- *They discussed "sewerage" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sewerage" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sexual immorality *(noun)*

The evil ascribed to sexual acts that violate social conventions.

- *Sexual immorality is the major reason for last year's record number of abortions.*
- *The article explained what "sexual immorality" means with a simple example.*

---

shangri-la *(noun)*

Any place of complete bliss and delight and peace.

- *Understanding "shangri-la" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "shangri-la" means with a simple example.*

---

shasta *(noun)*

The Shastan language spoken by the Shasta.

- *Understanding "shasta" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shasta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shenandoah national park *(noun)*

A national park in Virginia for the Blue Ridge Mountains.

- *The article explained what "shenandoah national park" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shenandoah national park."*

---

shenandoah river *(noun)*

A river of northern Virginia that empties into the Potomac at Harpers Ferry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shenandoah river."*
- *He looked up "shenandoah river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

shithead *(noun)*

A stupid person; these words are used to express a low opinion of someone's intelligence.

- *Understanding "shithead" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "shithead" during the group presentation.*

---

shoo *(verb)*

Drive away by crying 'shoo!'.

- *In everyday English, people use "shoo" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shoo" in real sentences.*

---

shoo away *(verb)*

Drive away by crying 'shoo!'.

- *Can you use "shoo away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "shoo away" when talking about this idea.*

---

shoo off *(verb)*

Drive away by crying 'shoo!'.

- *She tried to use "shoo off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shoo off" when talking about this idea.*

---

shoo-in *(noun)*

An easy victory.

- *They discussed "shoo-in" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "shoo-in" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sickle-cell anemia *(noun)*

A congenital form of anemia occurring mostly in blacks; characterized by abnormal blood cells having a crescent shape.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sickle-cell anemia."*
- *The article explained what "sickle-cell anemia" means with a simple example.*

---

simplifies *(verb)*

Make simpler or easier or reduce in complexity or extent.

- *In everyday English, people use "simplifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "simplifies" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

sinuses *(noun)*

An abnormal passage leading from a suppurating cavity to the body surface.

- *He looked up "sinuses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sinuses."*

---

sir john herschel *(noun)*

English astronomer (son of William Herschel) who extended the catalogue of stars to the southern hemisphere and did pioneering work in photography (1792-1871).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sir john herschel."*
- *He looked up "sir john herschel" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir roger gilbert bannister *(noun)*

English runner who in 1954 became the first person to run a mile in less than four minutes (born in 1929).

- *Understanding "sir roger gilbert bannister" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "sir roger gilbert bannister" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slung *(verb)*

Hold or carry in a sling.

- *Can you use "slung" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "slung" and when to wait.*

---

smelter *(noun)*

An industrial plant for smelting.

- *Understanding "smelter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "smelter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

smoothness *(noun)*

The quality of having a level and even surface.

- *The water was a glassy smoothness.*
- *The weather system of the Pacific is determined by the uninterrupted smoothness of the ocean.*

---

smother *(verb)*

Deprive of oxygen and prevent from breathing.

- *Othello smothered Desdemona with a pillow.*
- *Smother the meat in gravy.*

---

sniffed *(verb)*

Inhale audibly through the nose.

- *In everyday English, people use "sniffed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "sniffed" until he saw an example.*

---

snorted *(verb)*

Indicate contempt by breathing noisily and forcefully through the nose.

- *She snorted her disapproval of the proposed bridegroom.*
- *The critic snorted contemptuously.*

---

soft-witted *(adjective)*

(of especially persons) lacking sense or understanding or judgment.

- *It is useful to describe something as "soft-witted" when it is (of especially persons) lacking sense or....*
- *The speaker chose "soft-witted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spatula-shaped *(adjective)*

(of a leaf shape) having a broad rounded apex and a narrow base.

- *Would you call this situation "spatula-shaped"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spatula-shaped."*

---

spontaneity *(noun)*

The quality of being spontaneous and coming from natural feelings without constraint.

- *The spontaneity of his laughter.*
- *Understanding "spontaneity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sprain *(noun)*

A painful injury to a joint caused by a sudden wrenching of its ligaments.

- *They discussed "sprain" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sprain" to mean a painful injury to a joint caused by a sudden....*

sprinklers *(noun)*

Mechanical device that attaches to a garden hose for watering lawn or garden.

- *The article explained what "sprinklers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sprinklers" to mean mechanical device that attaches to a garden hose....*

sss *(noun)*

An independent federal agency that administers compulsory military service.

- *The article explained what "sss" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sss" during the group presentation.*

stateless *(adjective)*

Without nationality or citizenship.

- *Stateless persons.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "stateless" when it is without nationality or citizenship.*

stateless person *(noun)*

A person forced to flee from home or country.

- *They discussed "stateless person" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stateless person."*

stepson *(noun)*

The son your spouse by a former marriage.

- *In class, the teacher used "stepson" to mean the son your spouse by a former marriage.*
- *Understanding "stepson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

strolled *(verb)*

Walk leisurely and with no apparent aim.

- *In everyday English, people use "strolled" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "strolled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

stunningly *(adverb)*

In a spectacular manner.

- *The narrator describes the scene "stunningly" in the final chapter.*
- *Using "stunningly" can make your explanation more exact.*

sudbury *(noun)*

A city in south central Canada in Ontario; a major nickel mining center.

- *Understanding "sudbury" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sudbury" during the group presentation.*

surly *(adjective)*

Inclined to anger or bad feelings with overtones of menace.

- *A surly waiter.*
- *A "surly" approach may work better in this case.*

sutures *(noun)*

An immovable joint (especially between the bones of the skull).

- *The article explained what "sutures" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sutures" during the group presentation.*

swedish meatball *(noun)*

Meatballs simmered in stock.

- *They discussed "swedish meatball" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "swedish meatball" means with a simple example.*

sweeteners *(noun)*

Something added to foods to make them taste sweeter.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweeteners."*
- *He looked up "sweeteners" because he had never seen it before.*

---

symbolized *(verb)*

Represent or identify by using a symbol; use symbols.

- *The coach explained when to use "symbolized" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "symbolized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tarnish *(verb)*

Make dirty or spotty, as by exposure to air; also used metaphorically.

- *The silver was tarnished by the long exposure to the air.*
- *He did not know how to use "tarnish" until he saw an example.*

---

tartar steak *(noun)*

Ground beef mixed with raw egg and e.g. onions and capers and anchovies; eaten raw.

- *He looked up "tartar steak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tartar steak" to mean ground beef mixed with raw egg and e.g. onions and....*

---

tasman *(noun)*

Dutch navigator who was the first European to discover Tasmania and New Zealand (1603-1659).

- *Understanding "tasman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tasman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tasman sea *(noun)*

An arm of the southern Pacific Ocean between southeastern Australia and New Zealand.

- *They discussed "tasman sea" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tasman sea."*

---

teapot dome scandal *(noun)*

A government scandal involving a former United States Navy oil reserve in Wyoming that was secretly leased to a private oil company in 1921; became symbolic of the scandals of the Harding administration.

- *He looked up "teapot dome scandal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "teapot dome scandal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thatched roof *(noun)*

A house roof made with a plant material (as straw).

- *They discussed "thatched roof" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thatched roof" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

thrashed *(verb)*

Beat thoroughly and conclusively in a competition or fight.

- *The feverish patient thrashed around in his bed.*
- *He did not know how to use "thrashed" until he saw an example.*

---

tiger rattlesnake *(noun)*

Having irregularly cross-banded back; of arid foothills and canyons of southern Arizona and Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiger rattlesnake."*
- *He looked up "tiger rattlesnake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tim leary *(noun)*

United States psychologist who experimented with psychoactive drugs (including LSD) and became a well-known advocate of their use (1920-1996).

- *The article explained what "tim leary" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tim leary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tithe barn *(noun)*

Barn originally built to hold tithes paid in kind and common in England.

- *The article explained what "tithe barn" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "tithe barn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tls *(noun)*

A soft grey malleable metallic element that resembles tin but discolors on exposure to air; it is highly toxic and is used in rodent and insect poisons; occurs in zinc blende and some iron ores.

- *The article explained what "tls" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tls" to mean a soft grey malleable metallic element that....*

---

torsion *(noun)*

A tortuous and twisted shape or position.

- *Understanding "torsion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "torsion" during the group presentation.*

---

tosh *(noun)*

Pretentious or silly talk or writing.

- *Understanding "tosh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tosh."*

---

touchstone *(noun)*

A basis for comparison; a reference point against which other things can be evaluated.

- *Understanding "touchstone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "touchstone" to mean a basis for comparison; a reference point against....*

---

tramway *(noun)*

The track on which trams or streetcars run.

- *They discussed "tramway" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tramway" to mean the track on which trams or streetcars run.*

---

transactional immunity *(noun)*

A broader form of use immunity that also protects the witness from any prosecution brought about relating to transactions to which they gave testimony.

- *The article explained what "transactional immunity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transactional immunity" to mean a broader form of use immunity that also protects....*

---

trier *(noun)*

One (as a judge) who examines and settles a case.

- *He looked up "trier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trier."*

---

tropical prawn *(noun)*

Edible tropical and warm-water prawn.

- *In class, the teacher used "tropical prawn" to mean edible tropical and warm-water prawn.*
- *The article explained what "tropical prawn" means with a simple example.*

---

trouser *(noun)*

A garment (or part of a garment) designed for or relating to trousers.

- *In his trouser's pocket.*
- *He ripped his left trouser on the fence.*

---

trouser press *(noun)*

A home appliance in which trousers can be hung and the wrinkles pressed out.

- *The article explained what "trouser press" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trouser press."*

---

trumpet creeper *(noun)*

A North American woody vine having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers.

- *They discussed "trumpet creeper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trumpet creeper."*

---

tugs *(verb)*

Strive and make an effort to reach a goal.

- *This movie tugs at the heart strings.*
- *Can you use "tugs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tumbler *(noun)*

A gymnast who performs rolls and somersaults and twists etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumbler."*
- *He looked up "tumbler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

twelfth cranial nerve *(noun)*

Supplies intrinsic muscles of the tongue and other tongue muscles.

- *He looked up "twelfth cranial nerve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "twelfth cranial nerve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

two-handed backhand *(noun)*

A backhand shot made holding the racquet in both hands.

- *They discussed "two-handed backhand" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "two-handed backhand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

typeface *(noun)*

A specific size and style of type within a type family.

- *The article explained what "typeface" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "typeface" to mean a specific size and style of type within a type family.*

---

uglier *(adjective)*

Provoking horror; ; ; ; - Winston Churchill.

- *It is useful to describe something as "uglier" when it is provoking horror; ; ; ; - winston churchill.*
- *A "uglier" approach may work better in this case.*

---

ult *(adjective)*

In or of the month preceding the present one.

- *Your letter received on the 29th ult.*
- *A "ult" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unbound *(adjective)*

Not secured within a cover.

- *An unbound book.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unbound."*

---

uncalled-for *(adjective)*

Not required or requested.

- *Uncalled-for suggestions.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uncalled-for" when it is not required or requested.*

---

undemocratic *(adjective)*

Not in agreement with or according to democratic doctrine or practice or ideals.

- *The union broke with its past undemocratic procedures.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "undemocratic" when it is not in agreement with or according to democratic....*

---

undergrad *(noun)*

A university student who has not yet received a first degree.

- *Understanding "undergrad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "undergrad."*

---

underpaid *(verb)*

Pay too little.

- *She tried to use "underpaid" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "underpaid" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

uninvited *(adjective)*

Unwelcome and unwanted.

- *Uninvited guests.*
- *Uninvited thoughts.*

---

unleashing *(verb)*

Turn loose or free from restraint.

- *She tried to use "unleashing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "unleashing" in real sentences.*

---

unnerving *(adjective)*

Inspiring fear; ; - G.H.Johnston.

- *Something unnerving and prisonlike about high grey wall.*
- *Students compared "unnerving" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unpunished *(adjective)*

Not punished.

- *Would he forget the crime and let it go unpunished?*
- *A "unpunished" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unrecognized *(adjective)*

Not having a secure reputation.

- *Short stories by unrecognized writers.*
- *He was unrecognized in his disguise.*

---

untested *(adjective)*

Not tried or tested by experience.

- *Still untested in battle.*
- *An untested drug.*

---

urethra *(noun)*

Duct through which urine is discharged in most mammals and which serves as the male genital duct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "urethra."*
- *He looked up "urethra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

utilising *(verb)*

Put into service; make work or employ for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose.

- *Learners should practice how to use "utilising" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "utilising" when talking about this idea.*

---

uzbek *(noun)*

A member of a Turkic people of Uzbekistan and neighboring areas.

- *They discussed "uzbek" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "uzbek" means with a simple example.*

---

valence electron *(noun)*

An electron in the outer shell of an atom which can combine with other atoms to form molecules.

- *In class, the teacher used "valence electron" to mean an electron in the outer shell of an atom which can....*
- *The article explained what "valence electron" means with a simple example.*

---

valley pocket gopher *(noun)*

Of valleys and mountain meadows of western United States.

- *He looked up "valley pocket gopher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "valley pocket gopher."*

vaudeville *(noun)*

A variety show with songs and comic acts etc.

- *They discussed "vaudeville" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vaudeville" to mean a variety show with songs and comic acts etc.*

veils *(verb)*

To obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil.

- *Can you use "veils" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "veils" when talking about this idea.*

verve *(noun)*

An energetic style.

- *In class, the teacher used "verve" to mean an energetic style.*
- *He looked up "verve" because he had never seen it before.*

vex *(verb)*

Cause annoyance in; disturb, especially by minor irritations.

- *Vex the subject of the death penalty.*
- *A vexing problem.*

vips *(noun)*

An important or influential (and often overbearing) person.

- *In class, the teacher used "vips" to mean an important or influential (and often overbearing)....*
- *Understanding "vips" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

vox angelica *(noun)*

An organ stop producing a gentle tremolo effect.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vox angelica."*
- *Understanding "vox angelica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wandering albatross *(noun)*

Very large albatross; white with wide black wings.

- *In class, the teacher used "wandering albatross" to mean very large albatross; white with wide black wings.*
- *He looked up "wandering albatross" because he had never seen it before.*

watchtower *(noun)*

An observation tower for a lookout to watch over prisoners or watch for fires or enemies.

- *He looked up "watchtower" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "watchtower" during the group presentation.*

waveform *(noun)*

The shape of a wave illustrated graphically by plotting the values of the period quantity against time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waveform."*
- *Understanding "waveform" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

weighty *(adjective)*

Of great gravity or crucial import; requiring serious thought.

- *The weighty matters to be discussed at the peace conference.*
- *A weighty argument.*

west coast hemlock *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of western North America; commercially important timber tree.

- *He looked up "west coast hemlock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "west coast hemlock" to mean tall evergreen of western north america;....*

white rhinoceros *(noun)*

Large light-grey African rhinoceros having two horns; endangered; sometimes placed in genus Diceros.

- *They discussed "white rhinoceros" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "white rhinoceros" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wild licorice *(noun)*

North American plant similar to true licorice and having a root with similar properties.

- *He looked up "wild licorice" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wild licorice" during the group presentation.*

---

william fulbright *(noun)*

United States senator who is remembered for his creation of grants that fund exchange programs of teachers and students between the United States and other countries (1905-1995).

- *He looked up "william fulbright" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "william fulbright."*

---

william herschel *(noun)*

English astronomer (born in Germany) who discovered infrared light and who catalogued the stars and discovered the planet Uranus (1738-1822).

- *The article explained what "william herschel" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william herschel" to mean english astronomer (born in germany) who discovered....*

---

workbook *(noun)*

A student's book or booklet containing problems with spaces for solving them.

- *Understanding "workbook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "workbook" means with a simple example.*

---

workspace *(noun)*

Space allocated for your work (as in an office).

- *The article explained what "workspace" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "workspace" during the group presentation.*

---

worships *(noun)*

A feeling of profound love and admiration.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worships."*
- *He looked up "worships" because he had never seen it before.*

---

writer's cramp *(noun)*

Muscular spasms of thumb and forefinger while writing with a pen or pencil.

- *In class, the teacher used "writer's cramp" to mean muscular spasms of thumb and forefinger while....*
- *The article explained what "writer's cramp" means with a simple example.*

---

x-linked recessive inheritance *(noun)*

Hereditary pattern in which a recessive gene on the X chromosome results in the manifestation of characteristics in male offspring and a carrier state in female offspring.

- *The article explained what "x-linked recessive inheritance" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "x-linked recessive inheritance" to mean hereditary pattern in which a recessive gene on the....*

---

yoko ono *(noun)*

United States musician (born in Japan) who married John Lennon and collaborated with him on recordings (born in 1933).

- *He looked up "yoko ono" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "yoko ono" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

zephyr *(noun)*

A slight wind (usually refreshing).

- *Understanding "zephyr" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "zephyr" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zimbabwean dollar *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Zimbabwe.

- *He looked up "zimbabwean dollar" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "zimbabwean dollar" during the group presentation.*

---

zinc sulfide *(noun)*

A yellow to white crystalline fluorescent compound that occurs naturally as sphalerite or wurtzite and is used as a luminous pigment.

- *He looked up "zinc sulfide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "zinc sulfide" during the group presentation.*

---

zoomed *(verb)*

Move with a low humming noise.

- *Learners should practice how to use "zoomed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "zoomed" when talking about this idea.*

---

accusers *(noun)*

Someone who imputes guilt or blame.

- *They discussed "accusers" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "accusers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

adaptability *(noun)*

The ability to change (or be changed) to fit changed circumstances.

- *In class, the teacher used "adaptability" to mean the ability to change (or be changed) to fit....*
- *He looked up "adaptability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adapters *(noun)*

A musician who adapts a composition for particular voices or instruments or for another style of performance.

- *In class, the teacher used "adapters" to mean a musician who adapts a composition for particular....*
- *He looked up "adapters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

adheres *(verb)*

Follow through or carry out a plan without deviation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "adheres" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "adheres" and when to wait.*

---

aggressiveness *(noun)*

The quality of being bold and enterprising.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aggressiveness."*
- *He looked up "aggressiveness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alamos *(noun)*

A siege and massacre at a mission in San Antonio in 1836; Mexican forces under Santa Anna besieged and massacred American rebels who were fighting to make Texas independent of Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alamos."*
- *The article explained what "alamos" means with a simple example.*

---

albert camus *(noun)*

French writer who portrayed the human condition as isolated in an absurd world (1913-1960).

- *The article explained what "albert camus" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "albert camus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ales *(noun)*

A general name for beer made with a top fermenting yeast; in some of the United States an ale is (by law) a brew of more than 4% alcohol by volume.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ales."*
- *Understanding "ales" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

alfred lord tennyson *(noun)*

Englishman and Victorian poet (1809-1892).

- *The article explained what "alfred lord tennyson" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "alfred lord tennyson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

allegorical *(adjective)*

Used in or characteristic of or containing allegory.

- *Allegorical stories.*
- *An allegorical painting of Victory leading an army.*

---

alluvial flat *(noun)*

A flat resulting from repeated deposits of alluvial material by running water.

- *They discussed "alluvial flat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alluvial flat" to mean a flat resulting from repeated deposits of alluvial....*

---

alluvial plain *(noun)*

A flat resulting from repeated deposits of alluvial material by running water.

- *In class, the teacher used "alluvial plain" to mean a flat resulting from repeated deposits of alluvial....*
- *He looked up "alluvial plain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

alluvial soil *(noun)*

A fine-grained fertile soil deposited by water flowing over flood plains or in river beds.

- *The article explained what "alluvial soil" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alluvial soil" to mean a fine-grained fertile soil deposited by water....*

---

amigo *(noun)*

A friend or comrade.

- *The article explained what "amigo" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "amigo" during the group presentation.*

---

anode *(noun)*

A positively charged electrode by which electrons leave an electrical device.

- *The article explained what "anode" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anode" to mean a positively charged electrode by which electrons....*

---

anthony comstock *(noun)*

United States reformer who led moral crusades against art and literature that he considered obscene (1844-1915).

- *In class, the teacher used "anthony comstock" to mean united states reformer who led moral crusades....*
- *They discussed "anthony comstock" during the group presentation.*

---

apparition *(noun)*

An act of appearing or becoming visible unexpectedly.

- *Natives were amazed at the apparition of this white stranger.*
- *We were unprepared for the apparition that confronted us.*

---

arafat *(noun)*

Palestinian statesman who was chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (1929-2004).

- *They discussed "arafat" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arafat" to mean palestinian statesman who was chairman of the....*

---

argon *(noun)*

A colorless and odorless inert gas; one of the six inert gases; comprises approximately 1% of the earth's atmosphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "argon."*
- *He looked up "argon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

arrowhead *(noun)*

The pointed head or striking tip of an arrow.

- *The article explained what "arrowhead" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "arrowhead."*

---

asexual reproduction *(noun)*

Reproduction without the fusion of gametes.

- *The article explained what "asexual reproduction" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asexual reproduction."*

---

asp viper *(noun)*

Of southern Europe; similar to but smaller than the adder.

- *In class, the teacher used "asp viper" to mean of southern europe; similar to but smaller than the....*
- *The article explained what "asp viper" means with a simple example.*

---

astonishingly *(adverb)*

In an amazing manner; to everyone's surprise.

- *Place "astonishingly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "astonishingly" naturally.*

---

astonishment *(noun)*

The feeling that accompanies something extremely surprising.

- *He looked at me in astonishment.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astonishment."*

---

atone *(verb)*

Turn away from sin or do penitence.

- *Can you use "atone" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "atone" and when to wait.*

---

backhand *(noun)*

A return made with the back of the hand facing the direction of the stroke.

- *Understanding "backhand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "backhand" during the group presentation.*

---

backhand drive *(noun)*

A hard straight return made on the backhand side.

- *Understanding "backhand drive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "backhand drive" during the group presentation.*

---

backhand shot *(noun)*

A return made with the back of the hand facing the direction of the stroke.

- *In class, the teacher used "backhand shot" to mean a return made with the back of the hand facing the....*
- *Understanding "backhand shot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bangla *(noun)*

A Magadhan language spoken by the Bengali people; the official language of Bangladesh and Bengal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bangla."*
- *He looked up "bangla" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bankroll *(noun)*

A roll of currency notes (often taken as the resources of a person or business etc.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bankroll."*
- *He looked up "bankroll" because he had never seen it before.*

---

barristers *(noun)*

A British or Canadian lawyer who speaks in the higher courts of law on behalf of either the defense or prosecution.

- *The article explained what "barristers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "barristers" to mean a british or canadian lawyer who speaks in the....*

---

bath mitzvah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an initiation ceremony marking the 12th birthday of a Jewish girl and signifying the beginning of religious responsibility.

- *In class, the teacher used "bath mitzvah" to mean (judaism) an initiation ceremony marking the 12th....*
- *They discussed "bath mitzvah" during the group presentation.*

belittle *(verb)*

Lessen the authority, dignity, or reputation of.

- *Don't belittle your colleagues.*
- *Don't belittle his influence.*

berlin airlift *(noun)*

Airlift in 1948 that supplied food and fuel to citizens of west Berlin when the Russians closed off land access to Berlin.

- *They discussed "berlin airlift" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "berlin airlift" means with a simple example.*

beryllium *(noun)*

A light strong brittle grey toxic bivalent metallic element.

- *The article explained what "beryllium" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beryllium" to mean a light strong brittle grey toxic bivalent metallic....*

betrothed *(noun)*

The person to whom you are engaged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "betrothed."*
- *Understanding "betrothed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

billiard *(adjective)*

Of or relating to billiards.

- *A billiard ball.*
- *A billiard cue.*

billiard ball *(noun)*

Ball used in playing billiards.

- *In class, the teacher used "billiard ball" to mean ball used in playing billiards.*
- *They discussed "billiard ball" during the group presentation.*

billiard hall *(noun)*

A room in which billiards is played.

- *In class, the teacher used "billiard hall" to mean a room in which billiards is played.*
- *The article explained what "billiard hall" means with a simple example.*

billiard player *(noun)*

Someone who plays billiards.

- *Understanding "billiard player" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billiard player" to mean someone who plays billiards.*

billiard room *(noun)*

A room in which billiards is played.

- *He looked up "billiard room" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "billiard room" to mean a room in which billiards is played.*

billiard table *(noun)*

Game equipment consisting of a heavy table on which pool is played.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "billiard table."*
- *The article explained what "billiard table" means with a simple example.*

black hemlock *(noun)*

Large evergreen of western United States; wood much harder than Canadian hemlock.

- *Understanding "black hemlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "black hemlock" to mean large evergreen of western united states; wood much....*

bladder senna *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered European shrub cultivated for its succession of yellow flowers and very inflated bladdery pods and as a source of wildlife food.

- *They discussed "bladder senna" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bladder senna" to mean yellow-flowered european shrub cultivated for its....*

---

bloodthirsty *(adjective)*

Marked by eagerness to resort to violence and bloodshed; ; ; -G.W.Johnson.

- *Bloodthirsty yells.*
- *A "bloodthirsty" approach may work better in this case.*

---

bluish-purple *(adjective)*

Of purple tinged with blue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bluish-purple" when it is of purple tinged with blue.*
- *The speaker chose "bluish-purple" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bog rein orchid *(noun)*

Orchid with spikes of many fragrant white flowers on erect leafy stems; of wet or boggy ground through most of the West and northern North America.

- *They discussed "bog rein orchid" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bog rein orchid."*

---

boisterous *(adjective)*

Full of rough and exuberant animal spirits.

- *Boisterous practical jokes.*
- *A boisterous crowd.*

---

booksellers *(noun)*

The proprietor of a bookstore.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "booksellers."*
- *They discussed "booksellers" during the group presentation.*

---

briar *(noun)*

A pipe made from the root (briarroot) of the tree heath.

- *In class, the teacher used "briar" to mean a pipe made from the root (briarroot) of the tree heath.*
- *They discussed "briar" during the group presentation.*

---

brightened *(verb)*

Make lighter or brighter.

- *She tried to use "brightened" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "brightened" until he saw an example.*

---

bronco busting *(noun)*

Breaking a bronco to saddle.

- *They discussed "bronco busting" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bronco busting."*

---

buckled *(verb)*

Bend out of shape, as under pressure or from heat.

- *The highway buckled during the heat wave.*
- *His knees buckled.*

---

burgh *(noun)*

A borough in Scotland.

- *Understanding "burgh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burgh."*

---

cacao *(noun)*

Tropical American tree producing cacao beans.

- *They discussed "cacao" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "cacao" to mean tropical american tree producing cacao beans.*

---

cacao tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree producing cacao beans.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cacao tree."*
- *The article explained what "cacao tree" means with a simple example.*

---

calcium hydroxide *(noun)*

A caustic substance produced by heating limestone.

- *Understanding "calcium hydroxide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "calcium hydroxide" during the group presentation.*

---

calypso *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the sea nymph who detained Odysseus for seven years.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calypso."*
- *He looked up "calypso" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capacitance *(noun)*

An electrical phenomenon whereby an electric charge is stored.

- *He looked up "capacitance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capacitance" to mean an electrical phenomenon whereby an electric charge....*

---

capacitance unit *(noun)*

A measure of the capacity of a circuit component to store charge.

- *He looked up "capacitance unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "capacitance unit" to mean a measure of the capacity of a circuit component to....*

---

caper *(noun)*

A crime (especially a robbery).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caper."*
- *He looked up "caper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caper family *(noun)*

A dilleniid dicot family of the order Rhoeadales that includes: genera Capparis, Cleome, Crateva, and Polanisia.

- *The article explained what "caper family" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caper family."*

---

caper tree *(noun)*

Shrub of southern Florida to West Indies.

- *The article explained what "caper tree" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caper tree."*

---

capillary vessel *(noun)*

Any of the minute blood vessels connecting arterioles with venules.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capillary vessel."*
- *Understanding "capillary vessel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capital of lesotho *(noun)*

The capital of Lesotho; located in northwestern Lesotho.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capital of lesotho."*
- *The article explained what "capital of lesotho" means with a simple example.*

---

caprice *(noun)*

A sudden desire.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caprice."*
- *The article explained what "caprice" means with a simple example.*

---

carlsbad *(noun)*

A town in southeastern New Mexico on the Pecos River near the Mexican border; potash deposits.

- *In class, the teacher used "carlsbad" to mean a town in southeastern new mexico on the pecos....*
- *They discussed "carlsbad" during the group presentation.*

---

carriageway *(noun)*

One of the two sides of a motorway where traffic travels in one direction only usually in two or three lanes.

- *The article explained what "carriageway" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carriageway."*

---

caspar *(noun)*

(New Testament) one of the three sages from the east who came bearing gifts for the infant Jesus.

- *He looked up "caspar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caspar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cayenne jasmine *(noun)*

Commonly cultivated Old World woody herb having large pinkish to red flowers.

- *Understanding "cayenne jasmine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "cayenne jasmine" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cecil scott forester *(noun)*

English writer of adventure novels featuring Captain Horatio Hornblower (1899-1966).

- *The article explained what "cecil scott forester" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cecil scott forester."*

---

cede *(verb)*

Relinquish possession or control over.

- *He did not know how to use "cede" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "cede" and when to wait.*

---

cerebral edema *(noun)*

Swelling of the brain due to the uptake of water in the neuropile and white matter.

- *He looked up "cerebral edema" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cerebral edema" to mean swelling of the brain due to the uptake of water in....*

---

ceres *(noun)*

The largest asteroid and the first discovered.

- *Understanding "ceres" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ceres" to mean the largest asteroid and the first discovered.*

---

chagrin *(verb)*

Cause to feel shame; hurt the pride of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "chagrin" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "chagrin" and when to wait.*

---

champlain *(noun)*

A lake in northeastern New York, northwestern Vermont and southern Quebec; site of many battles in the French and Indian War and in the American Revolution and in the War of 1812.

- *They discussed "champlain" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "champlain" because he had never seen it before.*

---

characterizing *(verb)*

Describe or portray the character or the qualities or peculiarities of.

- *The coach explained when to use "characterizing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "characterizing" until he saw an example.*

---

chock *(noun)*

A block of wood used to prevent the sliding or rolling of a heavy object.

- *He looked up “chock” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “chock.”*

---

chock up *(verb)*

Crowd or pack to capacity.

- *Can you use “chock up” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “chock up” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

chock-a-block *(adverb)*

As completely as possible.

- *It was chock-a-block full.*
- *He answered “chock-a-block,” which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

chock-full *(adjective)*

Packed full to capacity.

- *Students compared “chock-full” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “chock-full.”*

---

chronicled *(verb)*

Record in chronological order; make a historical record.

- *Can you use “chronicled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use “chronicled” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

circulatory failure *(noun)*

Failure of the cardiovascular system to supply adequate amounts of blood to body tissues.

- *The article explained what “circulatory failure” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “circulatory failure.”*

---

cirrhosis of the liver *(noun)*

A chronic disease interfering with the normal functioning of the liver; the major cause is chronic alcoholism.

- *He looked up “cirrhosis of the liver” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “cirrhosis of the liver.”*

---

clawed *(adjective)*

Having or resembling a claw or claws; often used as a combining form.

- *Sharp-clawed.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “clawed” when it is having or resembling a claw or claws; often used as....*

---

clotting factor *(noun)*

Any of the factors in the blood whose actions are essential for blood coagulation.

- *The article explained what “clotting factor” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “clotting factor” to mean any of the factors in the blood whose actions are....*

---

coerce *(verb)*

To cause to do through pressure or necessity, by physical, moral or intellectual means :.

- *Can you use “coerce” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “coerce” and when to wait.*

---

coffey still *(noun)*

A still consisting of an apparatus for the fractional distillation of ethanol from fermentation on an industrial scale.

- *Understanding “coffey still” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “coffey still” to mean a still consisting of an apparatus for the....*

---

combustible *(noun)*

A substance that can be burned to provide heat or power.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “combustible.”*
- *The article explained what “combustible” means with a simple example.*

combustible material *(noun)*

A substance that can be burned to provide heat or power.

- *He looked up "combustible material" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "combustible material" during the group presentation.*

comebacks *(noun)*

A quick reply to a question or remark (especially a witty or critical one).

- *In class, the teacher used "comebacks" to mean a quick reply to a question or remark (especially a....*
- *The article explained what "comebacks" means with a simple example.*

comer *(noun)*

Someone with a promising future.

- *In class, the teacher used "comer" to mean someone with a promising future.*
- *The article explained what "comer" means with a simple example.*

common caper *(noun)*

Prostrate spiny shrub of the Mediterranean region cultivated for its greenish flower buds which are pickled.

- *He looked up "common caper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "common caper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

common matrimony vine *(noun)*

Deciduous erect or spreading shrub with spiny branches and violet-purple flowers followed by orange-red berries; southeastern Europe to China.

- *The article explained what "common matrimony vine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common matrimony vine" to mean deciduous erect or spreading shrub with spiny....*

common nutcracker *(noun)*

Old World nutcracker.

- *The article explained what "common nutcracker" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "common nutcracker" during the group presentation.*

complex conjugate *(noun)*

Either of two complex numbers whose real parts are identical and whose imaginary parts differ only in sign.

- *In class, the teacher used "complex conjugate" to mean either of two complex numbers whose real parts are....*
- *He looked up "complex conjugate" because he had never seen it before.*

complicates *(verb)*

Make more complex, intricate, or richer.

- *She tried to use "complicates" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "complicates" until he saw an example.*

complimenting *(verb)*

Say something to someone that expresses praise.

- *Learners should practice how to use "complimenting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "complimenting" until he saw an example.*

compositional *(adjective)*

Arranging or grouping.

- *A "compositional" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "compositional."*

condenser *(noun)*

An apparatus that converts vapor into liquid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "condenser."*
- *Understanding "condenser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

conglomerates *(noun)*

A composite rock made up of particles of varying size.

- *The article explained what "conglomerates" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conglomerates" during the group presentation.*

---

conjugate *(verb)*

Add inflections showing person, number, gender, tense, aspect, etc.

- *Conjugate the verb.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "conjugate" in real sentences.*

---

conjugate solution *(noun)*

A mixture of two partially miscible liquids A and B produces two conjugate solutions: one of A in B and another of B in A.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conjugate solution."*
- *He looked up "conjugate solution" because he had never seen it before.*

---

conjured *(verb)*

Engage in plotting or enter into a conspiracy, swear together.

- *He conjured wild birds in the air.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "conjured" in real sentences.*

---

conjuring trick *(noun)*

An illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.

- *In class, the teacher used "conjuring trick" to mean an illusory feat; considered magical by naive observers.*
- *They discussed "conjuring trick" during the group presentation.*

---

coptic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Copts or their church or language or art.

- *The distinctive Coptic art of 6th-century Christian Egypt.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "coptic" when it is of or relating to the copts or their church or....*

---

coptic church *(noun)*

The ancient Christian church of Egypt.

- *The article explained what "coptic church" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coptic church" to mean the ancient christian church of egypt.*

---

cossacks *(noun)*

A member of a Slavic people living in southern European Russia and Ukraine and adjacent parts of Asia and noted for their horsemanship and military skill; they formed an elite cavalry corps in czarist Russia.

- *In class, the teacher used "cossacks" to mean a member of a slavic people living in southern....*
- *They discussed "cossacks" during the group presentation.*

---

cowl muscle *(noun)*

Either of two flat triangular muscles of the shoulder and upper back that are involved in moving the shoulders and arms.

- *Understanding "cowl muscle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cowl muscle" means with a simple example.*

---

cowl-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped like a cowl.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cowl-shaped."*
- *Would you call this situation "cowl-shaped"? Explain why.*

---

crepe flower *(noun)*

Ornamental shrub from eastern India commonly planted in the southern United States.

- *Understanding "crepe flower" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "crepe flower" because he had never seen it before.*

---

crested swift *(noun)*

Birds of southeast Asia and East Indies differing from true swifts in having upright crests and nesting in trees.

- *The article explained what "crested swift" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "crested swift" during the group presentation.*

---

crow blackbird *(noun)*

Long-tailed American blackbird having iridescent black plumage.

- *The article explained what "crow blackbird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crow blackbird" to mean long-tailed american blackbird having iridescent....*

---

cutaneous *(adjective)*

Relating to or existing on or affecting the skin.

- *Cutaneous nerves.*
- *A cutaneous infection.*

---

dahlia *(noun)*

Any of several plants of or developed from the species Dahlia pinnata having tuberous roots and showy rayed variously colored flower heads; native to the mountains of Mexico and Central America and Colombia.

- *They discussed "dahlia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dahlia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dar es salaam *(noun)*

The capital and largest port city of Tanzania on the Indian Ocean.

- *Understanding "dar es salaam" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dar es salaam" because he had never seen it before.*

---

darlings *(noun)*

An Australian river; tributary of the Murray River.

- *In class, the teacher used "darlings" to mean an australian river; tributary of the murray river.*
- *He looked up "darlings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

david garrick *(noun)*

English actor and theater manager who was the foremost Shakespearean actor of his day (1717-1779).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "david garrick."*
- *Understanding "david garrick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

debug *(verb)*

Locate and correct errors in a computer program code.

- *Debug this program.*
- *In everyday English, people use "debug" when talking about this idea.*

---

decadence *(noun)*

The state of being degenerate in mental or moral qualities.

- *Understanding "decadence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "decadence" means with a simple example.*

---

deconstruction *(noun)*

A philosophical theory of criticism (usually of literature or film) that seeks to expose deep-seated contradictions in a work by delving below its surface meaning.

- *In class, the teacher used "deconstruction" to mean a philosophical theory of criticism (usually of....*
- *The article explained what "deconstruction" means with a simple example.*

---

defamatory *(adjective)*

(used of statements) harmful and often untrue; tending to discredit or malign.

- *It is useful to describe something as "defamatory" when it is (used of statements) harmful and often untrue;....*
- *A "defamatory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

depravity *(noun)*

A corrupt or depraved or degenerate act or practice.

- *Its brothels, its opium parlors, its depravity.*
- *In class, the teacher used "depravity" to mean a corrupt or depraved or degenerate act or practice.*

depress *(verb)*

Lower someone's spirits; make downhearted.

- *These news depressed her.*
- *The glut of oil depressed gas prices.*

disheartening *(adjective)*

Destructive of morale and self-reliance.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disheartening."*
- *Would you call this situation "disheartening"? Explain why.*

duck pate *(noun)*

A pate made from duck liver.

- *They discussed "duck pate" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "duck pate" because he had never seen it before.*

eavesdropping *(verb)*

Listen without the speaker's knowledge.

- *The jealous man was eavesdropping on his wife's conversations.*
- *Can you use "eavesdropping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

eclipses *(verb)*

Cause an eclipse of (a celestial body) by intervention.

- *The Sun eclipses the moon today.*
- *The coach explained when to use "eclipses" and when to wait.*

ecuadorian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Ecuador or its people.

- *Ecuadorian folklore.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ecuadorian."*

edibles *(noun)*

Any substance that can be used as food.

- *Understanding "edibles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "edibles" means with a simple example.*

electric receptacle *(noun)*

Receptacle providing a place in a wiring system where current can be taken to run electrical devices.

- *The article explained what "electric receptacle" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "electric receptacle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

electrostatic precipitation *(noun)*

A process that removes suspended dust particles from a gas by applying a high voltage electrostatic charge to the particles and collecting them on charged plates.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrostatic precipitation."*
- *He looked up "electrostatic precipitation" because he had never seen it before.*

elliptic geometry *(noun)*

(mathematics) a non-Euclidean geometry that regards space as like a sphere and a line as like a great circle.

- *Bernhard Riemann pioneered elliptic geometry.*
- *He looked up "elliptic geometry" because he had never seen it before.*

enclaves *(noun)*

An enclosed territory that is culturally distinct from the foreign territory that surrounds it.

- *The article explained what "enclaves" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "enclaves" to mean an enclosed territory that is culturally distinct....*

encroachment *(noun)*

Any entry into an area not previously occupied.

- *They discussed "encroachment" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "encroachment" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epileptic seizure *(noun)*

Convulsions accompanied by impaired consciousness.

- *Understanding "epileptic seizure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epileptic seizure."*

---

epistle to the romans *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing an exposition of the doctrines of Saint Paul; written in AD 58.

- *In class, the teacher used "epistle to the romans" to mean a new testament book containing an exposition of....*
- *They discussed "epistle to the romans" during the group presentation.*

---

epsom salts *(noun)*

(used with a singular noun) hydrated magnesium sulfate used as a laxative.

- *The article explained what "epsom salts" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epsom salts" to mean (used with a singular noun) hydrated magnesium....*

---

equaliser *(noun)*

A weight that balances another weight.

- *They discussed "equaliser" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "equaliser" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ese *(noun)*

The compass point midway between east and southeast.

- *They discussed "ese" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "ese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

euclid *(noun)*

Greek geometer (3rd century BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "euclid" to mean greek geometer (3rd century bc).*
- *Understanding "euclid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evansville *(noun)*

A city in southwestern Indiana on the Ohio River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "evansville."*
- *Understanding "evansville" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ezra loomis pound *(noun)*

United States writer who lived in Europe; strongly influenced the development of modern literature (1885-1972).

- *The article explained what "ezra loomis pound" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ezra loomis pound."*

---

fair-mindedness *(noun)*

Ability to make judgments free from discrimination or dishonesty.

- *They discussed "fair-mindedness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fair-mindedness."*

---

false smut *(noun)*

Disease of rice; grains covered by a green powder consisting of conidia.

- *He looked up "false smut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "false smut" to mean disease of rice; grains covered by a green powder....*

---

false topaz *(noun)*

A yellow quartz.

- *The article explained what "false topaz" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "false topaz" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

felled *(verb)*

Cause to fall by or as if by delivering a blow.

- *She tried to use "felled" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "felled" in real sentences.*

---

femoral pulse *(noun)*

Pulse of the femoral artery (felt in the groin).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "femoral pulse."*
- *The article explained what "femoral pulse" means with a simple example.*

---

ferrara *(noun)*

A city in northern Italy.

- *In the 13th century Ferrara was a center of Renaissance learning and the arts.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferrara."*

---

fertiliser *(noun)*

Any substance such as manure or a mixture of nitrates used to make soil more fertile.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fertiliser."*
- *Understanding "fertiliser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

finalised *(verb)*

Make final; put the last touches on; put into final form.

- *Can you use "finalised" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "finalised" and when to wait.*

---

fireflies *(noun)*

Tropical American click beetle having bright luminous spots.

- *They discussed "fireflies" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fireflies" to mean tropical american click beetle having bright....*

---

first baron tennyson *(noun)*

Englishman and Victorian poet (1809-1892).

- *In class, the teacher used "first baron tennyson" to mean englishman and victorian poet (1809-1892).*
- *Understanding "first baron tennyson" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flag smut *(noun)*

Smut affecting leaves and stems of cereals and other grasses.

- *They discussed "flag smut" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flag smut."*

---

flax rust fungus *(noun)*

Fungus causing flax rust.

- *The article explained what "flax rust fungus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flax rust fungus."*

---

florentine iris *(noun)*

German iris having large white flowers with lavender-tinged falls and a fragrant rhizome.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "florentine iris."*
- *They discussed "florentine iris" during the group presentation.*

---

franz kafka *(noun)*

Czech novelist who wrote in German about a nightmarish world of isolated and troubled individuals (1883-1924).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franz kafka."*
- *The article explained what "franz kafka" means with a simple example.*

---

franz kline *(noun)*

United States abstract expressionist painter (1910-1962).

- *He looked up "franz kline" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "franz kline."*

freebie *(noun)*

Something that is free (usually provided as part of a promotional scheme).

- *The road map was a freebie.*
- *Understanding "freebie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

frost heave *(noun)*

Upthrust of ground or pavement caused by the freezing of moist soil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frost heave."*
- *Understanding "frost heave" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

garibaldi *(noun)*

A loose high-necked blouse with long sleeves; styled after the red flannel shirts worn by Garibaldi's soldiers.

- *The article explained what "garibaldi" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garibaldi."*

garrick *(noun)*

English actor and theater manager who was the foremost Shakespearean actor of his day (1717-1779).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garrick."*
- *They discussed "garrick" during the group presentation.*

geezer *(noun)*

A man who is (usually) old and/or eccentric.

- *In class, the teacher used "geezer" to mean a man who is (usually) old and/or eccentric.*
- *He looked up "geezer" because he had never seen it before.*

ghent *(noun)*

Port city in northwestern Belgium and industrial center; famous for cloth industry.

- *In class, the teacher used "ghent" to mean port city in northwestern belgium and industrial....*
- *The article explained what "ghent" means with a simple example.*

gill cleft *(noun)*

One of a series of slit openings in the pharynxes of fishes and aquatic amphibians through which water passes.

- *He looked up "gill cleft" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gill cleft" to mean one of a series of slit openings in the pharynxes....*

glassware *(noun)*

An article of tableware made of glass.

- *The article explained what "glassware" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glassware" to mean an article of tableware made of glass.*

gooey *(adjective)*

Soft and sticky.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "gooey."*
- *The speaker chose "gooey" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

gopher hole *(noun)*

A hole in the ground made by gophers.

- *The article explained what "gopher hole" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gopher hole" to mean a hole in the ground made by gophers.*

grand mufti *(noun)*

The chief mufti of a district.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grand mufti."*
- *He looked up "grand mufti" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guiana highlands *(noun)*

A mountainous tableland in northern South America; extends from Venezuela into Guyana and northern Brazil.

- *They discussed "guiana highlands" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "guiana highlands" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gutters *(verb)*

Burn unsteadily, feebly, or low; flicker.

- *She tried to use "gutters" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "gutters" until he saw an example.*

---

habitually *(adverb)*

According to habit or custom.

- *Her habitually severe expression.*
- *He habitually keeps his office door closed.*

---

half-witted *(adjective)*

Retarded in intellectual development.

- *The speaker chose "half-witted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "half-witted"? Explain why.*

---

halts *(noun)*

The state of inactivity following an interruption.

- *In class, the teacher used "halts" to mean the state of inactivity following an interruption.*
- *Understanding "halts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hardening of the arteries *(noun)*

Sclerosis of the arterial walls.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hardening of the arteries."*
- *The article explained what "hardening of the arteries" means with a simple example.*

---

harlequin *(noun)*

A clown or buffoon (after the Harlequin character in the commedia dell'arte).

- *The article explained what "harlequin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harlequin" to mean a clown or buffoon (after the harlequin character....*

---

hdtv *(noun)*

A television system that has more than the usual number of lines per frame so its pictures show more detail.

- *In class, the teacher used "hdtv" to mean a television system that has more than the usual....*
- *They discussed "hdtv" during the group presentation.*

---

headgear *(noun)*

The hoist at the pithead of a mine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "headgear."*
- *The article explained what "headgear" means with a simple example.*

---

heathens *(noun)*

A person who does not acknowledge your god.

- *Understanding "heathens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "heathens" means with a simple example.*

---

heinrich hertz *(noun)*

German physicist who was the first to produce electromagnetic waves artificially (1857-1894).

- *The article explained what "heinrich hertz" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "heinrich hertz" to mean german physicist who was the first to produce....*

hem and haw *(verb)*

Utter 'hems' and 'haws'; indicated hesitation.

- *He hemmed and hawed when asked to address the crowd.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hem and haw" when talking about this idea.*

hemlock *(noun)*

Poisonous drug derived from an Eurasian plant of the genus Conium.

- *Socrates refused to flee and died by drinking hemlock.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hemlock."*

hemlock tree *(noun)*

An evergreen tree.

- *The article explained what "hemlock tree" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hemlock tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

henchmen *(noun)*

Someone who assists in a plot.

- *He looked up "henchmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henchmen."*

hep *(adjective)*

Informed about the latest trends.

- *A "hep" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "hep"? Explain why.*

hepatic lobe *(noun)*

Any of the five lobes forming the liver.

- *Understanding "hepatic lobe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hepatic lobe" because he had never seen it before.*

herbert kitchener *(noun)*

British field marshal (1850-1916).

- *The article explained what "herbert kitchener" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herbert kitchener."*

high-mindedness *(noun)*

Elevated ideals or conduct; the quality of believing that ideals should be pursued.

- *The article explained what "high-mindedness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "high-mindedness."*

hokkaido *(noun)*

The second largest of the four main islands of Japan; to the north of Honshu.

- *Understanding "hokkaido" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "hokkaido" during the group presentation.*

holm tree *(noun)*

Evergreen oak of southern Europe having leaves somewhat resembling those of holly; yields a hard wood.

- *Understanding "holm tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "holm tree."*

homogeneous polynomial *(noun)*

A polynomial consisting of terms all of the same degree.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homogeneous polynomial."*
- *The article explained what "homogeneous polynomial" means with a simple example.*

honduran *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Honduras or its people.

- *A "honduran" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "honduran" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of honduras or....*

---

honduran capital *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Honduras.

- *The article explained what "honduran capital" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "honduran capital" to mean the capital and largest city of honduras.*

---

horned toad *(noun)*

Insectivorous lizard with hornlike spines on the head and spiny scales on the body; of western North America.

- *He looked up "horned toad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "horned toad" during the group presentation.*

---

hula-hoop *(noun)*

Plaything consisting of a tubular plastic hoop for swinging around the hips.

- *The article explained what "hula-hoop" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hula-hoop" to mean plaything consisting of a tubular plastic hoop for....*

---

humanistic discipline *(noun)*

Studies intended to provide general knowledge and intellectual skills (rather than occupational or professional skills).

- *The article explained what "humanistic discipline" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "humanistic discipline" to mean studies intended to provide general knowledge and....*

---

hydraulics *(noun)*

Study of the mechanics of fluids.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydraulics" to mean study of the mechanics of fluids.*
- *Understanding "hydraulics" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrolysis *(noun)*

A chemical reaction in which water reacts with a compound to produce other compounds; involves the splitting of a bond and the addition of the hydrogen cation and the hydroxide anion from the water.

- *He looked up "hydrolysis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hydrolysis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hyperactivity *(noun)*

A condition characterized by excessive restlessness and movement.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hyperactivity."*
- *They discussed "hyperactivity" during the group presentation.*

---

illiteracy *(noun)*

An inability to read.

- *In class, the teacher used "illiteracy" to mean an inability to read.*
- *The article explained what "illiteracy" means with a simple example.*

---

incitement *(noun)*

An act of urging on or spurring on or rousing to action or instigating.

- *The incitement of mutiny.*
- *He looked up "incitement" because he had never seen it before.*

---

inconsequential *(adjective)*

Lacking worth or importance.

- *His work seems trivial and inconsequential.*
- *Students compared "inconsequential" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

indignant *(adjective)*

Angered at something unjust or wrong.

- *An indignant denial.*

- *Would you call this situation "indignant"? Explain why.*

---

infamy *(noun)*

A state of extreme dishonor; - F.D.Roosevelt.

- *A date which will live in infamy.*
- *Understanding "infamy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

infertile *(adjective)*

Incapable of reproducing.

- *An infertile couple.*
- *Would you call this situation "infertile"? Explain why.*

---

infractions *(noun)*

A crime less serious than a felony.

- *Understanding "infractions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "infractions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

injector *(noun)*

A contrivance for injecting (e.g., water into the boiler of a steam engine or particles into an accelerator etc.).

- *He looked up "injector" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "injector" to mean a contrivance for injecting (e.g., water into the....*

---

insolvent *(adjective)*

Unable to meet or discharge financial obligations.

- *An insolvent person.*
- *An insolvent estate.*

---

intergalactic *(adjective)*

Between or among galaxies.

- *Intergalactic space.*
- *Would you call this situation "intergalactic"? Explain why.*

---

intergalactic space *(noun)*

The space between galaxies.

- *The Milky Way travels through intergalactic space.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intergalactic space" to mean the space between galaxies.*

---

internalized *(verb)*

Incorporate within oneself; make subjective or personal.

- *He did not know how to use "internalized" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "internalized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

irregularly *(adverb)*

In an irregular manner.

- *The patient is breathing irregularly.*
- *Irregularly shaped solids.*

---

james harold doolittle *(noun)*

United States Air Force officer who electrified the world in 1942 by leading a squadron of 16 bombers on a daylight raid over Tokyo (1896-1993).

- *In class, the teacher used "james harold doolittle" to mean united states air force officer who electrified the....*
- *He looked up "james harold doolittle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

james merritt ives *(noun)*

United States lithographer who (with his partner Nathaniel Currier) produced thousands of prints signed 'Currier & Ives' (1824-1895).

- *In class, the teacher used "james merritt ives" to mean united states lithographer who (with his partner....*
- *The article explained what "james merritt ives" means with a simple example.*

---

johannes kepler *(noun)*

German astronomer who first stated laws of planetary motion (1571-1630).

- *They discussed "johannes kepler" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johannes kepler."*

---

jot *(noun)*

A slight but appreciable amount.

- *The article explained what "jot" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jot down *(verb)*

Write briefly or hurriedly; write a short note of.

- *Can you use "jot down" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "jot down" and when to wait.*

---

kitties *(noun)*

The cumulative amount involved in a game (such as poker).

- *The article explained what "kitties" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "kitties" during the group presentation.*

---

lake champlain *(noun)*

A lake in northeastern New York, northwestern Vermont and southern Quebec; site of many battles in the French and Indian War and in the American Revolution and in the War of 1812.

- *In class, the teacher used "lake champlain" to mean a lake in northeastern new york, northwestern....*
- *The article explained what "lake champlain" means with a simple example.*

---

ldl cholesterol *(noun)*

The cholesterol in low-density lipoproteins; the 'bad' cholesterol; a high level in the blood is thought to be related to various pathogenic conditions.

- *In class, the teacher used "ldl cholesterol" to mean the cholesterol in low-density lipoproteins; the....*
- *The article explained what "ldl cholesterol" means with a simple example.*

---

leary *(noun)*

United States psychologist who experimented with psychoactive drugs (including LSD) and became a well-known advocate of their use (1920-1996).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leary."*
- *Understanding "leary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

legumes *(noun)*

An erect or climbing bean or pea plant of the family Leguminosae.

- *He looked up "legumes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "legumes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lengthening *(noun)*

The act of prolonging something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lengthening."*
- *Understanding "lengthening" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lesotho *(noun)*

A landlocked constitutional monarchy in southern Africa; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1966.

- *He looked up "lesotho" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lesotho" during the group presentation.*

---

letter of mark and reprisal *(noun)*

A license to a private citizen to seize property of another nation.

- *They discussed "letter of mark and reprisal" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "letter of mark and reprisal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

light welterweight *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 140 pounds.

- *The article explained what "light welterweight" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "light welterweight" during the group presentation.*

---

light-mindedness *(noun)*

Inappropriate levity.

- *The article explained what "light-mindedness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "light-mindedness."*

---

lighthearted *(adjective)*

Carefree and happy and lighthearted.

- *Her lighthearted nature.*
- *The speaker chose "lighthearted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

lister plow *(noun)*

Moldboard plow with a double moldboard designed to move dirt to either side of a central furrow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lister plow."*
- *Understanding "lister plow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lodgings *(noun)*

Temporary living quarters.

- *The article explained what "lodgings" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lodgings" during the group presentation.*

---

lookup *(noun)*

An operation that determines whether one or more of a set of items has a specified property.

- *They wrote a program to do a table lookup.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lookup" to mean an operation that determines whether one or more of....*

---

loose smut *(noun)*

A smut fungus of the genus Ustilago causing a smut disease of grains in which the entire head is transformed into a dusty mass of spores.

- *The article explained what "loose smut" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "loose smut" during the group presentation.*

---

lounges *(noun)*

An upholstered seat for more than one person.

- *The article explained what "lounges" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "lounges" during the group presentation.*

---

lounging jacket *(noun)*

A man's soft jacket usually with a tie belt; worn at home.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lounging jacket."*
- *He looked up "lounging jacket" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lupin *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Lupinus; bearing erect spikes of usually purplish-blue flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "lupin" to mean any plant of the genus lupinus; bearing erect....*
- *He looked up "lupin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

marie curie *(noun)*

French chemist (born in Poland) who won two Nobel prizes; one (with her husband and Henri Becquerel) for research on radioactivity and another for her discovery of radium and polonium (1867-1934).

- *Understanding "marie curie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marie curie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mary ashton rice livermore *(noun)*

United States suffragist (1820-1905).

- *He looked up "mary ashton rice livermore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mary ashton rice livermore."*

mary therese mccarthy *(noun)*

United States satirical novelist and literary critic (1912-1989).

- *He looked up "mary therese mccarthy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mary therese mccarthy" during the group presentation.*

matrimony vine *(noun)*

Any of various shrubs or vines of the genus Lycium with showy flowers and bright berries.

- *In class, the teacher used "matrimony vine" to mean any of various shrubs or vines of the genus lycium....*
- *They discussed "matrimony vine" during the group presentation.*

meagre *(adjective)*

Deficient in amount or quality or extent.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "meagre."*
- *Students compared "meagre" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

meditative *(adjective)*

Deeply or seriously thoughtful.

- *It is useful to describe something as "meditative" when it is deeply or seriously thoughtful.*
- *A "meditative" approach may work better in this case.*

mentored *(verb)*

Serve as a teacher or trusted counselor.

- *The famous professor mentored him during his years in graduate school.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mentored" and when to wait.*

middleman *(noun)*

A person who is in a position to give you special assistance.

- *The article explained what "middleman" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "middleman" to mean a person who is in a position to give you special....*

mildew *(noun)*

A fungus that produces a superficial (usually white) growth on organic matter.

- *In class, the teacher used "mildew" to mean a fungus that produces a superficial (usually....*
- *He looked up "mildew" because he had never seen it before.*

mingling *(noun)*

The action of people mingling and coming into contact.

- *All the random mingling and idle talk made him hate literary parties.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mingling."*

mishaps *(noun)*

An unpredictable outcome that is unfortunate.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mishaps."*
- *The article explained what "mishaps" means with a simple example.*

monologues *(noun)*

A (usually long) dramatic speech by a single actor.

- *He looked up "monologues" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "monologues" during the group presentation.*

moulding *(noun)*

A decorative recessed or relieved surface on an edge.

- *They discussed "moulding" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "moulding" to mean a decorative recessed or relieved surface on an edge.*

mufti *(noun)*

A jurist who interprets Muslim religious law.

- *The article explained what "mufti" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mufti" to mean a jurist who interprets muslim religious law.*

---

multivariate *(adjective)*

Pertaining to any procedure involving two or more variables.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "multivariate."*
- *Students compared "multivariate" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

multivariate analysis *(noun)*

A generic term for any statistical technique used to analyze data from more than one variable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "multivariate analysis."*
- *He looked up "multivariate analysis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mushy peas *(noun)*

Marrowfat peas that have been soaked overnight and then boiled; served with fish and chips.

- *The article explained what "mushy peas" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mushy peas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

nadir *(noun)*

An extreme state of adversity; the lowest point of anything.

- *He looked up "nadir" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nadir" during the group presentation.*

---

nara *(noun)*

The independent agency that oversees management of federal government records including presidential libraries and historic collections.

- *He looked up "nara" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nara."*

---

neutralized *(adjective)*

Made neutral in some respect; deprived of distinctive characteristics.

- *The speaker chose "neutralized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "neutralized" when it is made neutral in some respect; deprived of....*

---

notepad *(noun)*

A pad of paper for keeping notes.

- *The article explained what "notepad" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "notepad."*

---

numerically *(adverb)*

In number; with regard to numbers.

- *In ten years' time the Oxbridge mathematicians, scientists, and engineers will not be much more significant numerically than the Oxbridge medical schools are now.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "numerically" naturally.*

---

nutcracker *(noun)*

A compound lever used to crack nuts open.

- *In class, the teacher used "nutcracker" to mean a compound lever used to crack nuts open.*
- *The article explained what "nutcracker" means with a simple example.*

---

nutmeg melon *(noun)*

A muskmelon vine with fruit that has a thin reticulated rind and sweet green flesh.

- *The article explained what "nutmeg melon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nutmeg melon."*

---

obs *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with childbirth and care of the mother.

- *In class, the teacher used "obs" to mean the branch of medicine dealing with childbirth and....*

- *The article explained what "obs" means with a simple example.*

---

offsetting balance *(noun)*

A minimum credit balance that a bank may require a borrower to keep on deposit as a condition for granting a loan; a common requirement for establishing a line of credit at a bank.

- *The compensating balance increases the effective interest rate to the bank since the net amount loaned is reduced but the interest paid is unchanged.*
- *They discussed "offsetting balance" during the group presentation.*

---

ohio buckeye *(noun)*

A buckeye with scaly grey bark that is found in the central United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ohio buckeye."*
- *The article explained what "ohio buckeye" means with a simple example.*

---

old geezer *(noun)*

An elderly man.

- *The article explained what "old geezer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "old geezer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oled *(noun)*

A self-luminous diode (it glows when an electrical field is applied to the electrodes) that does not require backlighting or diffusers.

- *In class, the teacher used "oled" to mean a self-luminous diode (it glows when an electrical....*
- *Understanding "oled" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oswego tea *(noun)*

Perennial aromatic herb of eastern North America having variously colored tubular flowers in dense showy heads.

- *He looked up "oswego tea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "oswego tea" during the group presentation.*

---

out of wedlock *(adverb)*

Of biological parents not married to each other.

- *He was born out of wedlock.*
- *Place "out of wedlock" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

outboard *(adjective)*

Located away from the midline of a vessel or aircraft.

- *The outboard section of a wing.*
- *Outboard rigging.*

---

outlier *(noun)*

A person who lives away from his place of work.

- *He looked up "outlier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "outlier" to mean a person who lives away from his place of work.*

---

outweighs *(verb)*

Weigh more heavily.

- *Can you use "outweighs" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "outweighs" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pacs *(noun)*

Committee formed by a special-interest group to raise money for their favorite political candidates.

- *The article explained what "pacs" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pacs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

paltry *(adjective)*

Contemptibly small in amount.

- *A paltry wage.*
- *He considered the prize too paltry for the lives it must cost.*

---

papaya juice *(noun)*

Juice from papayas.

- *Understanding "papaya juice" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "papaya juice."*

---

parachutes *(verb)*

Jump from an airplane and descend with a parachute.

- *The coach explained when to use "parachutes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "parachutes" in real sentences.*

---

pars *(noun)*

A state of being essentially equal or equivalent; equally balanced.

- *In class, the teacher used "pars" to mean a state of being essentially equal or equivalent;...*
- *They discussed "pars" during the group presentation.*

---

parsing *(verb)*

Analyze syntactically by assigning a constituent structure to (a sentence).

- *Learners should practice how to use "parsing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "parsing" when talking about this idea.*

---

pentecostal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or occurring at Pentecost.

- *Students compared "pentecostal" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "pentecostal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

peripherals *(noun)*

(computer science) electronic equipment connected by cable to the CPU of a computer.

- *Disk drives and printers are important peripherals.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peripherals."*

---

petitioner *(noun)*

One praying humbly for something.

- *They discussed "petitioner" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "petitioner" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pharisees *(noun)*

A self-righteous or sanctimonious person.

- *He looked up "pharisees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pharisees" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pimps *(noun)*

Someone who procures customers for whores (in England they call a pimp a ponce).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pimps."*
- *He looked up "pimps" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pinkie *(noun)*

The finger farthest from the thumb.

- *He looked up "pinkie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pinkie."*

---

placer *(noun)*

An alluvial deposit that contains particles of some valuable mineral.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "placer."*
- *Understanding "placer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plastic laminate *(noun)*

A laminate made by bonding plastic layers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plastic laminate."*
- *The article explained what "plastic laminate" means with a simple example.*

---

plucking *(verb)*

Pull lightly but sharply with a plucking motion.

- *In everyday English, people use "plucking" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "plucking" in real sentences.*

---

pocket gopher *(noun)*

Burrowing rodent of the family Geomyidae having large external cheek pouches; of Central America and southwestern North America.

- *The article explained what "pocket gopher" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pocket gopher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pollute *(verb)*

Make impure.

- *The industrial wastes polluted the lake.*
- *He did not know how to use "pollute" until he saw an example.*

---

porcupine provision *(noun)*

A measure undertaken by a corporation to discourage unwanted takeover attempts.

- *He looked up "porcupine provision" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "porcupine provision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

potter's earth *(noun)*

Clay that does not contain any iron; used in making pottery or for modeling.

- *Understanding "potter's earth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "potter's earth" means with a simple example.*

---

potter's field *(noun)*

A cemetery for unknown or indigent people.

- *He looked up "potter's field" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "potter's field" to mean a cemetery for unknown or indigent people.*

---

precede *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

- *Stone tools precede bronze tools.*
- *Most English adjectives precede the noun they modify.*

---

precocious *(adjective)*

Characterized by or characteristic of exceptionally early development or maturity (especially in mental aptitude).

- *A precocious child.*
- *A precocious achievement.*

---

preconceived *(adjective)*

(of an idea or opinion) formed beforehand; especially without evidence or through prejudice.

- *Certain preconceived notions.*
- *A "preconceived" approach may work better in this case.*

---

preconceived idea *(noun)*

An opinion formed beforehand without adequate evidence.

- *Understanding "preconceived idea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preconceived idea."*

---

preconceived opinion *(noun)*

An opinion formed beforehand without adequate evidence.

- *The article explained what "preconceived opinion" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "preconceived opinion."*

predictors *(noun)*

Information that supports a probabilistic estimate of future events.

- *The weekly bulletin contains several predictors of mutual fund performance.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "predictors."*

presumptuous *(adjective)*

Excessively forward.

- *The duchess would not put up with presumptuous servants.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "presumptuous" when it is excessively forward.*

probabilistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or based on probability.

- *Probabilistic quantum theory.*
- *The speaker chose "probabilistic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

proms *(noun)*

A formal ball held for a school class toward the end of the academic year.

- *The article explained what "proms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proms" to mean a formal ball held for a school class toward the....*

pronto *(adverb)*

In a punctual manner.

- *She spoke "pronto," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "pronto" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

provo *(noun)*

A city in north central Utah settled by Mormons.

- *Understanding "provo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "provo."*

prs *(noun)*

A promotion intended to create goodwill for a person or institution.

- *They discussed "prs" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "prs" because he had never seen it before.*

publicize *(verb)*

Make public.

- *Can you use "publicize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "publicize" when talking about this idea.*

purview *(noun)*

The range of interest or activity that can be anticipated.

- *In class, the teacher used "purview" to mean the range of interest or activity that can be....*
- *The article explained what "purview" means with a simple example.*

pyramid bugle *(noun)*

European evergreen carpeting perennial.

- *The article explained what "pyramid bugle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pyramid bugle."*

quick-witted *(adjective)*

Mentally nimble and resourceful.

- *Quick-witted debater.*
- *Saved an embarrassing situation with quick-witted tact.*

quicken *(verb)*

Give new life or energy to.

- *The fetus quickened.*
- *She tried to use "quicken" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

quicksilver *(noun)*

A heavy silvery toxic univalent and bivalent metallic element; the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures.

- *Understanding "quicksilver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "quicksilver" during the group presentation.*

---

quince *(noun)*

Aromatic acid-tasting pear-shaped fruit used in preserves.

- *The article explained what "quince" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "quince" during the group presentation.*

---

quirk molding *(noun)*

A molding having a small groove in it.

- *Understanding "quirk molding" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "quirk molding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

racehorse *(noun)*

A horse bred for racing.

- *Understanding "racehorse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "racehorse."*

---

radioactive iodine uptake test *(noun)*

Radioactive iodine test that measures the amount of radioactive iodine taken up by the thyroid gland.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radioactive iodine uptake test."*
- *They discussed "radioactive iodine uptake test" during the group presentation.*

---

raked *(verb)*

Level or smooth with a rake.

- *She raked her fingers through her hair.*
- *The gunfire raked the coast.*

---

rattlesnake root *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Nabalus.

- *He looked up "rattlesnake root" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "rattlesnake root" during the group presentation.*

---

ravioli *(noun)*

Small circular or square cases of dough with savory fillings.

- *Understanding "ravioli" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "ravioli" means with a simple example.*

---

reagents *(noun)*

A chemical agent for use in chemical reactions.

- *They discussed "reagents" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "reagents" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rebounded *(verb)*

Return to a former condition.

- *The coach explained when to use "rebounded" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "rebounded" in real sentences.*

---

redone *(verb)*

Do over, as of (part of) a house.

- *Can you use "redone" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *In everyday English, people use "redone" when talking about this idea.*

---

revolutionized *(verb)*

Overthrow by a revolution, of governments.

- *E-mail revolutionized communication in academe.*
- *In everyday English, people use "revolutionized" when talking about this idea.*

---

rhyming slang *(noun)*

Slang that replaces words with rhyming words or expressions and then typically omits the rhyming component.

- *Cockney rhyming slang.*
- *They discussed "rhyming slang" during the group presentation.*

---

rio de la plata *(noun)*

An estuary between Argentina and Uruguay.

- *In class, the teacher used "rio de la plata" to mean an estuary between argentina and uruguay.*
- *He looked up "rio de la plata" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ripping chisel *(noun)*

A long chisel with a slightly bent cutting end; used for heavy prying or cleaning mortises.

- *The article explained what "ripping chisel" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ripping chisel" during the group presentation.*

---

riser pipe *(noun)*

A vertical pipe in a building.

- *The article explained what "riser pipe" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "riser pipe" to mean a vertical pipe in a building.*

---

rock harlequin *(noun)*

Glaucous herb of northeastern United States and Canada having loose racemes of yellow-tipped pink flowers; sometimes placed in genus Fumaria.

- *He looked up "rock harlequin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rock harlequin" to mean glaucous herb of northeastern united states and....*

---

round-headed leek *(noun)*

Old World leek with a spherical bulb.

- *They discussed "round-headed leek" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "round-headed leek."*

---

rove *(verb)*

Move about aimlessly or without any destination, often in search of food or employment.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rove" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rove" when talking about this idea.*

---

salvo *(noun)*

A sudden outburst of cheers.

- *There was a salvo of approval.*
- *The article explained what "salvo" means with a simple example.*

---

samoan islands *(noun)*

A group of volcanic islands in the South Pacific midway between Hawaii and Australia; its climate and scenery and Polynesian culture make it a popular tourist stop.

- *They discussed "samoan islands" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "samoan islands" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sand leek *(noun)*

European leek cultivated and used like leeks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sand leek."*
- *Understanding "sand leek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scrapes *(noun)*

A deep bow with the foot drawn backwards (indicating excessive humility).

- *The article explained what "scrapes" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scrapes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sea dahlia *(noun)*

Stout herb with flowers one to a stalk; ornamental developed from a Mexican wildflower.

- *Understanding "sea dahlia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea dahlia."*

---

sea holm *(noun)*

European evergreen eryngo with twisted spiny leaves naturalized on United States east coast; roots formerly used as an aphrodisiac.

- *The article explained what "sea holm" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea holm."*

---

second earl of guilford *(noun)*

British statesman under George III whose policies led to rebellion in the American colonies (1732-1792).

- *They discussed "second earl of guilford" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "second earl of guilford" means with a simple example.*

---

seizes *(verb)*

Take possession of by force, as after an invasion.

- *He did not know how to use "seizes" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "seizes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

serious-mindedness *(noun)*

The trait of being serious; - Robert Rice.

- *They discussed "serious-mindedness" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serious-mindedness."*

---

shrieking *(noun)*

A high-pitched noise resembling a human cry.

- *He looked up "shrieking" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "shrieking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

silences *(noun)*

The state of being silent (as when no one is speaking).

- *Understanding "silences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "silences" because he had never seen it before.*

---

silhouettes *(noun)*

An outline of a solid object (as cast by its shadow).

- *The article explained what "silhouettes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "silhouettes" to mean an outline of a solid object (as cast by its shadow).*

---

simmering *(noun)*

Cooking in a liquid that has been brought to a boil.

- *They discussed "simmering" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "simmering" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simone weil *(noun)*

French philosopher (1909-1943).

- *In class, the teacher used "simone weil" to mean french philosopher (1909-1943).*
- *The article explained what "simone weil" means with a simple example.*

---

simple mindedness *(noun)*

A lack of penetration or subtlety.

- *Understanding "simple mindedness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "simple mindedness" means with a simple example.*

---

single-mindedness *(noun)*

Characterized by one unified purpose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "single-mindedness."*
- *He looked up "single-mindedness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sitcoms *(noun)*

A humorous drama based on situations that might arise in day-to-day life.

- *Understanding "sitcoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sitcoms" to mean a humorous drama based on situations that might....*

---

slow-witted *(adjective)*

Retarded in intellectual development.

- *The speaker chose "slow-witted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "slow-witted" approach may work better in this case.*

---

smears *(noun)*

An act that brings discredit to the person who does it.

- *The article explained what "smears" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "smears" to mean an act that brings discredit to the person who does it.*

---

smoothed *(adjective)*

Made smooth by ironing.

- *The speaker chose "smoothed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "smoothed."*

---

smut grass *(noun)*

Grass native to West Indies but common in southern United States having tufted wiry stems often infested with a dark fungus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smut grass."*
- *He looked up "smut grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sodom *(noun)*

Any location known for vice and corruption.

- *In class, the teacher used "sodom" to mean any location known for vice and corruption.*
- *The article explained what "sodom" means with a simple example.*

---

sofas *(noun)*

An upholstered seat for more than one person.

- *In class, the teacher used "sofas" to mean an upholstered seat for more than one person.*
- *Understanding "sofas" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

soldering flux *(noun)*

Flux applied to surfaces that are to be joined by soldering; flux cleans the surfaces and results in a better bond.

- *In class, the teacher used "soldering flux" to mean flux applied to surfaces that are to be joined by....*
- *The article explained what "soldering flux" means with a simple example.*

---

somatic sensory system *(noun)*

The faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems associated with the body; includes skin senses and proprioception and the internal organs.

- *In class, the teacher used "somatic sensory system" to mean the faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems....*
- *Understanding "somatic sensory system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spatula *(noun)*

A hand tool with a thin flexible blade used to mix or spread soft substances.

- *In class, the teacher used "spatula" to mean a hand tool with a thin flexible blade used to mix....*
- *He looked up "spatula" because he had never seen it before.*

splicing *(noun)*

A junction where two things (as paper or film or magnetic tape) have been joined together.

- *They discussed "splicing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "splicing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spousal equivalent *(noun)*

A person (not necessarily a spouse) with whom you cohabit and share a long-term sexual relationship.

- *The article explained what "spousal equivalent" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "spousal equivalent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

spreadsheets *(noun)*

A screen-oriented interactive program enabling a user to lay out financial data on the screen.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spreadsheets."*
- *Understanding "spreadsheets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

squatters *(noun)*

Someone who settles on land without right or title.

- *Understanding "squatters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "squatters" because he had never seen it before.*

stanley kubrick *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1928).

- *They discussed "stanley kubrick" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "stanley kubrick" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

steamers *(noun)*

A clam that is usually steamed in the shell.

- *He looked up "steamers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steamers."*

stephen girard *(noun)*

United States financier (born in France) who helped finance the War of 1812 (1750-1831).

- *Understanding "stephen girard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stephen girard" because he had never seen it before.*

stipulates *(verb)*

Specify as a condition or requirement in a contract or agreement; make an express demand or provision in an agreement.

- *The will stipulates that she can live in the house for the rest of her life.*
- *The contract stipulates the dates of the payments.*

strangling *(noun)*

The act of suffocating (someone) by constricting the windpipe.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strangling."*
- *Understanding "strangling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

streamlining *(verb)*

Contour economically or efficiently.

- *In everyday English, people use "streamlining" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "streamlining" carefully so everyone would understand.*

stroked *(verb)*

Touch lightly and repeatedly, as with brushing motions.

- *He stroked his long beard.*
- *She tried to use "stroked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

subunits *(noun)*

A monetary unit that is valued at a fraction (usually one hundredth) of the basic monetary unit.

- *They discussed "subunits" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "subunits" to mean a monetary unit that is valued at a fraction....*

---

suffocate *(verb)*

Feel uncomfortable for lack of fresh air.

- *The child suffocated herself with a plastic bag that the parents had left on the floor.*
- *His job suffocated him.*

---

suspends *(verb)*

Cause to be held in suspension in a fluid.

- *In everyday English, people use "suspends" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "suspends" until he saw an example.*

---

sweep oar *(noun)*

A long oar used in an open boat.

- *Understanding "sweep oar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sweep oar" during the group presentation.*

---

synchronous converter *(noun)*

Electrical converter consisting of a synchronous machine that converts alternating to direct current or vice versa.

- *They discussed "synchronous converter" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synchronous converter" to mean electrical converter consisting of a synchronous....*

---

tandy *(noun)*

United States actress (born in England) who made many stage appearances, often with her husband Hume Cronyn (1909-1994).

- *He looked up "tandy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tandy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tapas *(noun)*

The thin fibrous bark of the paper mulberry and Pipturus albidus.

- *The article explained what "tapas" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tapas."*

---

tartar sauce *(noun)*

Mayonnaise with chopped pickles and sometimes capers and shallots and parsley and hard-cooked egg; sauce for seafood especially fried fish.

- *The article explained what "tartar sauce" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tartar sauce" during the group presentation.*

---

tenement *(noun)*

A run-down apartment house barely meeting minimal standards.

- *In class, the teacher used "tenement" to mean a run-down apartment house barely meeting minimal....*
- *The article explained what "tenement" means with a simple example.*

---

tenement district *(noun)*

A residential district occupied primarily with tenement houses.

- *Understanding "tenement district" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenement district."*

---

tenement house *(noun)*

A run-down apartment house barely meeting minimal standards.

- *He looked up "tenement house" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "tenement house" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tetanus *(noun)*

A sustained muscular contraction resulting from a rapid series of nerve impulses.

- *He looked up "tetanus" because he had never seen it before.*

- *In class, the teacher used "tetanus" to mean a sustained muscular contraction resulting from a....*

---

thatched *(verb)*

Cover with thatch.

- *In everyday English, people use "thatched" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "thatched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

thrifty *(adjective)*

Careful and diligent in the use of resources.

- *Students compared "thrifty" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "thrifty."*

---

thrombosis *(noun)*

The formation or presence of a thrombus (a clot of coagulated blood attached at the site of its formation) in a blood vessel.

- *In class, the teacher used "thrombosis" to mean the formation or presence of a thrombus (a clot of....*
- *They discussed "thrombosis" during the group presentation.*

---

thunderbird *(noun)*

(mythology) the spirit of thunder and lightning believed by some Native Americans to take the shape of a great bird.

- *The article explained what "thunderbird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thunderbird" to mean (mythology) the spirit of thunder and lightning....*

---

tiberius *(noun)*

Son-in-law of Augustus who became a suspicious tyrannical Emperor of Rome after a brilliant military career (42 BC to AD 37).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tiberius."*
- *Understanding "tiberius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tickles *(verb)*

Feel sudden intense sensation or emotion.

- *Can you use "tickles" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "tickles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tiling *(noun)*

The application of tiles to cover a surface.

- *They discussed "tiling" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tiling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tingle *(noun)*

An almost pleasurable sensation of fright.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tingle."*
- *He looked up "tingle" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tipsy cake *(noun)*

A trifle soaked in wine and decorated with almonds and candied fruit.

- *The article explained what "tipsy cake" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "tipsy cake" during the group presentation.*

---

tomato yellows *(noun)*

A disease of tomato plants.

- *They discussed "tomato yellows" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tomato yellows" means with a simple example.*

---

torrey pine *(noun)*

Medium-sized five-needled pine of southwestern California having long cylindrical cones.

- *The article explained what "torrey pine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torrey pine."*

---

total depravity *(noun)*

The Calvinist doctrine that everyone is born in a state of corruption as a result of original sin.

- *He looked up "total depravity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "total depravity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

townspeople *(noun)*

The people living in a municipality smaller than a city.

- *He looked up "townspeople" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "townspeople" during the group presentation.*

---

transvaal *(noun)*

A province of northeastern South Africa originally inhabited by Africans who spoke Bantu; colonized by the Boers.

- *In class, the teacher used "transvaal" to mean a province of northeastern south africa originally....*
- *He looked up "transvaal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

treads *(verb)*

Put down or press the foot, place the foot.

- *Can you use "treads" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "treads" and when to wait.*

---

tryout *(noun)*

A test of the suitability of a performer.

- *They discussed "tryout" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "tryout" means with a simple example.*

---

turmeric root *(noun)*

Perennial herb of northeastern United States having a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves.

- *The article explained what "turmeric root" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "turmeric root" to mean perennial herb of northeastern united states having....*

---

tuscaloosa *(noun)*

A university town in west central Alabama.

- *In class, the teacher used "tuscaloosa" to mean a university town in west central alabama.*
- *The article explained what "tuscaloosa" means with a simple example.*

---

tyrosine *(noun)*

An amino acid found in most proteins; a precursor of several hormones.

- *They discussed "tyrosine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tyrosine" to mean an amino acid found in most proteins; a precursor....*

---

unbridled *(adjective)*

Not restrained or controlled.

- *Unbridled rage.*
- *A "unbridled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

undersea *(adjective)*

Beneath the surface of the sea.

- *The speaker chose "undersea" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "undersea" approach may work better in this case.*

---

unopposed *(adjective)*

Not having opposition or an opponent.

- *Unopposed military forces.*
- *The candidate was unopposed.*

---

urs *(noun)*

An ancient city of Sumer located on a former channel of the Euphrates River.

- *He looked up "urs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "urs" during the group presentation.*

---

vacationing *(noun)*

The act of taking a vacation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vacationing."*
- *Understanding "vacationing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vamp *(noun)*

A seductive woman who uses her sex appeal to exploit men.

- *He looked up "vamp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "vamp" during the group presentation.*

---

vamp up *(verb)*

Piece (something old) with a new part.

- *Vamp up an old speech.*
- *Vamp up an excuse for not attending the meeting.*

---

vassals *(noun)*

A person holding a fief; a person who owes allegiance and service to a feudal lord.

- *The article explained what "vassals" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "vassals" during the group presentation.*

---

wanton *(adjective)*

Casual and unrestrained in sexual behavior.

- *Wanton behavior.*
- *The speaker chose "wanton" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wanton away *(verb)*

Waste time; spend one's time idly or inefficiently.

- *Wanton one's money away.*
- *Can you use "wanton away" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

water hemlock *(noun)*

Tall erect highly poisonous Eurasiatic perennial herb locally abundant in marshy areas.

- *He looked up "water hemlock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water hemlock."*

---

wedlock *(noun)*

The state of being a married couple voluntarily joined for life (or until divorce).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wedlock."*
- *He looked up "wedlock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

welterweight *(noun)*

An amateur boxer who weighs no more than 148 pounds.

- *They discussed "welterweight" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "welterweight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

western hemlock *(noun)*

Tall evergreen of western North America; commercially important timber tree.

- *They discussed "western hemlock" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "western hemlock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wholesaler *(noun)*

Someone who buys large quantities of goods and resells to merchants rather than to the ultimate customers.

- *He looked up "wholesaler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wholesaler."*

wilson's snipe *(noun)*

American snipe.

- *They discussed "wilson's snipe" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "wilson's snipe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wood nymph *(noun)*

A deity or nymph of the woods.

- *The article explained what "wood nymph" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wood nymph" to mean a deity or nymph of the woods.*

wry *(adjective)*

Humorously sarcastic or mocking.

- *With a wry Scottish wit.*
- *A wry neck.*

wry face *(noun)*

A disdainful grimace.

- *They discussed "wry face" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "wry face" means with a simple example.*

xc *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and nine.

- *The article explained what "xc" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "xc" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and nine.*

yon *(adverb)*

At or in an indicated (usually distant) place ('yon' is archaic and dialectal); ; - Calder Willingham.

- *The house yonder.*
- *Scattered here and yon.*

zambian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Zambia or its people.

- *It is useful to describe something as "zambian" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of zambia or....*
- *A "zambian" approach may work better in this case.*

ziegler *(noun)*

German chemist honored for his research on polymers (1898-1973).

- *He looked up "ziegler" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ziegler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

zimbabwean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Zimbabwe or its people.

- *It is useful to describe something as "zimbabwean" when it is of or relating to or characteristic of zimbabwe or....*
- *The speaker chose "zimbabwean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

acronyms *(noun)*

A word formed from the initial letters of the several words in the name.

- *In class, the teacher used "acronyms" to mean a word formed from the initial letters of the....*
- *The article explained what "acronyms" means with a simple example.*

admissible *(adjective)*

Deserving to be admitted.

- *Admissible evidence.*
- *The speaker chose "admissible" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

airlift *(verb)*

Fly people or goods to or from places not accessible by other means.

- *Food is airlifted into Bosnia.*
- *In everyday English, people use "airlift" when talking about this idea.*

---

alfred tennyson *(noun)*

Englishman and Victorian poet (1809-1892).

- *In class, the teacher used "alfred tennyson" to mean englishman and victorian poet (1809-1892).*
- *They discussed "alfred tennyson" during the group presentation.*

---

alluvial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to alluvium.

- *It is useful to describe something as "alluvial" when it is of or relating to alluvium.*
- *A "alluvial" approach may work better in this case.*

---

alluvial fan *(noun)*

A fan-shaped deposit where a fast flowing stream flattens out.

- *They discussed "alluvial fan" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alluvial fan."*

---

alms dish *(noun)*

A tray for collecting the offering from a congregation.

- *The article explained what "alms dish" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "alms dish" during the group presentation.*

---

amarillo *(noun)*

A city in the northern panhandle of Texas.

- *The article explained what "amarillo" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amarillo" to mean a city in the northern panhandle of texas.*

---

ammonium chloride *(noun)*

A white salt used in dry cells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ammonium chloride."*
- *Understanding "ammonium chloride" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amon-ra *(noun)*

Egyptian sun god; supreme god of the universe in whom Amen and Ra were merged; principal deity during Theban supremacy.

- *They discussed "amon-ra" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amon-ra" to mean egyptian sun god; supreme god of the universe in....*

---

amyloid *(noun)*

A non-nitrogenous food substance consisting chiefly of starch; any substance resembling starch.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amyloid."*
- *Understanding "amyloid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

animated oat *(noun)*

Mediterranean oat held to be progenitor of modern cultivated oat.

- *The article explained what "animated oat" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "animated oat" to mean mediterranean oat held to be progenitor of modern....*

---

anti-racketeering law *(noun)*

Law intended to eradicate organized crime by establishing strong sanctions and forfeiture provisions.

- *The article explained what "anti-racketeering law" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anti-racketeering law."*

---

apical *(adjective)*

Situated at an apex.

- *It is useful to describe something as "apical" when it is situated at an apex.*

- *A "apical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

appetites *(noun)*

A feeling of craving something; ; - Granville Hicks.

- *The article explained what "appetites" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "appetites" during the group presentation.*

---

armpits *(noun)*

The hollow under the arm where it is joined to the shoulder.

- *They were up to their armpits in water.*
- *In class, the teacher used "armpits" to mean the hollow under the arm where it is joined to the....*

---

ascendant *(noun)*

Position or state of being dominant or in control.

- *That idea was in the ascendant.*
- *The article explained what "ascendant" means with a simple example.*

---

asynchronous transfer mode *(noun)*

A means of digital communications that is capable of very high speeds; suitable for transmission of images or voice or video as well as data.

- *Understanding "asynchronous transfer mode" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "asynchronous transfer mode" means with a simple example.*

---

bahia grass *(noun)*

Perennial tropical American grass used as pasture grass in arid areas of the Gulf States.

- *The article explained what "bahia grass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bahia grass."*

---

bar mitzvah *(noun)*

(Judaism) an initiation ceremony marking the 13th birthday of a Jewish boy and signifying the beginning of religious responsibility.

- *A bar mitzvah is an important social event.*
- *Understanding "bar mitzvah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bartenders *(noun)*

An employee who mixes and serves alcoholic drinks at a bar.

- *He looked up "bartenders" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bartenders" during the group presentation.*

---

barth *(noun)*

United States novelist (born in 1930).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barth."*
- *They discussed "barth" during the group presentation.*

---

basket hilt *(noun)*

A hilt with a basket-shaped guard for the hand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "basket hilt."*
- *They discussed "basket hilt" during the group presentation.*

---

battering *(noun)*

The act of subjecting to strong attack.

- *In class, the teacher used "battering" to mean the act of subjecting to strong attack.*
- *Understanding "battering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

beecher *(noun)*

United States clergyman who was a leader for the abolition of slavery (1813-1887).

- *He looked up "beecher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beecher."*

---

belgians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Belgium.

- *The article explained what “belgians” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “belgians.”*

---

belle miriam silverman *(noun)*

United States operatic soprano (born in 1929).

- *In class, the teacher used “belle miriam silverman” to mean united states operatic soprano (born in 1929).*
- *The article explained what “belle miriam silverman” means with a simple example.*

---

bimbo *(noun)*

A young woman indulged by rich and powerful older men.

- *They discussed “bimbo” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bimbo” because he had never seen it before.*

---

blackmailed *(verb)*

Exert pressure on someone through threats.

- *Can you use “blackmailed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use “blackmailed” until he saw an example.*

---

blazed *(verb)*

Burn brightly and intensely.

- *Meteors blazed across the atmosphere.*
- *He blazed away at the men.*

---

blood clotting *(noun)*

A process in which liquid blood is changed into a semisolid mass (a blood clot).

- *In class, the teacher used “blood clotting” to mean a process in which liquid blood is changed into a....*
- *They discussed “blood clotting” during the group presentation.*

---

blowjobs *(noun)*

Slang for fellatio.

- *Understanding “blowjobs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “blowjobs.”*

---

blue vitriol *(noun)*

Hydrated blue crystalline form of copper sulfate.

- *The article explained what “blue vitriol” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “blue vitriol” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bluish-gray *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with blue.

- *A “bluish-gray” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation “bluish-gray”? Explain why.*

---

bluish-grey *(adjective)*

Of grey tinged with blue.

- *The speaker chose “bluish-grey” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “bluish-grey” when it is of grey tinged with blue.*

---

boarders *(noun)*

Someone who forces their way aboard ship.

- *Stand by to repel boarders.*
- *He looked up “boarders” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bongo *(noun)*

A small drum; played with the hands.

- *They discussed "bongo" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bongo" to mean a small drum; played with the hands.*

---

book of deuteronomy *(noun)*

The fifth book of the Old Testament; contains a second statement of Mosaic law.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "book of deuteronomy."*
- *He looked up "book of deuteronomy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

book of leviticus *(noun)*

The third book of the Old Testament; contains Levitical law and ritual precedents.

- *Understanding "book of leviticus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "book of leviticus" means with a simple example.*

---

bootstrap *(noun)*

A strap that is looped and sewn to the top of a boot for pulling it on.

- *In class, the teacher used "bootstrap" to mean a strap that is looped and sewn to the top of a....*
- *Understanding "bootstrap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

boswell *(noun)*

A devoted admirer and recorder of another's words and deeds.

- *He looked up "boswell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "boswell."*

---

bouquets *(noun)*

An arrangement of flowers that is usually given as a present.

- *In class, the teacher used "bouquets" to mean an arrangement of flowers that is usually given as....*
- *They discussed "bouquets" during the group presentation.*

---

brahma *(noun)*

The Creator; one of the three major deities in the later Hindu pantheon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brahma."*
- *They discussed "brahma" during the group presentation.*

---

braver *(adjective)*

Possessing or displaying courage; able to face and deal with danger or fear without flinching; - Herman Melville; - William Wordsworth.

- *Familiarity with danger makes a brave man braver but less daring.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "braver" when it is possessing or displaying courage; able to face and....*

---

brisket *(noun)*

A cut of meat from the breast or lower chest especially of beef.

- *In class, the teacher used "brisket" to mean a cut of meat from the breast or lower chest....*
- *The article explained what "brisket" means with a simple example.*

---

bronco buster *(noun)*

A person who breaks horses.

- *He looked up "bronco buster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bronco buster" during the group presentation.*

---

buckeye *(noun)*

The inedible nutlike seed of the horse chestnut.

- *In class, the teacher used "buckeye" to mean the inedible nutlike seed of the horse chestnut.*
- *The article explained what "buckeye" means with a simple example.*

---

buckeye state *(noun)*

A midwestern state in north central United States in the Great Lakes region.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buckeye state."*
- *Understanding "buckeye state" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

burnside *(noun)*

United States general in the American Civil War who was defeated by Robert E. Lee at the Battle of Fredericksburg (1824-1881).

- *Understanding "burnside" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burnside" to mean united states general in the american civil war who....*

cairn *(noun)*

A mound of stones piled up as a memorial or to mark a boundary or path.

- *The article explained what "cairn" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cairn" during the group presentation.*

calico bush *(noun)*

A North American evergreen shrub having glossy leaves and white or rose-colored flowers.

- *They discussed "calico bush" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "calico bush" means with a simple example.*

calico cat *(noun)*

A cat having black and cream-colored and yellowish markings.

- *The article explained what "calico cat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "calico cat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

cancun *(noun)*

A popular island resort off the northeastern tip of the Yucatan peninsula.

- *Understanding "cancun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cancun" during the group presentation.*

cannonball *(noun)*

A solid projectile that in former times was fired from a cannon.

- *He looked up "cannonball" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cannonball."*

capillary tube *(noun)*

A tube of small internal diameter; holds liquid by capillary action.

- *The article explained what "capillary tube" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "capillary tube" during the group presentation.*

cappuccino *(noun)*

Equal parts of espresso and hot milk topped with cinnamon and nutmeg and usually whipped cream.

- *They discussed "cappuccino" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cappuccino" because he had never seen it before.*

cappuccino coffee *(noun)*

Equal parts of espresso and hot milk topped with cinnamon and nutmeg and usually whipped cream.

- *They discussed "cappuccino coffee" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cappuccino coffee."*

cardiac murmur *(noun)*

An abnormal sound of the heart; sometimes a sign of abnormal function of the heart valves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cardiac murmur."*
- *He looked up "cardiac murmur" because he had never seen it before.*

caricatures *(noun)*

A representation of a person that is exaggerated for comic effect.

- *He looked up "caricatures" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "caricatures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carpet sweeper *(noun)*

A cleaning implement with revolving brushes that pick up dirt as the implement is pushed over a carpet.

- *In class, the teacher used "carpet sweeper" to mean a cleaning implement with revolving brushes that....*
- *The article explained what "carpet sweeper" means with a simple example.*

---

castile soap *(noun)*

A good hard soap made from olive oil and sodium hydroxide.

- *Understanding "castile soap" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "castile soap" means with a simple example.*

---

ceasing *(verb)*

Have an end, in a temporal, spatial, or quantitative sense; either spatial or metaphorical.

- *The coach explained when to use "ceasing" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "ceasing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

championing *(verb)*

Protect or fight for as a champion.

- *Can you use "championing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "championing" and when to wait.*

---

chapels *(noun)*

A service conducted in a place of worship that has its own altar.

- *He looked up "chapels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "chapels" during the group presentation.*

---

chilean peso *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Chile; equal to 100 centesimos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chilean peso."*
- *He looked up "chilean peso" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chinook salmon *(noun)*

Pink or white flesh of large Pacific salmon.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinook salmon."*
- *They discussed "chinook salmon" during the group presentation.*

---

chirping *(verb)*

Make high-pitched sounds.

- *The birds were chirping in the bushes.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "chirping" in real sentences.*

---

chisholm trail *(noun)*

A former cattle trail from San Antonio in Texas to Abilene in Kansas; not used after the 1880s.

- *They discussed "chisholm trail" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chisholm trail" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

circulatory *(adjective)*

Of or relating to circulation.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "circulatory."*
- *Would you call this situation "circulatory"? Explain why.*

---

circulatory system *(noun)*

The organs and tissues involved in circulating blood and lymph through the body.

- *Understanding "circulatory system" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "circulatory system" to mean the organs and tissues involved in circulating....*

---

citrate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of citric acid.

- *He looked up "citrate" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "citrate."*

---

citrus maxima *(noun)*

Southeastern Asian tree producing large fruits resembling grapefruits.

- *The article explained what "citrus maxima" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "citrus maxima" during the group presentation.*

---

clenched fist *(noun)*

A hand with the fingers clenched in the palm (as for hitting).

- *Understanding "clenched fist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "clenched fist" during the group presentation.*

---

climactic *(adjective)*

Consisting of or causing a climax.

- *A climactic development.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "climactic."*

---

cloaked *(adjective)*

Covered with or as if with clothes or a wrap or cloak.

- *Fog-cloaked meadows.*
- *The speaker chose "cloaked" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

clocking *(noun)*

The time taken to traverse a measured course.

- *It was a world record clocking.*
- *Understanding "clocking" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clotting *(noun)*

The process of forming semisolid lumps in a liquid.

- *He looked up "clotting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clotting."*

---

clotting time *(noun)*

The time it takes for a sample of blood to clot; used to diagnose some clotting disorders.

- *They discussed "clotting time" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clotting time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coffee cappuccino *(noun)*

Equal parts of espresso and hot milk topped with cinnamon and nutmeg and usually whipped cream.

- *They discussed "coffee cappuccino" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coffee cappuccino."*

---

commemorates *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *This sculpture commemorates the victims of the concentration camps.*
- *She tried to use "commemorates" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

common topaz *(noun)*

A yellow quartz.

- *The article explained what "common topaz" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "common topaz" to mean a yellow quartz.*

---

compensatory damages *(noun)*

(law) compensation for losses that can readily be proven to have occurred and for which the injured party has the right to be compensated.

- *In class, the teacher used "compensatory damages" to mean (law) compensation for losses that can readily be....*
- *Understanding "compensatory damages" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

comstock *(noun)*

United States reformer who led moral crusades against art and literature that he considered obscene (1844-1915).

- *The article explained what "comstock" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comstock."*

---

conjuring *(noun)*

Calling up a spirit or devil.

- *The article explained what "conjuring" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "conjuring" during the group presentation.*

---

consigned *(verb)*

Give over to another for care or safekeeping.

- *Learners should practice how to use "consigned" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "consigned" when talking about this idea.*

---

constructors *(noun)*

Someone who contracts for and supervises construction (as of a building).

- *They discussed "constructors" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "constructors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

copper-bottomed *(adjective)*

Having a bottom of copper or sheathed with copper.

- *Copper-bottomed pots.*
- *A copper-bottomed ship.*

---

coups *(noun)*

A sudden and decisive change of government illegally or by force.

- *Understanding "coups" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "coups" because he had never seen it before.*

---

covered smut *(noun)*

A smut fungus causing a smut disease of grains in which the spore masses are covered or held together by the grain membranes.

- *The article explained what "covered smut" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "covered smut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cowgirl *(noun)*

A woman cowboy.

- *The article explained what "cowgirl" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cowgirl" to mean a woman cowboy.*

---

cowl *(noun)*

A loose hood or hooded robe (as worn by a monk).

- *The mechanic removed the cowling in order to repair the plane's engine.*
- *They discussed "cowl" during the group presentation.*

---

cream of tartar *(noun)*

A salt used especially in baking powder.

- *They discussed "cream of tartar" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "cream of tartar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cream-of-tartar tree *(noun)*

Australian tree having an agreeably acid fruit that resembles a gourd.

- *The article explained what "cream-of-tartar tree" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cream-of-tartar tree" to mean australian tree having an agreeably acid fruit that....*

---

crepe *(noun)*

A soft thin light fabric with a crinkled surface.

- *They discussed “crepe” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “crepe” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crepe paper *(noun)*

Paper with a crinkled texture; usually colored and used for decorations.

- *The article explained what “crepe paper” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “crepe paper” during the group presentation.*

---

culling *(verb)*

Remove something that has been rejected.

- *Learners should practice how to use “culling” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “culling” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

curie temperature *(noun)*

The temperature above which a ferromagnetic substance loses its ferromagnetism and becomes paramagnetic.

- *Understanding “curie temperature” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “curie temperature.”*

---

cycled *(verb)*

Cause to go through a recurring sequence.

- *The coach explained when to use “cycled” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “cycled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cypriot *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Cyprus or its people or culture.

- *Cypriot expatriates.*
- *Cypriote monasteries.*

---

dashes *(noun)*

A footrace run at top speed.

- *Understanding “dashes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “dashes” during the group presentation.*

---

daydreaming *(noun)*

Absentminded dreaming while awake.

- *They discussed “daydreaming” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “daydreaming” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decently *(adverb)*

In a decent manner.

- *They don’t know how to dress decently.*
- *Place “decently” carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

decentralization *(noun)*

The spread of power away from the center to local branches or governments.

- *Understanding “decentralization” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “decentralization” during the group presentation.*

---

decomposed *(verb)*

Lose a stored charge, magnetic flux, or current.

- *The bodies decomposed in the heat.*
- *In everyday English, people use “decomposed” when talking about this idea.*

---

decorum *(noun)*

Propriety in manners and conduct.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “decorum.”*
- *Understanding “decorum” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

deft *(adjective)*

Skillful in physical movements; especially of the hands.

- *A deft waiter.*
- *Deft fingers massaged her face.*

desmond tutu *(noun)*

South African prelate and leader of the antiapartheid struggle (born in 1931).

- *Understanding "desmond tutu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "desmond tutu" because he had never seen it before.*

detest *(verb)*

Dislike intensely; feel antipathy or aversion towards.

- *She detests politicians.*
- *Can you use "detest" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

deuteronomy *(noun)*

The fifth book of the Old Testament; contains a second statement of Mosaic law.

- *They discussed "deuteronomy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "deuteronomy" because he had never seen it before.*

devising *(noun)*

The act that results in something coming to be.

- *The devising of plans.*
- *They discussed "devising" during the group presentation.*

diabetics *(noun)*

Someone who has diabetes.

- *In class, the teacher used "diabetics" to mean someone who has diabetes.*
- *The article explained what "diabetics" means with a simple example.*

diodes *(noun)*

A semiconductor that consists of a p-n junction.

- *Understanding "diodes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "diodes" during the group presentation.*

disband *(verb)*

Cause to break up or cease to function.

- *The principal disbanded the political student organization.*
- *He did not know how to use "disband" until he saw an example.*

discarding *(verb)*

Throw or cast away.

- *The coach explained when to use "discarding" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "discarding" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

discloses *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *In everyday English, people use "discloses" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "discloses" in real sentences.*

dislocation *(noun)*

The act of disrupting an established order so it fails to continue.

- *The social dislocations resulting from government policies.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dislocation."*

disrupts *(verb)*

Interfere in someone else's activity.

- *Learners should practice how to use "disrupts" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "disrupts" when talking about this idea.*

---

distinguishable *(adjective)*

Capable of being perceived as different or distinct.

- *Only the shine of their metal was distinguishable in the gloom.*
- *A project distinguishable into four stages of progress.*

---

duels *(verb)*

Fight a duel, as over one's honor or a woman.

- *Can you use "duels" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "duels" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dwells *(verb)*

Exist or be situated within.

- *This kind of fish dwells near the bottom of the ocean.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dwells" when talking about this idea.*

---

earls *(noun)*

A British peer ranking below a marquess and above a viscount.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earls."*
- *He looked up "earls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

earnestly *(adverb)*

In a serious manner.

- *Talking earnestly with his son.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "earnestly" in the final chapter.*

---

ecg *(noun)*

A graphical recording of the cardiac cycle produced by an electrocardiograph.

- *The article explained what "ecg" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ecg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

edwin dubois hayward *(noun)*

United States writer (1885-1940).

- *They discussed "edwin dubois hayward" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "edwin dubois hayward" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

effecting *(verb)*

Act so as to bring into existence.

- *In everyday English, people use "effecting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "effecting" in real sentences.*

---

electrifying *(adjective)*

Causing a surge of emotion or excitement.

- *She gave an electrifying performance.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "electrifying."*

---

electronic counter-countermeasures *(noun)*

Electronic warfare undertaken to insure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum in spite of the enemy's use of electronic warfare.

- *In class, the teacher used "electronic counter-countermeasures" to mean electronic warfare undertaken to insure effective....*
- *The article explained what "electronic counter-countermeasures" means with a simple example.*

---

emblematic *(adjective)*

Being or serving as an illustration of a type.

- *The free discussion that is emblematic of democracy.*

- *A crown is emblematic of royalty.*

---

emmet *(noun)*

Social insect living in organized colonies; characteristically the males and fertile queen have wings during breeding season; wingless sterile females are the workers.

- *Understanding "emmet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "emmet."*

---

englishmen *(noun)*

A man who is a native or inhabitant of England.

- *He looked up "englishmen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "englishmen" during the group presentation.*

---

enslavement *(noun)*

The state of being a slave; –Shakespeare.

- *He looked up "enslavement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "enslavement" during the group presentation.*

---

entrust *(verb)*

Put into the care or protection of someone.

- *The messenger was entrusted with the general's secret.*
- *In everyday English, people use "entrust" when talking about this idea.*

---

enviable *(adjective)*

Causing envy.

- *An enviable position.*
- *Students compared "enviable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

epidemiological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to epidemiology.

- *Epidemiological studies.*
- *The speaker chose "epidemiological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

epidural injection *(noun)*

Injection of an anesthetic substance into the epidural space of the spinal cord in order to produce epidural anesthesia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epidural injection."*
- *They discussed "epidural injection" during the group presentation.*

---

epithet *(noun)*

A defamatory or abusive word or phrase.

- *They discussed "epithet" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "epithet" means with a simple example.*

---

equipments *(noun)*

An instrumentality needed for an undertaking or to perform a service.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "equipments."*
- *They discussed "equipments" during the group presentation.*

---

eurasian badger *(noun)*

A variety of badger native to Europe and Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eurasian badger."*
- *Understanding "eurasian badger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

femoral nerve *(noun)*

One of a pair of nerves that originate from lumbar nerves and supply the muscles and skin of the anterior part of the thigh.

- *He looked up "femoral nerve" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "femoral nerve."*

---

fiercest *(adjective)*

Violently agitated and turbulent; ; - Ezra Pound.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "fiercest."*
- *Students compared "fiercest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

firehouse *(noun)*

A station housing fire apparatus and firemen.

- *He looked up "firehouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firehouse."*

flailing *(verb)*

Move like a flail; thresh about.

- *Her arms were flailing.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flailing" and when to wait.*

flaky *(adjective)*

Conspicuously or grossly unconventional or unusual.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "flaky."*
- *Students compared "flaky" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

flotilla *(noun)*

A United States Navy fleet consisting of two or more squadrons of small warships.

- *The article explained what "flotilla" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "flotilla" during the group presentation.*

followup *(noun)*

A piece of work that exploits or builds on earlier work.

- *In class, the teacher used "followup" to mean a piece of work that exploits or builds on earlier work.*
- *They discussed "followup" during the group presentation.*

foolproof *(verb)*

Proof against human misuse or error.

- *Foolproof this appliance.*
- *The coach explained when to use "foolproof" and when to wait.*

forgetful *(adjective)*

(of memory) deficient in retentiveness or range.

- *Would you call this situation "forgetful"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "forgetful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

forgetful person *(noun)*

A flighty and disorganized person.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forgetful person."*
- *They discussed "forgetful person" during the group presentation.*

forgettable *(adjective)*

Easily forgotten.

- *The speaker chose "forgettable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "forgettable."*

forklift *(noun)*

A small industrial vehicle with a power operated forked platform in front that can be inserted under loads to lift and move them.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "forklift."*
- *He looked up "forklift" because he had never seen it before.*

francois marie charles fourier *(noun)*

French sociologist and reformer who hoped to achieve universal harmony by reorganizing society (1772-1837).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "francois marie charles fourier."*
- *The article explained what "francois marie charles fourier" means with a simple example.*

---

freeways *(noun)*

A broad highway designed for high-speed traffic.

- *In class, the teacher used "freeways" to mean a broad highway designed for high-speed traffic.*
- *Understanding "freeways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frock coat *(noun)*

A man's coat having knee-length skirts front and back; worn in the 19th century.

- *He looked up "frock coat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "frock coat."*

---

gallantry *(noun)*

The qualities of a hero or heroine; exceptional or heroic courage when facing danger (especially in battle).

- *Understanding "gallantry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "gallantry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gamut *(noun)*

A complete extent or range:.

- *A face that expressed a gamut of emotions.*
- *Understanding "gamut" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

garlic clove *(noun)*

One of the small bulblets that can be split off of the axis of a larger garlic bulb.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "garlic clove."*
- *He looked up "garlic clove" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gash *(noun)*

A strong sweeping cut made with a sharp instrument.

- *They discussed "gash" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gash."*

---

gawker *(noun)*

A spectator who stares stupidly without intelligent awareness.

- *They discussed "gawker" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gawker" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gazelle *(noun)*

Small swift graceful antelope of Africa and Asia having lustrous eyes.

- *Understanding "gazelle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gazelle" to mean small swift graceful antelope of africa and asia....*

---

genotype *(noun)*

A group of organisms sharing a specific genetic constitution.

- *They discussed "genotype" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "genotype" means with a simple example.*

---

gentler *(adjective)*

Soft and mild; not harsh or stern or severe.

- *The speaker chose "gentler" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "gentler"? Explain why.*

---

genus senna *(noun)*

Genus of shrubs and trees and herbs many of which are often classified as members of the genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus senna."*
- *Understanding "genus senna" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

geronimo *(noun)*

Apache chieftain who raided the white settlers in the Southwest as resistance to being confined to a reservation (1829-1909).

- *In class, the teacher used "geronimo" to mean apache chieftain who raided the white settlers in....*
- *The article explained what "geronimo" means with a simple example.*

girard *(noun)*

United States financier (born in France) who helped finance the War of 1812 (1750-1831).

- *The article explained what "girard" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "girard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

glistening *(adjective)*

Reflecting light.

- *Glistening bodies of swimmers.*
- *Would you call this situation "glistening"? Explain why.*

glycol *(noun)*

A sweet but poisonous syrupy liquid used as an antifreeze and solvent.

- *Understanding "glycol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "glycol" to mean a sweet but poisonous syrupy liquid used as an....*

goblet-shaped *(adjective)*

Resembling the shape of a goblet.

- *The speaker chose "goblet-shaped" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "goblet-shaped" when it is resembling the shape of a goblet.*

golan heights *(noun)*

A fortified hilly area between southern Lebanon and southern Syria.

- *Artillery on the Golan Heights can dominate a large area of Israel.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golan heights."*

gong buoy *(noun)*

A buoy with a bell on it.

- *In class, the teacher used "gong buoy" to mean a buoy with a bell on it.*
- *The article explained what "gong buoy" means with a simple example.*

gopher *(noun)*

A zealously energetic person (especially a salesman).

- *The article explained what "gopher" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gopher" during the group presentation.*

gopher state *(noun)*

A midwestern state.

- *He looked up "gopher state" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gopher state" to mean a midwestern state.*

governess *(noun)*

A woman entrusted with the care and supervision of a child (especially in a private home).

- *He looked up "governess" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "governess."*

gravitate *(verb)*

Move due to the pull of gravitation.

- *The stars gravitate towards each other.*
- *The conversation gravitated towards politics.*

great pyrenees *(noun)*

Bred of large heavy-coated white dogs resembling the Newfoundland.

- *He looked up "great pyrenees" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "great pyrenees."*

---

greco-roman deity *(noun)*

A deity of classical mythology.

- *The article explained what "greco-roman deity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "greco-roman deity" to mean a deity of classical mythology.*

---

green smut *(noun)*

Disease of rice; grains covered by a green powder consisting of conidia.

- *He looked up "green smut" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "green smut."*

---

grinned *(verb)*

To draw back the lips and reveal the teeth, in a smile, grimace, or snarl.

- *He did not know how to use "grinned" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "grinned" in real sentences.*

---

guadalupe fur seal *(noun)*

A fur seal of the Pacific coast of California and southward.

- *In class, the teacher used "guadalupe fur seal" to mean a fur seal of the pacific coast of california and....*
- *Understanding "guadalupe fur seal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guesthouse *(noun)*

A house separate from the main house; for housing guests.

- *Understanding "guesthouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guesthouse" to mean a house separate from the main house; for housing....*

---

gunfight *(noun)*

A fight involving shooting small arms with the intent to kill or frighten.

- *Understanding "gunfight" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gunfight" to mean a fight involving shooting small arms with the....*

---

haifa *(noun)*

A major port in northwestern Israel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "haifa."*
- *He looked up "haifa" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hams *(noun)*

An unskilled actor who overacts.

- *They discussed "hams" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hams" means with a simple example.*

---

hamsters *(noun)*

Short-tailed Old World burrowing rodent with large cheek pouches.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hamsters."*
- *Understanding "hamsters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

harvester *(noun)*

Farm machine that gathers a food crop from the fields.

- *Understanding "harvester" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "harvester" to mean farm machine that gathers a food crop from the fields.*

---

hazel alder *(noun)*

Common shrub of the eastern United States with smooth bark.

- *He looked up "hazel alder" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding "hazel alder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

head smut *(noun)*

Smut fungus attacking heads of corn or sorghum and causing a covered smut.

- *The article explained what "head smut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "head smut" to mean smut fungus attacking heads of corn or sorghum and....*

---

heaped *(verb)*

Bestow in large quantities.

- *He heaped him with work.*
- *She heaped scorn upon him.*

---

heartburn *(noun)*

A painful burning sensation in the chest caused by gastroesophageal reflux (backflow from the stomach irritating the esophagus); symptomatic of an ulcer or a diaphragmatic hernia or other disorder.

- *They discussed "heartburn" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "heartburn" because he had never seen it before.*

---

heroics *(noun)*

Ostentatious or vainglorious or extravagant or melodramatic conduct.

- *Heroics are for those epic films they make in Hollywood.*
- *They discussed "heroics" during the group presentation.*

---

hesse *(noun)*

Swiss writer (born in Germany) whose novels and poems express his interests in eastern spiritual values (1877-1962).

- *Understanding "hesse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hesse."*

---

high-necked *(adjective)*

(of a garment) having a high neckline.

- *A high-necked blouse.*
- *A "high-necked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hillbilly *(noun)*

A disparaging term for an unsophisticated person.

- *They discussed "hillbilly" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hillbilly" means with a simple example.*

---

hillbilly music *(noun)*

Country music originating in mountainous regions of southern United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "hillbilly music" to mean country music originating in mountainous regions of....*
- *He looked up "hillbilly music" because he had never seen it before.*

---

homeopathy *(noun)*

A method of treating disease with small amounts of remedies that, in large amounts in healthy people, produce symptoms similar to those being treated.

- *In class, the teacher used "homeopathy" to mean a method of treating disease with small amounts of....*
- *The article explained what "homeopathy" means with a simple example.*

---

honouring *(verb)*

Bestow honor or rewards upon.

- *Can you use "honouring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "honouring" and when to wait.*

---

hustling *(verb)*

Move or cause to move energetically or busily.

- *She tried to use "hustling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "hustling" when talking about this idea.*

imbecile *(noun)*

A person of subnormal intelligence.

- *He looked up "imbecile" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "imbecile" during the group presentation.*

impeded *(adjective)*

Made difficult or slow.

- *We blamed our impeded progress on lack of money.*
- *Would you call this situation "impeded"? Explain why.*

impersonation *(noun)*

A representation of a person that is exaggerated for comic effect.

- *In class, the teacher used "impersonation" to mean a representation of a person that is exaggerated....*
- *The article explained what "impersonation" means with a simple example.*

impresses *(verb)*

Mark or stamp with or as if with pressure.

- *In everyday English, people use "impresses" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "impresses" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

imprison *(verb)*

Confine as if in a prison.

- *His daughters are virtually imprisoned in their own house; he does not let them go out without a chaperone.*
- *The suspects were imprisoned without trial.*

inductive reasoning *(noun)*

Reasoning from detailed facts to general principles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inductive reasoning."*
- *They discussed "inductive reasoning" during the group presentation.*

infiltrating *(verb)*

Pass into or through by filtering or permeating.

- *Can you use "infiltrating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "infiltrating" carefully so everyone would understand.*

intensifying *(adjective)*

Increasing in strength or intensity.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "intensifying."*
- *Students compared "intensifying" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

intensively *(adverb)*

In an intensive manner.

- *He studied the snake intensively.*
- *Place "intensively" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

interrogating *(verb)*

Pose a series of questions to.

- *Can you use "interrogating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "interrogating" and when to wait.*

interviewers *(noun)*

A person who conducts an interview.

- *They discussed "interviewers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "interviewers."*

ischemic *(adjective)*

Relating to or affected by ischemia.

- *The speaker chose "ischemic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ischemic."*

---

jackal *(noun)*

Old World nocturnal canine mammal closely related to the dog; smaller than a wolf; sometimes hunts in a pack but usually singly or as a member of a pair.

- *Understanding "jackal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "jackal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jaeger *(noun)*

Rapacious seabird that pursues weaker birds to make them drop their prey.

- *He looked up "jaeger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "jaeger" to mean rapacious seabird that pursues weaker birds to make....*

---

james boswell *(noun)*

Scottish author noted for his biography of Samuel Johnson (1740-1795).

- *In class, the teacher used "james boswell" to mean scottish author noted for his biography of samuel....*
- *Understanding "james boswell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

japanese leek *(noun)*

Asiatic onion with slender bulbs; used as early green onions.

- *He looked up "japanese leek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "japanese leek."*

---

john barth *(noun)*

United States novelist (born in 1930).

- *Understanding "john barth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "john barth" during the group presentation.*

---

john thomas scopes *(noun)*

Tennessee highschool teacher who violated a state law by teaching evolution; in a highly publicized trial in 1925 he was prosecuted by William Jennings Bryan and defended by Clarence Darrow (1900-1970).

- *In class, the teacher used "john thomas scopes" to mean tennessee highschool teacher who violated a state....*
- *Understanding "john thomas scopes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jokers *(noun)*

A person who does something thoughtless or annoying.

- *In class, the teacher used "jokers" to mean a person who does something thoughtless or annoying.*
- *The article explained what "jokers" means with a simple example.*

---

jordans *(noun)*

An Arab kingdom in southwestern Asia on the Red Sea.

- *The article explained what "jordans" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jordans" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

joystick *(noun)*

A lever used by a pilot to control the ailerons and elevators of an airplane.

- *He looked up "joystick" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "joystick."*

---

k-lor *(noun)*

Salt of potassium (KCl) (trade names K-Dur 20, Kaochlor and K-lor and Klorvess and K-lyte); taken in tablet form to treat potassium deficiency.

- *They discussed "k-lor" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "k-lor" means with a simple example.*

---

kamikaze *(noun)*

A pilot trained and willing to cause a suicidal crash.

- *They discussed "kamikaze" during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "kamikaze" means with a simple example.*

---

kelp *(noun)*

Large brown seaweeds having fluted leathery fronds.

- *Understanding "kelp" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "kelp" means with a simple example.*

---

king oedipus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a tragic king of Thebes who unknowingly killed his father Laius and married his mother Jocasta; the subject of the drama 'Oedipus Rex' by Sophocles.

- *In class, the teacher used "king oedipus" to mean (greek mythology) a tragic king of thebes who....*
- *They discussed "king oedipus" during the group presentation.*

---

kingfisher *(noun)*

Nonpasserine large-headed bird with a short tail and long sharp bill; usually crested and bright-colored; feed mostly on fish.

- *He looked up "kingfisher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kingfisher" during the group presentation.*

---

kiwis *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of New Zealand.

- *They discussed "kiwis" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kiwis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

knotted *(adjective)*

Used of old persons or old trees; covered with knobs or knots.

- *Gnarled and knotted hands.*
- *His carefully knotted necktie.*

---

lackey *(noun)*

A person who tries to please someone in order to gain a personal advantage.

- *The article explained what "lackey" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lackey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lain *(verb)*

Have a place in relation to something else.

- *Learners should practice how to use "lain" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "lain" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

laminate *(verb)*

Cover with a thin sheet of non-fabric material.

- *Laminate the table.*
- *In everyday English, people use "laminate" when talking about this idea.*

---

large yellow lady's slipper *(noun)*

Plant of eastern and central North America having slightly fragrant purple-marked greenish-yellow flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "large yellow lady's slipper" to mean plant of eastern and central north america having....*
- *The article explained what "large yellow lady's slipper" means with a simple example.*

---

leeches *(noun)*

A follower who hangs around a host (without benefit to the host) in hope of gain or advantage.

- *The article explained what "leeches" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "leeches" to mean a follower who hangs around a host (without benefit....*

---

leek *(noun)*

Related to onions; white cylindrical bulb and flat dark-green leaves.

- *The article explained what "leek" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "leek."*

---

left hander *(noun)*

A baseball pitcher who throws the ball with the left hand.

- *They discussed "left hander" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "left hander" means with a simple example.*

---

left-hander *(noun)*

A person who uses the left hand with greater skill than the right.

- *In class, the teacher used "left-hander" to mean a person who uses the left hand with greater skill....*
- *They discussed "left-hander" during the group presentation.*

---

leviticus *(noun)*

The third book of the Old Testament; contains Levitical law and ritual precedents.

- *In class, the teacher used "leviticus" to mean the third book of the old testament; contains....*
- *The article explained what "leviticus" means with a simple example.*

---

linguist *(noun)*

A person who speaks more than one language.

- *The article explained what "linguist" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "linguist" to mean a person who speaks more than one language.*

---

lionel barrymore *(noun)*

United States actor; son of Maurice Barrymore and Georgiana Barrymore (1878-1954).

- *He looked up "lionel barrymore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lionel barrymore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

liquefied petroleum gas *(noun)*

Hydrocarbon gases, usually propane or butane, kept under pressure.

- *He looked up "liquefied petroleum gas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "liquefied petroleum gas."*

---

lms *(noun)*

A unit of luminous flux equal to the amount of light given out through a solid angle of 1 steradian by a point source of 1 candela intensity radiating uniformly in all directions.

- *Understanding "lms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "lms" during the group presentation.*

---

long-winded *(adjective)*

Using or containing too many words.

- *Long-winded (or windy) speakers.*
- *Would you call this situation "long-winded"? Explain why.*

---

low-necked *(adjective)*

(of a garment) having a low-cut neckline.

- *A "low-necked" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "low-necked" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lowland fir *(noun)*

Lofty fir of the Pacific coast of northwestern America having long curving branches and deep green leaves.

- *Understanding "lowland fir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lowland fir."*

---

lowland white fir *(noun)*

Lofty fir of the Pacific coast of northwestern America having long curving branches and deep green leaves.

- *The article explained what "lowland white fir" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "lowland white fir" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

luring *(verb)*

Provoke someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.

- *In everyday English, people use "luring" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "luring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

lute *(noun)*

A substance for packing a joint or coating a porous surface to make it impervious to gas or liquid.

- *He looked up "lute" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lute" to mean a substance for packing a joint or coating a porous....*

---

lx *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the product of ten and six.

- *In class, the teacher used "lx" to mean the cardinal number that is the product of ten and six.*
- *They discussed "lx" during the group presentation.*

---

lynx rufus *(noun)*

Small lynx of North America.

- *In class, the teacher used "lynx rufus" to mean small lynx of north america.*
- *The article explained what "lynx rufus" means with a simple example.*

---

macrophages *(noun)*

A large phagocyte; some are fixed and other circulate in the blood stream.

- *He looked up "macrophages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macrophages" to mean a large phagocyte; some are fixed and other....*

---

macros *(noun)*

A single computer instruction that results in a series of instructions in machine language.

- *The article explained what "macros" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "macros" during the group presentation.*

---

madeira sponge *(noun)*

A rich sponge cake with close texture; intended to be eaten with a glass of Madeira wine.

- *The article explained what "madeira sponge" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "madeira sponge."*

---

magpies *(noun)*

An obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.

- *He looked up "magpies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "magpies" to mean an obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.*

---

manual laborer *(noun)*

Someone who works with their hands; someone engaged in manual labor.

- *The article explained what "manual laborer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "manual laborer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marketplaces *(noun)*

The world of commercial activity where goods and services are bought and sold.

- *He looked up "marketplaces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marketplaces" during the group presentation.*

---

marseilles fever *(noun)*

A disease (common in India and around the Mediterranean area) caused by a rickettsia that is transmitted to humans by a reddish brown tick (ixodid) that lives on dogs and other mammals.

- *The article explained what "marseilles fever" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marseilles fever" to mean a disease (common in india and around the....*

---

marshmallow fluff *(noun)*

A very sweet white spread resembling marshmallow candy.

- *Understanding "marshmallow fluff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "marshmallow fluff" because he had never seen it before.*

martha's vineyard *(noun)*

An island summer resort off of Cape Cod.

- *The article explained what "martha's vineyard" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martha's vineyard" to mean an island summer resort off of cape cod.*

marvels *(noun)*

Something that causes feelings of wonder.

- *In class, the teacher used "marvels" to mean something that causes feelings of wonder.*
- *He looked up "marvels" because he had never seen it before.*

masquerading *(verb)*

Pretend to be someone or something that you are not.

- *He is masquerading as an expert on the internet.*
- *This silly novel is masquerading as a serious historical treaty.*

maurice barrymore *(noun)*

United States actor; husband of Georgiana Emma Barrymore and father of Ethel Barrymore and John Barrymore and Lionel Barrymore (1847-1905).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maurice barrymore."*
- *He looked up "maurice barrymore" because he had never seen it before.*

mauritania *(noun)*

A country in northwestern Africa with a provisional military government; achieved independence from France in 1960; largely western Sahara Desert.

- *They discussed "mauritania" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "mauritania" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

mavis *(noun)*

Common Old World thrush noted for its song.

- *He looked up "mavis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mavis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

meanest *(adjective)*

Approximating the statistical norm or average or expected value.

- *A "meanest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "meanest."*

meaningfully *(adverb)*

In a meaningful manner; so as to be meaningful.

- *He glanced at her meaningfully.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "meaningfully" naturally.*

meatball *(noun)*

Ground meat formed into a ball and fried or simmered in broth.

- *In class, the teacher used "meatball" to mean ground meat formed into a ball and fried or....*
- *The article explained what "meatball" means with a simple example.*

mechanized cavalry *(noun)*

An armored unit of a modern army equipped with motor vehicles.

- *He looked up "mechanized cavalry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "mechanized cavalry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

medford *(noun)*

A town in southwestern Oregon; a summer resort.

- *They discussed "medford" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "medford" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

merino *(noun)*

White sheep originating in Spain and producing a heavy fleece of exceptional quality.

- *Understanding “merino” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “merino” to mean white sheep originating in spain and producing a....*

---

mermaids *(noun)*

Half woman and half fish; lives in the sea.

- *He looked up “mermaids” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mermaids.”*

---

microchip *(noun)*

Electronic equipment consisting of a small crystal of a silicon semiconductor fabricated to carry out a number of electronic functions in an integrated circuit.

- *He looked up “microchip” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “microchip.”*

---

migratory quail *(noun)*

The typical Old World quail.

- *Understanding “migratory quail” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “migratory quail” during the group presentation.*

---

mingled *(verb)*

To bring or combine together or with something else.

- *Resourcefully he mingled music and dance.*
- *The coach explained when to use “mingled” and when to wait.*

---

mitzvah *(noun)*

(Judaism) a precept or commandment of the Jewish law.

- *The article explained what “mitzvah” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “mitzvah” to mean (judaism) a precept or commandment of the jewish law.*

---

mosaics *(noun)*

A pattern resembling a mosaic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mosaics.”*
- *Understanding “mosaics” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

muddled *(adjective)*

Confused and vague; used especially of thinking.

- *The speaker chose “muddled” because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A “muddled” approach may work better in this case.*

---

mumbling *(noun)*

Ineffectual chewing (as if without teeth).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “mumbling.”*
- *They discussed “mumbling” during the group presentation.*

---

myocardial inflammation *(noun)*

Inflammation of the myocardium (the muscular tissue of the heart).

- *Understanding “myocardial inflammation” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “myocardial inflammation” during the group presentation.*

---

nautilus *(noun)*

A submarine that is propelled by nuclear power.

- *The article explained what “nautilus” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “nautilus” during the group presentation.*

---

necked *(adjective)*

Having a neck or having a neck especially as specified (often used in combination).

- *It is useful to describe something as “necked” when it is having a neck or having a neck especially as....*

- *A "necked" approach may work better in this case.*

---

nitric oxide *(noun)*

A poisonous red-brown gas (NO).

- *In class, the teacher used "nitric oxide" to mean a poisonous red-brown gas (no).*
- *They discussed "nitric oxide" during the group presentation.*

---

nox *(noun)*

Roman goddess of night; daughter of Erebus; counterpart of Greek Nyx.

- *They discussed "nox" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "nox" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nymph *(noun)*

A larva of an insect with incomplete metamorphosis (as the dragonfly or mayfly).

- *The ancient Greeks believed that nymphs inhabited forests and bodies of water.*
- *He looked up "nymph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oceanography *(noun)*

The branch of science dealing with physical and biological aspects of the oceans.

- *Understanding "oceanography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oceanography" to mean the branch of science dealing with physical and....*

---

oedipus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a tragic king of Thebes who unknowingly killed his father Laius and married his mother Jocasta; the subject of the drama 'Oedipus Rex' by Sophocles.

- *They discussed "oedipus" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "oedipus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oedipus complex *(noun)*

A complex of males; desire to possess the mother sexually and to exclude the father; said to be a source of personality disorders if unresolved.

- *They discussed "oedipus complex" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oedipus complex" to mean a complex of males; desire to possess the mother....*

---

offsetting *(verb)*

Produce by offset printing.

- *Can you use "offsetting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "offsetting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

oil of vitriol *(noun)*

(H2SO4) a highly corrosive acid made from sulfur dioxide; widely used in the chemical industry.

- *He looked up "oil of vitriol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oil of vitriol."*

---

old-age pensioner *(noun)*

An old person who receives an old-age pension.

- *Understanding "old-age pensioner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old-age pensioner."*

---

orpheus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a great musician; when his wife Eurydice died he went to Hades to get her back but failed.

- *In class, the teacher used "orpheus" to mean (greek mythology) a great musician; when his wife....*
- *The article explained what "orpheus" means with a simple example.*

---

paler *(adjective)*

Very light colored; highly diluted with white.

- *Students compared "paler" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "paler" when it is very light colored; highly diluted with white.*

---

papaya *(noun)*

Large oval melon-like tropical fruit with yellowish flesh.

- *In class, the teacher used "papaya" to mean large oval melon-like tropical fruit with yellowish....*
- *The article explained what "papaya" means with a simple example.*

---

papaya family *(noun)*

Trees native to tropical America and Africa with milky juice and large palmately lobed leaves.

- *Understanding "papaya family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "papaya family" to mean trees native to tropical america and africa with....*

---

papaya tree *(noun)*

Tropical American shrub or small tree having huge deeply palmately cleft leaves and large oblong yellow fruit.

- *Understanding "papaya tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "papaya tree" to mean tropical american shrub or small tree having huge....*

---

paper nautilus *(noun)*

Cephalopod mollusk of warm seas whose females have delicate papery spiral shells.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paper nautilus."*
- *He looked up "paper nautilus" because he had never seen it before.*

---

partisanship *(noun)*

An inclination to favor one group or view or opinion over alternatives.

- *In class, the teacher used "partisanship" to mean an inclination to favor one group or view or....*
- *He looked up "partisanship" because he had never seen it before.*

---

patchwork quilt *(noun)*

A quilt made by sewing patches of different materials together.

- *He looked up "patchwork quilt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "patchwork quilt."*

---

peachy *(adjective)*

Of something resembling a peach in color.

- *Students compared "peachy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "peachy"? Explain why.*

---

pearly *(adjective)*

Of a white the color of pearls.

- *A "pearly" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pearly" when it is of a white the color of pearls.*

---

pearly-white *(adjective)*

Of a white the color of pearls.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pearly-white."*
- *Students compared "pearly-white" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

pensioner *(noun)*

The beneficiary of a pension fund.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pensioner."*
- *They discussed "pensioner" during the group presentation.*

---

periodic edema *(noun)*

Recurrent large circumscribed areas of subcutaneous edema; onset is sudden and it disappears within 24 hours; seen mainly in young women, often as an allergic reaction to food or drugs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periodic edema."*
- *The article explained what "periodic edema" means with a simple example.*

---

periscope *(noun)*

An optical instrument that provides a view of an otherwise obstructed field.

- *He looked up "periscope" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "periscope."*

---

pernicious *(adjective)*

Working or spreading in a hidden and usually injurious way.

- *The speaker chose "pernicious" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "pernicious" when it is working or spreading in a hidden and usually....*

---

perversion *(noun)*

A curve that reverses the direction of something.

- *The tendrils of the plant exhibited perversion.*
- *Perversion also shows up in kinky telephone cords.*

---

petty larceny *(noun)*

Larceny of property having a value less than some amount (the amount varies by locale).

- *He looked up "petty larceny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "petty larceny."*

---

phylogenetic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the evolutionary development of organisms.

- *Phylogenetic development.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "phylogenetic."*

---

physiotherapy *(noun)*

Therapy that uses physical agents: exercise and massage and other modalities.

- *They discussed "physiotherapy" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "physiotherapy" to mean therapy that uses physical agents: exercise and....*

---

pigmentation *(noun)*

The deposition of pigment in animals or plants or human beings.

- *They discussed "pigmentation" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pigmentation" means with a simple example.*

---

pizzeria *(noun)*

A shop where pizzas are made and sold.

- *Understanding "pizzeria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pizzeria" means with a simple example.*

---

pom-pom *(noun)*

Artillery designed to shoot upward at airplanes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pom-pom."*
- *They discussed "pom-pom" during the group presentation.*

---

populate *(verb)*

Inhabit or live in; be an inhabitant of.

- *Populate the forest with deer and wild boar for hunting.*
- *The coach explained when to use "populate" and when to wait.*

---

positional notation *(noun)*

A numeration system in which a real number is represented by an ordered set of characters where the value of a character depends on its position.

- *In class, the teacher used "positional notation" to mean a numeration system in which a real number is....*
- *They discussed "positional notation" during the group presentation.*

---

posthumously *(adverb)*

After death.

- *These piano pieces were published posthumously.*
- *He was honored posthumously.*

prawn *(noun)*

Any of various edible decapod crustaceans.

- *In class, the teacher used "prawn" to mean any of various edible decapod crustaceans.*
- *He looked up "prawn" because he had never seen it before.*

preamble *(noun)*

A preliminary introduction to a statute or constitution (usually explaining its purpose).

- *In class, the teacher used "preamble" to mean a preliminary introduction to a statute or....*
- *Understanding "preamble" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

predates *(verb)*

Be earlier in time; go back further.

- *The coach explained when to use "predates" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "predates" until he saw an example.*

preoccupation *(noun)*

The mental state of being preoccupied by something.

- *In class, the teacher used "preoccupation" to mean the mental state of being preoccupied by something.*
- *The article explained what "preoccupation" means with a simple example.*

prim *(verb)*

Assume a prim appearance.

- *They mince and prim.*
- *She primmed her lips after every bite of food.*

prim out *(verb)*

Dress primly.

- *Learners should practice how to use "prim out" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prim out" when talking about this idea.*

prim up *(verb)*

Dress primly.

- *He did not know how to use "prim up" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "prim up" and when to wait.*

propellers *(noun)*

A mechanical device that rotates to push against air or water.

- *He looked up "propellers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "propellers" during the group presentation.*

prying *(noun)*

Offensive inquisitiveness.

- *They discussed "prying" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "prying" means with a simple example.*

ptolemy *(noun)*

An ancient dynasty of Macedonian kings who ruled Egypt from 323 BC to 30 BC; founded by Ptolemy I and ended with Cleopatra.

- *He looked up "ptolemy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ptolemy."*

ptolemy i *(noun)*

The king of Egypt who founded the Macedonian dynasty in Egypt; a close friend and general of Alexander the Great who took charge of Egypt after Alexander died (circa 367-285 BC).

- *The article explained what "ptolemy i" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ptolemy i" during the group presentation.*

ptolemy ii *(noun)*

Son of Ptolemy I and king of Egypt who was said to be responsible for the Septuagint (circa 309-247 BC).

- *In class, the teacher used "ptolemy ii" to mean son of ptolemy i and king of egypt who was said to....*
- *Understanding "ptolemy ii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

puffed wheat *(noun)*

Puffy wheat berries.

- *The article explained what "puffed wheat" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "puffed wheat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pulsing *(noun)*

(electronics) a sharp transient wave in the normal electrical state (or a series of such transients).

- *Understanding "pulsing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulsing" to mean (electronics) a sharp transient wave in the normal....*

---

pump priming *(noun)*

Introducing water into a pump to improve the seal and start the water flowing.

- *He looked up "pump priming" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pump priming."*

---

puree *(verb)*

Rub through a strainer or process in an electric blender.

- *Puree the vegetables for the baby.*
- *He did not know how to use "puree" until he saw an example.*

---

pyrenees *(noun)*

A chain of mountains between France and Spain.

- *They discussed "pyrenees" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pyrenees" means with a simple example.*

---

racketeering *(noun)*

Engaging in a racket.

- *Understanding "racketeering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "racketeering" means with a simple example.*

---

radars *(noun)*

Measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radars."*
- *The article explained what "radars" means with a simple example.*

---

rail-splitter *(noun)*

A laborer who splits logs to build split-rail fences.

- *In class, the teacher used "rail-splitter" to mean a laborer who splits logs to build split-rail fences.*
- *The article explained what "rail-splitter" means with a simple example.*

---

rainier *(adjective)*

(of weather) wet by periods of rain.

- *Would you call this situation "rainier"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rainier."*

---

rattlesnake *(noun)*

Pit viper with horny segments at the end of the tail that rattle when shaken.

- *In class, the teacher used "rattlesnake" to mean pit viper with horny segments at the end of the....*
- *He looked up "rattlesnake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rattlesnake master *(noun)*

Coarse prickly perennial eryngo of United States thought to cure rattlesnake bite.

- *In class, the teacher used "rattlesnake master" to mean coarse prickly perennial eryngo of united states....*

- *The article explained what “rattlesnake master” means with a simple example.*

---

rayon stocking *(noun)*

Women’s stockings made from a sheer material (nylon or rayon or silk).

- *They discussed “rayon stocking” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “rayon stocking” because he had never seen it before.*

---

receptacle *(noun)*

A container that is used to put or keep things in.

- *He looked up “receptacle” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “receptacle.”*

---

red buckeye *(noun)*

A shrub buckeye of southern United States.

- *They discussed “red buckeye” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “red buckeye” because he had never seen it before.*

---

refractive index *(noun)*

The ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to that in a medium.

- *The article explained what “refractive index” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “refractive index” during the group presentation.*

---

refractory pot *(noun)*

A small porous bowl made of bone ash used in assaying to separate precious metals from e.g. lead.

- *Understanding “refractory pot” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used “refractory pot” to mean a small porous bowl made of bone ash used in....*

---

regatta *(noun)*

A meeting for boat races.

- *In class, the teacher used “regatta” to mean a meeting for boat races.*
- *The article explained what “regatta” means with a simple example.*

---

reliefs *(noun)*

The act of freeing a city or town that has been besieged.

- *Understanding “reliefs” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reliefs.”*

---

removals *(noun)*

The act of removing.

- *The article explained what “removals” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “removals” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reprisal *(noun)*

A retaliatory action against an enemy in wartime.

- *Understanding “reprisal” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “reprisal.”*

---

rescind *(verb)*

Cancel officially.

- *Learners should practice how to use “rescind” in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use “rescind” when talking about this idea.*

---

reshape *(verb)*

Shape anew or differently.

- *The new foreign minister reshaped the foreign policy of his country.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “reshape” in real sentences.*

---

reshaping *(verb)*

Shape anew or differently.

- *Can you use "reshaping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "reshaping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

revitalize *(verb)*

Give new life or vigor to.

- *This food revitalized the patient.*
- *Can you use "revitalize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

right hander *(noun)*

A person who uses the right hand more skillfully than the left.

- *In class, the teacher used "right hander" to mean a person who uses the right hand more skillfully....*
- *Understanding "right hander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

right-hander *(noun)*

A person who uses the right hand more skillfully than the left.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "right-hander."*
- *He looked up "right-hander" because he had never seen it before.*

---

risotto *(noun)*

Rice cooked with broth and sprinkled with grated cheese.

- *Understanding "risotto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "risotto" means with a simple example.*

---

river prawn *(noun)*

Large (a foot or more) edible freshwater prawn common in Australian rivers.

- *Understanding "river prawn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "river prawn."*

---

rock rattlesnake *(noun)*

Mountain rock dweller of Mexico and most southern parts of United States southwest.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rock rattlesnake."*
- *He looked up "rock rattlesnake" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rose leek *(noun)*

North American bulbous plant.

- *Understanding "rose leek" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rose leek" to mean north american bulbous plant.*

---

sagittarius *(noun)*

A large zodiacal constellation in the southern hemisphere; between Scorpius and Capricornus.

- *In class, the teacher used "sagittarius" to mean a large zodiacal constellation in the southern....*
- *Understanding "sagittarius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

saint edward the confessor *(noun)*

Son of Ethelred the Unready; King of England from 1042 to 1066; he founded Westminster Abbey where he was eventually buried (1003-1066).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saint edward the confessor."*
- *They discussed "saint edward the confessor" during the group presentation.*

---

samoan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Samoa or its people or language or culture.

- *Samoan fishing industry.*
- *The speaker chose "samoan" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

savagery *(noun)*

The property of being untamed and ferocious.

- *A craving for barbaric splendor, for savagery and color and the throb of drums.*
- *Understanding "savagery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scorned *(adjective)*

Treated with contempt.

- *It is useful to describe something as "scorned" when it is treated with contempt.*
- *Would you call this situation "scorned"? Explain why.*

---

sea nymph *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a water nymph who was the daughter of Oceanus or Nereus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sea nymph."*
- *Understanding "sea nymph" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seaside alder *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree of southeastern United States having soft light brown wood.

- *Understanding "seaside alder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seaside alder."*

---

seething *(adjective)*

In constant agitation; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *A seething flag-waving crowd filled the streets.*
- *A seething mass of maggots.*

---

self-forgetful *(adjective)*

Showing lack of self-interest.

- *A "self-forgetful" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "self-forgetful" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sequenced *(verb)*

Determine the order of constituents in.

- *They sequenced the human genome.*
- *In everyday English, people use "sequenced" when talking about this idea.*

---

sequentially *(adverb)*

In a consecutive manner.

- *Place "sequentially" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "sequentially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sexual perversion *(noun)*

An aberrant sexual practice.

- *The article explained what "sexual perversion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sexual perversion" to mean an aberrant sexual practice.*

---

shamrock *(noun)*

Eurasian plant with heart-shaped trifoliate leaves and white purple-veined flowers.

- *He looked up "shamrock" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shamrock" during the group presentation.*

---

shang dynasty *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty ruling China from about the 18th to the 12th centuries BC.

- *The article explained what "shang dynasty" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shang dynasty" to mean the imperial dynasty ruling china from about the....*

---

shearing *(noun)*

Removing by cutting off or clipping.

- *The article explained what "shearing" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "shearing" to mean removing by cutting off or clipping.*

shelving *(verb)*

Hold back to a later time.

- *Learners should practice how to use "shelving" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "shelving" when talking about this idea.*

shen-pao *(noun)*

A member of the Taoist Trinity; identified with Lao-tse.

- *The article explained what "shen-pao" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "shen-pao" during the group presentation.*

shepherd's purse *(noun)*

White-flowered annual European herb bearing triangular notched pods; nearly cosmopolitan as an introduced weed.

- *In class, the teacher used "shepherd's purse" to mean white-flowered annual european herb bearing....*
- *The article explained what "shepherd's purse" means with a simple example.*

short-winded *(adjective)*

Breathing laboriously or convulsively.

- *Students compared "short-winded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "short-winded."*

shortness of breath *(noun)*

A dyspneic condition.

- *In class, the teacher used "shortness of breath" to mean a dyspneic condition.*
- *They discussed "shortness of breath" during the group presentation.*

sifting *(noun)*

The act of separating grain from chaff.

- *In class, the teacher used "sifting" to mean the act of separating grain from chaff.*
- *The article explained what "sifting" means with a simple example.*

sighing *(verb)*

Heave or utter a sigh; breathe deeply and heavily.

- *Can you use "sighing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "sighing" and when to wait.*

siva *(noun)*

The destroyer; one of the three major divinities in the later Hindu pantheon.

- *The article explained what "siva" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "siva" during the group presentation.*

slog *(verb)*

Strike heavily, especially with the fist or a bat.

- *He did not know how to use "slog" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "slog" carefully so everyone would understand.*

smooth-shaven *(adjective)*

Closely shaved recently.

- *It is useful to describe something as "smooth-shaven" when it is closely shaved recently.*
- *The speaker chose "smooth-shaven" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

smut *(noun)*

A black colloidal substance consisting wholly or principally of amorphous carbon and used to make pigments and ink.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "smut."*
- *The article explained what "smut" means with a simple example.*

soars *(noun)*

The act of rising upward into the air.

- *In class, the teacher used "soars" to mean the act of rising upward into the air.*
- *He looked up "soars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

socialized *(adjective)*

Under group or government control.

- *Socialized ownership.*
- *Socialized medicine.*

---

sodium hydroxide *(noun)*

A strongly alkaline caustic used in manufacturing soap and paper and aluminum and various sodium compounds.

- *The article explained what "sodium hydroxide" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "sodium hydroxide" during the group presentation.*

---

sop *(noun)*

A concession given to mollify or placate.

- *The offer was a sop to my feelings.*
- *Understanding "sop" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sop up *(verb)*

Take in, also metaphorically.

- *He did not know how to use "sop up" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "sop up" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

spiraling *(adjective)*

In the shape of a coil.

- *The speaker chose "spiraling" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "spiraling" when it is in the shape of a coil.*

---

splice *(noun)*

A junction where two things (as paper or film or magnetic tape) have been joined together.

- *The break was due to an imperfect splice.*
- *He looked up "splice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sponsorships *(noun)*

The act of sponsoring (either officially or financially).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sponsorships."*
- *They discussed "sponsorships" during the group presentation.*

---

spoonful *(noun)*

As much as a spoon will hold.

- *He looked up "spoonful" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spoonful" during the group presentation.*

---

spousal *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a wedding.

- *Spousal rites.*
- *A fitting symbol of spousal love.*

---

spousal relationship *(noun)*

The state of being a married couple voluntarily joined for life (or until divorce).

- *They discussed "spousal relationship" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spousal relationship" means with a simple example.*

---

statistician *(noun)*

A mathematician who specializes in statistics.

- *In class, the teacher used "statistician" to mean a mathematician who specializes in statistics.*

- *The article explained what "statistician" means with a simple example.*

---

stds *(noun)*

A doctor's degree in theology.

- *Understanding "stds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stds."*

---

stephanie graf *(noun)*

German tennis player who won seven women's singles titles at Wimbledon (born in 1969).

- *They discussed "stephanie graf" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stephanie graf."*

---

stinking clover *(noun)*

Plant of western North America having trifoliate leaves and white or pink spider-shaped flowers; sometimes used as an ornamental.

- *In class, the teacher used "stinking clover" to mean plant of western north america having trifoliate....*
- *The article explained what "stinking clover" means with a simple example.*

---

storefront *(noun)*

The front side of a store facing the street; usually contains display windows.

- *In class, the teacher used "storefront" to mean the front side of a store facing the street;....*
- *Understanding "storefront" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

storeys *(noun)*

A structure consisting of a room or set of rooms at a single position along a vertical scale.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "storeys."*
- *He looked up "storeys" because he had never seen it before.*

---

striped mullet *(noun)*

Most important commercial mullet in eastern United States.

- *Understanding "striped mullet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "striped mullet" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stubble *(noun)*

Short stiff hairs growing on a man's face when he has not shaved for a few days.

- *The article explained what "stubble" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "stubble" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

stunt flier *(noun)*

A pilot who travels around the country giving exhibits of stunt flying and parachuting.

- *Understanding "stunt flier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stunt flier."*

---

subsystem *(noun)*

A system that is part of some larger system.

- *They discussed "subsystem" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "subsystem" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

suffocated *(verb)*

Feel uncomfortable for lack of fresh air.

- *The child suffocated herself with a plastic bag that the parents had left on the floor.*
- *His job suffocated him.*

---

summarizing *(verb)*

Be a summary of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "summarizing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "summarizing" when talking about this idea.*

---

supple *(adjective)*

(used of e.g. personality traits) readily adaptable.

- *A supple mind.*
- *A "supple" approach may work better in this case.*

---

swahili *(noun)*

The most widely spoken Bantu languages; the official language of Kenya and Tanzania and widely used as a lingua franca in east and central Africa.

- *The article explained what "swahili" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "swahili" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sweet buckeye *(noun)*

A tall and often cultivated buckeye of the central United States.

- *Understanding "sweet buckeye" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sweet buckeye" means with a simple example.*

---

syndromes *(noun)*

A complex of concurrent things.

- *In class, the teacher used "syndromes" to mean a complex of concurrent things.*
- *The article explained what "syndromes" means with a simple example.*

---

synergies *(noun)*

The working together of two things (muscles or drugs for example) to produce an effect greater than the sum of their individual effects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synergies."*
- *He looked up "synergies" because he had never seen it before.*

---

system of macrophages *(noun)*

A widely distributed system of free and fixed macrophages derived from bone marrow.

- *He looked up "system of macrophages" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "system of macrophages" during the group presentation.*

---

tacked *(verb)*

Sew together loosely, with large stitches.

- *The boat tacked.*
- *He tacked together some verses.*

---

teapot dome *(noun)*

A government scandal involving a former United States Navy oil reserve in Wyoming that was secretly leased to a private oil company in 1921; became symbolic of the scandals of the Harding administration.

- *Understanding "teapot dome" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "teapot dome."*

---

testicular artery *(noun)*

A branch of the aorta supplying the testicles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "testicular artery."*
- *He looked up "testicular artery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thorny skate *(noun)*

Cold-water bottom fish with spines on the back; to 40 inches.

- *Understanding "thorny skate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "thorny skate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tipsy *(adjective)*

Unstable and prone to tip as if intoxicated.

- *A tipsy boat.*
- *A "tipsy" approach may work better in this case.*

---

tirade *(noun)*

A speech of violent denunciation.

- *The article explained what "tirade" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tirade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

topaz *(noun)*

A mineral (fluosilicate of aluminum) that occurs in crystals of various colors and is used as a gemstone.

- *In class, the teacher used "topaz" to mean a mineral (fluosilicate of aluminum) that occurs in....*
- *They discussed "topaz" during the group presentation.*

---

torino *(noun)*

Capital city of the Piemonte region of northwestern Italy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torino."*
- *The article explained what "torino" means with a simple example.*

---

trickster *(noun)*

A mischievous supernatural being found in the folklore of many primitive people; sometimes distinguished by prodigious biological drives and exaggerated bodily parts.

- *The article explained what "trickster" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trickster."*

---

trinkets *(noun)*

Cheap showy jewelry or ornament on clothing.

- *Understanding "trinkets" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "trinkets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

triples *(noun)*

A set of three similar things considered as a unit.

- *The article explained what "triples" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "triples" to mean a set of three similar things considered as a unit.*

---

trotsky *(noun)*

Russian revolutionary and Communist theorist who helped Lenin and built up the army; he was ousted from the Communist Party by Stalin and eventually assassinated in Mexico (1879-1940).

- *Understanding "trotsky" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trotsky" to mean russian revolutionary and communist theorist who....*

---

turban squash *(noun)*

Large squash shaped somewhat like a turban usually with a rounded central portion protruding from the blossom end.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turban squash."*
- *He looked up "turban squash" because he had never seen it before.*

---

turmeric *(noun)*

Ground dried rhizome of the turmeric plant used as seasoning.

- *They discussed "turmeric" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "turmeric" means with a simple example.*

---

unchallenged *(adjective)*

Generally agreed upon; not subject to dispute.

- *Students compared "unchallenged" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unchallenged."*

---

underestimating *(verb)*

Assign too low a value to.

- *He did not know how to use "underestimating" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "underestimating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

undress *(noun)*

Partial or complete nakedness.

- *A state of undress.*
- *He looked up "undress" because he had never seen it before.*

uninteresting *(adjective)*

Arousing no interest or attention or curiosity or excitement.

- *A very uninteresting account of her trip.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "uninteresting."*

unraveling *(verb)*

Become or cause to become undone by separating the fibers or threads of.

- *In everyday English, people use "unraveling" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "unraveling" carefully so everyone would understand.*

vandalized *(verb)*

Destroy wantonly, as through acts of vandalism.

- *She tried to use "vandalized" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "vandalized" when talking about this idea.*

veneration *(noun)*

A feeling of profound respect for someone or something.

- *His respect for the law bordered on veneration.*
- *The article explained what "veneration" means with a simple example.*

vigilantes *(noun)*

Member of a vigilance committee.

- *He looked up "vigilantes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vigilantes."*

vigour *(noun)*

An imaginative lively style (especially style of writing).

- *Understanding "vigour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "vigour" means with a simple example.*

vistas *(noun)*

The visual percept of a region.

- *In class, the teacher used "vistas" to mean the visual percept of a region.*
- *The article explained what "vistas" means with a simple example.*

vitriol *(verb)*

Expose to the effects of vitriol or injure with vitriol.

- *In everyday English, people use "vitriol" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "vitriol" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

wagging *(verb)*

Move from side to side.

- *She tried to use "wagging" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "wagging" in real sentences.*

waned *(verb)*

Become pale and sickly.

- *Interest in the project waned.*
- *Interest in his novels waned.*

water nymph *(noun)*

A water lily having large leaves and showy fragrant flowers that float on the water; of temperate and tropical regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water nymph."*
- *He looked up "water nymph" because he had never seen it before.*

water shamrock *(noun)*

Perennial plant of Europe and America having racemes of white or purplish flowers and intensely bitter trifoliate leaves; often rooting at water margin and spreading across the surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "water shamrock."*
- *He looked up "water shamrock" because he had never seen it before.*

---

welt *(noun)*

A raised mark on the skin (as produced by the blow of a whip); characteristic of many allergic reactions.

- *In class, the teacher used "welt" to mean a raised mark on the skin (as produced by the blow....*
- *The article explained what "welt" means with a simple example.*

---

western rattlesnake *(noun)*

Widely distributed between the Mississippi and the Rockies.

- *He looked up "western rattlesnake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western rattlesnake."*

---

wheezing *(adjective)*

Relating to breathing with a whistling sound.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "wheezing."*
- *Students compared "wheezing" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

whistleblowers *(noun)*

An informant who exposes wrongdoing within an organization in the hope of stopping it.

- *The law gives little protection to whistleblowers who feel the public has a right to know what is going on.*
- *He looked up "whistleblowers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

white vitriol *(noun)*

A colorless water-soluble powder; used as a mordant or to preserve wood or for the electrodeposition of zinc.

- *He looked up "white vitriol" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "white vitriol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wild leek *(noun)*

North American perennial having a slender bulb and whitish flowers.

- *They discussed "wild leek" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wild leek" because he had never seen it before.*

---

william wordsworth *(noun)*

A romantic English poet whose work was inspired by the Lake District where he spent most of his life (1770-1850).

- *He looked up "william wordsworth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "william wordsworth" during the group presentation.*

---

winded *(adjective)*

Breathing laboriously or convulsively.

- *A "winded" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "winded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

wisest *(adjective)*

Having or prompted by wisdom or discernment.

- *A "wisest" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "wisest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wood stork *(noun)*

An American stork that resembles the true ibises in having a downward-curved bill; inhabits wooded swamps of New World tropics.

- *He looked up "wood stork" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wood stork" during the group presentation.*

---

woodrow wilson guthrie *(noun)*

United States folk singer and songwriter (1912-1967).

- *The article explained what "woodrow wilson guthrie" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woodrow wilson guthrie."*

---

wop *(noun)*

(ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of Italian descent.

- *In class, the teacher used "wop" to mean (ethnic slur) offensive term for a person of....*
- *He looked up "wop" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wordsworth *(noun)*

A romantic English poet whose work was inspired by the Lake District where he spent most of his life (1770-1850).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wordsworth."*
- *He looked up "wordsworth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

yaw *(noun)*

An erratic deflection from an intended course.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yaw."*
- *The article explained what "yaw" means with a simple example.*

---

accumulates *(verb)*

Get or gather together.

- *He did not know how to use "accumulates" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "accumulates" when talking about this idea.*

---

adapts *(verb)*

Make fit for, or change to suit a new purpose.

- *Can you use "adapts" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "adapts" when talking about this idea.*

---

afterthought *(noun)*

An addition that was not included in the original plan.

- *The garage was an afterthought.*
- *They discussed "afterthought" during the group presentation.*

---

agricultural laborer *(noun)*

A person who tills the soil for a living.

- *In class, the teacher used "agricultural laborer" to mean a person who tills the soil for a living.*
- *Understanding "agricultural laborer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

airman *(noun)*

Someone who operates an aircraft.

- *Understanding "airman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "airman" during the group presentation.*

---

airship *(noun)*

A steerable self-propelled aircraft.

- *Understanding "airship" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "airship" during the group presentation.*

---

alexandria senna *(noun)*

Erect shrub having racemes of tawny yellow flowers; the dried leaves are used medicinally as a cathartic; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *In class, the teacher used "alexandria senna" to mean erect shrub having racemes of tawny yellow flowers;....*
- *The article explained what "alexandria senna" means with a simple example.*

---

aligns *(verb)*

Place in a line or arrange so as to be parallel or straight.

- *She tried to use "aligns" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "aligns" when talking about this idea.*

---

alligators *(noun)*

Either of two amphibious reptiles related to crocodiles but with shorter broader snouts.

- *In class, the teacher used "alligators" to mean either of two amphibious reptiles related to....*
- *The article explained what "alligators" means with a simple example.*

---

aluminum hydroxide *(noun)*

White crystalline compound that occurs naturally as the mineral gibbsite.

- *Understanding "aluminum hydroxide" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aluminum hydroxide" to mean white crystalline compound that occurs naturally as....*

---

amigos *(noun)*

A friend or comrade.

- *He looked up "amigos" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amigos."*

---

andrew fielding huxley *(noun)*

English physiologist who, with Alan Hodgkin, discovered the role of potassium and sodium ions in the transmission of the nerve impulse (born in 1917).

- *Understanding "andrew fielding huxley" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "andrew fielding huxley" to mean english physiologist who, with alan hodgkin,....*

---

animators *(noun)*

The technician who produces animated cartoons.

- *Understanding "animators" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "animators" because he had never seen it before.*

---

annihilate *(verb)*

Kill in large numbers.

- *In everyday English, people use "annihilate" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "annihilate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

apostle of the gentiles *(noun)*

(New Testament) a Christian missionary to the Gentiles; author of several Epistles in the New Testament; even though Paul was not present at the Last Supper he is considered an Apostle.

- *They discussed "apostle of the gentiles" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apostle of the gentiles."*

---

appointee *(noun)*

A person who is appointed to a job or position.

- *They discussed "appointee" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "appointee" means with a simple example.*

---

aquatic vertebrate *(noun)*

Animal living wholly or chiefly in or on water.

- *He looked up "aquatic vertebrate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aquatic vertebrate" to mean animal living wholly or chiefly in or on water.*

---

archetypal *(adjective)*

Representing or constituting an original type after which other similar things are patterned.

- *Archetypal patterns.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "archetypal."*

---

arroyo willow *(noun)*

Shrubby willow of the western United States.

- *Understanding "arroyo willow" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "arroyo willow" to mean shrubby willow of the western united states.*

---

artful *(adjective)*

Marked by skill in achieving a desired end especially with cunning or craft.

- *The artful dodger.*
- *An artful choice of metaphors.*

---

ascendancy *(noun)*

The state that exists when one person or group has power over another.

- *They discussed "ascendancy" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ascendancy."*

---

asiatic cholera *(noun)*

An acute intestinal infection caused by ingestion of contaminated water or food.

- *In class, the teacher used "asiatic cholera" to mean an acute intestinal infection caused by ingestion....*
- *Understanding "asiatic cholera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assessor *(noun)*

An official who evaluates property for the purpose of taxing it.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assessor."*
- *He looked up "assessor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asymmetry *(noun)*

(mathematics) a lack of symmetry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "asymmetry."*
- *He looked up "asymmetry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asynchronous *(adjective)*

Not synchronous; not occurring or existing at the same time or having the same period or phase.

- *Students compared "asynchronous" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "asynchronous"? Explain why.*

---

asynchronous operation *(noun)*

Operations that occur without a regular or predictable time relation to other events.

- *They discussed "asynchronous operation" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "asynchronous operation" to mean operations that occur without a regular or....*

---

atrial artery *(noun)*

The branch of the coronary artery that supplies the muscles of the atria.

- *In class, the teacher used "atrial artery" to mean the branch of the coronary artery that supplies the....*
- *He looked up "atrial artery" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attuned *(verb)*

Adjust or accustom to; bring into harmony with.

- *Can you use "attuned" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "attuned" when talking about this idea.*

---

baal *(noun)*

Any of numerous local fertility and nature deities worshipped by ancient Semitic peoples; the Hebrews considered Baal a false god.

- *He looked up "baal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baal."*

---

baffles *(verb)*

Hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of.

- *In everyday English, people use "baffles" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "baffles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

banal *(adjective)*

Repeated too often; overfamiliar through overuse.

- *It is useful to describe something as "banal" when it is repeated too often; overfamiliar through overuse.*
- *Would you call this situation "banal"? Explain why.*

barbershop quartet *(noun)*

An unaccompanied quartet of (usually male) voices singing sentimental songs in four-part harmony.

- *He looked up "barbershop quartet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barbershop quartet."*

basking *(verb)*

Derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from; take pleasure in.

- *The seals were basking in the sun.*
- *In everyday English, people use "basking" when talking about this idea.*

bean curd *(noun)*

Cheeselike food made of curdled soybean milk.

- *He looked up "bean curd" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bean curd."*

befitting *(adjective)*

Appropriate to.

- *Behavior befitting a father.*
- *Would you call this situation "befitting"? Explain why.*

bell-bottomed *(adjective)*

(of trousers) having legs that flare at the bottom.

- *Bell-bottomed trousers.*
- *Would you call this situation "bell-bottomed"? Explain why.*

benched *(verb)*

Take out of a game; of players.

- *He did not know how to use "benched" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "benched" in real sentences.*

big-boned *(adjective)*

Having a bone structure that is massive in contrast with the surrounding flesh.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "big-boned."*
- *Would you call this situation "big-boned"? Explain why.*

black stork *(noun)*

Old World stork that is glossy black above and white below.

- *In class, the teacher used "black stork" to mean old world stork that is glossy black above and....*
- *The article explained what "black stork" means with a simple example.*

blackface *(noun)*

The makeup (usually burnt cork) used by a performer in order to imitate a Negro.

- *Understanding "blackface" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blackface" means with a simple example.*

bluish *(adjective)*

Of the color intermediate between green and violet; having a color similar to that of a clear unclouded sky; - Helen Hunt Jackson.

- *A "bluish" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "bluish"? Explain why.*

bluish black *(adjective)*

Of black tinged with blue.

- *It is useful to describe something as "bluish black" when it is of black tinged with blue.*
- *A "bluish black" approach may work better in this case.*

bluish green *(noun)*

A blue-green color or pigment.

- *They painted it a light shade of bluish green.*
- *Understanding "bluish green" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bluish-white *(adjective)*

Of white tinged with blue.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "bluish-white."*
- *The speaker chose "bluish-white" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

bombardier *(noun)*

A noncommissioned officer in the British artillery.

- *The article explained what "bombardier" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bombardier."*

---

boned *(adjective)*

Having bones as specified.

- *His lanky long-boned body.*
- *A boned (or deboned) fish.*

---

bookkeeper *(noun)*

Someone who records the transactions of a business.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bookkeeper."*
- *He looked up "bookkeeper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

booting *(verb)*

Cause to load (an operating system) and start the initial processes.

- *The coach explained when to use "booting" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "booting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

bountiful *(adjective)*

Given or giving freely.

- *Bountiful compliments.*
- *The bountiful earth.*

---

boycotts *(noun)*

A group's refusal to have commercial dealings with some organization in protest against its policies.

- *They discussed "boycotts" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "boycotts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breech-loading *(adjective)*

(of guns) designed to be loaded at the breech.

- *Students compared "breech-loading" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "breech-loading" approach may work better in this case.*

---

brimming *(adjective)*

Filled to capacity.

- *A child brimming over with curiosity.*
- *Eyes brimming with tears.*

---

bubble and squeak *(noun)*

Leftover cabbage fried with cooked potatoes and sometimes meat.

- *The article explained what "bubble and squeak" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bubble and squeak" to mean leftover cabbage fried with cooked potatoes and....*

---

bulldozer *(noun)*

Large powerful tractor; a large blade in front flattens areas of ground.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bulldozer."*

- *They discussed "bulldozer" during the group presentation.*

---

button mangrove *(noun)*

Evergreen tree or shrub with fruit resembling buttons and yielding heavy hard compact wood.

- *The article explained what "button mangrove" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "button mangrove" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cabernet *(noun)*

Superior Bordeaux type of red wine.

- *Understanding "cabernet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cabernet."*

---

calico *(adjective)*

Made of calico or resembling calico in being patterned.

- *Calico dresses.*
- *A calico cat.*

---

california lady's slipper *(noun)*

Often having many yellow-green orchids with white pouches growing along streams and seeps of southwestern Oregon and northern California.

- *They discussed "california lady's slipper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california lady's slipper."*

---

calvin coolidge *(noun)*

Elected vice president and succeeded as 30th President of the United States when Harding died in 1923 (1872-1933).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calvin coolidge."*
- *The article explained what "calvin coolidge" means with a simple example.*

---

camus *(noun)*

French writer who portrayed the human condition as isolated in an absurd world (1913-1960).

- *The article explained what "camus" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "camus."*

---

canada porcupine *(noun)*

Porcupine of northeastern North America with barbed spines concealed in the coarse fur; often gnaws buildings for salt and grease.

- *They discussed "canada porcupine" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "canada porcupine" to mean porcupine of northeastern north america with barbed....*

---

canoeing *(verb)*

Travel by canoe.

- *She tried to use "canoeing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "canoeing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

canvassing *(noun)*

Persuasion of voters in a political campaign.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "canvassing."*
- *They discussed "canvassing" during the group presentation.*

---

capillary *(noun)*

A tube of small internal diameter; holds liquid by capillary action.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "capillary."*
- *Understanding "capillary" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

capillary action *(noun)*

A phenomenon associated with surface tension and resulting in the elevation or depression of liquids in capillaries.

- *They discussed "capillary action" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "capillary action" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capillary bed *(noun)*

A layer of tissue densely packed with capillaries.

- *Understanding "capillary bed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "capillary bed" during the group presentation.*

---

carols *(noun)*

A joyful song (usually celebrating the birth of Christ).

- *Understanding "carols" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "carols" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cartridge remover *(noun)*

A mechanism in a firearm that pulls an empty shell case out of the chamber and passes it to the ejector.

- *The article explained what "cartridge remover" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cartridge remover" to mean a mechanism in a firearm that pulls an empty shell....*

---

casanova *(noun)*

An Italian adventurer who wrote vivid accounts of his sexual encounters (1725-1798).

- *He looked up "casanova" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "casanova" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

categorical *(adjective)*

Not modified or restricted by reservations.

- *A categorical denial.*
- *Students compared "categorical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

catherine of aragon *(noun)*

First wife of Henry VIII; Henry VIII's divorce from her was the initial step of the Reformation in England (1485-1536).

- *Understanding "catherine of aragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "catherine of aragon."*

---

celiac trunk *(noun)*

An artery that originates from the abdominal aorta just below the diaphragm and branches into the left gastric artery and the common hepatic artery and the splenic artery.

- *They discussed "celiac trunk" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "celiac trunk" means with a simple example.*

---

chariots *(noun)*

A light four-wheel horse-drawn ceremonial carriage.

- *The article explained what "chariots" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chariots" to mean a light four-wheel horse-drawn ceremonial carriage.*

---

charlemagne *(noun)*

King of the Franks and Holy Roman Emperor; conqueror of the Lombards and Saxons (742-814).

- *The article explained what "charlemagne" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "charlemagne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charred pancake cup *(noun)*

A common name for a variety of Sarcosomataceae.

- *Understanding "charred pancake cup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "charred pancake cup" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chiang chung-cheng *(noun)*

Chinese military and political figure; in the Chinese civil war that followed World War II he was defeated by the Chinese communists and in 1949 was forced to withdraw to Taiwan where he served as president of Nationalist China until his death (1897-1975).

- *They discussed "chiang chung-cheng" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chiang chung-cheng" means with a simple example.*

---

chieftain *(noun)*

The leader of a group of people.

- *The article explained what "chieftain" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chieftain" to mean the leader of a group of people.*

---

christening *(noun)*

Giving a Christian name at baptism.

- *In class, the teacher used "christening" to mean giving a christian name at baptism.*
- *He looked up "christening" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cinematographer *(noun)*

A photographer who operates a movie camera.

- *The article explained what "cinematographer" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "cinematographer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cirrhosis *(noun)*

A chronic disease interfering with the normal functioning of the liver; the major cause is chronic alcoholism.

- *He looked up "cirrhosis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cirrhosis" to mean a chronic disease interfering with the normal....*

---

cladding *(noun)*

A protective covering that protects the outside of a building.

- *In class, the teacher used "cladding" to mean a protective covering that protects the outside of....*
- *He looked up "cladding" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clare booth luce *(noun)*

United States playwright and public official (1902-1987).

- *In class, the teacher used "clare booth luce" to mean united states playwright and public official....*
- *They discussed "clare booth luce" during the group presentation.*

---

clean-shaven *(adjective)*

Closely shaved recently.

- *A "clean-shaven" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "clean-shaven" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cleats *(noun)*

Shoes with leather or metal projections on the soles.

- *The football players all wore cleats.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cleats" to mean shoes with leather or metal projections on the soles.*

---

clings *(verb)*

To remain emotionally or intellectually attached.

- *He clings to the idea that she might still love him.*
- *The dress clings to her body.*

---

codeine *(noun)*

Derivative of opium; used as an antitussive (to relieve coughing) and an analgesic (to relieve pain).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "codeine."*
- *The article explained what "codeine" means with a simple example.*

---

colitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the colon.

- *The article explained what "colitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colitis" to mean inflammation of the colon.*

---

combative *(adjective)*

Having or showing a ready disposition to fight.

- *A combative impulse.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "combative" when it is having or showing a ready disposition to fight.*

common lady's-slipper *(noun)*

Pale pink wild orchid of northeastern America having an inflated pouchlike lip.

- *The article explained what "common lady's-slipper" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "common lady's-slipper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

compensatory spending *(noun)*

Spending money raised by borrowing; used by governments to stimulate their economy.

- *Understanding "compensatory spending" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "compensatory spending" because he had never seen it before.*

conceited *(adjective)*

Characteristic of false pride; having an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

- *A conceited fool.*
- *An attitude of self-conceited arrogance.*

consecration *(noun)*

A solemn commitment of your life or your time to some cherished purpose (to a service or a goal).

- *His consecration to study.*
- *The Cardinal attended the consecration of the church.*

conspicuously *(adverb)*

In a manner tending to attract attention.

- *There have been plenty of general declarations about willingness to meet and talk, but conspicuously no mention of time and place.*
- *He answered "conspicuously," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

converging lens *(noun)*

Lens such that a beam of light passing through it is brought to a point or focus.

- *He looked up "converging lens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "converging lens."*

counterattack *(noun)*

An attack by a defending force against an attacking enemy force in order to regain lost ground or cut off enemy advance units etc.

- *Understanding "counterattack" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "counterattack" to mean an attack by a defending force against an attacking....*

courted *(verb)*

Engage in social activities leading to marriage.

- *She tried to use "courted" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "courted" when talking about this idea.*

cranked *(verb)*

Travel along a zigzag path.

- *She tried to use "cranked" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "cranked" when talking about this idea.*

crested *(adjective)*

(of a bird or animal) having a usually ornamental tuft or process on the head; often used in combination.

- *Golden crested.*
- *Crested iris.*

cro *(noun)*

Electronic equipment that provides visual images of varying electrical quantities.

- *In class, the teacher used "cro" to mean electronic equipment that provides visual images of....*
- *The article explained what "cro" means with a simple example.*

curie *(noun)*

A unit of radioactivity equal to the amount of a radioactive isotope that decays at the rate of 37,000,000,000 disintegrations per second.

- *Understanding "curie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curie."*

---

curie point *(noun)*

The temperature above which a ferromagnetic substance loses its ferromagnetism and becomes paramagnetic.

- *In class, the teacher used "curie point" to mean the temperature above which a ferromagnetic....*
- *He looked up "curie point" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cuteness *(noun)*

The quality of being appealing in a delicate or graceful way (of a girl or young woman).

- *He looked up "cuteness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cuteness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

daddies *(noun)*

An informal term for a father; probably derived from baby talk.

- *He looked up "daddies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daddies."*

---

dangle-berry *(noun)*

Huckleberry of the eastern United States with pink flowers and sweet blue fruit.

- *In class, the teacher used "dangle-berry" to mean huckleberry of the eastern united states with pink....*
- *He looked up "dangle-berry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

darken *(verb)*

Become dark or darker.

- *The sky darkened.*
- *A scandal that darkened the family's good name.*

---

dba *(noun)*

(law) a name under which a corporation conducts business that is not the legal name of the corporation as shown in its articles of incorporation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dba."*
- *He looked up "dba" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dci *(noun)*

The head of the United States Intelligence Community and director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

- *He looked up "dci" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "dci" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decompression sickness *(noun)*

Pain resulting from rapid change in pressure.

- *He looked up "decompression sickness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decompression sickness" to mean pain resulting from rapid change in pressure.*

---

defaulted *(verb)*

Fail to pay up.

- *Learners should practice how to use "defaulted" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "defaulted" and when to wait.*

---

defuse *(verb)*

Remove the triggering device from.

- *Learners should practice how to use "defuse" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "defuse" when talking about this idea.*

---

depositing *(verb)*

Put, fix, force, or implant.

- *The coach explained when to use "depositing" and when to wait.*

- *Can you use "depositing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

designating *(verb)*

Indicate a place, direction, person, or thing; either spatially or figuratively.

- *Can you use "designating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "designating" and when to wait.*

---

dewitt clinton *(noun)*

United States politician who as governor of New York supported the project to build the Erie Canal (1769-1828).

- *Understanding "dewitt clinton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dewitt clinton" means with a simple example.*

---

dickey-bird *(noun)*

Small bird; adults talking to children sometimes use these words to refer to small birds.

- *The article explained what "dickey-bird" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "dickey-bird" during the group presentation.*

---

dickey-seat *(noun)*

A small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned two-seater.

- *The article explained what "dickey-seat" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dickey-seat."*

---

dilation *(noun)*

The act of expanding an aperture.

- *The dilation of the pupil of the eye.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dilation" to mean the act of expanding an aperture.*

---

dishonor *(noun)*

A state of shame or disgrace.

- *He was resigned to a life of dishonor.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dishonor" to mean a state of shame or disgrace.*

---

disintegrate *(verb)*

Lose a stored charge, magnetic flux, or current.

- *The particles disintegrated during the nuclear fission process.*
- *The material disintegrated.*

---

disjointed *(adjective)*

Taken apart at the joints.

- *A disjointed fowl.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disjointed."*

---

disparaging *(adjective)*

Expressive of low opinion.

- *Disparaging remarks about the new house.*
- *The speaker chose "disparaging" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dissenters *(noun)*

A person who dissents from some established policy.

- *In class, the teacher used "dissenters" to mean a person who dissents from some established policy.*
- *He looked up "dissenters" because he had never seen it before.*

---

divest *(verb)*

Reduce or dispose of; cease to hold (an investment).

- *The company decided to divest.*
- *The board of trustees divested $20 million in real estate property.*

---

dodo *(noun)*

Extinct heavy flightless bird of Mauritius related to pigeons.

- *Understanding "dodo" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dodo" during the group presentation.*

---

draconian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Draco or his harsh code of laws.

- *Draconian measures.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "draconian."*

---

drosophila *(noun)*

Small fruit fly used by Thomas Hunt Morgan in studying basic mechanisms of inheritance.

- *The article explained what "drosophila" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drosophila."*

---

drummers *(noun)*

Someone who plays a drum.

- *The article explained what "drummers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drummers" to mean someone who plays a drum.*

---

eastern narrow-mouthed toad *(noun)*

Small toad of southeastern United States.

- *He looked up "eastern narrow-mouthed toad" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eastern narrow-mouthed toad."*

---

edward the confessor *(noun)*

Son of Ethelred the Unready; King of England from 1042 to 1066; he founded Westminster Abbey where he was eventually buried (1003-1066).

- *Understanding "edward the confessor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "edward the confessor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

eerily *(adverb)*

In an unnatural eery manner.

- *It was eerily quiet in the chapel.*
- *She spoke "eerily," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

electrochemical *(adjective)*

Of or involving electrochemistry.

- *It is useful to describe something as "electrochemical" when it is of or involving electrochemistry.*
- *Students compared "electrochemical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

electrochemical series *(noun)*

A serial arrangement of metallic elements or ions according to their electrode potentials determined under specified conditions; the order shows the tendency of one metal to reduce the ions of any other metal below it in the series.

- *They discussed "electrochemical series" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "electrochemical series" means with a simple example.*

---

electronic countermeasures *(noun)*

Electronic warfare undertaken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

- *The article explained what "electronic countermeasures" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "electronic countermeasures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elgin marbles *(noun)*

A collection of classical Greek marble sculptures and fragments of architecture created by Phidias; chiefly from the Parthenon in Athens.

- *They discussed "elgin marbles" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "elgin marbles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

elliptic leaf *(noun)*

A simple leaf shaped like an ellipse.

- *He looked up "elliptic leaf" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "elliptic leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

embers *(noun)*

A hot fragment of wood or coal that is left from a fire and is glowing or smoldering.

- *Understanding "embers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "embers" means with a simple example.*

---

emotive *(adjective)*

Characterized by emotion.

- *A "emotive" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "emotive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

empirically *(adverb)*

In an empirical manner.

- *This can be empirically tested.*
- *Using "empirically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

enforces *(verb)*

Compel to behave in a certain way.

- *Can you use "enforces" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "enforces" and when to wait.*

---

engels *(noun)*

Socialist who wrote the Communist Manifesto with Karl Marx in 1848 (1820-1895).

- *Understanding "engels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "engels" means with a simple example.*

---

entanglement *(noun)*

An intricate trap that entangles or ensnares its victim.

- *He looked up "entanglement" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "entanglement" to mean an intricate trap that entangles or ensnares its victim.*

---

epsilon *(noun)*

The 5th letter of the Greek alphabet.

- *In class, the teacher used "epsilon" to mean the 5th letter of the greek alphabet.*
- *He looked up "epsilon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

expeditionary *(adjective)*

(used of military forces) designed for military operations abroad.

- *The French expeditionary force in Indochina.*
- *The speaker chose "expeditionary" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

fairy bluebird *(noun)*

Fruit-eating mostly brilliant blue songbird of the East Indies.

- *Understanding "fairy bluebird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "fairy bluebird" during the group presentation.*

---

faqs *(noun)*

A list of questions that are frequently asked (about a given topic) along with their answers.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "faqs."*
- *The article explained what "faqs" means with a simple example.*

---

fast of the firstborn *(noun)*

(Judaism) a minor fast day on Nissan 14 that is observed only by firstborn males; it is observed on the day before Passover.

- *They discussed "fast of the firstborn" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "fast of the firstborn" means with a simple example.*

federations *(noun)*

An organization formed by merging several groups or parties.

- *Understanding "federations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "federations" during the group presentation.*

ferret badger *(noun)*

Small ferret-like badger of southeast Asia.

- *The article explained what "ferret badger" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ferret badger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

finns *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Finland.

- *Understanding "finns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "finns" during the group presentation.*

firestone *(noun)*

A piece of flint that is struck to light a fire.

- *The article explained what "firestone" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "firestone" during the group presentation.*

first baron macaulay *(noun)*

English historian noted for his history of England (1800-1859).

- *They discussed "first baron macaulay" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "first baron macaulay" because he had never seen it before.*

firstborn *(noun)*

The offspring who came first in the order of birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "firstborn."*
- *He looked up "firstborn" because he had never seen it before.*

flat-bottomed *(adjective)*

Having a flat bottom.

- *A flat-bottomed boat.*
- *Students compared "flat-bottomed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

flees *(verb)*

Run away quickly.

- *He did not know how to use "flees" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "flees" carefully so everyone would understand.*

flowery *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or suggestive of flowers.

- *A flowery hat.*
- *Flowery wine.*

frock *(noun)*

A one-piece garment for a woman; has skirt and bodice.

- *They discussed "frock" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frock" to mean a one-piece garment for a woman; has skirt and bodice.*

genetic abnormality *(noun)*

A disease or disorder that is inherited genetically.

- *The article explained what "genetic abnormality" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "genetic abnormality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gens *(noun)*

Family based on male descent.

- *The article explained what "gens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gens" to mean family based on male descent.*

---

genus falco *(noun)*

A genus of Falconidae.

- *The article explained what "genus falco" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "genus falco" during the group presentation.*

---

george edward pickett *(noun)*

American Confederate general known for leading a disastrous charge at Gettysburg (1825-1875).

- *Understanding "george edward pickett" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "george edward pickett" because he had never seen it before.*

---

get hitched with *(verb)*

Take in marriage.

- *In everyday English, people use "get hitched with" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "get hitched with" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

glutamate *(noun)*

A salt or ester of glutamic acid.

- *He looked up "glutamate" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "glutamate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

goblet *(noun)*

A bowl-shaped drinking vessel; especially the Eucharistic cup.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goblet."*
- *The article explained what "goblet" means with a simple example.*

---

goblet cell *(noun)*

An epithelial cell that secretes mucous.

- *They discussed "goblet cell" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "goblet cell" means with a simple example.*

---

greased *(adjective)*

Smeared with oil or grease to reduce friction.

- *A "greased" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "greased" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

gyro *(noun)*

A Greek sandwich: sliced roast lamb with onion and tomato stuffed into pita bread.

- *They discussed "gyro" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gyro."*

---

hag-ridden *(adjective)*

Tormented or harassed by nightmares or unreasonable fears; - C.S.Lewis.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hag-ridden."*
- *A "hag-ridden" approach may work better in this case.*

---

handsomely *(adverb)*

In a generously handsome manner.

- *India has responded handsomely by providing 3,000 men.*
- *The volume was handsomely bound.*

---

hapless *(adjective)*

Deserving or inciting pity; ; ; - Galsworthy.

- *A hapless victim.*

- *Would you call this situation "hapless"? Explain why.*

---

harnessing *(verb)*

Control and direct with or as if by reins.

- *Learners should practice how to use "harnessing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "harnessing" when talking about this idea.*

---

herring gull *(noun)*

Large gull of the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "herring gull."*
- *They discussed "herring gull" during the group presentation.*

---

hiatus hernia *(noun)*

Hernia resulting from the protrusion of part of the stomach through the diaphragm.

- *The article explained what "hiatus hernia" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hiatus hernia."*

---

hiccup nut *(noun)*

Ornamental African shrub or climber with red flowers.

- *The article explained what "hiccup nut" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hiccup nut" to mean ornamental african shrub or climber with red flowers.*

---

hissing *(noun)*

A fricative sound (especially as an expression of disapproval).

- *The performers could not be heard over the hissing of the audience.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hissing."*

---

hitched *(verb)*

Jump vertically, with legs stiff and back arched.

- *In everyday English, people use "hitched" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "hitched" in real sentences.*

---

hog millet *(noun)*

Extensively cultivated in Europe and Asia for its grain and in United States sometimes for forage.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hog millet."*
- *The article explained what "hog millet" means with a simple example.*

---

hog-nosed badger *(noun)*

Southeast Asian badger with a snout like a pig.

- *The article explained what "hog-nosed badger" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hog-nosed badger" during the group presentation.*

---

homo sapiens *(noun)*

The only surviving hominid; species to which modern man belongs; bipedal primate having language and ability to make and use complex tools; brain volume at least 1400 cc.

- *He looked up "homo sapiens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "homo sapiens" to mean the only surviving hominid; species to which modern....*

---

hooded skunk *(noun)*

Of Mexico and southernmost parts of southwestern United States.

- *The article explained what "hooded skunk" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hooded skunk" during the group presentation.*

---

humanistic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to Renaissance humanism.

- *The humanistic revival of learning.*
- *Humanistic studies.*

---

hydrogen sulfide *(noun)*

A sulfide having the unpleasant smell of rotten eggs.

- *In class, the teacher used "hydrogen sulfide" to mean a sulfide having the unpleasant smell of rotten eggs.*
- *The article explained what "hydrogen sulfide" means with a simple example.*

---

iconography *(noun)*

The images and symbolic representations that are traditionally associated with a person or a subject.

- *Religious iconography.*
- *The propagandistic iconography of a despot.*

---

igbo *(noun)*

A member of the largest ethnic group in southeastern Nigeria.

- *Most Igbo are farmers.*
- *The article explained what "igbo" means with a simple example.*

---

immigration and naturalization service *(noun)*

An agency in the Department of Justice that enforces laws and regulations for the admission of foreign-born persons to the United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "immigration and naturalization service."*
- *He looked up "immigration and naturalization service" because he had never seen it before.*

---

impervious *(adjective)*

Not admitting of passage or capable of being affected.

- *A material impervious to water.*
- *Someone impervious to argument.*

---

implausible *(adjective)*

Having a quality that provokes disbelief.

- *Gave the teacher an implausible excuse.*
- *A "implausible" approach may work better in this case.*

---

imposter *(noun)*

A person who makes deceitful pretenses.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "imposter."*
- *He looked up "imposter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

incurring *(noun)*

Acquiring or coming into something (usually undesirable).

- *Incurring debts is easier than paying them.*
- *They discussed "incurring" during the group presentation.*

---

indeterminate *(adjective)*

Having a capacity for continuing to grow at the apex.

- *An indeterminate stem.*
- *Of indeterminate age.*

---

indian chieftain *(noun)*

The leader of a group of Native Americans.

- *Understanding "indian chieftain" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "indian chieftain" means with a simple example.*

---

inertial navigation *(noun)*

A method of controlling the flight of a missile by devices that respond to inertial forces.

- *He looked up "inertial navigation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inertial navigation."*

---

inertial navigation system *(noun)*

A system to control a plane or spacecraft; uses inertial forces.

- *They discussed "inertial navigation system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inertial navigation system."*

---

infidels *(noun)*

A person who does not acknowledge your god.

- *In class, the teacher used "infidels" to mean a person who does not acknowledge your god.*
- *The article explained what "infidels" means with a simple example.*

---

inflection *(noun)*

The patterns of stress and intonation in a language.

- *They discussed "inflection" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "inflection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

infra dig *(adjective)*

Beneath your dignity.

- *Considered helping with the dishes to be infra dig.*
- *Students compared "infra dig" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

innocently *(adverb)*

In a naively innocent manner.

- *She smiled at him innocently.*
- *He claimed to have purchased the contraband innocently.*

---

inroads *(noun)*

An encroachment or intrusion.

- *They made inroads in the United States market.*
- *Understanding "inroads" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

insect repellent *(noun)*

A chemical substance that repels insects.

- *They discussed "insect repellent" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "insect repellent."*

---

intercom speaker *(noun)*

The loudspeaker on an intercom or public address system.

- *In class, the teacher used "intercom speaker" to mean the loudspeaker on an intercom or public address system.*
- *The article explained what "intercom speaker" means with a simple example.*

---

intermittent cramp *(noun)*

Clinical neurological syndrome characterized by muscular twitching and cramps and (when severe) seizures; associated with calcium deficiency (hypoparathyroidism) or vitamin D deficiency or alkalosis.

- *He looked up "intermittent cramp" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "intermittent cramp" to mean clinical neurological syndrome characterized by....*

---

intractable *(adjective)*

Not tractable; difficult to manage or mold.

- *An intractable disposition.*
- *Intractable pain.*

---

iron putty *(noun)*

A cement resembling putty; made by mixing ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil; is acid resistant.

- *He looked up "iron putty" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "iron putty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

jabs *(noun)*

A sharp hand gesture (resembling a blow).

- *Understanding "jabs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jabs."*

jamison *(noun)*

United States dancer and choreographer (born in 1944).

- *The article explained what "jamison" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "jamison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

jimmy doolittle *(noun)*

United States Air Force officer who electrified the world in 1942 by leading a squadron of 16 bombers on a daylight raid over Tokyo (1896-1993).

- *He looked up "jimmy doolittle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jimmy doolittle."*

john rutledge *(noun)*

United States jurist and second chief justice of the United States Supreme Court; he was appointed by George Washington and briefly served as chief justice but was ultimately rejected by the United States Senate (1739-1800).

- *The article explained what "john rutledge" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "john rutledge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

john scopes *(noun)*

Tennessee highschool teacher who violated a state law by teaching evolution; in a highly publicized trial in 1925 he was prosecuted by William Jennings Bryan and defended by Clarence Darrow (1900-1970).

- *In class, the teacher used "john scopes" to mean tennessee highschool teacher who violated a state....*
- *The article explained what "john scopes" means with a simple example.*

joseph goebbels *(noun)*

German propaganda minister in Nazi Germany who persecuted the Jews (1897-1945).

- *He looked up "joseph goebbels" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "joseph goebbels" during the group presentation.*

juvenile delinquency *(noun)*

An antisocial misdeed in violation of the law by a minor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juvenile delinquency."*
- *He looked up "juvenile delinquency" because he had never seen it before.*

kauai *(noun)*

An island of Hawaii to the northwest of Oahu.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kauai."*
- *He looked up "kauai" because he had never seen it before.*

kauai island *(noun)*

An island of Hawaii to the northwest of Oahu.

- *Understanding "kauai island" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kauai island" to mean an island of hawaii to the northwest of oahu.*

kenyans *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Kenya.

- *They discussed "kenyans" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "kenyans" because he had never seen it before.*

kilt *(noun)*

A knee-length pleated tartan skirt worn by men as part of the traditional dress in the Highlands of northern Scotland.

- *He looked up "kilt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kilt" during the group presentation.*

knight's service *(noun)*

Land tenure by service to the lord as a knight.

- *In class, the teacher used "knight's service" to mean land tenure by service to the lord as a knight.*
- *The article explained what "knight's service" means with a simple example.*

kubrick *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1928).

- *The article explained what "kubrick" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kubrick."*

kuwaiti monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Kuwait.

- *The article explained what "kuwaiti monetary unit" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kuwaiti monetary unit."*

la plata *(noun)*

An estuary between Argentina and Uruguay.

- *They discussed "la plata" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "la plata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lady's slipper *(noun)*

Any of several chiefly American wildflowers having an inflated pouchlike lip; difficult or impossible to cultivate in the garden.

- *They discussed "lady's slipper" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lady's slipper."*

landscaped *(adjective)*

(of land) improved by gardening or landscape architecture.

- *Carefully landscaped gardens.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "landscaped."*

lifesaver *(noun)*

A life preserver in the form of a ring of buoyant material.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lifesaver."*
- *Understanding "lifesaver" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

light-boned *(adjective)*

Having a bone structure that is light with respect to the surrounding flesh.

- *The speaker chose "light-boned" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "light-boned" when it is having a bone structure that is light with respect....*

litany *(noun)*

A prayer consisting of a series of invocations by the priest with responses from the congregation.

- *The patient recited a litany of complaints.*
- *A litany of failures.*

localised *(adjective)*

Confined or restricted to a particular location.

- *Would you call this situation "localised"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "localised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

locket *(noun)*

A small ornamental case; usually contains a picture or a lock of hair and is worn on a necklace.

- *In class, the teacher used "locket" to mean a small ornamental case; usually contains a picture....*
- *He looked up "locket" because he had never seen it before.*

locomotion *(noun)*

The power or ability to move.

- *They discussed "locomotion" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "locomotion" because he had never seen it before.*

lounging *(verb)*

Sit or recline comfortably.

- *He was lounging on the sofa.*
- *In everyday English, people use "lounging" when talking about this idea.*

---

mailman *(noun)*

A man who delivers the mail.

- *The article explained what "mailman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mailman" during the group presentation.*

---

manoeuvres *(noun)*

A deliberate coordinated movement requiring dexterity and skill.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "manoeuvres."*
- *He looked up "manoeuvres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manus *(noun)*

The (prehensile) extremity of the superior limb.

- *Understanding "manus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "manus" means with a simple example.*

---

marksman *(noun)*

Someone skilled in shooting.

- *In class, the teacher used "marksman" to mean someone skilled in shooting.*
- *They discussed "marksman" during the group presentation.*

---

marmalade bush *(noun)*

Evergreen South American shrub having showy trumpet-shaped orange flowers; grown as an ornamental or houseplant.

- *In class, the teacher used "marmalade bush" to mean evergreen south american shrub having showy....*
- *They discussed "marmalade bush" during the group presentation.*

---

marmalade orange *(noun)*

Any of various common orange trees yielding sour or bitter fruit; used as grafting stock.

- *He looked up "marmalade orange" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "marmalade orange."*

---

maroons *(noun)*

A person who is stranded (as on an island).

- *They discussed "maroons" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "maroons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

matisse *(noun)*

French painter and sculptor; leading figure of fauvism (1869-1954).

- *Understanding "matisse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "matisse" means with a simple example.*

---

maul oak *(noun)*

Medium-sized evergreen of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico with oblong leathery often spiny-edged leaves.

- *He looked up "maul oak" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maul oak."*

---

maven *(noun)*

Someone who is dazzlingly skilled in any field.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "maven."*
- *He looked up "maven" because he had never seen it before.*

---

medical checkup *(noun)*

A thorough physical examination; includes a variety of tests depending on the age and sex and health of the person.

- *Understanding "medical checkup" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "medical checkup" to mean a thorough physical examination; includes a variety....*

mental abnormality *(noun)*

Any abnormality of mental function.

- *They discussed "mental abnormality" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mental abnormality."*

mental retardation *(noun)*

Lack of normal development of intellectual capacities.

- *In class, the teacher used "mental retardation" to mean lack of normal development of intellectual capacities.*
- *The article explained what "mental retardation" means with a simple example.*

milliseconds *(noun)*

One thousandth (10^-3) of a second.

- *Understanding "milliseconds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "milliseconds."*

mind's eye *(noun)*

The imaging of remembered or invented scenes.

- *I could see her clearly in my mind's eye.*
- *The article explained what "mind's eye" means with a simple example.*

minimizes *(verb)*

Make small or insignificant.

- *In everyday English, people use "minimizes" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "minimizes" in real sentences.*

mittens *(noun)*

Glove that encases the thumb separately and the other four fingers together.

- *He looked up "mittens" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mittens" to mean glove that encases the thumb separately and the....*

modifier gene *(noun)*

A gene that modifies the effect produced by another gene.

- *He looked up "modifier gene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "modifier gene" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

monterrey *(noun)*

An industrial city in northeastern Mexico.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monterrey."*
- *The article explained what "monterrey" means with a simple example.*

mossad *(noun)*

The Israeli foreign intelligence agency.

- *The primary focus of the Mossad is on Arab nations.*
- *They discussed "mossad" during the group presentation.*

mountain lady's slipper *(noun)*

Leafy plant having a few stems in a clump with 1 white and dull purple flower in each upper leaf axil; Alaska to northern California and Wyoming.

- *In class, the teacher used "mountain lady's slipper" to mean leafy plant having a few stems in a clump with 1....*
- *The article explained what "mountain lady's slipper" means with a simple example.*

mourned *(verb)*

Observe the customs of mourning after the death of a loved one.

- *Learners should practice how to use "mourned" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "mourned" and when to wait.*

mourners *(noun)*

A person who is feeling grief (as grieving over someone who has died).

- *The article explained what "mourners" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mourners" to mean a person who is feeling grief (as grieving over....*

---

munching *(verb)*

Chew noisily.

- *He did not know how to use "munching" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "munching" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

muscat grape *(noun)*

Sweet aromatic grape used for raisins and wine.

- *In class, the teacher used "muscat grape" to mean sweet aromatic grape used for raisins and wine.*
- *He looked up "muscat grape" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nagoya *(noun)*

An industrial city in southern Honshu.

- *The article explained what "nagoya" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nagoya" to mean an industrial city in southern honshu.*

---

nappy *(noun)*

Garment consisting of a folded cloth drawn up between the legs and fastened at the waist; worn by infants to catch excrement.

- *In class, the teacher used "nappy" to mean garment consisting of a folded cloth drawn up....*
- *He looked up "nappy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

neanderthals *(noun)*

Extinct robust human of Middle Paleolithic in Europe and western Asia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neanderthals."*
- *He looked up "neanderthals" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nears *(verb)*

Move towards.

- *In everyday English, people use "nears" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "nears" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

nerve deafness *(noun)*

Hearing loss due to failure of the auditory nerve.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nerve deafness."*
- *The article explained what "nerve deafness" means with a simple example.*

---

netted melon *(noun)*

A muskmelon vine with fruit that has a thin reticulated rind and sweet green flesh.

- *The article explained what "netted melon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "netted melon" during the group presentation.*

---

neuter *(noun)*

A gender that refers chiefly (but not exclusively) to inanimate objects (neither masculine nor feminine).

- *They discussed "neuter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "neuter."*

---

new world porcupine *(noun)*

Arboreal porcupine.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "new world porcupine."*
- *The article explained what "new world porcupine" means with a simple example.*

---

newlyweds *(noun)*

Someone recently married.

- *He looked up "newlyweds" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "newlyweds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nis *(noun)*

A hard malleable ductile silvery metallic element that is resistant to corrosion; used in alloys; occurs in pentlandite and smaltite and garnierite and millerite.

- *In class, the teacher used "nis" to mean a hard malleable ductile silvery metallic element....*
- *Understanding "nis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

nitrous oxide *(noun)*

Inhalation anesthetic used as an anesthetic in dentistry and surgery.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nitrous oxide."*
- *The article explained what "nitrous oxide" means with a simple example.*

norwegians *(noun)*

A Scandinavian language that is spoken in Norway.

- *They discussed "norwegians" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "norwegians" means with a simple example.*

odysseus *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a famous mythical Greek hero; his return to Ithaca after the siege of Troy was described in the Odyssey.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "odysseus."*
- *He looked up "odysseus" because he had never seen it before.*

old world porcupine *(noun)*

Terrestrial porcupine.

- *Understanding "old world porcupine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "old world porcupine."*

omitting *(verb)*

Prevent from being included or considered or accepted.

- *He did not know how to use "omitting" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "omitting" when talking about this idea.*

opinionated *(adjective)*

Obstinate in your opinions.

- *Would you call this situation "opinionated"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "opinionated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

oppress *(verb)*

Come down on or keep down by unjust use of one's authority.

- *The government oppresses political activists.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "oppress" in real sentences.*

orange marmalade *(noun)*

Marmalade made from oranges.

- *He looked up "orange marmalade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orange marmalade."*

originator *(noun)*

Someone who creates new things.

- *In class, the teacher used "originator" to mean someone who creates new things.*
- *The article explained what "originator" means with a simple example.*

outfitters *(noun)*

A shop that provides equipment for some specific purpose.

- *The article explained what "outfitters" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "outfitters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

overthrew *(verb)*

Cause the downfall of; of rulers.

- *She tried to use "overthrew" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "overthrew" when talking about this idea.*

---

oxidized *(adjective)*

Combined with or having undergone a chemical reaction with oxygen.

- *The oxidized form of iodine.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "oxidized" when it is combined with or having undergone a chemical....*

---

panhandle *(noun)*

A relatively narrow strip of land projecting from some larger area.

- *Wheeling is located in the northern panhandle of West Virginia.*
- *The article explained what "panhandle" means with a simple example.*

---

paradoxical *(adjective)*

Seemingly contradictory but nonetheless possibly true.

- *It is paradoxical that standing is more tiring than walking.*
- *Would you call this situation "paradoxical"? Explain why.*

---

paradoxical sleep *(noun)*

A recurring sleep state during which dreaming occurs; a state of rapidly shifting eye movements during sleep.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paradoxical sleep."*
- *They discussed "paradoxical sleep" during the group presentation.*

---

paralysed *(verb)*

Cause to be paralyzed and immobile.

- *He did not know how to use "paralysed" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "paralysed" when talking about this idea.*

---

parched *(adjective)*

Dried out by heat or excessive exposure to sunlight.

- *Parched soil.*
- *Parched corn was a staple of the Indian diet.*

---

parsley haw *(noun)*

Southern United States hawthorn with pinnately lobed leaves.

- *He looked up "parsley haw" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "parsley haw."*

---

passageway *(noun)*

A path or channel or duct through or along which something may pass.

- *The article explained what "passageway" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "passageway."*

---

pasty *(noun)*

(usually used in the plural) one of a pair of adhesive patches worn to cover the nipples of exotic dancers and striptease performers.

- *The article explained what "pasty" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pasty" to mean (usually used in the plural) one of a pair of....*

---

pate *(noun)*

Liver or meat or fowl finely minced or ground and variously seasoned.

- *In class, the teacher used "pate" to mean liver or meat or fowl finely minced or ground and....*
- *The article explained what "pate" means with a simple example.*

---

patently *(adverb)*

Unmistakably ('plain' is often used informally for 'plainly').

- *It is all patently nonsense.*

- *The narrator describes the scene "patently" in the final chapter.*

---

paul joseph goebbels *(noun)*

German propaganda minister in Nazi Germany who persecuted the Jews (1897-1945).

- *Understanding "paul joseph goebbels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "paul joseph goebbels" during the group presentation.*

---

pecking *(verb)*

Bother persistently with trivial complaints.

- *He did not know how to use "pecking" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "pecking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

pecking order *(noun)*

The organization of people at different ranks in an administrative body.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pecking order."*
- *They discussed "pecking order" during the group presentation.*

---

pectoral arch *(noun)*

The bony arch formed by the collarbones and shoulder blades in humans.

- *Understanding "pectoral arch" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "pectoral arch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pertain *(verb)*

Be a part or attribute of.

- *My remark pertained to your earlier comments.*
- *He did not know how to use "pertain" until he saw an example.*

---

pesto *(noun)*

A sauce typically served with pasta; contains crushed basil leaves and garlic and pine nuts and Parmesan cheese in olive oil.

- *The article explained what "pesto" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pesto" during the group presentation.*

---

petite bourgeoisie *(noun)*

Lower middle class (shopkeepers and clerical staff etc.).

- *He looked up "petite bourgeoisie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "petite bourgeoisie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pituitary dwarf *(noun)*

A dwarf whose condition is caused by a deficiency of growth hormones, rather than by genetic factors (as in the case of the achondroplastic dwarf).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pituitary dwarf."*
- *The article explained what "pituitary dwarf" means with a simple example.*

---

pius xii *(noun)*

Pope who maintained neutrality during World War II and was later criticized for not aiding the Jews who were persecuted by Hitler (1876-1958).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pius xii."*
- *Understanding "pius xii" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plata river *(noun)*

An estuary between Argentina and Uruguay.

- *He looked up "plata river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "plata river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plowing *(noun)*

Tilling the land with a plow.

- *He hired someone to do the plowing for him.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plowing" to mean tilling the land with a plow.*

---

polity *(noun)*

Shrewd or crafty management of public affairs.

- *We was innocent of stratagems and polity.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polity."*

---

porcupine *(noun)*

Relatively large rodents with sharp erectile bristles mingled with the fur.

- *The article explained what "porcupine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "porcupine" to mean relatively large rodents with sharp erectile....*

---

porcupine ball *(noun)*

Meat patties rolled in rice and simmered in a tomato sauce.

- *Understanding "porcupine ball" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "porcupine ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

porcupine fish *(noun)*

Spines become erect when the body is inflated; worldwide in warm waters.

- *They discussed "porcupine fish" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porcupine fish."*

---

portia tree *(noun)*

Pantropical tree of usually seacoasts sometimes cultivated as an ornamental for its rounded heart-shaped leaves and showy yellow and purple flowers; yields valuable pink to dark red close-grained wood and oil from its seeds.

- *The article explained what "portia tree" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "portia tree" to mean pantropical tree of usually seacoasts sometimes....*

---

prides *(noun)*

A feeling of self-respect and personal worth.

- *They discussed "prides" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "prides" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

primacy *(noun)*

The state of being first in importance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primacy."*
- *The article explained what "primacy" means with a simple example.*

---

priming coat *(noun)*

The first or preliminary coat of paint or size applied to a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "priming coat."*
- *He looked up "priming coat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prioritized *(verb)*

Assign a priority to.

- *He did not know how to use "prioritized" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "prioritized" when talking about this idea.*

---

prioritizing *(verb)*

Assign a priority to.

- *She tried to use "prioritizing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "prioritizing" until he saw an example.*

---

probed *(verb)*

Examine physically with or as if with a probe.

- *Learners should practice how to use "probed" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "probed" when talking about this idea.*

---

propellant explosive *(noun)*

An explosive that is used to propel projectiles from guns or to propel rockets and missiles or to launch torpedos and depth charges.

- *In class, the teacher used "propellant explosive" to mean an explosive that is used to propel projectiles....*
- *He looked up "propellant explosive" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pump-type pliers *(noun)*

A type of pliers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pump-type pliers" to mean a type of pliers.*
- *He looked up "pump-type pliers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

punch pliers *(noun)*

Punch consisting of pliers for perforating paper or leather.

- *They discussed "punch pliers" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "punch pliers."*

---

putty knife *(noun)*

A spatula used to mix or apply putty.

- *They discussed "putty knife" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "putty knife."*

---

qatari monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Qatar.

- *They discussed "qatari monetary unit" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "qatari monetary unit" to mean monetary unit in qatar.*

---

radiological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to radiology.

- *Students compared "radiological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "radiological."*

---

rafts *(noun)*

A large number or amount.

- *He looked up "rafts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "rafts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reagent *(noun)*

A chemical agent for use in chemical reactions.

- *He looked up "reagent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reagent" to mean a chemical agent for use in chemical reactions.*

---

reckons *(verb)*

Expect, believe, or suppose.

- *Can you use "reckons" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "reckons" when talking about this idea.*

---

recombinant human insulin *(noun)*

A form of insulin (trade name Humulin) made from recombinant DNA that is identical to human insulin; used to treat diabetics who are allergic to preparations made from beef or pork insulin.

- *The article explained what "recombinant human insulin" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recombinant human insulin" to mean a form of insulin (trade name humulin) made from....*

---

rectory *(noun)*

An official residence provided by a church for its parson or vicar or rector.

- *Understanding "rectory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rectory."*

---

referendums *(noun)*

A legislative act is referred for final approval to a popular vote by the electorate.

- *Understanding "referendums" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "referendums" because he had never seen it before.*

refractive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or capable of refraction.

- *The refractive characteristics of the eye.*
- *A "refractive" approach may work better in this case.*

refractory *(adjective)*

Stubbornly resistant to authority or control.

- *A refractory child.*
- *A refractory case of acne.*

refractory period *(noun)*

(neurology) the time after a neuron fires or a muscle fiber contracts during which a stimulus will not evoke a response.

- *In class, the teacher used "refractory period" to mean (neurology) the time after a neuron fires or a....*
- *The article explained what "refractory period" means with a simple example.*

regrettably *(adverb)*

By bad luck.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "regrettably" naturally.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "regrettably" in the final chapter.*

reintroduced *(verb)*

Introduce anew.

- *The coach explained when to use "reintroduced" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "reintroduced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

reorganisation *(noun)*

The imposition of a new organization; organizing differently (often involving extensive and drastic changes).

- *The article explained what "reorganisation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reorganisation" to mean the imposition of a new organization; organizing....*

reprieve *(noun)*

A (temporary) relief from harm or discomfort.

- *Understanding "reprieve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reprieve."*

resurfaced *(verb)*

Reappear on the surface.

- *The missing man suddenly resurfaced in New York.*
- *The coach explained when to use "resurfaced" and when to wait.*

retraction *(noun)*

The act of pulling or holding or drawing a part back.

- *The retraction of the landing gear.*
- *Retraction of the foreskin.*

ribbed vault *(noun)*

Vault that resembles a groined vault but has ribbed arches.

- *He looked up "ribbed vault" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ribbed vault" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

riser *(noun)*

A person who rises (especially from bed).

- *He's usually a late riser.*
- *The article explained what "riser" means with a simple example.*

riser main *(noun)*

A vertical pipe in a building.

- *In class, the teacher used "riser main" to mean a vertical pipe in a building.*
- *He looked up "riser main" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rna polymerase *(noun)*

The enzyme that copies DNA into RNA.

- *Understanding "rna polymerase" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rna polymerase" during the group presentation.*

---

ruckus *(noun)*

The act of making a noisy disturbance.

- *The article explained what "ruckus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ruckus" to mean the act of making a noisy disturbance.*

---

rutledge *(noun)*

United States jurist and second chief justice of the United States Supreme Court; he was appointed by George Washington and briefly served as chief justice but was ultimately rejected by the United States Senate (1739-1800).

- *Understanding "rutledge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rutledge" to mean united states jurist and second chief justice of....*

---

saginaw *(noun)*

A town in east central Michigan on an arm of Lake Huron.

- *Understanding "saginaw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saginaw."*

---

saint anthony's fire *(noun)*

Any of several inflammatory or gangrenous skin conditions.

- *Understanding "saint anthony's fire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "saint anthony's fire" during the group presentation.*

---

salami *(noun)*

Highly seasoned fatty sausage of pork and beef usually dried.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salami."*
- *Understanding "salami" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sandwiched *(verb)*

Insert or squeeze tightly between two people or objects.

- *She was sandwiched in her airplane seat between two fat men.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sandwiched" in real sentences.*

---

schizophrenic psychosis *(noun)*

Any of several psychotic disorders characterized by distortions of reality and disturbances of thought and language and withdrawal from social contact.

- *In class, the teacher used "schizophrenic psychosis" to mean any of several psychotic disorders characterized by....*
- *Understanding "schizophrenic psychosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scissor grip *(noun)*

A wrestling hold in which you wrap your legs around the opponents body or head and put your feet together and squeeze.

- *He looked up "scissor grip" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scissor grip."*

---

scopes *(noun)*

Tennessee highschool teacher who violated a state law by teaching evolution; in a highly publicized trial in 1925 he was prosecuted by William Jennings Bryan and defended by Clarence Darrow (1900-1970).

- *They discussed "scopes" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scopes" to mean tennessee highschool teacher who violated a state....*

---

screech *(noun)*

A high-pitched noise resembling a human cry.

- *He ducked at the screechings of shells.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "screech."*

---

scripps *(noun)*

United States newspaper publisher and half-brother of Edward Wyllis Scripps (1835-1908).

- *He looked up "scripps" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scripps" to mean united states newspaper publisher and half-brother....*

---

sculpting *(verb)*

Create by shaping stone or wood or any other hard material.

- *She is sculpting the block of marble into an image of her husband.*
- *Can you use "sculpting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

seared *(adjective)*

Having the surface burned quickly with intense heat.

- *The seared meat is then covered with hot liquid for braising.*
- *Students compared "seared" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

self-conceited *(adjective)*

Characteristic of false pride; having an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

- *An attitude of self-conceited arrogance.*
- *The speaker chose "self-conceited" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

self-opinionated *(adjective)*

Obstinate in your opinions.

- *A "self-opinionated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "self-opinionated."*

---

sergeants *(noun)*

An English barrister of the highest rank.

- *In class, the teacher used "sergeants" to mean an english barrister of the highest rank.*
- *He looked up "sergeants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

seychelles monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Seychelles.

- *He looked up "seychelles monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "seychelles monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shakespearean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to William Shakespeare or his works.

- *Shakespearean plays.*
- *The speaker chose "shakespearean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

shaven *(adjective)*

Having the beard or hair cut off close to the skin.

- *The speaker chose "shaven" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "shaven" approach may work better in this case.*

---

shopkeeper *(noun)*

A merchant who owns or manages a shop.

- *He looked up "shopkeeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shopkeeper."*

---

shortness *(noun)*

The condition of being short of something.

- *There was no shortness of money.*
- *Can cause shortness of breath.*

shrill *(adjective)*

Of colors that are bright and gaudy.

- *A shrill turquoise.*
- *A shrill whistle.*

signalled *(verb)*

Communicate silently and non-verbally by signals or signs.

- *He did not know how to use "signalled" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "signalled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

silvery-bodied *(adjective)*

Having a silver-colored body.

- *Would you call this situation "silvery-bodied"? Explain why.*
- *A "silvery-bodied" approach may work better in this case.*

sir robert walpole *(noun)*

Englishman and Whig statesman who (under George I) was effectively the first British prime minister (1676-1745).

- *Understanding "sir robert walpole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "sir robert walpole" means with a simple example.*

skits *(noun)*

A short theatrical episode.

- *In class, the teacher used "skits" to mean a short theatrical episode.*
- *They discussed "skits" during the group presentation.*

skyrocketed *(verb)*

Shoot up abruptly, like a rocket.

- *Prices skyrocketed.*
- *The coach explained when to use "skyrocketed" and when to wait.*

slanted *(adjective)*

Favoring one person or side over another.

- *The speaker chose "slanted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "slanted."*

slip-joint pliers *(noun)*

Pliers with a joint adjustable to two positions in order to increase the opening of the jaws.

- *He looked up "slip-joint pliers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slip-joint pliers."*

slipper orchid *(noun)*

Any of several chiefly American wildflowers having an inflated pouchlike lip; difficult or impossible to cultivate in the garden.

- *He looked up "slipper orchid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "slipper orchid" to mean any of several chiefly american wildflowers having....*

slits *(noun)*

A depression scratched or carved into a surface.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "slits."*
- *They discussed "slits" during the group presentation.*

snowed *(verb)*

Conceal one's true motives from especially by elaborately feigning good intentions so as to gain an end.

- *She tried to use "snowed" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "snowed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sonnets *(noun)*

A verse form consisting of 14 lines with a fixed rhyme scheme.

- *He looked up "sonnets" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sonnets."*

---

soulless *(adjective)*

Lacking sensitivity or the capacity for deep feeling.

- *Would you call this situation "soulless"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "soulless" when it is lacking sensitivity or the capacity for deep feeling.*

---

spherical polygon *(noun)*

A figure on the surface of a sphere bounded by arcs of 3 or more great circles.

- *They discussed "spherical polygon" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spherical polygon" to mean a figure on the surface of a sphere bounded by arcs....*

---

sphinx moth *(noun)*

Any of various moths with long narrow forewings capable of powerful flight and hovering over flowers to feed.

- *He looked up "sphinx moth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sphinx moth."*

---

spinal anaesthetic *(noun)*

An anesthetic that is injected into the spine.

- *He looked up "spinal anaesthetic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spinal anaesthetic."*

---

splitter *(noun)*

A worker who splits fish and removes the backbone.

- *They discussed "splitter" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "splitter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spook *(noun)*

A mental representation of some haunting experience.

- *He looked up "spook" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spook" during the group presentation.*

---

stagecoach *(noun)*

A large coach-and-four formerly used to carry passengers and mail on regular routes between towns.

- *He looked up "stagecoach" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stagecoach" to mean a large coach-and-four formerly used to carry....*

---

statesmen *(noun)*

A man who is a respected leader in national or international affairs.

- *Understanding "statesmen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "statesmen" to mean a man who is a respected leader in national or....*

---

stork *(noun)*

Large mostly Old World wading birds typically having white-and-black plumage.

- *They discussed "stork" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stork" to mean large mostly old world wading birds typically....*

---

strode *(verb)*

Cover or traverse by taking long steps.

- *She strode several miles towards the woods.*
- *He strode confidently across the hall.*

---

strong-boned *(adjective)*

Having strong bones.

- *Students compared "strong-boned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

- *Would you call this situation "strong-boned"? Explain why.*

---

strongman *(noun)*

A powerful political figure who rules by the exercise of force or violence.

- *He is determined to bring down the Iraqi strongman.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "strongman."*

---

subjecting *(verb)*

Cause to experience or suffer or make liable or vulnerable to.

- *She tried to use "subjecting" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subjecting" in real sentences.*

---

subordinated *(verb)*

Make subordinate, dependent, or subservient.

- *Our wishes have to be subordinated to that of our ruler.*
- *Art is sometimes subordinated to Science in these schools.*

---

subpoenas *(noun)*

A writ issued by court authority to compel the attendance of a witness at a judicial proceeding; disobedience may be punishable as a contempt of court.

- *He looked up "subpoenas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "subpoenas" during the group presentation.*

---

subside *(verb)*

Sink to a lower level or form a depression.

- *The valleys subside.*
- *The pain subsided.*

---

subways *(noun)*

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city).

- *Understanding "subways" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "subways" during the group presentation.*

---

swoon *(noun)*

A spontaneous loss of consciousness caused by insufficient blood to the brain.

- *Understanding "swoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "swoon."*

---

syringes *(noun)*

A primitive wind instrument consisting of several parallel pipes bound together.

- *Understanding "syringes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "syringes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tactically *(adverb)*

With regard to tactics.

- *The tactically useful province is still firmly in the rebels' hands.*
- *Place "tactically" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

tall oat grass *(noun)*

Coarse perennial Eurasian grass resembling oat; found on roadside verges and rough grassland and in hay meadows; introduced in North America for forage.

- *They discussed "tall oat grass" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tall oat grass" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tallied *(verb)*

Be compatible, similar or consistent; coincide in their characteristics.

- *In everyday English, people use "tallied" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "tallied" until he saw an example.*

---

tartar *(noun)*

A fiercely vigilant and unpleasant woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "tartar" to mean a fiercely vigilant and unpleasant woman.*
- *The article explained what "tartar" means with a simple example.*

---

tax assessor *(noun)*

An official who evaluates property for the purpose of taxing it.

- *In class, the teacher used "tax assessor" to mean an official who evaluates property for the purpose....*
- *They discussed "tax assessor" during the group presentation.*

---

telepathy *(noun)*

Apparent communication from one mind to another without using sensory perceptions.

- *He looked up "telepathy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "telepathy" during the group presentation.*

---

thane *(noun)*

A man ranking above an ordinary freeman and below a noble in Anglo-Saxon England (especially one who gave military service in exchange for land).

- *In class, the teacher used "thane" to mean a man ranking above an ordinary freeman and below a....*
- *They discussed "thane" during the group presentation.*

---

theory of punctuated equilibrium *(noun)*

A theory of evolution holding that evolutionary change in the fossil record came in fits and starts rather than in a steady process of slow change.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theory of punctuated equilibrium."*
- *He looked up "theory of punctuated equilibrium" because he had never seen it before.*

---

thesaurus *(noun)*

A book containing a classified list of synonyms.

- *In class, the teacher used "thesaurus" to mean a book containing a classified list of synonyms.*
- *The article explained what "thesaurus" means with a simple example.*

---

thorax *(noun)*

The middle region of the body of an arthropod between the head and the abdomen.

- *Understanding "thorax" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "thorax" during the group presentation.*

---

thrusters *(noun)*

A small rocket engine that provides the thrust needed to maneuver a spacecraft.

- *He looked up "thrusters" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "thrusters" to mean a small rocket engine that provides the thrust....*

---

timings *(noun)*

The regulation of occurrence, pace, or coordination to achieve a desired effect (as in music, theater, athletics, mechanics).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "timings."*
- *He looked up "timings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tithe *(noun)*

An offering of a tenth part of some personal income.

- *Understanding "tithe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "tithe" during the group presentation.*

---

toffee apple *(noun)*

An apple that is covered with a candy-like substance (usually caramelized sugar).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toffee apple."*
- *He looked up "toffee apple" because he had never seen it before.*

---

trolled *(verb)*

Praise or celebrate in song.

- *The child trolled her hoop.*
- *She tried to use "trolled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

tucking *(verb)*

Make a tuck or several folds in.

- *Can you use "tucking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "tucking" when talking about this idea.*

---

tugging *(verb)*

Strive and make an effort to reach a goal.

- *Can you use "tugging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "tugging" when talking about this idea.*

---

tumor necrosis factor *(noun)*

A proinflammatory cytokine that is produced by white blood cells (monocytes and macrophages); has an antineoplastic effect but causes inflammation (as in rheumatoid arthritis).

- *He looked up "tumor necrosis factor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tumor necrosis factor."*

---

ugandan shilling *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Uganda; equal to 100 cents.

- *He looked up "ugandan shilling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "ugandan shilling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

unattainable *(adjective)*

Impossible to achieve.

- *An unattainable goal.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unattainable" when it is impossible to achieve.*

---

underpinning *(verb)*

Support with evidence or authority or make more certain or confirm.

- *Can you use "underpinning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "underpinning" when talking about this idea.*

---

unexplored *(adjective)*

Not yet discovered.

- *Would you call this situation "unexplored"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "unexplored" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsold *(adjective)*

Not disposed of by purchase.

- *The house has been on the market almost a year and is still unsold.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsold."*

---

unsubstantiated *(adjective)*

Unsupported by other evidence.

- *Students compared "unsubstantiated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unsubstantiated."*

---

uptight *(adjective)*

Being in a tense state.

- *A "uptight" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "uptight" when it is being in a tense state.*

---

veda *(noun)*

(from the Sanskrit word for 'knowledge') any of the most ancient sacred writings of Hinduism written in early Sanskrit; traditionally believed to comprise the Samhitas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads.

- *Understanding "veda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "veda."*

vincent's infection *(noun)*

An acute communicable infection of the respiratory tract and mouth marked by ulceration of the mucous membrane.

- *Understanding "vincent's infection" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "vincent's infection" because he had never seen it before.*

virulent *(adjective)*

Extremely poisonous or injurious; producing venom.

- *A virulent insect bite.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "virulent."*

visual hallucination *(noun)*

Illusory visual perception.

- *The article explained what "visual hallucination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "visual hallucination" to mean illusory visual perception.*

vomited *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *After drinking too much, the students vomited.*
- *The coach explained when to use "vomited" and when to wait.*

wasserman reaction *(noun)*

A blood test to detect syphilis; a complement fixation test is used to detect antibodies to the syphilis organism treponema; a positive reaction indicates the presence of antibodies and therefore syphilis infection.

- *Understanding "wasserman reaction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "wasserman reaction" during the group presentation.*

waterfowl *(noun)*

Freshwater aquatic bird.

- *The article explained what "waterfowl" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "waterfowl."*

well-shaven *(adjective)*

Closely shaved recently.

- *Students compared "well-shaven" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "well-shaven" approach may work better in this case.*

western narrow-mouthed toad *(noun)*

Small secretive toad with smooth tough skin of central and western North America.

- *Understanding "western narrow-mouthed toad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "western narrow-mouthed toad" during the group presentation.*

whisk fern *(noun)*

Chiefly tropical clump-forming plants of skeletal appearance resembling whisk brooms; lacking roots.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whisk fern."*
- *They discussed "whisk fern" during the group presentation.*

white stork *(noun)*

The common stork of Europe; white with black wing feathers and a red bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "white stork" to mean the common stork of europe; white with black wing....*
- *Understanding "white stork" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

wild oat grass *(noun)*

Common in meadows and pastures.

- *Understanding "wild oat grass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wild oat grass" because he had never seen it before.*

windmills *(noun)*

A mill that is powered by the wind.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "windmills."*
- *They discussed "windmills" during the group presentation.*

---

womanhood *(noun)*

The state of being an adult woman.

- *It's an insult to American womanhood.*
- *In class, the teacher used "womanhood" to mean the state of being an adult woman.*

---

woolly bear caterpillar *(noun)*

Caterpillar of numerous moths characterized by a dense coat of woolly hairs; feed on plants and some are destructive pests.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woolly bear caterpillar."*
- *He looked up "woolly bear caterpillar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

woolly sunflower *(noun)*

Any plant of the genus Eriophyllum.

- *The article explained what "woolly sunflower" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woolly sunflower."*

---

worrisome *(adjective)*

Not reassuring; tending to cause anxiety.

- *The speaker chose "worrisome" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "worrisome" when it is not reassuring; tending to cause anxiety.*

---

wort *(noun)*

Usually used in combination: 'liverwort'; 'milkwort'; 'whorlywort'.

- *He looked up "wort" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wort."*

---

wreaths *(noun)*

Flower arrangement consisting of a circular band of foliage or flowers for ornamental purposes.

- *He looked up "wreaths" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "wreaths" during the group presentation.*

---

wy *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; mountainous in the west and north with the Great Plains in the east.

- *In class, the teacher used "wy" to mean a state in the western united states; mountainous....*
- *Understanding "wy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

xix *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of eighteen and one.

- *The article explained what "xix" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "xix" during the group presentation.*

---

yellow lady's slipper *(noun)*

Maroon to purple-brown orchid with yellow lip; Europe, North America and Japan.

- *The article explained what "yellow lady's slipper" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow lady's slipper" to mean maroon to purple-brown orchid with yellow lip;....*

---

yuma *(noun)*

A town in southwestern Arizona on the Colorado River and the California border.

- *In class, the teacher used "yuma" to mean a town in southwestern arizona on the colorado....*
- *The article explained what "yuma" means with a simple example.*

---

zealanders *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Zealand.

- *The article explained what "zealanders" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "zealanders" during the group presentation.*

---

abnormality *(noun)*

An abnormal physical condition resulting from defective genes or developmental deficiencies.

- *He looked up "abnormality" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "abnormality" during the group presentation.*

---

acme *(noun)*

The highest level or degree attainable; the highest stage of development.

- *His landscapes were deemed the acme of beauty.*
- *The artist's gifts are at their acme.*

---

addendum *(noun)*

Textual matter that is added onto a publication; usually at the end.

- *In class, the teacher used "addendum" to mean textual matter that is added onto a publication;....*
- *The article explained what "addendum" means with a simple example.*

---

adhesives *(noun)*

A substance that unites or bonds surfaces together.

- *Understanding "adhesives" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adhesives."*

---

adrenal cortex *(noun)*

The cortex of the adrenal gland; secretes corticosterone and sex hormones.

- *He looked up "adrenal cortex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "adrenal cortex."*

---

adsorption *(noun)*

The accumulation of molecules of a gas to form a thin film on the surface of a solid.

- *They discussed "adsorption" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "adsorption" because he had never seen it before.*

---

affront *(noun)*

A deliberately offensive act or something producing the effect of deliberate disrespect.

- *Understanding "affront" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "affront" during the group presentation.*

---

afoot *(adjective)*

Currently in progress.

- *There is mischief afoot.*
- *Plans are afoot.*

---

alkali poisoning *(noun)*

Poisoning resulting from the ingestion of an alkali compound (as lye or ammonia).

- *He looked up "alkali poisoning" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alkali poisoning" during the group presentation.*

---

alludes *(verb)*

Make a more or less disguised reference to.

- *She tried to use "alludes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "alludes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

alms *(noun)*

Money or goods contributed to the poor.

- *The article explained what "alms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alms" to mean money or goods contributed to the poor.*

alms box *(noun)*

Box for collecting alms, especially one in a church.

- *He looked up "alms box" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alms box."*

alms-giving *(noun)*

Making voluntary contributions to aid the poor.

- *Understanding "alms-giving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "alms-giving" means with a simple example.*

altars *(noun)*

The table in Christian churches where communion is given.

- *They discussed "altars" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "altars" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

alternates *(verb)*

Be an understudy or alternate for a role.

- *Can you use "alternates" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "alternates" and when to wait.*

amenable *(adjective)*

Open to being acted upon in a certain way.

- *An amenable hospitalization should not result in untimely death.*
- *The tumor was not amenable to surgical treatment.*

amity *(noun)*

A state of friendship and cordiality.

- *Understanding "amity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "amity" means with a simple example.*

andre weil *(noun)*

United States mathematician (born in France) (1906-1998).

- *The article explained what "andre weil" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "andre weil."*

annotation *(noun)*

A comment or instruction (usually added).

- *The article explained what "annotation" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "annotation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

antibacterial *(noun)*

Any drug that destroys bacteria or inhibits their growth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antibacterial."*
- *He looked up "antibacterial" because he had never seen it before.*

antibacterial drug *(noun)*

Any drug that destroys bacteria or inhibits their growth.

- *They discussed "antibacterial drug" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antibacterial drug."*

apprenticeships *(noun)*

The position of apprentice.

- *He looked up "apprenticeships" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "apprenticeships."*

argumentative *(adjective)*

Given to or characterized by argument.

- *An argumentative discourse.*
- *Argumentative to the point of being cantankerous.*

---

assailants *(noun)*

Someone who attacks.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assailants."*
- *He looked up "assailants" because he had never seen it before.*

---

asymptomatic *(adjective)*

Having no symptoms of illness or disease.

- *A "asymptomatic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "asymptomatic"? Explain why.*

---

atmospheres *(noun)*

A particular environment or surrounding influence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "atmospheres."*
- *He looked up "atmospheres" because he had never seen it before.*

---

attila *(noun)*

King of the Huns; the most successful barbarian invader of the Roman Empire (406-453).

- *The article explained what "attila" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "attila" to mean king of the huns; the most successful barbarian....*

---

authorizes *(verb)*

Grant authorization or clearance for.

- *The coach explained when to use "authorizes" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "authorizes" in real sentences.*

---

baa-lamb *(noun)*

Child's word for a sheep or lamb.

- *They discussed "baa-lamb" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baa-lamb."*

---

baccalaureate *(noun)*

A farewell sermon to a graduating class at their commencement ceremonies.

- *The article explained what "baccalaureate" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baccalaureate" to mean a farewell sermon to a graduating class at their....*

---

battle of the somme *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1916).

- *They discussed "battle of the somme" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "battle of the somme" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bearable *(adjective)*

Capable of being borne though unpleasant.

- *Students compared "bearable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "bearable"? Explain why.*

---

beehive *(noun)*

A man-made receptacle that houses a swarm of bees.

- *Understanding "beehive" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "beehive" means with a simple example.*

---

beehive state *(noun)*

A state in the western United States; settled in 1847 by Mormons led by Brigham Young.

- *The article explained what "beehive state" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "beehive state" during the group presentation.*

---

beggar lice *(noun)*

Eurasian and North American plants having small prickly nutlets that stick to clothing.

- *They discussed "beggar lice" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "beggar lice" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bell magpie *(noun)*

Bluish black fruit-eating bird with a bell-like call.

- *In class, the teacher used "bell magpie" to mean bluish black fruit-eating bird with a bell-like call.*
- *The article explained what "bell magpie" means with a simple example.*

---

beltway *(noun)*

A highway that encircles an urban area so that traffic does not have to pass through the center.

- *He looked up "beltway" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "beltway."*

---

bering *(noun)*

Danish explorer who explored the northern Pacific Ocean for the Russians and discovered the Bering Strait (1681-1741).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bering."*
- *Understanding "bering" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bering sea *(noun)*

Part of the North Pacific between Alaska and Siberia; connected to the Arctic Ocean by the Bering Strait.

- *He looked up "bering sea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bering sea" during the group presentation.*

---

bering standard time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 11th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 165th meridian west; used in the Midway Islands.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bering standard time."*
- *He looked up "bering standard time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bering time *(noun)*

Standard time in the 11th time zone west of Greenwich, reckoned at the 165th meridian west; used in the Midway Islands.

- *Understanding "bering time" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bering time" because he had never seen it before.*

---

big-toothed aspen *(noun)*

Aspen with a narrow crown; eastern North America.

- *The article explained what "big-toothed aspen" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "big-toothed aspen."*

---

biosphere *(noun)*

The regions of the surface and atmosphere of the Earth (or other planet) where living organisms exist.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "biosphere."*
- *Understanding "biosphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black mangrove *(noun)*

An Australian tree resembling the black mangrove of the West Indies and Florida.

- *In class, the teacher used "black mangrove" to mean an australian tree resembling the black mangrove of....*
- *The article explained what "black mangrove" means with a simple example.*

---

blasting gelatin *(noun)*

Mixture of guncotton with nitroglycerin.

- *He looked up "blasting gelatin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "blasting gelatin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bleu cheese dressing *(noun)*

Creamy dressing containing crumbled blue cheese.

- *He looked up "bleu cheese dressing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bleu cheese dressing" to mean creamy dressing containing crumbled blue cheese.*

blister beetle *(noun)*

Beetle that produces a secretion that blisters the skin.

- *He looked up "blister beetle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "blister beetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

bloch *(noun)*

United States composer (born in Switzerland) who composed symphonies and chamber music and choral music and a piano sonata and an opera (1880-1959).

- *He looked up "bloch" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bloch."*

bodybuilder *(noun)*

Someone who does special exercises to develop a brawny musculature.

- *The article explained what "bodybuilder" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "bodybuilder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

boolean algebra *(noun)*

A system of symbolic logic devised by George Boole; used in computers.

- *He looked up "boolean algebra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "boolean algebra" during the group presentation.*

boron counter tube *(noun)*

A proportional counter tube for counting neutrons.

- *Understanding "boron counter tube" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "boron counter tube" means with a simple example.*

botanist *(noun)*

A biologist specializing in the study of plants.

- *He looked up "botanist" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "botanist."*

bottomed *(adjective)*

Having a bottom of a specified character.

- *Students compared "bottomed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bottomed" when it is having a bottom of a specified character.*

boutiques *(noun)*

A shop that sells women's clothes and jewelry.

- *The article explained what "boutiques" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "boutiques" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

breech presentation *(noun)*

Delivery of an infant whose feet or buttocks appear first.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breech presentation."*
- *The article explained what "breech presentation" means with a simple example.*

brittle bladder fern *(noun)*

Delicate fern widely distributed in North America and European having thin pinnatifid fronds with brittle stems.

- *They discussed "brittle bladder fern" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "brittle bladder fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

brownsville *(noun)*

A city in southern Texas on the Rio Grande near its mouth into the Gulf of Mexico; has a channel that accommodates oceangoing ships.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brownsville."*
- *The article explained what "brownsville" means with a simple example.*

---

buena vista *(noun)*

A pitched battle in the Mexican War in 1847; United States forces under Zachary Taylor defeated the Mexican forces under Santa Anna at a locality in northern Mexico.

- *Understanding "buena vista" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buena vista."*

---

buyer's market *(noun)*

A market in which more people want to sell than want to buy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "buyer's market."*
- *Understanding "buyer's market" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caches *(noun)*

A hidden storage space (for money or provisions or weapons).

- *The article explained what "caches" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "caches" during the group presentation.*

---

calmness *(noun)*

A feeling of calm; an absence of agitation or excitement.

- *Understanding "calmness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "calmness" because he had never seen it before.*

---

canny *(adjective)*

Showing self-interest and shrewdness in dealing with others.

- *The speaker chose "canny" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "canny."*

---

cape primrose *(noun)*

Any of various African plants of the genus Streptocarpus widely cultivated especially as houseplants for their showy blue or purple flowers.

- *Understanding "cape primrose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cape primrose" during the group presentation.*

---

cartons *(noun)*

A box made of cardboard; opens by flaps on top.

- *In class, the teacher used "cartons" to mean a box made of cardboard; opens by flaps on top.*
- *He looked up "cartons" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cassettes *(noun)*

A container that holds a magnetic tape used for recording or playing sound or video.

- *The article explained what "cassettes" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cassettes" during the group presentation.*

---

castile *(noun)*

A region of central Spain; a former kingdom that comprised most of modern Spain and united with Aragon to form Spain in 1479.

- *The article explained what "castile" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "castile" to mean a region of central spain; a former kingdom that....*

---

caustic remark *(noun)*

Witty language used to convey insults or scorn; ; ; –Jonathan Swift.

- *In class, the teacher used "caustic remark" to mean witty language used to convey insults or scorn; ; ;....*
- *He looked up "caustic remark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

caveman *(noun)*

Someone who lives in a cave.

- *They discussed "caveman" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "caveman" because he had never seen it before.*

centimeter *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one hundredth of a meter.

- *He looked up "centimeter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "centimeter" to mean a metric unit of length equal to one hundredth of a....*

chairwoman *(noun)*

The officer who presides at the meetings of an organization.

- *The article explained what "chairwoman" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chairwoman" during the group presentation.*

characterisation *(noun)*

The act of describing distinctive characteristics or essential features.

- *Understanding "characterisation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "characterisation" to mean the act of describing distinctive characteristics....*

checkered *(adjective)*

Marked by changeable fortune.

- *A checkered business career.*
- *Would you call this situation "checkered"? Explain why.*

cheekbones *(noun)*

The arch of bone beneath the eye that forms the prominence of the cheek.

- *The article explained what "cheekbones" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cheekbones."*

chinook wind *(noun)*

A warm dry wind blowing down the eastern slopes of the Rockies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinook wind."*
- *He looked up "chinook wind" because he had never seen it before.*

chute-the-chute *(noun)*

Elevated railway in an amusement park (usually with sharp curves and steep inclines).

- *The article explained what "chute-the-chute" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chute-the-chute" during the group presentation.*

cilantro *(noun)*

Parsley-like herb used as seasoning or garnish.

- *Understanding "cilantro" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cilantro" to mean parsley-like herb used as seasoning or garnish.*

circumcised *(verb)*

Cut the foreskin off male babies or teenage boys.

- *During the bris, the baby boy is circumcised.*
- *He did not know how to use "circumcised" until he saw an example.*

civics *(noun)*

The social science of municipal affairs.

- *They discussed "civics" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "civics" because he had never seen it before.*

clamped *(verb)*

Fasten or fix with a clamp.

- *The military government clamped a curfew onto the capital.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "clamped" in real sentences.*

clapper valve *(noun)*

A simple valve with a hinge on one side; allows fluid to flow in only one direction.

- *The article explained what "clapper valve" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clapper valve."*

---

claps *(verb)*

Strike together so as to produce a sharp percussive noise.

- *In everyday English, people use "claps" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "claps" in real sentences.*

---

clementine *(noun)*

A mandarin orange of a deep reddish orange color and few seeds.

- *He looked up "clementine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clementine."*

---

clementine tree *(noun)*

A variety of mandarin orange that is grown around the Mediterranean and in South Africa.

- *In class, the teacher used "clementine tree" to mean a variety of mandarin orange that is grown around....*
- *The article explained what "clementine tree" means with a simple example.*

---

climbing bird's nest fern *(noun)*

Tropical Africa to Australasia and Polynesia.

- *The article explained what "climbing bird's nest fern" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "climbing bird's nest fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clipboard *(noun)*

A small writing board with a clip at the top for holding papers.

- *Understanding "clipboard" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "clipboard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

co-ordinated *(adjective)*

Being dexterous in the use of more than one set of muscle movements; - Mary McCarthy.

- *The speaker chose "co-ordinated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "co-ordinated" when it is being dexterous in the use of more than one set of....*

---

compensatory time *(noun)*

Time off that is granted to a worker as compensation for working overtime.

- *The article explained what "compensatory time" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "compensatory time" to mean time off that is granted to a worker as....*

---

concedes *(verb)*

Give over; surrender or relinquish to the physical control of another.

- *She tried to use "concedes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "concedes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

conceptions *(noun)*

The event that occurred at the beginning of something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conceptions."*
- *They discussed "conceptions" during the group presentation.*

---

confessor *(noun)*

A priest who hears confession and gives absolution.

- *In class, the teacher used "confessor" to mean a priest who hears confession and gives absolution.*
- *They discussed "confessor" during the group presentation.*

---

connoisseur *(noun)*

An expert able to appreciate a field; especially in the fine arts.

- *Understanding "connoisseur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "connoisseur" means with a simple example.*

---

contemplative *(noun)*

A person devoted to the contemplative life.

- *They discussed "contemplative" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "contemplative" to mean a person devoted to the contemplative life.*

---

convocation *(noun)*

A group gathered in response to a summons.

- *They discussed "convocation" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "convocation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

corrupting *(adjective)*

Harmful to the mind or morals.

- *Corrupt judges and their corrupting influence.*
- *The speaker chose "corrupting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

countermeasures *(noun)*

An action taken to offset another action.

- *They discussed "countermeasures" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "countermeasures" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

crosse *(noun)*

A long racket with a triangular frame; used in playing lacrosse.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crosse."*
- *He looked up "crosse" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cul de sac *(noun)*

A street with only one way in or out.

- *In class, the teacher used "cul de sac" to mean a street with only one way in or out.*
- *Understanding "cul de sac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

culpable *(adjective)*

Deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil or injurious.

- *Culpable negligence.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "culpable" when it is deserving blame or censure as being wrong or evil....*

---

cursive script *(noun)*

Rapid handwriting in which letters are set down in full and are cursively connected within words without lifting the writing implement from the paper.

- *He looked up "cursive script" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cursive script" to mean rapid handwriting in which letters are set down in....*

---

curtain raiser *(noun)*

A short play presented before the main play.

- *Understanding "curtain raiser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "curtain raiser."*

---

dag *(noun)*

A flap along the edge of a garment; used in medieval clothing.

- *In class, the teacher used "dag" to mean a flap along the edge of a garment; used in....*
- *Understanding "dag" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

damsel *(noun)*

A young unmarried woman.

- *In class, the teacher used "damsel" to mean a young unmarried woman.*
- *Understanding "damsel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

daniel defoe *(noun)*

English writer remembered particularly for his novel about Robinson Crusoe (1660-1731).

- *He looked up "daniel defoe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "daniel defoe."*

day laborer *(noun)*

A laborer who works by the day; for daily wages.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "day laborer."*
- *He looked up "day laborer" because he had never seen it before.*

daze *(verb)*

To cause someone to lose clear vision, especially from intense light.

- *Learners should practice how to use "daze" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "daze" carefully so everyone would understand.*

debugging *(verb)*

Locate and correct errors in a computer program code.

- *The coach explained when to use "debugging" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "debugging" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

deliciously *(adverb)*

In a very pleasurable manner.

- *They were walking along the beach slowly and deliciously.*
- *I bought some more of these deliciously sweet peaches.*

dickey *(noun)*

A small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned two-seater.

- *The article explained what "dickey" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "dickey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

diocesan *(noun)*

A bishop having jurisdiction over a diocese.

- *He looked up "diocesan" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "diocesan."*

disorganized schizophrenia *(noun)*

A form of schizophrenia characterized by severe disintegration of personality including erratic speech and childish mannerisms and bizarre behavior; usually becomes evident during puberty; the most common diagnostic category in mental institutions.

- *Understanding "disorganized schizophrenia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "disorganized schizophrenia" because he had never seen it before.*

disorganized type schizophrenia *(noun)*

A form of schizophrenia characterized by severe disintegration of personality including erratic speech and childish mannerisms and bizarre behavior; usually becomes evident during puberty; the most common diagnostic category in mental institutions.

- *He looked up "disorganized type schizophrenia" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "disorganized type schizophrenia" during the group presentation.*

disputing *(verb)*

Have a disagreement over something.

- *He did not know how to use "disputing" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disputing" in real sentences.*

distorting *(verb)*

Alter the shape of (something) by stress.

- *In everyday English, people use "distorting" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "distorting" until he saw an example.*

disused *(adjective)*

No longer in use.

- *The speaker chose "disused" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Would you call this situation "disused"? Explain why.*

---

divination *(noun)*

A prediction uttered under divine inspiration.

- *The article explained what "divination" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "divination."*

---

doggo *(adverb)*

Quietly in concealment.

- *He lay doggo.*
- *He answered "doggo," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

dol *(noun)*

The federal department responsible for promoting the working conditions of wage earners in the United States; created in 1913.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dol."*
- *They discussed "dol" during the group presentation.*

---

dominant allele *(noun)*

An allele that produces the same phenotype whether its paired allele is identical or different.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dominant allele."*
- *He looked up "dominant allele" because he had never seen it before.*

---

doolittle *(noun)*

United States Air Force officer who electrified the world in 1942 by leading a squadron of 16 bombers on a daylight raid over Tokyo (1896-1993).

- *He looked up "doolittle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "doolittle" during the group presentation.*

---

douglas elton fairbanks *(noun)*

United States film actor noted for his swashbuckling roles (1883-1939).

- *Understanding "douglas elton fairbanks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "douglas elton fairbanks."*

---

downsizing *(noun)*

The reduction of expenditures in order to become financially stable.

- *Understanding "downsizing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "downsizing" to mean the reduction of expenditures in order to become....*

---

dprk *(noun)*

A communist country in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula; established in 1948.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dprk."*
- *He looked up "dprk" because he had never seen it before.*

---

drunkenness *(noun)*

The act of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess.

- *In class, the teacher used "drunkenness" to mean the act of drinking alcoholic beverages to excess.*
- *Understanding "drunkenness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dumas *(noun)*

French writer remembered for his swashbuckling historical tales (1802-1870).

- *He looked up "dumas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dumas."*

---

dykes *(noun)*

A barrier constructed to contain the flow of water or to keep out the sea.

- *He looked up "dykes" because he had never seen it before.*

- *Understanding “dykes” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

eastern lowland gorilla *(noun)*

A kind of gorilla.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “eastern lowland gorilla.”*
- *The article explained what “eastern lowland gorilla” means with a simple example.*

---

ecm *(noun)*

Electronic warfare undertaken to prevent or reduce an enemy’s effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

- *The article explained what “ecm” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “ecm” to mean electronic warfare undertaken to prevent or reduce....*

---

elmer leopold rice *(noun)*

United States playwright (1892-1967).

- *The article explained what “elmer leopold rice” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “elmer leopold rice.”*

---

emigrate *(verb)*

Leave one’s country of residence for a new one.

- *Many people had to emigrate during the Nazi period.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “emigrate” in real sentences.*

---

emulsion *(noun)*

(chemistry) a colloid in which both phases are liquids.

- *An oil-in-water emulsion.*
- *In class, the teacher used “emulsion” to mean (chemistry) a colloid in which both phases are liquids.*

---

endocrine gland *(noun)*

Any of the glands of the endocrine system that secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “endocrine gland.”*
- *Understanding “endocrine gland” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ernst werner von siemens *(noun)*

German electrical engineer (1816-1892).

- *In class, the teacher used “ernst werner von siemens” to mean german electrical engineer (1816-1892).*
- *The article explained what “ernst werner von siemens” means with a simple example.*

---

esters *(noun)*

Formed by reaction between an acid and an alcohol with elimination of water.

- *Understanding “esters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “esters” during the group presentation.*

---

euphrates *(noun)*

A river in southwestern Asia; flows into the Persian Gulf; was important in the development of several great civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia.

- *They discussed “euphrates” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “euphrates” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

euphrates river *(noun)*

A river in southwestern Asia; flows into the Persian Gulf; was important in the development of several great civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “euphrates river.”*
- *Understanding “euphrates river” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

evacuating *(verb)*

Move out of an unsafe location into safety.

- *Can you use “evacuating” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “evacuating” and when to wait.*

---

exorcism *(noun)*

Freeing from evil spirits.

- *He looked up “exorcism” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “exorcism” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

external carotid *(noun)*

The branch of the carotid artery that supplies blood to the face and tongue and external parts of the head.

- *The article explained what “external carotid” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “external carotid” to mean the branch of the carotid artery that supplies....*

fabled *(adjective)*

Celebrated in fable or legend.

- *The fabled Paul Bunyan and his blue ox.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “fabled” when it is celebrated in fable or legend.*

fabricate *(verb)*

Put together out of artificial or natural components or parts; ; ; He manufactured a popular cereal".

- *The company fabricates plastic chairs.*
- *He did not know how to use “fabricate” until he saw an example.*

fairy godmother *(noun)*

A female character in some fairy stories who has magical powers and can bring unexpected good fortune to the hero or heroine.

- *He looked up “fairy godmother” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fairy godmother.”*

false oat *(noun)*

Coarse perennial Eurasian grass resembling oat; found on roadside verges and rough grassland and in hay meadows; introduced in North America for forage.

- *The article explained what “false oat” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “false oat” to mean coarse perennial eurasian grass resembling oat;....*

fatherhood *(noun)*

God when considered as the first person in the Trinity.

- *He looked up “fatherhood” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “fatherhood.”*

femoral *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or near the femur or thigh.

- *Students compared “femoral” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “femoral” when it is of or relating to or near the femur or thigh.*

feuds *(noun)*

A bitter quarrel between two parties.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “feuds.”*
- *He looked up “feuds” because he had never seen it before.*

fijian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Fiji or its people or language or culture.

- *The Fijian population.*
- *Fijian folktales.*

filibuster *(noun)*

A legislator who gives long speeches in an effort to delay or obstruct legislation that he (or she) opposes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “filibuster.”*
- *Understanding “filibuster” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fillings *(noun)*

Any material that fills a space or container.

- *When he yawned I could see the gold fillings in his teeth.*
- *He looked up "fillings" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fillmore *(noun)*

Elected vice president and became the 13th President of the United States when Zachary Taylor died in office (1800-1874).

- *In class, the teacher used "fillmore" to mean elected vice president and became the 13th....*
- *They discussed "fillmore" during the group presentation.*

---

finalize *(verb)*

Make final; put the last touches on; put into final form.

- *Let's finalize the proposal.*
- *The coach explained when to use "finalize" and when to wait.*

---

financiers *(noun)*

A person skilled in large scale financial transactions.

- *Understanding "financiers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "financiers" means with a simple example.*

---

flicking *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *He did not know how to use "flicking" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "flicking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

flourishes *(noun)*

A display of ornamental speech or language.

- *In class, the teacher used "flourishes" to mean a display of ornamental speech or language.*
- *He looked up "flourishes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fluctuation *(noun)*

The quality of being unsteady and subject to changes.

- *He kept a record of price fluctuations.*
- *The fluctuations of the sea.*

---

fool's parsley *(noun)*

European weed naturalized in America that resembles parsley but causes nausea and poisoning when eaten.

- *In class, the teacher used "fool's parsley" to mean european weed naturalized in america that resembles....*
- *The article explained what "fool's parsley" means with a simple example.*

---

frances hodgson burnett *(noun)*

United States writer (born in England) remembered for her novels for children (1849-1924).

- *In class, the teacher used "frances hodgson burnett" to mean united states writer (born in england) remembered....*
- *They discussed "frances hodgson burnett" during the group presentation.*

---

frank breech delivery *(noun)*

Position of a fetus in which the buttocks are present at the maternal pelvic outlet.

- *The article explained what "frank breech delivery" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frank breech delivery" to mean position of a fetus in which the buttocks are....*

---

fraudulently *(adverb)*

In a dishonest and fraudulent manner.

- *This money was fraudulently obtained.*
- *Using "fraudulently" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

frontal suture *(noun)*

The suture between two halves of the frontal bone (usually obliterated by the age of 6).

- *In class, the teacher used "frontal suture" to mean the suture between two halves of the frontal bone....*
- *Understanding "frontal suture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fumbles *(verb)*

Drop or juggle or fail to play cleanly a grounder.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fumbles" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "fumbles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

gander *(noun)*

Mature male goose.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gander."*
- *He looked up "gander" because he had never seen it before.*

garter stitch *(noun)*

A knitting stitch that results in a pattern of horizontal ridges formed by knitting both sides (instead of purling one side).

- *In class, the teacher used "garter stitch" to mean a knitting stitch that results in a pattern of....*
- *He looked up "garter stitch" because he had never seen it before.*

gauze *(noun)*

A net of transparent fabric with a loose open weave.

- *In class, the teacher used "gauze" to mean a net of transparent fabric with a loose open weave.*
- *Understanding "gauze" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gauze-like *(adjective)*

So thin as to transmit light.

- *Students compared "gauze-like" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "gauze-like" approach may work better in this case.*

geometrical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or determined by geometry.

- *It is useful to describe something as "geometrical" when it is of or relating to or determined by geometry.*
- *The speaker chose "geometrical" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

ghoul *(noun)*

Someone who takes bodies from graves and sells them for anatomical dissection.

- *The article explained what "ghoul" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "ghoul" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

giggled *(verb)*

Laugh nervously.

- *The girls giggled when the rock star came into the classroom.*
- *In everyday English, people use "giggled" when talking about this idea.*

gilded flicker *(noun)*

Southwestern United States bird like the yellow-shafted flicker but lacking the red neck.

- *They discussed "gilded flicker" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "gilded flicker" means with a simple example.*

gimmicks *(noun)*

A drawback or difficulty that is not readily evident.

- *In class, the teacher used "gimmicks" to mean a drawback or difficulty that is not readily evident.*
- *He looked up "gimmicks" because he had never seen it before.*

goebbels *(noun)*

German propaganda minister in Nazi Germany who persecuted the Jews (1897-1945).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "goebbels."*
- *He looked up "goebbels" because he had never seen it before.*

golan *(noun)*

A fortified hilly area between southern Lebanon and southern Syria.

- *Artillery on the Golan Heights can dominate a large area of Israel.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "golan."*

---

grand duchy of luxembourg *(noun)*

A grand duchy (a constitutional monarchy) landlocked in northwestern Europe between France and Belgium and Germany; an international financial center.

- *In class, the teacher used "grand duchy of luxembourg" to mean a grand duchy (a constitutional monarchy)....*
- *He looked up "grand duchy of luxembourg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

grandstand *(verb)*

Perform ostentatiously in order to impress the audience and with an eye to the applause.

- *She never misses a chance to grandstand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "grandstand" in real sentences.*

---

grazed *(adjective)*

Scraped or touched lightly in passing.

- *His grazed and bleeding arm proved he had been in the line of fire.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "grazed."*

---

greater pectoral muscle *(noun)*

A skeletal muscle that adducts and rotates the arm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "greater pectoral muscle."*
- *The article explained what "greater pectoral muscle" means with a simple example.*

---

grumbling *(noun)*

A loud low dull continuous noise.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grumbling."*
- *The article explained what "grumbling" means with a simple example.*

---

guatemalan monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Guatemala.

- *He looked up "guatemalan monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "guatemalan monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

---

guitarists *(noun)*

A musician who plays the guitar.

- *They discussed "guitarists" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guitarists" to mean a musician who plays the guitar.*

---

haitian creole *(noun)*

A creole language spoken by most Haitians; based on French and various African languages.

- *Understanding "haitian creole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "haitian creole" to mean a creole language spoken by most haitians; based on....*

---

hales *(verb)*

To cause to do through pressure or necessity, by physical, moral or intellectual means :.

- *In everyday English, people use "hales" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "hales" until he saw an example.*

---

hallucination *(noun)*

An object perceived during a hallucinatory episode.

- *He refused to believe that the angel was a hallucination.*
- *His dreams of vast wealth are a hallucination.*

---

heeled *(verb)*

Strike with the heel of the club.

- *The balloon heeled over.*

- *In everyday English, people use "heeled" when talking about this idea.*

---

helms *(noun)*

A position of leadership.

- *The article explained what "helms" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "helms."*

---

henri rousseau *(noun)*

French primitive painter (1844-1910).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "henri rousseau."*
- *He looked up "henri rousseau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

high-keyed *(adjective)*

(of persons) excitable.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "high-keyed."*
- *Would you call this situation "high-keyed"? Explain why.*

---

homing pigeon *(noun)*

Pigeon trained to return home.

- *Understanding "homing pigeon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "homing pigeon."*

---

honduras rosewood *(noun)*

Central American tree yielding a valuable dark streaked rosewood.

- *In class, the teacher used "honduras rosewood" to mean central american tree yielding a valuable dark....*
- *He looked up "honduras rosewood" because he had never seen it before.*

---

horizontal stabilizer *(noun)*

The horizontal airfoil of an aircraft's tail assembly that is fixed and to which the elevator is hinged.

- *The article explained what "horizontal stabilizer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "horizontal stabilizer" to mean the horizontal airfoil of an aircraft's tail....*

---

hovered *(verb)*

Be suspended in the air, as if in defiance of gravity.

- *He did not know how to use "hovered" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "hovered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

hulls *(noun)*

A large fishing port in northeastern England.

- *In class, the teacher used "hulls" to mean a large fishing port in northeastern england.*
- *He looked up "hulls" because he had never seen it before.*

---

huns *(noun)*

A member of a nomadic people who invaded Europe in the 4th century.

- *Understanding "huns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "huns."*

---

hutchins *(noun)*

United States educator who was president of the University of Chicago (1899-1977).

- *In class, the teacher used "hutchins" to mean united states educator who was president of the....*
- *Understanding "hutchins" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hydrophobic *(adjective)*

Lacking affinity for water; tending to repel and not absorb water; tending not to dissolve in or mix with or be wetted by water.

- *The speaker chose "hydrophobic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hydrophobic" when it is lacking affinity for water; tending to repel and....*

---

hydroxide ion *(noun)*

The anion OH having one oxygen and one hydrogen atom.

- *Understanding "hydroxide ion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "hydroxide ion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

immaterial *(adjective)*

Of no importance or relevance especially to a law case.

- *An objection that is immaterial after the fact.*
- *Immaterial apparitions.*

---

imprinted *(verb)*

Mark or stamp with or as if with pressure.

- *Learners should practice how to use "imprinted" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "imprinted" and when to wait.*

---

indira gandhi *(noun)*

Daughter of Nehru who served as prime minister of India from 1966 to 1977 (1917-1984).

- *He looked up "indira gandhi" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indira gandhi" to mean daughter of nehru who served as prime minister of....*

---

industrialists *(noun)*

Someone who manages or has significant financial interest in an industrial enterprise.

- *Understanding "industrialists" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "industrialists" means with a simple example.*

---

inefficiency *(noun)*

Unskillfulness resulting from a lack of efficiency.

- *In class, the teacher used "inefficiency" to mean unskillfulness resulting from a lack of efficiency.*
- *Understanding "inefficiency" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inertial guidance *(noun)*

A method of controlling the flight of a missile by devices that respond to inertial forces.

- *He looked up "inertial guidance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inertial guidance."*

---

inertial guidance system *(noun)*

A system to control a plane or spacecraft; uses inertial forces.

- *They discussed "inertial guidance system" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inertial guidance system."*

---

inertial reference frame *(noun)*

A coordinate system in which Newton's first law of motion is valid.

- *He looked up "inertial reference frame" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "inertial reference frame" during the group presentation.*

---

inflationary *(adjective)*

Associated with or tending to cause increases in inflation.

- *Inflationary prices.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "inflationary" when it is associated with or tending to cause increases in....*

---

inflexible *(adjective)*

Incapable of adapting or changing to meet circumstances.

- *An inflexible law.*
- *Would you call this situation "inflexible"? Explain why.*

---

inflow *(noun)*

The process of flowing in.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inflow."*
- *He looked up "inflow" because he had never seen it before.*

---

instinctive reflex *(noun)*

An automatic instinctive unlearned reaction to a stimulus.

- *In class, the teacher used "instinctive reflex" to mean an automatic instinctive unlearned reaction to a....*
- *They discussed "instinctive reflex" during the group presentation.*

---

intercom *(noun)*

A communication system linking different rooms within a building or ship etc.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intercom."*
- *He looked up "intercom" because he had never seen it before.*

---

internationale *(noun)*

A revolutionary socialist anthem.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "internationale."*
- *Understanding "internationale" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

intersecting *(adjective)*

Crossed or intersected in the form of an X.

- *A "intersecting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "intersecting" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

intrigues *(noun)*

A crafty and involved plot to achieve your (usually sinister) ends.

- *Understanding "intrigues" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intrigues."*

---

invalidated *(adjective)*

Deprived of legal force.

- *A "invalidated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "invalidated"? Explain why.*

---

inwards *(adverb)*

To or toward the inside of.

- *Move the needle further inwards!*
- *Place "inwards" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

iw *(noun)*

The use of information or information technology during a time of crisis or conflict to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary or adversaries.

- *Understanding "iw" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "iw" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jacking *(verb)*

Lift with a special device.

- *Can you use "jacking" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "jacking" when talking about this idea.*

---

jacking off *(noun)*

Slang for masturbation.

- *In class, the teacher used "jacking off" to mean slang for masturbation.*
- *The article explained what "jacking off" means with a simple example.*

---

james george frazer *(noun)*

English social anthropologist noted for studies of primitive religion and magic (1854-1941).

- *The article explained what "james george frazer" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "james george frazer" during the group presentation.*

jem *(noun)*

A terrorist organization founded in 2000; a militant Islamic group active in Kashmir and closely aligned with al-Rashid Trust; seeks to secure release of imprisoned fellow militants by kidnappings.

- *He looked up "jem" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "jem" during the group presentation.*

jihadi *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a jihad.

- *A "jihadi" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "jihadi"? Explain why.*

justifications *(noun)*

The act of defending or explaining or making excuses for by reasoning; - H.J.Muller.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "justifications."*
- *They discussed "justifications" during the group presentation.*

juvenile rheumatoid arthritis *(noun)*

A form of rheumatoid arthritis that affects children; large joints become inflamed and bone growth may be retarded.

- *Understanding "juvenile rheumatoid arthritis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "juvenile rheumatoid arthritis" to mean a form of rheumatoid arthritis that affects....*

keyed *(adjective)*

Fitted with or secured by a key.

- *A keyed instrument.*
- *The locks have not yet been keyed.*

knight-errant *(noun)*

A wandering knight travelling in search of adventure.

- *He looked up "knight-errant" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knight-errant" to mean a wandering knight travelling in search of adventure.*

knighthood *(noun)*

Aristocrats holding the rank of knight.

- *The article explained what "knighthood" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "knighthood" to mean aristocrats holding the rank of knight.*

la crosse *(noun)*

A town in western Wisconsin on the Mississippi River.

- *He looked up "la crosse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "la crosse" to mean a town in western wisconsin on the mississippi river.*

laborer *(noun)*

Someone who works with their hands; someone engaged in manual labor.

- *They discussed "laborer" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laborer" to mean someone who works with their hands; someone engaged....*

lamenting *(adjective)*

Vocally expressing grief or sorrow or resembling such expression; ; ; ; ; - Shakespeare.

- *Lamenting sinners.*
- *A "lamenting" approach may work better in this case.*

large-toothed aspen *(noun)*

Aspen with a narrow crown; eastern North America.

- *He looked up "large-toothed aspen" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "large-toothed aspen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lefties *(noun)*

A person who uses the left hand with greater skill than the right.

- *He looked up "lefties" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lefties."*

---

lemon curd *(noun)*

A conserve with a thick consistency; made with lemons and butter and eggs and sugar.

- *They discussed "lemon curd" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "lemon curd" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lengthened *(adjective)*

Drawn out or made longer spatially.

- *Lengthened skirts are fashionable this year.*
- *Students compared "lengthened" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

levi's *(noun)*

A popular brand of jeans.

- *He looked up "levi's" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "levi's" during the group presentation.*

---

libra the scales *(noun)*

The seventh sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about September 23 to October 22.

- *In class, the teacher used "libra the scales" to mean the seventh sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this....*
- *He looked up "libra the scales" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lifesaving *(noun)*

Saving the lives of drowning persons.

- *He took a course in lifesaving.*
- *Understanding "lifesaving" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lire *(noun)*

The basic unit of money on Malta; equal to 100 cents.

- *Understanding "lire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "lire" means with a simple example.*

---

low-keyed *(adjective)*

Restrained in style or quality.

- *A little masterpiece of low-keyed eloquence.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "low-keyed."*

---

machinations *(noun)*

A crafty and involved plot to achieve your (usually sinister) ends.

- *In class, the teacher used "machinations" to mean a crafty and involved plot to achieve your (usually....*
- *They discussed "machinations" during the group presentation.*

---

maha *(noun)*

A member of the Siouan people formerly living in the Missouri river valley in northeastern Nebraska.

- *They discussed "maha" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "maha" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mangrove *(noun)*

A tropical tree or shrub bearing fruit that germinates while still on the tree and having numerous prop roots that eventually form an impenetrable mass and are important in land building.

- *They discussed "mangrove" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mangrove" to mean a tropical tree or shrub bearing fruit that....*

---

mangrove family *(noun)*

Trees and shrubs that usually form dense jungles along tropical seacoasts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mangrove family."*

- *The article explained what "mangrove family" means with a simple example.*

---

marmalade *(noun)*

A preserve made of the pulp and rind of citrus fruits.

- *Understanding "marmalade" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "marmalade" during the group presentation.*

---

marmalade box *(noun)*

Tree of the West Indies and northern South America bearing succulent edible orange-sized fruit.

- *The article explained what "marmalade box" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "marmalade box" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

marmalade tree *(noun)*

Tropical American tree having wood like mahogany and sweet edible egg-shaped fruit; in some classifications placed in the genus Calocarpum.

- *He looked up "marmalade tree" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marmalade tree" during the group presentation.*

---

marseilles *(noun)*

A port city in southeastern France on the Mediterranean.

- *They discussed "marseilles" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "marseilles" to mean a port city in southeastern france on the mediterranean.*

---

martin scorsese *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1942).

- *In class, the teacher used "martin scorsese" to mean united states filmmaker (born in 1942).*
- *The article explained what "martin scorsese" means with a simple example.*

---

marys *(noun)*

The mother of Jesus; Christians refer to her as the Virgin Mary; she is especially honored by Roman Catholics.

- *He looked up "marys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "marys" during the group presentation.*

---

mass spectrometer *(noun)*

Spectroscope for obtaining a mass spectrum by deflecting ions into a thin slit and measuring the ion current with an electrometer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mass spectrometer."*
- *The article explained what "mass spectrometer" means with a simple example.*

---

masts *(noun)*

A vertical spar for supporting sails.

- *In class, the teacher used "masts" to mean a vertical spar for supporting sails.*
- *He looked up "masts" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mexican hairless *(noun)*

Any of an old breed of small nearly hairless dogs of Mexico.

- *In class, the teacher used "mexican hairless" to mean any of an old breed of small nearly hairless dogs....*
- *He looked up "mexican hairless" because he had never seen it before.*

---

middle-ear deafness *(noun)*

Hearing loss due to problems with the bones of the middle ear.

- *They discussed "middle-ear deafness" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "middle-ear deafness" to mean hearing loss due to problems with the bones of the....*

---

milled *(adjective)*

(of grains especially rice) having the husk or outer layers removed.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "milled."*
- *Would you call this situation "milled"? Explain why.*

---

miocene *(noun)*

From 25 million to 13 million years ago; appearance of grazing mammals.

- *He looked up "miocene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "miocene" during the group presentation.*

---

missouri primrose *(noun)*

Evening-opening primrose of south central United States.

- *He looked up "missouri primrose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "missouri primrose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

moderating *(adjective)*

Lessening in intensity or strength.

- *Students compared "moderating" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "moderating" approach may work better in this case.*

---

modifier *(noun)*

A person who changes something.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "modifier."*
- *The article explained what "modifier" means with a simple example.*

---

molesting *(verb)*

Annoy continually or chronically.

- *Learners should practice how to use "molesting" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "molesting" until he saw an example.*

---

moored *(verb)*

Secure with cables or ropes.

- *The coach explained when to use "moored" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "moored" until he saw an example.*

---

muzzle loader *(noun)*

An obsolete firearm that was loaded through the muzzle.

- *He looked up "muzzle loader" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "muzzle loader" to mean an obsolete firearm that was loaded through the muzzle.*

---

naturalization *(noun)*

The quality of being brought into conformity with nature.

- *The naturalization in English of many Italian words.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "naturalization."*

---

newton's first law of motion *(noun)*

A body remains at rest or in motion with a constant velocity unless acted upon by an external force.

- *In class, the teacher used "newton's first law of motion" to mean a body remains at rest or in motion with a constant....*
- *Understanding "newton's first law of motion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

newton's law of motion *(noun)*

One of three basic laws of classical mechanics.

- *He looked up "newton's law of motion" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "newton's law of motion" during the group presentation.*

---

newton's second law of motion *(noun)*

The rate of change of momentum is proportional to the imposed force and goes in the direction of the force.

- *In class, the teacher used "newton's second law of motion" to mean the rate of change of momentum is proportional to....*
- *The article explained what "newton's second law of motion" means with a simple example.*

---

newton's third law of motion *(noun)*

Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

- *They discussed "newton's third law of motion" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "newton's third law of motion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

northern jacob's ladder *(noun)*

Perennial erect herb with white flowers; circumboreal.

- *The article explained what "northern jacob's ladder" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "northern jacob's ladder" to mean perennial erect herb with white flowers; circumboreal.*

---

numbness *(noun)*

The trait of lacking enthusiasm for or interest in things generally.

- *They discussed "numbness" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "numbness" means with a simple example.*

---

o'toole *(noun)*

British actor (born in Ireland in 1932).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "o'toole."*
- *The article explained what "o'toole" means with a simple example.*

---

oar *(noun)*

An implement used to propel or steer a boat.

- *He looked up "oar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oar" to mean an implement used to propel or steer a boat.*

---

objecting *(verb)*

Express or raise an objection or protest or criticism or express dissent.

- *Can you use "objecting" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "objecting" until he saw an example.*

---

occidental *(noun)*

A native inhabitant of the Occident.

- *Understanding "occidental" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "occidental."*

---

oozing *(noun)*

The process of seeping.

- *Understanding "oozing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "oozing" during the group presentation.*

---

opiate *(noun)*

A narcotic drug that contains opium or an opium derivative.

- *In class, the teacher used "opiate" to mean a narcotic drug that contains opium or an opium....*
- *He looked up "opiate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ordinated *(verb)*

Bring (components or parts) into proper or desirable coordination correlation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ordinated" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "ordinated" when talking about this idea.*

---

osprey *(noun)*

Large harmless hawk found worldwide that feeds on fish and builds a bulky nest often occupied for years.

- *Understanding "osprey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "osprey" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outscored *(verb)*

Score more points than one's opponents.

- *Learners should practice how to use "outscored" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "outscored" when talking about this idea.*

overheated *(adjective)*

Heated beyond a safe or desirable point.

- *The child became overheated.*
- *Overheated metal.*

paddles *(noun)*

A blade of a paddle wheel or water wheel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paddles."*
- *He looked up "paddles" because he had never seen it before.*

pair of pliers *(noun)*

A gripping hand tool with two hinged arms and (usually) serrated jaws.

- *He looked up "pair of pliers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pair of pliers."*

panes *(noun)*

A panel or section of panels in a wall or door.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panes."*
- *He looked up "panes" because he had never seen it before.*

patten *(noun)*

Footwear usually with wooden soles.

- *He looked up "patten" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "patten" to mean footwear usually with wooden soles.*

pelt *(verb)*

Attack and bombard with or as if with missiles.

- *Pelt the speaker with questions.*
- *They pelted each other with snowballs.*

pencil pusher *(noun)*

A clerk who does boring paperwork.

- *He looked up "pencil pusher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pencil pusher."*

pennant *(noun)*

A flag longer than it is wide (and often tapering).

- *In class, the teacher used "pennant" to mean a flag longer than it is wide (and often tapering).*
- *The article explained what "pennant" means with a simple example.*

perfectionist *(noun)*

A person who is displeased by anything that does not meet very high standards.

- *The article explained what "perfectionist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perfectionist."*

peter o'toole *(noun)*

British actor (born in Ireland in 1932).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peter o'toole."*
- *He looked up "peter o'toole" because he had never seen it before.*

petit juror *(noun)*

A member of a petit jury.

- *He looked up "petit juror" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "petit juror" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

phantoms *(noun)*

A ghostly appearing figure.

- *He looked up "phantoms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phantoms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

piano tuner *(noun)*

Someone who tunes pianos.

- *The article explained what "piano tuner" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "piano tuner" during the group presentation.*

---

pickett *(noun)*

American Confederate general known for leading a disastrous charge at Gettysburg (1825-1875).

- *In class, the teacher used "pickett" to mean american confederate general known for leading a....*
- *The article explained what "pickett" means with a simple example.*

---

pitts *(noun)*

A British playwright who created the fictional character Sweeney Todd (1799-1855).

- *In class, the teacher used "pitts" to mean a british playwright who created the fictional....*
- *The article explained what "pitts" means with a simple example.*

---

playwrights *(noun)*

Someone who writes plays.

- *Understanding "playwrights" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "playwrights" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ponce *(noun)*

A man who is effeminate in his manner and fussy in the way he dresses.

- *They discussed "ponce" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ponce" to mean a man who is effeminate in his manner and fussy in....*

---

poppies *(noun)*

Annual or biennial or perennial herbs having showy flowers.

- *In class, the teacher used "poppies" to mean annual or biennial or perennial herbs having showy....*
- *They discussed "poppies" during the group presentation.*

---

powys *(noun)*

British writer of essays; one of three literary brothers (1884-1939).

- *Understanding "powys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "powys" means with a simple example.*

---

praxis *(noun)*

Translating an idea into action.

- *Differences between theory and praxis of communism.*
- *The article explained what "praxis" means with a simple example.*

---

preaches *(verb)*

Speak, plead, or argue in favor of.

- *In everyday English, people use "preaches" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "preaches" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

president fillmore *(noun)*

Elected vice president and became the 13th President of the United States when Zachary Taylor died in office (1800-1874).

- *He looked up "president fillmore" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "president fillmore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

prickly-edged leaf *(noun)*

A leaf having prickly margins.

- *He looked up "prickly-edged leaf" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "prickly-edged leaf" during the group presentation.*

---

primes *(noun)*

A number that has no factor but itself and 1.

- *Understanding "primes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primes."*

---

priming *(noun)*

The first or preliminary coat of paint or size applied to a surface.

- *Understanding "priming" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "priming" means with a simple example.*

---

prince's-plume *(noun)*

Annual with broadly ovate leaves and slender drooping spikes of crimson flowers; southeastern Asia and Australia; naturalized in North America.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prince's-plume."*
- *The article explained what "prince's-plume" means with a simple example.*

---

princely *(adjective)*

Having the rank of or befitting a prince.

- *A princely bearing.*
- *Princely manner.*

---

profited *(verb)*

Make a profit; gain money or materially.

- *The company has not profited from the merger.*
- *She profited from his vast experience.*

---

psoriasis *(noun)*

A chronic skin disease characterized by dry red patches covered with scales; occurs especially on the scalp and ears and genitalia and the skin over bony prominences.

- *They discussed "psoriasis" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "psoriasis."*

---

puffed rice *(noun)*

Puffy rice kernels.

- *They discussed "puffed rice" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "puffed rice" means with a simple example.*

---

punctuated equilibrium *(noun)*

A theory of evolution holding that evolutionary change in the fossil record came in fits and starts rather than in a steady process of slow change.

- *They discussed "punctuated equilibrium" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "punctuated equilibrium."*

---

putty *(noun)*

A dough-like mixture of whiting and boiled linseed oil; used especially to patch woodwork or secure panes of glass.

- *In class, the teacher used "putty" to mean a dough-like mixture of whiting and boiled linseed....*
- *He looked up "putty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quartz oscillator *(noun)*

An oscillator that produces electrical oscillations at a frequency determined by the physical characteristics of a piezoelectric quartz crystal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quartz oscillator."*
- *He looked up "quartz oscillator" because he had never seen it before.*

---

quench *(verb)*

Cool (hot metal) by plunging into cold water or other liquid.

- *Quench steel.*
- *The cold water quenched his thirst.*

---

radicalism *(noun)*

The political orientation of those who favor revolutionary change in government and society.

- *They discussed "radicalism" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radicalism."*

---

radon *(noun)*

A radioactive gaseous element formed by the disintegration of radium; the heaviest of the inert gasses; occurs naturally (especially in areas over granite) and is considered a hazard to health.

- *He looked up "radon" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "radon" to mean a radioactive gaseous element formed by the....*

---

raisin moth *(noun)*

Moth whose larvae attack dried fruits and cereal products.

- *Understanding "raisin moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "raisin moth" means with a simple example.*

---

ramping *(verb)*

Creep up – used especially of plants.

- *Learners should practice how to use "ramping" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "ramping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

rationalize *(verb)*

Think rationally; employ logic or reason.

- *When one wonders why one is doing certain things, one should rationalize.*
- *Rationalize the child's seemingly crazy behavior.*

---

rationalize away *(verb)*

Substitute a natural for a supernatural explanation of.

- *You can rationalize away all the strange noises you hear–there is no poltergeist in the house!*
- *She tried to use "rationalize away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reactivity *(noun)*

Responsive to stimulation.

- *In class, the teacher used "reactivity" to mean responsive to stimulation.*
- *He looked up "reactivity" because he had never seen it before.*

---

reassignment *(noun)*

Assignment to a different duty.

- *In class, the teacher used "reassignment" to mean assignment to a different duty.*
- *The article explained what "reassignment" means with a simple example.*

---

recessive gene *(noun)*

Gene that produces its characteristic phenotype only when its allele is identical.

- *The recessive gene for blue eyes.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recessive gene" to mean gene that produces its characteristic phenotype....*

---

reciprocal pronoun *(noun)*

A pronoun or pronominal phrase (as 'each other') that expresses a mutual action or relationship between the individuals indicated in the plural subject.

- *The sentence 'They cared for each other' contains a reciprocal pronoun.*
- *They discussed "reciprocal pronoun" during the group presentation.*

---

recursive definition *(noun)*

(mathematics) a definition of a function from which values of the function can be calculated in a finite number of steps.

- *They discussed "recursive definition" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "recursive definition" because he had never seen it before.*

---

recursive routine *(noun)*

A routine that can call itself.

- *Understanding "recursive routine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recursive routine" to mean a routine that can call itself.*

---

red-lead putty *(noun)*

A cement resembling putty; made by mixing white and red lead in boiled linseed oil; used as luting on pipe fittings.

- *In class, the teacher used "red-lead putty" to mean a cement resembling putty; made by mixing white and....*
- *Understanding "red-lead putty" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

relieves *(noun)*

The act of freeing a city or town that has been besieged.

- *They discussed "relieves" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "relieves" to mean the act of freeing a city or town that has been....*

---

repeater *(noun)*

A firearm that can fire several rounds without reloading.

- *The audience consisted largely of repeaters who had seen the movie many times.*
- *Repeaters can be used in computer networks to extend cabling distances.*

---

reprisals *(noun)*

A retaliatory action against an enemy in wartime.

- *The article explained what "reprisals" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reprisals" to mean a retaliatory action against an enemy in wartime.*

---

reruns *(noun)*

A program that is broadcast again.

- *She likes to watch 'I love Lucy' reruns.*
- *They discussed "reruns" during the group presentation.*

---

respiratory quotient *(noun)*

The ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide expired to the volume of oxygen consumed by an organism or cell in a given period of time.

- *They discussed "respiratory quotient" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "respiratory quotient" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retardation *(noun)*

A decrease in rate of change.

- *They discussed "retardation" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "retardation" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retards *(verb)*

Cause to move more slowly or operate at a slower rate.

- *Can you use "retards" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "retards" when talking about this idea.*

---

retort *(noun)*

A quick reply to a question or remark (especially a witty or critical one).

- *In class, the teacher used "retort" to mean a quick reply to a question or remark (especially a....*
- *He looked up "retort" because he had never seen it before.*

---

revitalization *(noun)*

Bringing again into activity and prominence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "revitalization."*
- *He looked up "revitalization" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rework *(verb)*

Use again in altered form.

- *Learners should practice how to use "rework" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "rework" when talking about this idea.*

reworking *(verb)*

Use again in altered form.

- *Learners should practice how to use "reworking" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "reworking" when talking about this idea.*

ringed snake *(noun)*

Harmless European snake with a bright yellow collar; common in England.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ringed snake."*
- *He looked up "ringed snake" because he had never seen it before.*

robert walpole *(noun)*

Englishman and Whig statesman who (under George I) was effectively the first British prime minister (1676-1745).

- *Understanding "robert walpole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "robert walpole" during the group presentation.*

round-bottomed *(adjective)*

Having a rounded bottom.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "round-bottomed."*
- *A "round-bottomed" approach may work better in this case.*

rudely *(adverb)*

In an impolite manner.

- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "rudely" naturally.*
- *She spoke "rudely," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

runes *(verb)*

Cover by running; run a certain distance.

- *He did not know how to use "runes" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "runes" carefully so everyone would understand.*

saber rattling *(noun)*

The ostentatious display of military power (with the implied threat that it might be used).

- *He looked up "saber rattling" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saber rattling" during the group presentation.*

saddles *(noun)*

A seat for the rider of a horse or camel.

- *He looked up "saddles" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "saddles" during the group presentation.*

sams *(noun)*

A guided missile fired from land or shipboard against an airborne target.

- *He looked up "sams" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sams" during the group presentation.*

sanctuaries *(noun)*

A consecrated place where sacred objects are kept.

- *He looked up "sanctuaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sanctuaries" during the group presentation.*

saracens *(noun)*

(historically) a Muslim who opposed the Crusades.

- *Understanding "saracens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "saracens" means with a simple example.*

sawmill *(noun)*

A mill for dressing logs and lumber.

- *They discussed "sawmill" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sawmill" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scott joplin *(noun)*

United States composer who was the first creator of ragtime to write down his compositions (1868-1917).

- *They discussed "scott joplin" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "scott joplin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

scottish highlander *(noun)*

A native of the Highlands of Scotland.

- *The article explained what "scottish highlander" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scottish highlander" to mean a native of the highlands of scotland.*

---

scribes *(noun)*

A sharp-pointed awl for marking wood or metal to be cut.

- *The article explained what "scribes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scribes."*

---

sculptural relief *(noun)*

Sculpture consisting of shapes carved on a surface so as to stand out from the surrounding background.

- *Understanding "sculptural relief" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sculptural relief."*

---

second epistle of peter *(noun)*

The second New Testament book traditionally attributed to Saint Peter the Apostle.

- *The article explained what "second epistle of peter" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "second epistle of peter."*

---

sewed *(adjective)*

Fastened with stitches.

- *Would you call this situation "sewed"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sewed."*

---

sheltering *(verb)*

Invest (money) so that it is not taxable.

- *In everyday English, people use "sheltering" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "sheltering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

shepherd's pie *(noun)*

Pie of hash covered with mashed potatoes and browned in the oven.

- *They discussed "shepherd's pie" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "shepherd's pie" means with a simple example.*

---

shepherd's pipe *(noun)*

A small bagpipe formerly popular in France.

- *The article explained what "shepherd's pipe" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shepherd's pipe."*

---

shogun *(noun)*

A hereditary military dictator of Japan; the shoguns ruled Japan until the revolution of 1867-68.

- *In class, the teacher used "shogun" to mean a hereditary military dictator of japan; the....*
- *Understanding "shogun" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

showings *(noun)*

Something shown to the public.

- *In class, the teacher used "showings" to mean something shown to the public.*

- *He looked up “showings” because he had never seen it before.*

---

shrinkage *(noun)*

The act of stealing goods that are on display in a store.

- *Shrinkage is the retail trade’s euphemism for shoplifting.*
- *The material lost 2 inches per yard in shrinkage.*

---

sir alfred charles bernard lovell *(noun)*

English astronomer who pioneered radio astronomy (born in 1913).

- *In class, the teacher used “sir alfred charles bernard lovell” to mean english astronomer who pioneered radio astronomy....*
- *Understanding “sir alfred charles bernard lovell” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sir james george frazer *(noun)*

English social anthropologist noted for studies of primitive religion and magic (1854-1941).

- *The article explained what “sir james george frazer” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “sir james george frazer” to mean english social anthropologist noted for studies of....*

---

skeptic *(noun)*

Someone who habitually doubts accepted beliefs.

- *They discussed “skeptic” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “skeptic” means with a simple example.*

---

slacks *(noun)*

(usually in the plural) pants for casual wear.

- *They discussed “slacks” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “slacks” because he had never seen it before.*

---

sleeveless *(adjective)*

Unproductive of success.

- *A sleeveless errand.*
- *The speaker chose “sleeveless” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

smaller pectoral muscle *(noun)*

A skeletal muscle that draws down the scapula or raises the ribs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “smaller pectoral muscle.”*
- *He looked up “smaller pectoral muscle” because he had never seen it before.*

---

smalls *(noun)*

The slender part of the back.

- *He looked up “smalls” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “smalls” to mean the slender part of the back.*

---

smelting *(verb)*

Extract (metals) by heating.

- *In everyday English, people use “smelting” when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use “smelting” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

snow thrower *(noun)*

A machine that removes snow by scooping it up and throwing it forcefully through a chute.

- *In class, the teacher used “snow thrower” to mean a machine that removes snow by scooping it up and....*
- *The article explained what “snow thrower” means with a simple example.*

---

snowstorm *(noun)*

A storm with widespread snowfall accompanied by strong winds.

- *In class, the teacher used “snowstorm” to mean a storm with widespread snowfall accompanied by....*
- *Understanding “snowstorm” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

socialite *(noun)*

A socially prominent person.

- *The article explained what "socialite" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "socialite."*

---

sol rojo *(noun)*

A small but violent terrorist organization formed in Ecuador in the early 1990s; responsible for bombing several government buildings.

- *He looked up "sol rojo" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sol rojo."*

---

somatic sensation *(noun)*

The perception of tactual or proprioceptive or gut sensations.

- *In class, the teacher used "somatic sensation" to mean the perception of tactual or proprioceptive or gut....*
- *The article explained what "somatic sensation" means with a simple example.*

---

somme *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1916).

- *They discussed "somme" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "somme" means with a simple example.*

---

somme river *(noun)*

Battle in World War I (1916).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somme river."*
- *They discussed "somme river" during the group presentation.*

---

southerly *(adjective)*

Situated in or oriented toward the south.

- *Took a southerly course.*
- *A hot southerly wind.*

---

spectrometer *(noun)*

Spectroscope for obtaining a mass spectrum by deflecting ions into a thin slit and measuring the ion current with an electrometer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spectrometer."*
- *They discussed "spectrometer" during the group presentation.*

---

spouting *(adjective)*

Propelled violently in a usually narrow stream.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "spouting."*
- *A "spouting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

squandered *(adjective)*

Not used to good advantage.

- *Squandered money cannot be replaced.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "squandered" when it is not used to good advantage.*

---

star divination *(noun)*

A pseudoscience claiming divination by the positions of the planets and sun and moon.

- *The article explained what "star divination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "star divination" to mean a pseudoscience claiming divination by the....*

---

star-spangled banner *(noun)*

The national flag of the United States of America.

- *The article explained what "star-spangled banner" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "star-spangled banner" during the group presentation.*

---

sterilized *(adjective)*

Made infertile.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "sterilized."*
- *The speaker chose "sterilized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

steven weinberg *(noun)*

United States theoretical physicist (born in 1933).

- *Understanding "steven weinberg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "steven weinberg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

strapping *(adjective)*

Muscular and heavily built.

- *A strapping boy of eighteen.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "strapping" when it is muscular and heavily built.*

---

street sweeper *(noun)*

A worker employed to clean streets (especially one employed by a municipal sanitation department).

- *In class, the teacher used "street sweeper" to mean a worker employed to clean streets (especially one....*
- *They discussed "street sweeper" during the group presentation.*

---

stuns *(verb)*

Overcome as with astonishment or disbelief.

- *In everyday English, people use "stuns" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "stuns" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

subspace *(noun)*

A space that is contained within another space.

- *Understanding "subspace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "subspace" because he had never seen it before.*

---

subsurface *(adjective)*

Beneath the surface.

- *Subsurface materials of the moon.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "subsurface."*

---

superstructure *(noun)*

Structure consisting of the part of a ship above the main deck.

- *Understanding "superstructure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "superstructure" means with a simple example.*

---

surge suppressor *(noun)*

Electrical device inserted in a power line to protect equipment from sudden fluctuations in current.

- *He looked up "surge suppressor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "surge suppressor."*

---

surnames *(noun)*

The name used to identify the members of a family (as distinguished from each member's given name).

- *Understanding "surnames" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "surnames" means with a simple example.*

---

sustains *(verb)*

Be the physical support of; carry the weight of.

- *She tried to use "sustains" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "sustains" in real sentences.*

---

sweeper *(noun)*

An employee who sweeps (floors or streets etc.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sweeper."*
- *He looked up "sweeper" because he had never seen it before.*

swish *(verb)*

Move with or cause to move with a whistling or hissing sound.

- *Learners should practice how to use "swish" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "swish" until he saw an example.*

sympathizers *(noun)*

Commiserates with someone who has had misfortune.

- *They discussed "sympathizers" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "sympathizers" because he had never seen it before.*

synced *(verb)*

Make synchronous and adjust in time or manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "synced" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "synced" until he saw an example.*

tabloids *(noun)*

Sensationalist journalism.

- *He looked up "tabloids" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tabloids."*

tacoma narrows bridge *(noun)*

A suspension bridge across Puget Sound at Tacoma.

- *In class, the teacher used "tacoma narrows bridge" to mean a suspension bridge across puget sound at tacoma.*
- *The article explained what "tacoma narrows bridge" means with a simple example.*

tamper *(verb)*

Intrude in other people's affairs or business; interfere unwantedly.

- *Someone tampered with the documents on my desk.*
- *Can you use "tamper" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

tampon *(noun)*

Plug of cotton or other absorbent material; inserted into wound or body cavity to absorb exuded fluids (especially blood).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tampon."*
- *He looked up "tampon" because he had never seen it before.*

tangle orchid *(noun)*

An orchid of the genus Plectorrhiza having tangled roots and long wiry stems bearing lax racemes of small fragrant green flowers.

- *He looked up "tangle orchid" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tangle orchid."*

taxonomic category *(noun)*

Animal or plant group having natural relations.

- *In class, the teacher used "taxonomic category" to mean animal or plant group having natural relations.*
- *He looked up "taxonomic category" because he had never seen it before.*

telephony *(noun)*

Transmitting speech at a distance.

- *In class, the teacher used "telephony" to mean transmitting speech at a distance.*
- *The article explained what "telephony" means with a simple example.*

tenerife *(noun)*

A Spanish island in the Atlantic off the northwestern coast of Africa; the largest of the Canary Islands.

- *He looked up "tenerife" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenerife."*

testicular vein *(noun)*

A vein from the testicles.

- *In class, the teacher used "testicular vein" to mean a vein from the testicles.*
- *The article explained what "testicular vein" means with a simple example.*

---

the star-spangled banner *(noun)*

A poem written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812 was set to music and adopted by Congress in 1931 as the national anthem of the United States.

- *Understanding "the star-spangled banner" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "the star-spangled banner" means with a simple example.*

---

thickened *(adjective)*

Having calluses; having skin made tough and thick through wear.

- *Thickened bronchial arteries.*
- *Flour-thickened gravy.*

---

thomas dekker *(noun)*

English dramatist and pamphleteer (1572-1632).

- *In class, the teacher used "thomas dekker" to mean english dramatist and pamphleteer (1572-1632).*
- *The article explained what "thomas dekker" means with a simple example.*

---

tms *(noun)*

A soft silvery metallic element of the rare earth group; isotope 170 emits X-rays and is used in small portable X-ray machines; it occurs in monazite and apatite and xenotime.

- *He looked up "tms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tms."*

---

toffee *(noun)*

Caramelized sugar cooled in thin sheets.

- *The article explained what "toffee" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "toffee" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tomahawk *(noun)*

Weapon consisting of a fighting ax; used by North American Indians.

- *Understanding "tomahawk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tomahawk" to mean weapon consisting of a fighting ax; used by north....*

---

tone deafness *(noun)*

An inability to distinguish differences in pitch.

- *The article explained what "tone deafness" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tone deafness" to mean an inability to distinguish differences in pitch.*

---

torched *(verb)*

Burn maliciously, as by arson.

- *The madman torched the barns.*
- *Can you use "torched" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

torrey tree *(noun)*

Rare small evergreen of northern Florida; its glossy green leaves have an unpleasant fetid smell when crushed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "torrey tree."*
- *Understanding "torrey tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

transcendence *(noun)*

The state of excelling or surpassing or going beyond usual limits.

- *They discussed "transcendence" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "transcendence" to mean the state of excelling or surpassing or going....*

---

transgression *(noun)*

The act of transgressing; the violation of a law or a duty or moral principle.

- *The boy was punished for the transgressions of his father.*

- *He looked up “transgression” because he had never seen it before.*

trappings *(noun)*

(usually plural) accessory wearing apparel.

- *In class, the teacher used “trappings” to mean (usually plural) accessory wearing apparel.*
- *The article explained what “trappings” means with a simple example.*

triage *(noun)*

Sorting and allocating aid on the basis of need for or likely benefit from medical treatment or food.

- *In class, the teacher used “triage” to mean sorting and allocating aid on the basis of need for....*
- *The article explained what “triage” means with a simple example.*

trotting horse *(noun)*

A horse trained to trot; especially a horse trained for harness racing.

- *He looked up “trotting horse” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “trotting horse.”*

tumor suppressor gene *(noun)*

A suppressor gene that blocks unscheduled cell division.

- *In class, the teacher used “tumor suppressor gene” to mean a suppressor gene that blocks unscheduled cell division.*
- *He looked up “tumor suppressor gene” because he had never seen it before.*

ulterior *(adjective)*

Beyond or outside an area of immediate interest; remote; ; - G.B.Shaw.

- *A suggestion ulterior to the present discussion.*
- *Without...any purpose, immediate or ulterior.*

unambiguous *(adjective)*

Having or exhibiting a single clearly defined meaning; - Mario Vargas Llosa.

- *As a horror, apartheid...is absolutely unambiguous.*
- *A “unambiguous” approach may work better in this case.*

undertakings *(noun)*

Any piece of work that is undertaken or attempted.

- *He prepared for great undertakings.*
- *They discussed “undertakings” during the group presentation.*

undetermined *(adjective)*

Not yet having been ascertained or determined.

- *Of undetermined species.*
- *It is useful to describe something as “undetermined” when it is not yet having been ascertained or determined.*

undies *(noun)*

Women’s underwear.

- *In class, the teacher used “undies” to mean women’s underwear.*
- *They discussed “undies” during the group presentation.*

undulating *(verb)*

Increase and decrease in volume or pitch, as if in waves.

- *In everyday English, people use “undulating” when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use “undulating” carefully so everyone would understand.*

unfettered *(adjective)*

Not bound by shackles and chains.

- *Students compared “unfettered” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “unfettered.”*

unpacking *(verb)*

Remove from its packing.

- *Learners should practice how to use "unpacking" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "unpacking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

urge incontinence *(noun)*

Urinary incontinence that is generally attributable to involuntary contracts of the bladder muscle resulting in an urgent need to urinate accompanied by a sudden loss of urine; most common in people over 60 years of age.

- *He looked up "urge incontinence" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "urge incontinence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

uterine contraction *(noun)*

A rhythmic tightening in labor of the upper uterine musculature that contracts the size of the uterus and pushes the fetus toward the birth canal.

- *He looked up "uterine contraction" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "uterine contraction" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venison *(noun)*

Meat from a deer used as food.

- *Understanding "venison" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venison" to mean meat from a deer used as food.*

---

veranda *(noun)*

A porch along the outside of a building (sometimes partly enclosed).

- *They discussed "veranda" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "veranda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

verdicts *(noun)*

(law) the findings of a jury on issues of fact submitted to it for decision; can be used in formulating a judgment.

- *He looked up "verdicts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "verdicts."*

---

veterinarians *(noun)*

A doctor who practices veterinary medicine.

- *They discussed "veterinarians" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "veterinarians" to mean a doctor who practices veterinary medicine.*

---

walpole *(noun)*

English writer and historian; son of Sir Robert Walpole (1717-1797).

- *In class, the teacher used "walpole" to mean english writer and historian; son of sir robert....*
- *The article explained what "walpole" means with a simple example.*

---

well-heeled *(adjective)*

In fortunate circumstances financially; moderately rich.

- *Students compared "well-heeled" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "well-heeled" approach may work better in this case.*

---

wessex *(noun)*

A Saxon kingdom in southwestern England that became the most powerful English kingdom by the 10th century.

- *They discussed "wessex" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "wessex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wetting agent *(noun)*

A chemical agent capable of reducing the surface tension of a liquid in which it is dissolved.

- *The article explained what "wetting agent" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wetting agent" to mean a chemical agent capable of reducing the surface....*

---

whiny *(adjective)*

Habitually complaining.

- *A whiny child.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "whiny."*

---

white mangrove *(noun)*

A small to medium-sized tree growing in brackish water especially along the shores of the southwestern Pacific.

- *In class, the teacher used "white mangrove" to mean a small to medium-sized tree growing in brackish....*
- *Understanding "white mangrove" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wild oat *(noun)*

Common in meadows and pastures.

- *Understanding "wild oat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "wild oat" means with a simple example.*

---

wild red oat *(noun)*

Mediterranean oat held to be progenitor of modern cultivated oat.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild red oat."*
- *He looked up "wild red oat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

william butler yeats *(noun)*

Irish poet and dramatist (1865-1939).

- *The article explained what "william butler yeats" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william butler yeats" to mean irish poet and dramatist (1865-1939).*

---

woodland caribou *(noun)*

Any of several large caribou living in coniferous forests of southern Canada; in some classifications included in the species Rangifer tarandus.

- *The article explained what "woodland caribou" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodland caribou" to mean any of several large caribou living in coniferous....*

---

woolly mammoth *(noun)*

Very hairy mammoth common in colder portions of the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "woolly mammoth."*
- *He looked up "woolly mammoth" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xt *(noun)*

The presence of an unwanted signal via an accidental coupling.

- *Understanding "xt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "xt."*

---

yamamoto *(noun)*

Japanese admiral who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 (1884-1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yamamoto."*
- *Understanding "yamamoto" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ys *(noun)*

A silvery metallic element that is common in rare-earth minerals; used in magnesium and aluminum alloys.

- *Understanding "ys" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ys."*

---

zaire *(noun)*

A republic in central Africa; achieved independence from Belgium in 1960.

- *They discussed "zaire" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zaire."*

---

zaire river *(noun)*

A major African river (one of the world's longest); flows through Congo into the South Atlantic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zaire river."*
- *He looked up "zaire river" because he had never seen it before.*

accented *(adjective)*

Bearing a stress or accent.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "accented."*
- *Students compared "accented" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

adonis *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a handsome youth loved by both Aphrodite and Persephone.

- *When Adonis died Zeus decreed that he should spend winters in the underworld with Persephone and spend summers with Aphrodite.*
- *Understanding "adonis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

aegean civilization *(noun)*

The prehistoric civilization on the islands in the Aegean sea and the surrounding countries.

- *By 800 BC the entire Aegean had adopted this style of pottery.*
- *He looked up "aegean civilization" because he had never seen it before.*

aggrieved *(verb)*

Cause to feel sorrow.

- *Learners should practice how to use "aggrieved" in real sentences.*
- *The coach explained when to use "aggrieved" and when to wait.*

albatross *(noun)*

(figurative) something that hinders or handicaps.

- *She was an albatross around his neck.*
- *They discussed "albatross" during the group presentation.*

all-devouring *(adjective)*

(of animals) both plant-eating and flesh-eating.

- *A "all-devouring" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Would you call this situation "all-devouring"? Explain why.*

allusions *(noun)*

Passing reference or indirect mention.

- *Understanding "allusions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "allusions."*

american magpie *(noun)*

A magpie of Rocky Mountains in North America.

- *The article explained what "american magpie" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american magpie" to mean a magpie of rocky mountains in north america.*

androids *(noun)*

An automaton that resembles a human being.

- *In class, the teacher used "androids" to mean an automaton that resembles a human being.*
- *He looked up "androids" because he had never seen it before.*

anglesey *(noun)*

An island to the northwest of Wales.

- *He looked up "anglesey" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "anglesey" during the group presentation.*

anglesey island *(noun)*

An island to the northwest of Wales.

- *They discussed "anglesey island" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anglesey island" to mean an island to the northwest of wales.*

aquarius the water bearer *(noun)*

The eleventh sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about January 20 to February 18.

- *He looked up "aquarius the water bearer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "aquarius the water bearer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aquifer *(noun)*

Underground bed or layer yielding ground water for wells and springs etc.

- *They discussed "aquifer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aquifer."*

---

arm's length *(noun)*

A distance sufficient to exclude intimacy.

- *Understanding "arm's length" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "arm's length" means with a simple example.*

---

arouse *(verb)*

Call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses).

- *Arouse pity.*
- *This movie usually arouses the male audience.*

---

arranges *(verb)*

Plan, organize, and carry out (an event).

- *He did not know how to use "arranges" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "arranges" and when to wait.*

---

assemblyman *(noun)*

Someone who is a member of a legislative assembly.

- *He looked up "assemblyman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "assemblyman."*

---

at arm's length *(adverb)*

At some distance.

- *Keep someone at arm's length.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "at arm's length" naturally.*

---

australian magpie *(noun)*

Black-and-white oscine birds that resemble magpies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "australian magpie."*
- *He looked up "australian magpie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

autocratic *(adjective)*

Offensively self-assured or given to exercising usually unwarranted power.

- *An autocratic person.*
- *Autocratic behavior.*

---

autographed *(adjective)*

Bearing an autograph.

- *An autographed copy of his latest book.*
- *Would you call this situation "autographed"? Explain why.*

---

babylonian captivity *(noun)*

The deportation of the Jews to Babylonia by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 BC.

- *In class, the teacher used "babylonian captivity" to mean the deportation of the jews to babylonia by....*
- *The article explained what "babylonian captivity" means with a simple example.*

---

bakeries *(noun)*

A workplace where baked goods (breads and cakes and pastries) are produced or sold.

- *He looked up "bakeries" because he had never seen it before.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bakeries."*

---

banff *(noun)*

A popular vacation spot in the Canadian Rockies.

- *They discussed "banff" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "banff."*

---

basements *(noun)*

The ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture.

- *Understanding "basements" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "basements" during the group presentation.*

---

battle of shiloh *(noun)*

The second great battle of the American Civil War (1862); the battle ended with the withdrawal of Confederate troops but it was not a Union victory.

- *In class, the teacher used "battle of shiloh" to mean the second great battle of the american civil war....*
- *Understanding "battle of shiloh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bed-wetting *(noun)*

Enuresis during sleep; especially common in children (who usually outgrow it).

- *He looked up "bed-wetting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bed-wetting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bench lathe *(noun)*

Lathe mounted on a workbench.

- *Understanding "bench lathe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bench lathe" to mean lathe mounted on a workbench.*

---

bereaved *(noun)*

A person who has suffered the death of someone they loved.

- *The bereaved do not always need to be taken care of.*
- *Understanding "bereaved" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bereaved person *(noun)*

A person who has suffered the death of someone they loved.

- *The bereaved do not always need to be taken care of.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bereaved person."*

---

bes *(verb)*

To remain unmolested, undisturbed, or uninterrupted – used only in infinitive form.

- *She tried to use "bes" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "bes" and when to wait.*

---

bindings *(noun)*

The protective covering on the front, back, and spine of a book.

- *In class, the teacher used "bindings" to mean the protective covering on the front, back, and....*
- *The article explained what "bindings" means with a simple example.*

---

blackouts *(noun)*

A suspension of radio or tv broadcasting.

- *Understanding "blackouts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "blackouts" means with a simple example.*

---

blood platelet *(noun)*

Tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood; essential for blood clotting.

- *The article explained what "blood platelet" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blood platelet" to mean tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood;....*

---

blossomed *(verb)*

Develop or come to a promising stage.

- *Youth blossomed into maturity.*
- *She tried to use "blossomed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

blossoming *(noun)*

The time and process of budding and unfolding of blossoms.

- *They discussed "blossoming" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "blossoming" means with a simple example.*

blowers *(noun)*

A fan run by an electric motor.

- *He looked up "blowers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "blowers" during the group presentation.*

bogota *(noun)*

Capital and largest city of Colombia; located in central Colombia on a high fertile plain.

- *In class, the teacher used "bogota" to mean capital and largest city of colombia; located in....*
- *The article explained what "bogota" means with a simple example.*

boldness *(noun)*

The trait of being willing to undertake things that involve risk or danger.

- *The proposal required great boldness.*
- *I couldn't believe her boldness.*

bolstered *(verb)*

Support and strengthen.

- *The coach explained when to use "bolstered" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "bolstered" carefully so everyone would understand.*

bookseller *(noun)*

The proprietor of a bookstore.

- *In class, the teacher used "bookseller" to mean the proprietor of a bookstore.*
- *The article explained what "bookseller" means with a simple example.*

borrows *(verb)*

Take up and practice as one's own.

- *She tried to use "borrows" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "borrows" until he saw an example.*

brahms *(noun)*

German composer who developed the romantic style of both lyrical and classical music (1833-1897).

- *Brahms was included in the program.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brahms."*

brant *(noun)*

Small dark geese that breed in the north and migrate southward.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "brant."*
- *He looked up "brant" because he had never seen it before.*

breakage *(noun)*

The act of breaking something.

- *The breakage was unavoidable.*
- *The total breakage was huge.*

breech birth *(noun)*

Delivery of an infant whose feet or buttocks appear first.

- *He looked up "breech birth" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "breech birth" during the group presentation.*

---

breech closer *(noun)*

A metal block in breech-loading firearms that is withdrawn to insert a cartridge and replaced to close the breech before firing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "breech closer."*
- *The article explained what "breech closer" means with a simple example.*

---

breech delivery *(noun)*

Delivery of an infant whose feet or buttocks appear first.

- *They discussed "breech delivery" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "breech delivery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

california dandelion *(noun)*

European weed widely naturalized in North America having yellow flower heads and leaves resembling a cat's ears.

- *In class, the teacher used "california dandelion" to mean european weed widely naturalized in north america....*
- *He looked up "california dandelion" because he had never seen it before.*

---

capitulation *(noun)*

The act of surrendering (usually under agreed conditions).

- *They were protected until the capitulation of the fort.*
- *The article explained what "capitulation" means with a simple example.*

---

cardiologist *(noun)*

A specialist in cardiology; a specialist in the structure and function and disorders of the heart.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardiologist" to mean a specialist in cardiology; a specialist in the....*
- *The article explained what "cardiologist" means with a simple example.*

---

carelessly *(adverb)*

Without caution or prudence.

- *One unfortunately sees historic features carelessly lost when estates fall into unsympathetic hands.*
- *Carelessly raised the children's hopes without thinking of their possible disappointment.*

---

carotid *(adjective)*

Of or relating to either of the two major arteries supplying blood to the head and neck.

- *Students compared "carotid" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "carotid" when it is of or relating to either of the two major arteries....*

---

carotid body *(noun)*

A chemoreceptor located near the bifurcations of the carotid arteries; monitors oxygen content of the blood and helps control respiration.

- *He looked up "carotid body" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "carotid body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chaplains *(noun)*

A clergyman ministering to some institution.

- *They discussed "chaplains" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chaplains" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

charade *(noun)*

A word acted out in an episode of the game of charades.

- *He looked up "charade" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charade" to mean a word acted out in an episode of the game of charades.*

---

chardonnay grape *(noun)*

White wine grape.

- *Understanding "chardonnay grape" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "chardonnay grape" during the group presentation.*

charles robert redford *(noun)*

United States actor and filmmaker who starred with Paul Newman in several films (born in 1936).

- *Understanding "charles robert redford" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "charles robert redford" means with a simple example.*

chimps *(noun)*

Intelligent somewhat arboreal ape of equatorial African forests.

- *Understanding "chimps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chimps" because he had never seen it before.*

chinook *(noun)*

A Penutian language spoken by the Chinook.

- *The article explained what "chinook" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinook."*

chromatic colour *(noun)*

A color that has hue.

- *Understanding "chromatic colour" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromatic colour."*

chromatic scale *(noun)*

A 12-note scale including all the semitones of the octave.

- *In class, the teacher used "chromatic scale" to mean a 12-note scale including all the semitones of the....*
- *The article explained what "chromatic scale" means with a simple example.*

chromatic vision *(noun)*

The normal ability to see colors.

- *In class, the teacher used "chromatic vision" to mean the normal ability to see colors.*
- *Understanding "chromatic vision" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

chronic bronchitis *(noun)*

A form of bronchitis characterized by excess production of sputum leading to a chronic cough and obstruction of air flow.

- *The article explained what "chronic bronchitis" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chronic bronchitis" to mean a form of bronchitis characterized by excess....*

clove pink *(noun)*

Eurasian plant with pink to purple-red spice-scented usually double flowers; widely cultivated in many varieties and many colors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clove pink."*
- *He looked up "clove pink" because he had never seen it before.*

coconuts *(noun)*

The edible white meat of a coconut; often shredded for use in e.g. cakes and curries.

- *Understanding "coconuts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coconuts" means with a simple example.*

coexistence *(noun)*

Existing peacefully together.

- *Understanding "coexistence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "coexistence" means with a simple example.*

coiled *(adjective)*

Curled or wound (especially in concentric rings or spirals).

- *A coiled snake ready to strike.*
- *The rope lay coiled on the deck.*

colombian peso *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Colombia; equal to 100 centavos.

- *The article explained what "colombian peso" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "colombian peso" to mean the basic unit of money in colombia; equal to 100....*

---

common carotid *(noun)*

Runs upward in the neck and divides into the external and internal carotid arteries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common carotid."*
- *He looked up "common carotid" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common dandelion *(noun)*

Eurasian plant widely naturalized as a weed in North America; used as salad greens and to make wine.

- *The article explained what "common dandelion" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "common dandelion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

common evening primrose *(noun)*

A coarse biennial of eastern North America with yellow flowers that open in the evening; naturalized in Europe.

- *Understanding "common evening primrose" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "common evening primrose" during the group presentation.*

---

compatriots *(noun)*

A person from your own country.

- *They discussed "compatriots" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "compatriots" means with a simple example.*

---

concourse *(noun)*

A wide hallway in a building where people can walk.

- *They discussed "concourse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "concourse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

confide *(verb)*

Reveal in private; tell confidentially.

- *She tried to use "confide" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "confide" when talking about this idea.*

---

converging *(noun)*

The act of converging (coming closer).

- *In class, the teacher used "converging" to mean the act of converging (coming closer).*
- *The article explained what "converging" means with a simple example.*

---

corning *(verb)*

Feed (cattle) with corn.

- *She tried to use "corning" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "corning" until he saw an example.*

---

countryman *(noun)*

A man who lives in the country and has country ways.

- *In class, the teacher used "countryman" to mean a man who lives in the country and has country ways.*
- *The article explained what "countryman" means with a simple example.*

---

cpus *(noun)*

(computer science) the part of a computer (a microprocessor chip) that does most of the data processing.

- *They discussed "cpus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cpus" to mean (computer science) the part of a computer (a....*

---

cramping *(verb)*

Prevent the progress or free movement of.

- *In everyday English, people use "cramping" when talking about this idea.*

- *Learners should practice how to use “cramping” in real sentences.*

---

cranial cavity *(noun)*

The cavity enclosed by the cranium.

- *Understanding “cranial cavity” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “cranial cavity” means with a simple example.*

---

craved *(adjective)*

Wanted intensely.

- *The child could no longer resist taking one of the craved cookies.*
- *A “craved” approach may work better in this case.*

---

craves *(verb)*

Have a craving, appetite, or great desire for.

- *She tried to use “craves” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “craves” and when to wait.*

---

crs *(noun)*

A hard brittle multivalent metallic element; resistant to corrosion and tarnishing.

- *He looked up “crs” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crs.”*

---

crutch *(noun)*

A wooden or metal staff that fits under the armpit and reaches to the ground; used by disabled person while walking.

- *He uses drugs as a psychological crutch.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “crutch.”*

---

cupboards *(noun)*

A small room (or recess) or cabinet used for storage space.

- *The article explained what “cupboards” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “cupboards” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cursive *(adjective)*

Having successive letter joined together.

- *Cursive script.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “cursive.”*

---

cutout *(noun)*

A part that is cut out or is intended to be cut out.

- *He looked up “cutout” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “cutout” during the group presentation.*

---

daisies *(noun)*

Any of numerous composite plants having flower heads with well-developed ray flowers usually arranged in a single whorl.

- *In class, the teacher used “daisies” to mean any of numerous composite plants having flower....*
- *They discussed “daisies” during the group presentation.*

---

dandelion *(noun)*

Any of several herbs of the genus Taraxacum having long tap roots and deeply notched leaves and bright yellow flowers followed by fluffy seed balls.

- *In class, the teacher used “dandelion” to mean any of several herbs of the genus taraxacum having....*
- *He looked up “dandelion” because he had never seen it before.*

---

dandelion green *(noun)*

The foliage of the dandelion plant.

- *The article explained what “dandelion green” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “dandelion green” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ddt *(noun)*

An insecticide that is also toxic to animals and humans; banned in the United States since 1972.

- *He looked up "ddt" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ddt" during the group presentation.*

---

deafness *(noun)*

Partial or complete loss of hearing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deafness."*
- *Understanding "deafness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

decals *(noun)*

Either a design that is fixed to some surface or a paper bearing the design which is to be transferred to the surface.

- *Understanding "decals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decals" to mean either a design that is fixed to some surface or a....*

---

declassified *(adjective)*

Having had security classification removed.

- *It is useful to describe something as "declassified" when it is having had security classification removed.*
- *A "declassified" approach may work better in this case.*

---

deflated *(adjective)*

Brought low in spirit.

- *Left us fatigued and deflated spiritually.*
- *The speaker chose "deflated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

defoe *(noun)*

English writer remembered particularly for his novel about Robinson Crusoe (1660-1731).

- *They discussed "defoe" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "defoe" means with a simple example.*

---

dekker *(noun)*

English dramatist and pamphleteer (1572-1632).

- *In class, the teacher used "dekker" to mean english dramatist and pamphleteer (1572-1632).*
- *Understanding "dekker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

demonstrator *(noun)*

A teacher or teacher's assistant who demonstrates the principles that are being taught.

- *In class, the teacher used "demonstrator" to mean a teacher or teacher's assistant who demonstrates....*
- *The article explained what "demonstrator" means with a simple example.*

---

denoting *(verb)*

Be a sign or indication of.

- *The coach explained when to use "denoting" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "denoting" until he saw an example.*

---

destruct *(verb)*

Do away with, cause the destruction or undoing of.

- *The engineers had to destruct the rocket for safety reasons.*
- *She tried to use "destruct" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

determinant *(noun)*

A determining or causal element or factor.

- *Education is an important determinant of one's outlook on life.*
- *The article explained what "determinant" means with a simple example.*

---

deterred *(verb)*

Turn away from by persuasion.

- *Can you use "deterred" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "deterred" when talking about this idea.*

---

devonian *(noun)*

From 405 million to 345 million years ago; preponderance of fishes and appearance of amphibians and ammonites.

- *In class, the teacher used "devonian" to mean from 405 million to 345 million years ago;....*
- *He looked up "devonian" because he had never seen it before.*

---

devonian period *(noun)*

From 405 million to 345 million years ago; preponderance of fishes and appearance of amphibians and ammonites.

- *The article explained what "devonian period" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devonian period."*

---

devouring *(adjective)*

(often followed by 'for') ardently or excessively desirous.

- *Fierce devouring affection.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "devouring."*

---

dias *(noun)*

Portuguese explorer who in 1488 was the first European to get round the Cape of Good Hope (thus establishing a sea route from the Atlantic to Asia) (1450-1500).

- *The article explained what "dias" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dias."*

---

disagreeing *(verb)*

Be of different opinions.

- *She tried to use "disagreeing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "disagreeing" and when to wait.*

---

disenfranchised *(adjective)*

Deprived of the rights of citizenship especially the right to vote.

- *It is useful to describe something as "disenfranchised" when it is deprived of the rights of citizenship especially....*
- *A "disenfranchised" approach may work better in this case.*

---

disengage *(verb)*

Release from something that holds fast, connects, or entangles.

- *I want to disengage myself from his influence.*
- *Disengage the gears.*

---

disoriented *(adjective)*

Having lost your bearings; confused as to time or place or personal identity.

- *I frequently find myself disoriented when I come up out of the subway.*
- *The anesthetic left her completely disoriented.*

---

displacing *(verb)*

Take the place of or have precedence over.

- *The coach explained when to use "displacing" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "displacing" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

dissect *(verb)*

Make a mathematical, chemical, or grammatical analysis of; break down into components or essential features.

- *Dissect the bodies for analysis.*
- *Can you use "dissect" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

drywall *(noun)*

A wide flat board used to cover walls or partitions; made from plaster or wood pulp or other materials and used primarily to form the interior walls of houses.

- *They discussed "drywall" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "drywall" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dugout canoe *(noun)*

A canoe made by hollowing out and shaping a large log.

- *Understanding "dugout canoe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dugout canoe" because he had never seen it before.*

eagerness *(noun)*

A positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with something.

- *They showed no eagerness to spread the gospel.*
- *The article explained what "eagerness" means with a simple example.*

electrostatic generator *(noun)*

Electrical device that produces a high voltage by building up a charge of static electricity.

- *The article explained what "electrostatic generator" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrostatic generator."*

electrostatic printer *(noun)*

A printer that uses an electric charge to deposit toner on paper.

- *In class, the teacher used "electrostatic printer" to mean a printer that uses an electric charge to deposit....*
- *He looked up "electrostatic printer" because he had never seen it before.*

elliptic *(adjective)*

Characterized by extreme economy of expression or omission of superfluous elements; ; - H.O.Taylor.

- *The dialogue is elliptic and full of dark hints.*
- *The explanation was concise, even elliptical to the verge of obscurity.*

emitter *(noun)*

The electrode in a transistor where electrons originate.

- *In class, the teacher used "emitter" to mean the electrode in a transistor where electrons originate.*
- *He looked up "emitter" because he had never seen it before.*

emporium *(noun)*

A large retail store organized into departments offering a variety of merchandise; commonly part of a retail chain.

- *Understanding "emporium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "emporium" means with a simple example.*

empties *(noun)*

A container that has been emptied.

- *Return all empties to the store.*
- *The article explained what "empties" means with a simple example.*

epicenter *(noun)*

The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.

- *They discussed "epicenter" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "epicenter."*

epidural *(noun)*

Regional anesthesia resulting from injection of an anesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal cord; sensation is lost in the abdominal and genital and pelvic areas; used in childbirth and gynecological surgery.

- *Understanding "epidural" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "epidural" because he had never seen it before.*

epistle *(noun)*

A book of the New Testament written in the form of a letter from an Apostle.

- *Understanding "epistle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "epistle" means with a simple example.*

epistle of james *(noun)*

A New Testament book attributed to Saint James the Apostle.

- *The article explained what "epistle of james" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "epistle of james" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

equating *(noun)*

The act of regarding as equal.

- *He looked up "equating" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "equating" to mean the act of regarding as equal.*

---

erstwhile *(adjective)*

Belonging to some prior time.

- *Erstwhile friend.*
- *A "erstwhile" approach may work better in this case.*

---

espoused *(verb)*

Choose and follow; as of theories, ideas, policies, strategies or plans.

- *She tried to use "espoused" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "espoused" until he saw an example.*

---

european magpie *(noun)*

A common magpie of Eurasia.

- *He looked up "european magpie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "european magpie" to mean a common magpie of eurasia.*

---

evening-primrose family *(noun)*

A large and widely distributed family of plants of the order Myrtales.

- *Understanding "evening-primrose family" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "evening-primrose family" means with a simple example.*

---

executor-heir relation *(noun)*

The responsibility of an executor (or administrator) of an estate to act in the best interests of the heir.

- *He looked up "executor-heir relation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "executor-heir relation" to mean the responsibility of an executor (or....*

---

exertion *(noun)*

Use of physical or mental energy; hard work.

- *They managed only with great exertion.*
- *Understanding "exertion" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expend *(verb)*

Use up, consume fully.

- *The legislature expended its time on school questions.*
- *She tried to use "expend" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

facilitator *(noun)*

Someone who makes progress easier.

- *In class, the teacher used "facilitator" to mean someone who makes progress easier.*
- *Understanding "facilitator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fall dandelion *(noun)*

Fall-blooming European herb with a yellow flower; naturalized in the United States.

- *The article explained what "fall dandelion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fall dandelion" to mean fall-blooming european herb with a yellow flower;....*

---

fathered *(verb)*

Make children.

- *Can you use "fathered" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use "fathered" and when to wait.*

fence mending *(noun)*

Social action to improve poor relations (especially in politics).

- *They moved forward from a period of fence mending to substantive changes in the country.*
- *They discussed "fence mending" during the group presentation.*

ferocity *(noun)*

The property of being wild or turbulent.

- *They discussed "ferocity" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ferocity."*

first epistle of john *(noun)*

The first New Testament epistle traditionally attributed to Saint John the Apostle.

- *He looked up "first epistle of john" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "first epistle of john."*

first epistle of peter *(noun)*

The first New Testament book traditionally attributed to Saint Peter the Apostle.

- *The article explained what "first epistle of peter" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "first epistle of peter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

flagstaff *(noun)*

A tall staff or pole on which a flag is raised.

- *In class, the teacher used "flagstaff" to mean a tall staff or pole on which a flag is raised.*
- *He looked up "flagstaff" because he had never seen it before.*

flat-coated retriever *(noun)*

An English breed having a shiny black or liver-colored coat; retrieves game from land or water.

- *Understanding "flat-coated retriever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "flat-coated retriever" means with a simple example.*

fluidity *(noun)*

The property of flowing easily.

- *Adding lead makes the alloy easier to cast because the melting point is reduced and the fluidity is increased.*
- *They believe that fluidity increases as the water gets warmer.*

flying gecko *(noun)*

A gecko that has membranous expansions along the sides of its body and limbs and tail that enable it to glide short distances.

- *Understanding "flying gecko" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "flying gecko" during the group presentation.*

follies *(noun)*

A revue with elaborate costuming.

- *In class, the teacher used "follies" to mean a revue with elaborate costuming.*
- *Understanding "follies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fortify *(verb)*

Prepare oneself for a military confrontation.

- *In everyday English, people use "fortify" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fortify" in real sentences.*

fouling *(verb)*

Become or cause to become obstructed.

- *Learners should practice how to use "fouling" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "fouling" when talking about this idea.*

frank breech *(noun)*

Position of a fetus in which the buttocks are present at the maternal pelvic outlet.

- *The article explained what "frank breech" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frank breech" to mean position of a fetus in which the buttocks are....*

---

frazer *(noun)*

English social anthropologist noted for studies of primitive religion and magic (1854-1941).

- *Understanding "frazer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frazer" to mean english social anthropologist noted for studies of....*

---

frills *(noun)*

A strip of pleated material used as a decoration or a trim.

- *He looked up "frills" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "frills" to mean a strip of pleated material used as a decoration or....*

---

fsb *(noun)*

The internal counterintelligence agency of the Russian Federation and successor to the Soviet KGB; formerly led by Vladimir Putin.

- *The article explained what "fsb" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "fsb" during the group presentation.*

---

gagged *(verb)*

Struggle for breath; have insufficient oxygen intake.

- *He swallowed a fishbone and gagged.*
- *The press was gagged.*

---

garret *(noun)*

Floor consisting of open space at the top of a house just below roof; often used for storage.

- *The article explained what "garret" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "garret" during the group presentation.*

---

gaunt *(adjective)*

Very thin especially from disease or hunger or cold.

- *A nightmare population of gaunt men and skeletal boys.*
- *The speaker chose "gaunt" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gentleman's-cane *(noun)*

Tall showy tropical American annual having hairy stems and long spikes of usually red flowers above leaves deeply flushed with purple; seeds often used as cereal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gentleman's-cane."*
- *Understanding "gentleman's-cane" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus silvia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Sylviidae: warblers.

- *Understanding "genus silvia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus silvia."*

---

giant potato creeper *(noun)*

Vine of Costa Rica sparsely armed with hooklike spines and having large lilac-blue flowers.

- *Understanding "giant potato creeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giant potato creeper" to mean vine of costa rica sparsely armed with hooklike....*

---

gila desert *(noun)*

A desert area in southern Arizona.

- *In class, the teacher used "gila desert" to mean a desert area in southern arizona.*
- *He looked up "gila desert" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gila monster *(noun)*

Large orange and black lizard of southwestern United States; not dangerous unless molested.

- *The article explained what "gila monster" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gila monster" to mean large orange and black lizard of southwestern....*

---

gilman *(noun)*

United States feminist (1860-1935).

- *Understanding "gilman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gilman" during the group presentation.*

---

giro cheque *(noun)*

A check given by the British government to someone who is unemployed; it can be cashed either at a bank or at the post office.

- *Understanding "giro cheque" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "giro cheque" to mean a check given by the british government to someone....*

---

gms *(noun)*

A metric unit of weight equal to one thousandth of a kilogram.

- *The article explained what "gms" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gms."*

---

grand larceny *(noun)*

Larceny of property having a value greater than some amount (the amount varies by locale).

- *He looked up "grand larceny" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "grand larceny" during the group presentation.*

---

grapevine *(noun)*

Gossip spread by spoken communication.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grapevine."*
- *Understanding "grapevine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grapevine family *(noun)*

A family of vines belonging to order Rhamnales.

- *The article explained what "grapevine family" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "grapevine family" during the group presentation.*

---

greenland spar *(noun)*

A white mineral consisting of fluorides of aluminum and sodium; a source of fluorine.

- *He looked up "greenland spar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "greenland spar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grinds *(noun)*

The grade of particle fineness to which a substance is ground.

- *They discussed "grinds" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "grinds" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

groaning *(verb)*

Indicate pain, discomfort, or displeasure.

- *Can you use "groaning" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "groaning" and when to wait.*

---

grotto *(noun)*

A small cave (usually with attractive features).

- *They discussed "grotto" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "grotto" because he had never seen it before.*

---

groundhog *(noun)*

Reddish brown North American marmot.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "groundhog."*
- *He looked up "groundhog" because he had never seen it before.*

groundhog day *(noun)*

If the ground hog emerges and sees his shadow on this day, there will be 6 more weeks of winter.

- *The article explained what "groundhog day" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "groundhog day" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gsa *(noun)*

A central management agency that sets Federal policy for Federal procurement and real property management and information resources management.

- *The article explained what "gsa" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "gsa" during the group presentation.*

guerilla *(noun)*

A member of an irregular armed force that fights a stronger force by sabotage and harassment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guerilla."*
- *He looked up "guerilla" because he had never seen it before.*

guerilla force *(noun)*

An irregular armed force that fights by sabotage and harassment; often rural and organized in large groups.

- *Understanding "guerilla force" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "guerilla force" during the group presentation.*

guernsey elm *(noun)*

A variety of the English elm with erect branches and broader leaves.

- *Understanding "guernsey elm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "guernsey elm" during the group presentation.*

hairless *(adjective)*

Having no hair or fur.

- *A Mexican Hairless is about the size of a fox terrier and hairless except for a tufts on the head and tail.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "hairless."*

hans geiger *(noun)*

German physicist who developed the Geiger counter (1882-1945).

- *They discussed "hans geiger" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hans geiger" means with a simple example.*

harley granville-barker *(noun)*

English actor and dramatist and critic and director noted for his productions of Shakespearean plays (1877-1946).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harley granville-barker."*
- *The article explained what "harley granville-barker" means with a simple example.*

heave *(noun)*

An involuntary spasm of ineffectual vomiting.

- *A bad case of the heaves.*
- *He gave it a mighty heave.*

heave up *(verb)*

Lift or elevate.

- *She tried to use "heave up" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "heave up" until he saw an example.*

hellfire *(noun)*

A place of eternal fire envisaged as punishment for the damned.

- *The article explained what "hellfire" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hellfire" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

highlander *(noun)*

A soldier in a Scottish regiment from the Highlands.

- *Understanding "highlander" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "highlander."*

---

hilt *(noun)*

The handle of a sword or dagger.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hilt."*
- *He looked up "hilt" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hinterland *(noun)*

A remote and undeveloped area.

- *The article explained what "hinterland" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "hinterland" during the group presentation.*

---

hog snapper *(noun)*

Large wrasse of western Atlantic; head of male resembles a pig's snout.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hog snapper."*
- *Understanding "hog snapper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

homely *(adjective)*

Lacking in physical beauty or proportion.

- *A homely child.*
- *Several of the buildings were downright homely.*

---

in perpetuity *(adverb)*

For an indefinitely long time.

- *Bequeathed to the nation in perpetuity.*
- *Desire happiness in perpetuity.*

---

inbred *(adjective)*

Normally existing at birth.

- *Students compared "inbred" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "inbred."*

---

incase *(verb)*

Enclose in, or as if in, a case.

- *In everyday English, people use "incase" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "incase" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

inclusions *(noun)*

The relation of comprising something.

- *The article explained what "inclusions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "inclusions" during the group presentation.*

---

indescribable *(adjective)*

Defying expression or description.

- *Indescribable beauty.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "indescribable."*

---

indoctrination *(noun)*

Teaching someone to accept doctrines uncritically.

- *The article explained what "indoctrination" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "indoctrination" to mean teaching someone to accept doctrines uncritically.*

---

inductive *(adjective)*

Of reasoning; proceeding from particular facts to a general conclusion.

- *Inductive reasoning.*

- *Inductive reactance.*

---

inertial frame *(noun)*

A coordinate system in which Newton's first law of motion is valid.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inertial frame."*
- *Understanding "inertial frame" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inevitability *(noun)*

The quality of being unavoidable.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inevitability."*
- *He looked up "inevitability" because he had never seen it before.*

---

infatuated *(adjective)*

Marked by foolish or unreasoning fondness.

- *He was infatuated with her.*
- *A "infatuated" approach may work better in this case.*

---

infatuation *(noun)*

An object of extravagant short-lived passion.

- *He looked up "infatuation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "infatuation" during the group presentation.*

---

infra *(adverb)*

(in writing) see below.

- *Vide infra.*
- *He answered "infra," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

infraction *(noun)*

A crime less serious than a felony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "infraction."*
- *They discussed "infraction" during the group presentation.*

---

inhabiting *(verb)*

Exist or be situated within.

- *In everyday English, people use "inhabiting" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "inhabiting" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

inkling *(noun)*

A slight suggestion or vague understanding.

- *He had no inkling what was about to happen.*
- *He looked up "inkling" because he had never seen it before.*

---

innuendo *(noun)*

An indirect (and usually malicious) implication.

- *In class, the teacher used "innuendo" to mean an indirect (and usually malicious) implication.*
- *The article explained what "innuendo" means with a simple example.*

---

insecticide *(noun)*

A chemical used to kill insects.

- *He looked up "insecticide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "insecticide" during the group presentation.*

---

instantaneously *(adverb)*

Without any delay.

- *The narrator describes the scene "instantaneously" in the final chapter.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "instantaneously" naturally.*

---

interchangeably *(adverb)*

In an interchangeable manner.

- *These terms can be used interchangeably.*
- *He answered "interchangeably," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

interfaith *(adjective)*

Involving persons of different religious faiths.

- *An interfaith marriage.*
- *Interfaith good will.*

interrogate *(verb)*

Pose a series of questions to.

- *Learners should practice how to use "interrogate" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "interrogate" until he saw an example.*

introspective *(adjective)*

Given to examining own sensory and perceptual experiences.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "introspective."*
- *Students compared "introspective" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

itch mite *(noun)*

Whitish mites that attack the skin of humans and other animals.

- *Itch mites cause scabies.*
- *They discussed "itch mite" during the group presentation.*

jacob's ladder *(noun)*

Pinnate-leaved European perennial having bright blue or white flowers.

- *The article explained what "jacob's ladder" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacob's ladder."*

jacob's rod *(noun)*

Asphodel having erect smooth unbranched stem either flexuous or straight.

- *Understanding "jacob's rod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "jacob's rod" during the group presentation.*

javelin *(noun)*

A spear thrown as a weapon or in competitive field events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "javelin."*
- *He looked up "javelin" because he had never seen it before.*

johan kepler *(noun)*

German astronomer who first stated laws of planetary motion (1571-1630).

- *The article explained what "johan kepler" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "johan kepler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

john of gaunt *(noun)*

The fourth son of Edward III who was the effective ruler of England during the close of his father's reign and during the minority of Richard II; his son was Henry Bolingbroke (1340-1399).

- *The article explained what "john of gaunt" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john of gaunt" to mean the fourth son of edward iii who was the effective....*

john witherspoon *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader and educator (born in Scotland) who signed of the Declaration of Independence and was president of the college that became Princeton University (1723-1794).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john witherspoon."*
- *Understanding "john witherspoon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

joplin *(noun)*

United States singer who died of a drug overdose at the height of her popularity (1943-1970).

- *He looked up "joplin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joplin" to mean united states singer who died of a drug overdose at....*

---

juarez *(noun)*

A city in northern Mexico on the Rio Grande opposite El Paso.

- *The article explained what "juarez" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "juarez."*

---

judea *(noun)*

The southern part of ancient Palestine succeeding the kingdom of Judah; a Roman province at the time of Christ.

- *They discussed "judea" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "judea" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kazan *(noun)*

An industrial city in the European part of Russia.

- *They discussed "kazan" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "kazan" to mean an industrial city in the european part of russia.*

---

knoll *(noun)*

A small natural hill.

- *He looked up "knoll" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "knoll" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lactic acid *(noun)*

A clear odorless hygroscopic syrupy carboxylic acid found in sour milk and in many fruits.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lactic acid."*
- *The article explained what "lactic acid" means with a simple example.*

---

landlady *(noun)*

A landlord who is a woman.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "landlady."*
- *Understanding "landlady" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

larceny *(noun)*

The act of taking something from someone unlawfully.

- *In class, the teacher used "larceny" to mean the act of taking something from someone unlawfully.*
- *Understanding "larceny" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lavatory *(noun)*

A bathroom sink that is permanently installed and connected to a water supply and drainpipe; where you can wash your hands and face.

- *In class, the teacher used "lavatory" to mean a bathroom sink that is permanently installed and....*
- *He looked up "lavatory" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leanings *(noun)*

The property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the vertical.

- *He felt leanings toward frivolity.*
- *The article explained what "leanings" means with a simple example.*

---

ligands *(noun)*

A substance (an atom or molecule or radical or ion) that forms a complex around a central atom.

- *In class, the teacher used "ligands" to mean a substance (an atom or molecule or radical or ion)....*
- *They discussed "ligands" during the group presentation.*

---

lingered *(verb)*

Remain present although waning or gradually dying.

- *Her perfume lingered on.*
- *The shy student lingered in the corner.*

linings *(noun)*

A protective covering that protects an inside surface.

- *In class, the teacher used "linings" to mean a protective covering that protects an inside surface.*
- *The article explained what "linings" means with a simple example.*

locales *(noun)*

The scene of any event or action (especially the place of a meeting).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locales."*
- *They discussed "locales" during the group presentation.*

louis aragon *(noun)*

French writer who generalized surrealism to literature (1897-1982).

- *Understanding "louis aragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "louis aragon" to mean french writer who generalized surrealism to....*

lowlands of scotland *(noun)*

The southern part of Scotland that is not mountainous.

- *The article explained what "lowlands of scotland" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lowlands of scotland" to mean the southern part of scotland that is not mountainous.*

luminosity *(noun)*

The quality of being luminous; emitting or reflecting light.

- *Its luminosity is measured relative to that of our sun.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "luminosity."*

luo *(noun)*

A Nilotic language.

- *In class, the teacher used "luo" to mean a nilotic language.*
- *The article explained what "luo" means with a simple example.*

magpie *(noun)*

An obnoxious and foolish and loquacious talker.

- *The article explained what "magpie" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magpie."*

maoist *(noun)*

An advocate of Maoism.

- *They discussed "maoist" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "maoist" to mean an advocate of maoism.*

masjid *(noun)*

(Islam) a Muslim place of worship.

- *Understanding "masjid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "masjid" during the group presentation.*

materialized *(verb)*

Come into being; become reality.

- *Her dream really materialized.*
- *In everyday English, people use "materialized" when talking about this idea.*

matrimonial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the state of marriage.

- *A "matrimonial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "matrimonial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

matrimonial law *(noun)*

That branch of jurisprudence that studies the laws governing matrimony.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matrimonial law."*
- *The article explained what "matrimonial law" means with a simple example.*

---

maul *(noun)*

A heavy long-handled hammer used to drive stakes or wedges.

- *They discussed "maul" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "maul" because he had never seen it before.*

---

maurice chevalier *(noun)*

French actor and cabaret singer (1888-1972).

- *They discussed "maurice chevalier" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "maurice chevalier" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meandering *(adjective)*

Of a path e.g.

- *Meandering streams.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "meandering" when it is of a path e.g.*

---

menstruation *(noun)*

The monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of nonpregnant women from puberty to menopause; ; –Hippocrates; –Aristotle.

- *The women were sickly and subject to excessive menstruation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "menstruation."*

---

messianic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a messiah promising deliverance.

- *Messianic cult.*
- *Would you call this situation "messianic"? Explain why.*

---

metering *(verb)*

Stamp with a meter indicating the postage.

- *Can you use "metering" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "metering" until he saw an example.*

---

microprocessor chip *(noun)*

Electronic equipment consisting of a small crystal of a silicon semiconductor fabricated to carry out a number of electronic functions in an integrated circuit.

- *Understanding "microprocessor chip" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "microprocessor chip" during the group presentation.*

---

mikhail gorbachev *(noun)*

Soviet statesman whose foreign policy brought an end to the Cold War and whose domestic policy introduced major reforms (born in 1931).

- *Understanding "mikhail gorbachev" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "mikhail gorbachev" during the group presentation.*

---

minimalism *(noun)*

An art movement in sculpture and painting that began in the 1950s and emphasized extreme simplification of form and color.

- *He looked up "minimalism" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "minimalism" to mean an art movement in sculpture and painting that....*

---

misgivings *(noun)*

Uneasiness about the fitness of an action.

- *Understanding "misgivings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "misgivings" means with a simple example.*

---

misogynist *(noun)*

A misanthrope who dislikes women in particular.

- *In class, the teacher used "misogynist" to mean a misanthrope who dislikes women in particular.*

- *Understanding "misogynist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

modalities *(noun)*

A method of therapy that involves physical or electrical therapeutic treatment.

- *They discussed "modalities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "modalities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motels *(noun)*

A motor hotel.

- *In class, the teacher used "motels" to mean a motor hotel.*
- *Understanding "motels" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

motivator *(noun)*

A positive motivational influence.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "motivator."*
- *The article explained what "motivator" means with a simple example.*

---

mts *(noun)*

A unit of weight equivalent to 1000 kilograms.

- *He looked up "mts" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mts."*

---

mulch *(noun)*

A protective covering of rotting vegetable matter spread to reduce evaporation and soil erosion.

- *The article explained what "mulch" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mulch."*

---

musket *(noun)*

A muzzle-loading shoulder gun with a long barrel; formerly used by infantrymen.

- *They discussed "musket" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "musket" means with a simple example.*

---

musket ball *(noun)*

A solid projectile that is shot by a musket.

- *They had to carry a ramrod as well as powder and ball.*
- *He looked up "musket ball" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nance *(noun)*

Offensive term for an openly homosexual man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nance."*
- *The article explained what "nance" means with a simple example.*

---

nestor *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) a wise old counselor to the Greeks at Troy.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nestor."*
- *The article explained what "nestor" means with a simple example.*

---

nether *(adjective)*

Dwelling beneath the surface of the earth.

- *Nether regions.*
- *Gnawed his nether lip.*

---

nether region *(noun)*

(Christianity) the abode of Satan and the forces of evil; where sinners suffer eternal punishment; - John Milton; ; -Dr. Johnson.

- *Understanding "nether region" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nether region" during the group presentation.*

---

newton's first law *(noun)*

A body remains at rest or in motion with a constant velocity unless acted upon by an external force.

- *The article explained what "newton's first law" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "newton's first law" to mean a body remains at rest or in motion with a constant....*

---

newton's law *(noun)*

One of three basic laws of classical mechanics.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "newton's law."*
- *The article explained what "newton's law" means with a simple example.*

---

newton's second law *(noun)*

The rate of change of momentum is proportional to the imposed force and goes in the direction of the force.

- *The article explained what "newton's second law" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "newton's second law" during the group presentation.*

---

newton's third law *(noun)*

Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

- *Understanding "newton's third law" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "newton's third law" means with a simple example.*

---

no-frills *(adjective)*

Characterized by the absence of inessential features.

- *He got a no-frills introduction to the job.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "no-frills" when it is characterized by the absence of inessential features.*

---

nom de plume *(noun)*

An author's pseudonym.

- *Understanding "nom de plume" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nom de plume" during the group presentation.*

---

non-ionic detergent *(noun)*

A class of synthetic detergents in which the molecules do not ionize in aqueous solutions.

- *He looked up "non-ionic detergent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "non-ionic detergent."*

---

nourish *(verb)*

Provide with nourishment.

- *This kind of food is not nourishing for young children.*
- *She tried to use "nourish" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

nucleic acid *(noun)*

(biochemistry) any of various macromolecules composed of nucleotide chains that are vital constituents of all living cells.

- *Understanding "nucleic acid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "nucleic acid" during the group presentation.*

---

numbing *(adjective)*

Causing numbness or insensitivity.

- *The numbing effect of grief.*
- *Would you call this situation "numbing"? Explain why.*

---

nutrient agar *(noun)*

Any culture medium that uses agar as the gelling agent.

- *In class, the teacher used "nutrient agar" to mean any culture medium that uses agar as the gelling agent.*
- *He looked up "nutrient agar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nutritionist *(noun)*

A specialist in the study of nutrition.

- *Understanding "nutritionist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nutritionist" to mean a specialist in the study of nutrition.*

---

oat *(noun)*

Seed of the annual grass Avena sativa (spoken of primarily in the plural as 'oats').

- *In class, the teacher used "oat" to mean seed of the annual grass avena sativa (spoken of....*
- *The article explained what "oat" means with a simple example.*

---

obscenity *(noun)*

The trait of behaving in an obscene manner.

- *He looked up "obscenity" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "obscenity" during the group presentation.*

---

obsess *(verb)*

Haunt like a ghost; pursue.

- *She is obsessing over her weight.*
- *Can you use "obsess" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

onlookers *(noun)*

Someone who looks on.

- *He looked up "onlookers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "onlookers."*

---

orator *(noun)*

A person who delivers a speech or oration.

- *The article explained what "orator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "orator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oscillations *(noun)*

A single complete execution of a periodically repeated phenomenon.

- *He looked up "oscillations" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oscillations."*

---

outweighed *(verb)*

Weigh more heavily.

- *In everyday English, people use "outweighed" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "outweighed" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

overhauled *(verb)*

Make repairs, renovations, revisions or adjustments to.

- *In everyday English, people use "overhauled" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "overhauled" in real sentences.*

---

overpaid *(verb)*

Pay too much.

- *Learners should practice how to use "overpaid" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "overpaid" until he saw an example.*

---

oxen *(noun)*

Domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless of sex or age; ; ; - Bible.

- *A team of oxen.*
- *He looked up "oxen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

papyrus *(noun)*

A document written on papyrus.

- *Understanding "papyrus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "papyrus" means with a simple example.*

patrolled *(verb)*

Maintain the security of by carrying out a patrol.

- *Can you use “patrolled” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use “patrolled” when talking about this idea.*

patties *(noun)*

Small flat mass of chopped food.

- *In class, the teacher used “patties” to mean small flat mass of chopped food.*
- *He looked up “patties” because he had never seen it before.*

pectoral muscle *(noun)*

Either of two large muscles of the chest.

- *The article explained what “pectoral muscle” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “pectoral muscle” to mean either of two large muscles of the chest.*

pencil eraser *(noun)*

An eraser made of rubber (or of a synthetic material with properties similar to rubber); commonly mounted at one end of a pencil.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pencil eraser.”*
- *They discussed “pencil eraser” during the group presentation.*

perpetuity *(noun)*

The property of being perpetual (seemingly ceaseless).

- *They discussed “perpetuity” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “perpetuity” means with a simple example.*

physical exertion *(noun)*

The activity of exerting your muscles in various ways to keep fit.

- *The physical exertion required by his work kept him fit.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “physical exertion.”*

pigeon-breasted *(adjective)*

Having a chest deformity marked by a projecting breastbone caused by infantile rickets.

- *A “pigeon-breasted” approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “pigeon-breasted.”*

pill pusher *(noun)*

A health professional trained in the art of preparing and dispensing drugs.

- *In class, the teacher used “pill pusher” to mean a health professional trained in the art of....*
- *They discussed “pill pusher” during the group presentation.*

platelet *(noun)*

Tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood; essential for blood clotting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “platelet.”*
- *They discussed “platelet” during the group presentation.*

pliers *(noun)*

A gripping hand tool with two hinged arms and (usually) serrated jaws.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pliers.”*
- *He looked up “pliers” because he had never seen it before.*

pluralism *(noun)*

The practice of one person holding more than one benefice at a time.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “pluralism.”*
- *He looked up “pluralism” because he had never seen it before.*

polaroid land camera *(noun)*

A camera that develops and produces a positive print within seconds.

- *He looked up "polaroid land camera" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "polaroid land camera" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

polynesian *(noun)*

The branch of the Austronesian languages spoken from Madagascar to the central Pacific.

- *He looked up "polynesian" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polynesian."*

---

pooh-bah *(noun)*

An arrogant or conceited person of importance.

- *Understanding "pooh-bah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "pooh-bah" during the group presentation.*

---

portability *(noun)*

The quality of being light enough to be carried.

- *The article explained what "portability" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "portability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

posturing *(noun)*

Adopting a vain conceited posture.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "posturing."*
- *He looked up "posturing" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pouches *(noun)*

A small or medium size container for holding or carrying things.

- *The article explained what "pouches" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pouches" to mean a small or medium size container for holding or....*

---

predation *(noun)*

An act of plundering and pillaging and marauding.

- *In class, the teacher used "predation" to mean an act of plundering and pillaging and marauding.*
- *The article explained what "predation" means with a simple example.*

---

preheat *(verb)*

Heat beforehand.

- *Preheat the oven!*
- *Can you use "preheat" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prickly pear *(noun)*

Round or pear-shaped spiny fruit of any of various prickly pear cacti.

- *He looked up "prickly pear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prickly pear" to mean round or pear-shaped spiny fruit of any of various....*

---

prima ballerina *(noun)*

A leading female ballet dancer.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prima ballerina."*
- *The article explained what "prima ballerina" means with a simple example.*

---

primrose path *(noun)*

A life of ease and pleasure.

- *He looked up "primrose path" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "primrose path" to mean a life of ease and pleasure.*

---

pro tem *(adverb)*

For the time being; temporarily; - J.W.Krutch.

- *Accepting pro tem that hypothesis consistent with the facts.*

- *The narrator describes the scene "pro tem" in the final chapter.*

---

pronouncing *(verb)*

Speak, pronounce, or utter in a certain way.

- *She tried to use "pronouncing" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "pronouncing" until he saw an example.*

---

propagating *(verb)*

Transmit from one generation to the next.

- *The coach explained when to use "propagating" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "propagating" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

prospered *(verb)*

Make steady progress; be at the high point in one's career or reach a high point in historical significance or importance.

- *She tried to use "prospered" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "prospered" in real sentences.*

---

protectorate *(noun)*

A state or territory partly controlled by (but not a possession of) a stronger state but autonomous in internal affairs; protectorates are established by treaty.

- *In class, the teacher used "protectorate" to mean a state or territory partly controlled by (but not....*
- *They discussed "protectorate" during the group presentation.*

---

psychopathic *(adjective)*

Suffering from an undiagnosed mental disorder.

- *A "psychopathic" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "psychopathic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

public lavatory *(noun)*

A toilet that is available to the public.

- *They discussed "public lavatory" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "public lavatory" to mean a toilet that is available to the public.*

---

puffed *(adjective)*

Gathered for protruding fullness.

- *Students compared "puffed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "puffed"? Explain why.*

---

quarterfinal *(noun)*

One of the four competitions in an elimination tournament whose winners go on to play in the semifinals.

- *He looked up "quarterfinal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "quarterfinal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

radiator grille *(noun)*

Grating that admits cooling air to car's radiator.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "radiator grille."*
- *He looked up "radiator grille" because he had never seen it before.*

---

randomness *(noun)*

The quality of lacking any predictable order or plan.

- *Understanding "randomness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "randomness" during the group presentation.*

---

recitation *(noun)*

A public instance of reciting or repeating (from memory) something prepared in advance.

- *The program included songs and recitations of well-loved poems.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recitation" to mean a public instance of reciting or repeating (from....*

---

reclining chair *(noun)*

An armchair whose back can be lowered and foot can be raised to allow the sitter to recline in it.

- *In class, the teacher used "reclining chair" to mean an armchair whose back can be lowered and foot can....*
- *The article explained what "reclining chair" means with a simple example.*

---

reconsidered *(verb)*

Consider again; give new consideration to; usually with a view to changing.

- *He did not know how to use "reconsidered" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reconsidered" and when to wait.*

---

rectal *(adjective)*

Of or involving the rectum.

- *Rectal cancer.*
- *A "rectal" approach may work better in this case.*

---

recursive *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a recursion.

- *It is useful to describe something as "recursive" when it is of or relating to a recursion.*
- *The speaker chose "recursive" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

reevaluate *(verb)*

Revise or renew one's assessment.

- *She tried to use "reevaluate" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reevaluate" in real sentences.*

---

renaming *(verb)*

Assign a new name to.

- *In everyday English, people use "renaming" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "renaming" in real sentences.*

---

reprimand *(noun)*

An act or expression of criticism and censure.

- *Understanding "reprimand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "reprimand" during the group presentation.*

---

republic of seychelles *(noun)*

A republic on the Seychelles islands; achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1976.

- *Understanding "republic of seychelles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "republic of seychelles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rerun *(noun)*

A program that is broadcast again.

- *She likes to watch 'I love Lucy' reruns.*
- *He looked up "rerun" because he had never seen it before.*

---

retrograde amnesia *(noun)*

Loss of memory for events immediately preceding a trauma.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "retrograde amnesia."*
- *The article explained what "retrograde amnesia" means with a simple example.*

---

reverting *(noun)*

A failure to maintain a higher state.

- *He looked up "reverting" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "reverting" to mean a failure to maintain a higher state.*

---

riddance *(noun)*

The act of forcing out someone or something.

- *He looked up "riddance" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "riddance" during the group presentation.*

---

ring blackbird *(noun)*

European thrush common in rocky areas; the male has blackish plumage with a white band around the neck.

- *He looked up "ring blackbird" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ring blackbird."*

---

rock-inhabiting *(adjective)*

Of ferns and lichens that grow on rocks.

- *A "rock-inhabiting" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rock-inhabiting."*

---

rocket propellant *(noun)*

An explosive charge that propels a rocket.

- *They discussed "rocket propellant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rocket propellant."*

---

roger bannister *(noun)*

English runner who in 1954 became the first person to run a mile in less than four minutes (born in 1929).

- *They discussed "roger bannister" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "roger bannister" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rugged individualism *(noun)*

Individualism in social and economic affairs; belief not only in personal liberty and self-reliance but also in free competition.

- *In class, the teacher used "rugged individualism" to mean individualism in social and economic affairs;....*
- *The article explained what "rugged individualism" means with a simple example.*

---

russian dandelion *(noun)*

Perennial dandelion native to Kazakhstan cultivated for its fleshy roots that have high rubber content.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "russian dandelion."*
- *The article explained what "russian dandelion" means with a simple example.*

---

ruthlessly *(adverb)*

In a ruthless manner.

- *The government has been urged to take immediate action to deal ruthlessly with the strikers.*
- *Using "ruthlessly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sakes *(noun)*

A reason for wanting something done.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sakes."*
- *He looked up "sakes" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sales demonstrator *(noun)*

Someone who demonstrates an article to a prospective buyer.

- *He looked up "sales demonstrator" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sales demonstrator" to mean someone who demonstrates an article to a....*

---

satchel *(noun)*

Luggage consisting of a small case with a flat bottom and (usually) a shoulder strap.

- *Understanding "satchel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "satchel" to mean luggage consisting of a small case with a flat....*

---

saucy *(adjective)*

Characterized by a lightly pert and exuberant quality.

- *The speaker chose "saucy" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "saucy" when it is characterized by a lightly pert and exuberant quality.*

scalar matrix *(noun)*

A diagonal matrix in which all of the diagonal elements are equal.

- *The article explained what "scalar matrix" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "scalar matrix" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

scat singing *(noun)*

Singing jazz; the singer substitutes nonsense syllables for the words of the song and tries to sound like a musical instrument.

- *He looked up "scat singing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scat singing."*

scorsese *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1942).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scorsese."*
- *Understanding "scorsese" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

sculptural *(adjective)*

Relating to or consisting of sculpture.

- *Sculptural embellishments.*
- *A "sculptural" approach may work better in this case.*

seeded raisin *(noun)*

Seeded grape that has been dried.

- *In class, the teacher used "seeded raisin" to mean seeded grape that has been dried.*
- *The article explained what "seeded raisin" means with a simple example.*

self-destruct *(verb)*

Do away with oneself or itself.

- *The machine will self-destruct if you tamper with it.*
- *He did not know how to use "self-destruct" until he saw an example.*

seminole bread *(noun)*

Small tough woody zamia of Florida and West Indies and Cuba; roots and half-buried stems yield an arrowroot.

- *He looked up "seminole bread" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seminole bread" to mean small tough woody zamia of florida and west indies....*

septum *(noun)*

A partition or wall especially in an ovary.

- *He looked up "septum" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "septum."*

servo *(noun)*

Control system that converts a small mechanical motion into one requiring much greater power; may include a negative feedback system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "servo."*
- *They discussed "servo" during the group presentation.*

seychelles islands *(noun)*

A group of about 90 islands in the western Indian Ocean to the north of Madagascar.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "seychelles islands."*
- *He looked up "seychelles islands" because he had never seen it before.*

shears *(noun)*

Large scissors with strong blades.

- *He looked up "shears" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "shears" during the group presentation.*

shepherd's clock *(noun)*

Weedy European annual with yellow flowers; naturalized in United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shepherd's clock."*
- *Understanding "shepherd's clock" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shiloh *(noun)*

The second great battle of the American Civil War (1862); the battle ended with the withdrawal of Confederate troops but it was not a Union victory.

- *They discussed "shiloh" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "shiloh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

shrank *(verb)*

Draw back, as with fear or pain.

- *The fabric shrank.*
- *The balloon shrank.*

---

shyness *(noun)*

A feeling of fear of embarrassment.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shyness."*
- *Understanding "shyness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sir henry rider haggard *(noun)*

British writer noted for romantic adventure novels (1856-1925).

- *In class, the teacher used "sir henry rider haggard" to mean british writer noted for romantic adventure novels....*
- *He looked up "sir henry rider haggard" because he had never seen it before.*

---

slimmer *(adjective)*

Being of delicate or slender build; - Frank Norris.

- *A "slimmer" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "slimmer" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

snub *(noun)*

A refusal to recognize someone you know.

- *The snub was clearly intentional.*
- *Understanding "snub" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sobering *(adjective)*

Tending to make sober or more serious.

- *The news had a sobering effect.*
- *A "sobering" approach may work better in this case.*

---

spandex *(noun)*

An elastic synthetic fabric.

- *They discussed "spandex" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "spandex" means with a simple example.*

---

spanked *(verb)*

Give a spanking to; subject to a spanking.

- *The coach explained when to use "spanked" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "spanked" in real sentences.*

---

sparkles *(noun)*

The occurrence of a small flash or spark.

- *They discussed "sparkles" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sparkles."*

---

spew *(verb)*

Eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

- *The volcano spews out molten rocks every day.*

- *The editors of the paper spew out hostile articles about the Presidential candidate.*

---

spew out *(verb)*

Eject or send out in large quantities, also metaphorical.

- *The volcano spews out molten rocks every day.*
- *The editors of the paper spew out hostile articles about the Presidential candidate.*

---

spike suppressor *(noun)*

Electrical device inserted in a power line to protect equipment from sudden fluctuations in current.

- *In class, the teacher used "spike suppressor" to mean electrical device inserted in a power line to....*
- *They discussed "spike suppressor" during the group presentation.*

---

sportswear *(noun)*

Attire worn for sport or for casual wear.

- *He looked up "sportswear" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sportswear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

spot welder *(noun)*

A welder who does spot welding.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spot welder."*
- *They discussed "spot welder" during the group presentation.*

---

spot-welder *(noun)*

A welder who does spot welding.

- *Understanding "spot-welder" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "spot-welder" during the group presentation.*

---

squeak *(noun)*

A short high-pitched noise.

- *The squeak of shoes on powdery snow.*
- *Understanding "squeak" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

squeak by *(verb)*

Manage one's existence barely.

- *She squeaked by me.*
- *Can you use "squeak by" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

staking *(verb)*

Kill by piercing with a spear or sharp pole.

- *In everyday English, people use "staking" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "staking" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

steakhouse *(noun)*

A restaurant that specializes in steaks.

- *He looked up "steakhouse" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "steakhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

steers *(noun)*

An indication of potential opportunity.

- *Understanding "steers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "steers" during the group presentation.*

---

stratosphere *(noun)*

The atmospheric layer between the troposphere and the mesosphere.

- *Understanding "stratosphere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stratosphere."*

---

striped marlin *(noun)*

Pacific food and game fish marked with dark blue vertical stripes.

- *He looked up "striped marlin" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "striped marlin."*

---

stucco *(noun)*

A plaster now made mostly from Portland cement and sand and lime; applied while soft to cover exterior walls or surfaces.

- *The article explained what "stucco" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "stucco."*

---

suave *(adjective)*

Smoothly agreeable and courteous with a degree of sophistication.

- *Would you call this situation "suave"? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose "suave" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

subcontractors *(noun)*

Someone who enters into a subcontract with the primary contractor.

- *Understanding "subcontractors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "subcontractors" during the group presentation.*

---

succinct *(adjective)*

Briefly giving the gist of something.

- *Succinct comparisons.*
- *Would you call this situation "succinct"? Explain why.*

---

superficially *(adverb)*

In a superficial manner.

- *He was superficially interested.*
- *He answered "superficially," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

sweet woodruff *(noun)*

Fragrant dark green leaves used to flavor May wine.

- *Understanding "sweet woodruff" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sweet woodruff" to mean fragrant dark green leaves used to flavor may wine.*

---

sweetener *(noun)*

Something added to foods to make them taste sweeter.

- *In class, the teacher used "sweetener" to mean something added to foods to make them taste sweeter.*
- *They discussed "sweetener" during the group presentation.*

---

syncing *(verb)*

Make synchronous and adjust in time or manner.

- *Can you use "syncing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "syncing" and when to wait.*

---

synonym finder *(noun)*

A book containing a classified list of synonyms.

- *The article explained what "synonym finder" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "synonym finder" to mean a book containing a classified list of synonyms.*

---

taxonomic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to taxonomy.

- *Taxonomic relations.*
- *A taxonomic designation.*

---

taxonomic group *(noun)*

Animal or plant group having natural relations.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxonomic group."*
- *The article explained what "taxonomic group" means with a simple example.*

---

telltale *(adjective)*

Disclosing unintentionally.

- *A telltale panel of lights.*
- *A telltale patch of oil on the water marked where the boat went down.*

---

tennyson *(noun)*

Englishman and Victorian poet (1809-1892).

- *In class, the teacher used "tennyson" to mean englishman and victorian poet (1809-1892).*
- *The article explained what "tennyson" means with a simple example.*

---

testimonials *(noun)*

Something that serves as evidence.

- *In class, the teacher used "testimonials" to mean something that serves as evidence.*
- *They discussed "testimonials" during the group presentation.*

---

thoughtless *(adjective)*

Showing lack of careful thought.

- *The debate turned into thoughtless bickering.*
- *Students compared "thoughtless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

thrower *(noun)*

A person who twists silk or rayon filaments into a thread or yarn.

- *They discussed "thrower" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "thrower."*

---

thud *(noun)*

A heavy dull sound (as made by impact of heavy objects).

- *They discussed "thud" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "thud" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

tibia *(noun)*

The inner and thicker of the two bones of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

- *They discussed "tibia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tibia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

titular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a legal title to something.

- *Titulary rights.*
- *Of titular rank.*

---

toads *(noun)*

Any of various tailless stout-bodied amphibians with long hind limbs for leaping; semiaquatic and terrestrial species.

- *They discussed "toads" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "toads."*

---

torrential *(adjective)*

Relating to or resulting from the action of a torrent.

- *Torrential erosion.*
- *Torrential adaptations seen in some aquatic forms.*

---

tower of babel *(noun)*

(Genesis 11:1-11) a tower built by Noah's descendants (probably in Babylon) who intended it to reach up to heaven; God foiled them by confusing their language so they could no longer understand one another.

- *Understanding "tower of babel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tower of babel" to mean (genesis 11:1-11) a tower built by noah's....*

trad *(noun)*

Traditional jazz as revived in the 1950s.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "trad."*
- *The article explained what "trad" means with a simple example.*

trashing *(verb)*

Dispose of (something useless or old).

- *Learners should practice how to use "trashing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "trashing" when talking about this idea.*

treading *(verb)*

Put down or press the foot, place the foot.

- *Learners should practice how to use "treading" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "treading" when talking about this idea.*

treading water *(noun)*

A stroke that keeps the head above water by thrashing the legs and arms.

- *The article explained what "treading water" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "treading water" during the group presentation.*

trimming capacitor *(noun)*

Capacitor having variable capacitance; used for making fine adjustments.

- *They discussed "trimming capacitor" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "trimming capacitor" to mean capacitor having variable capacitance; used for....*

trotting *(verb)*

Run at a moderately swift pace.

- *In everyday English, people use "trotting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "trotting" in real sentences.*

tunneling *(verb)*

Move through by or as by digging.

- *She tried to use "tunneling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "tunneling" in real sentences.*

uma *(noun)*

A benevolent aspect of Devi; 'splendor'.

- *They discussed "uma" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "uma" to mean a benevolent aspect of devi; 'splendor'.*

unitarian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characterizing Unitarianism.

- *A "unitarian" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "unitarian" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unitarian church *(noun)*

The Protestant denomination that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity.

- *Understanding "unitarian church" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "unitarian church" to mean the protestant denomination that rejects the....*

unlawful carnal knowledge *(noun)*

Forbidden or tabu sexual intercourse between individuals.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "unlawful carnal knowledge."*
- *The article explained what "unlawful carnal knowledge" means with a simple example.*

upholstery needle *(noun)*

Any of several very heavy and sometimes curved sewing needles used by upholsterers.

- *Understanding "upholstery needle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "upholstery needle" during the group presentation.*

---

valence *(noun)*

(biology) a relative capacity to unite or react or interact as with antigens or a biological substrate.

- *Understanding "valence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "valence" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ventilated *(adjective)*

Exposed to air.

- *A well ventilated room.*
- *Students compared "ventilated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ventricular fold *(noun)*

Either of the upper two vocal cords that are not involved in vocalization.

- *Understanding "ventricular fold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "ventricular fold" during the group presentation.*

---

villager *(noun)*

One who has lived in a village most of their life.

- *Understanding "villager" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "villager" because he had never seen it before.*

---

virtuoso *(noun)*

A musician who is a consummate master of technique and artistry.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "virtuoso."*
- *The article explained what "virtuoso" means with a simple example.*

---

wail *(noun)*

A cry of sorrow and grief.

- *The article explained what "wail" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wail" to mean a cry of sorrow and grief.*

---

watertown *(noun)*

A town in northern New York.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watertown."*
- *He looked up "watertown" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wedged *(adjective)*

Wedged or packed in together.

- *It is useful to describe something as "wedged" when it is wedged or packed in together.*
- *The speaker chose "wedged" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

welder *(noun)*

Joins pieces of metal by welding them together.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "welder."*
- *He looked up "welder" because he had never seen it before.*

---

western lowland gorilla *(noun)*

A kind of gorilla.

- *They discussed "western lowland gorilla" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "western lowland gorilla."*

---

wetting *(noun)*

A euphemism for urination.

- *Understanding "wetting" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *In class, the teacher used "wetting" to mean a euphemism for urination.*

---

weymouth pine *(noun)*

Tall-growing pine of eastern North America; bark is brown with longitudinal fissures when mature; valued as a timber tree.

- *Understanding "weymouth pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "weymouth pine" means with a simple example.*

---

white pine blister rust *(noun)*

Any of several diseases of pines caused by rust fungi of the genus Cronartium and marked by destructive invasion of bark and sapwood and producing blisters externally.

- *Understanding "white pine blister rust" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "white pine blister rust" means with a simple example.*

---

whitening *(noun)*

Changing to a lighter color.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whitening."*
- *He looked up "whitening" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whitewater *(noun)*

Frothy water as in rapids or waterfalls.

- *In class, the teacher used "whitewater" to mean frothy water as in rapids or waterfalls.*
- *He looked up "whitewater" because he had never seen it before.*

---

whiz *(noun)*

A buzzing or hissing sound as of something traveling rapidly through the air.

- *He heard the whiz of bullets near his head.*
- *In class, the teacher used "whiz" to mean a buzzing or hissing sound as of something....*

---

whiz-kid *(noun)*

Someone whose career progresses rapidly.

- *The article explained what "whiz-kid" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whiz-kid."*

---

wilds *(noun)*

A wild primitive state untouched by civilization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wilds."*
- *The article explained what "wilds" means with a simple example.*

---

wingman *(noun)*

The pilot who positions his aircraft outside and behind (on the wing of) the leader of a flying formation.

- *The article explained what "wingman" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "wingman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

witherspoon *(noun)*

American Revolutionary leader and educator (born in Scotland) who signed of the Declaration of Independence and was president of the college that became Princeton University (1723-1794).

- *In class, the teacher used "witherspoon" to mean american revolutionary leader and educator (born in....*
- *They discussed "witherspoon" during the group presentation.*

---

wolverines *(noun)*

A native or resident of Michigan.

- *He looked up "wolverines" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wolverines" to mean a native or resident of michigan.*

---

woodbury *(noun)*

United States social economist (1876-1933).

- *The article explained what "woodbury" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "woodbury" to mean united states social economist (1876-1933).*

---

woodruff *(noun)*

Old World fragrant stoloniferous perennial having small white flowers and narrow leaves used as flavoring and in sachets; widely cultivated as a ground cover; in some classifications placed in genus Asperula.

- *In class, the teacher used "woodruff" to mean old world fragrant stoloniferous perennial having....*
- *The article explained what "woodruff" means with a simple example.*

---

word deafness *(noun)*

An impairment in understanding spoken language that is not attributable to hearing loss.

- *The article explained what "word deafness" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "word deafness."*

---

worshiped *(verb)*

Love unquestioningly and uncritically or to excess; venerate as an idol.

- *In everyday English, people use "worshiped" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "worshiped" in real sentences.*

---

xenon *(noun)*

A colorless odorless inert gaseous element occurring in the earth's atmosphere in trace amounts.

- *In class, the teacher used "xenon" to mean a colorless odorless inert gaseous element....*
- *He looked up "xenon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

zinc ointment *(noun)*

An ointment containing zinc that is used to treat certain skin diseases.

- *Understanding "zinc ointment" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zinc ointment."*

---

abrasion *(noun)*

An abraded area where the skin is torn or worn off.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "abrasion."*
- *The article explained what "abrasion" means with a simple example.*

---

accrue *(verb)*

Come into the possession of.

- *The house accrued to the oldest son.*
- *The interest accrues.*

---

act involuntarily *(verb)*

Act in an uncontrolled manner.

- *She tried to use "act involuntarily" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "act involuntarily" and when to wait.*

---

acumen *(noun)*

Shrewdness shown by keen insight.

- *The article explained what "acumen" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "acumen" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

admirably *(adverb)*

In an admirable manner.

- *The children's responses were admirably normal.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "admirably" naturally.*

---

alkali bee *(noun)*

A common solitary bee important for pollinating alfalfa in the western United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "alkali bee" to mean a common solitary bee important for pollinating....*
- *The article explained what "alkali bee" means with a simple example.*

---

allele *(noun)*

(genetics) either of a pair (or series) of alternative forms of a gene that can occupy the same locus on a particular chromosome and that control the same character.

- *Some alleles are dominant over others.*
- *They discussed "allele" during the group presentation.*

---

alumnus *(noun)*

A person who has received a degree from a school (high school or college or university).

- *They discussed "alumnus" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alumnus" to mean a person who has received a degree from a school....*

---

amon *(noun)*

A primeval Egyptian personification of air and breath; worshipped especially at Thebes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "amon."*
- *The article explained what "amon" means with a simple example.*

---

andean *(adjective)*

Relating to the Andes and their inhabitants.

- *The speaker chose "andean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "andean" approach may work better in this case.*

---

angers *(noun)*

A strong emotion; a feeling that is oriented toward some real or supposed grievance.

- *He looked up "angers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "angers."*

---

anniversaries *(noun)*

The date on which an event occurred in some previous year (or the celebration of it).

- *He looked up "anniversaries" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anniversaries" to mean the date on which an event occurred in some....*

---

aphrodite *(noun)*

Goddess of love and beauty and daughter of Zeus in ancient mythology; identified with Roman Venus.

- *In class, the teacher used "aphrodite" to mean goddess of love and beauty and daughter of zeus in....*
- *Understanding "aphrodite" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

applauding *(verb)*

Clap one's hands or shout after performances to indicate approval.

- *He did not know how to use "applauding" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "applauding" and when to wait.*

---

applicability *(noun)*

Relevance by virtue of being applicable to the matter at hand.

- *The article explained what "applicability" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "applicability" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

approachable *(adjective)*

Easy to meet or converse or do business with.

- *A friendly approachable person.*
- *Would you call this situation "approachable"? Explain why.*

---

aragon *(noun)*

A region of northeastern Spain; a former kingdom that united with Castile in 1479 to form Spain (after the marriage of Ferdinand V and Isabella I).

- *Understanding "aragon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "aragon" during the group presentation.*

---

ascii text file *(noun)*

A text file that contains only ASCII characters without special formatting.

- *Understanding "ascii text file" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ascii text file" because he had never seen it before.*

asexual *(adjective)*

Not having or involving sex.

- *An asexual spore.*
- *Asexual reproduction.*

aspen poplar *(noun)*

A poplar that is widely cultivated in the United States; has white bark and leaves with whitish undersurfaces.

- *The article explained what "aspen poplar" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aspen poplar" to mean a poplar that is widely cultivated in the united....*

auditioned *(verb)*

Perform in order to get a role.

- *She auditioned for a role on Broadway.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "auditioned" in real sentences.*

automata *(noun)*

Someone who acts or responds in a mechanical or apathetic way.

- *Understanding "automata" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "automata" to mean someone who acts or responds in a mechanical or....*

ayn rand *(noun)*

United States writer (born in Russia) noted for her polemical novels and political conservativism (1905-1982).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ayn rand."*
- *Understanding "ayn rand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

babel *(noun)*

A confusion of voices and other sounds.

- *He looked up "babel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "babel" to mean a confusion of voices and other sounds.*

balding *(adjective)*

Getting bald.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "balding."*
- *Would you call this situation "balding"? Explain why.*

banding *(noun)*

A stripe or stripes of contrasting color.

- *The black and yellow banding of bees and wasps.*
- *The article explained what "banding" means with a simple example.*

bannister *(noun)*

A railing at the side of a staircase or balcony to prevent people from falling.

- *In class, the teacher used "bannister" to mean a railing at the side of a staircase or balcony to....*
- *The article explained what "bannister" means with a simple example.*

bare-assed *(adjective)*

(used informally) completely unclothed.

- *A "bare-assed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "bare-assed" when it is (used informally) completely unclothed.*

bed wetter *(noun)*

Someone suffering from enuresis; someone who urinates while asleep in bed.

- *Understanding "bed wetter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bed wetter" means with a simple example.*

bellies *(noun)*

A part that bulges deeply.

- *He looked up "bellies" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "bellies" during the group presentation.*

---

beryl *(noun)*

The chief source of beryllium; colored transparent varieties are valued as gems.

- *Understanding "beryl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "beryl" during the group presentation.*

---

bib-and-tucker *(noun)*

An attractive outfit.

- *She wore her best bib-and-tucker.*
- *Understanding "bib-and-tucker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bitter pecan *(noun)*

Hickory of southern United States having many narrow leaflets and rather bitter nuts.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bitter pecan."*
- *Understanding "bitter pecan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

black jack pershing *(noun)*

United States general who commanded the American forces in Europe during World War I (1860-1948).

- *He looked up "black jack pershing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "black jack pershing" during the group presentation.*

---

blackbird *(noun)*

Any bird of the family Icteridae whose male is black or predominantly black.

- *Understanding "blackbird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "blackbird."*

---

bleachers *(noun)*

An outdoor grandstand without a roof; patrons are exposed to the sun as linens are when they are bleached.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bleachers."*
- *The article explained what "bleachers" means with a simple example.*

---

bling bling *(noun)*

Flashy, ostentatious jewelry.

- *The rapper was loaded with bling.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bling bling" to mean flashy, ostentatious jewelry.*

---

blue columbine *(noun)*

Columbine of the Rocky Mountains having long-spurred blue flowers.

- *He looked up "blue columbine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "blue columbine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bluebird *(noun)*

Fruit-eating mostly brilliant blue songbird of the East Indies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bluebird."*
- *Understanding "bluebird" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

blunders *(verb)*

Commit a faux pas or a fault or make a serious mistake.

- *He did not know how to use "blunders" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "blunders" in real sentences.*

---

boron chamber *(noun)*

An ionization chamber lined with boron or filled with boron trifluoride gas for counting low velocity neutrons.

- *Understanding "boron chamber" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *The article explained what "boron chamber" means with a simple example.*

---

brats *(noun)*

A small pork sausage.

- *In class, the teacher used "brats" to mean a small pork sausage.*
- *Understanding "brats" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breech *(noun)*

Opening in the rear of the barrel of a gun where bullets can be loaded.

- *They discussed "breech" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "breech" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

breezes *(noun)*

A slight wind (usually refreshing).

- *Understanding "breezes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "breezes" during the group presentation.*

---

buttery *(noun)*

A small storeroom for storing foods or wines.

- *The article explained what "buttery" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "buttery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

caliph *(noun)*

The civil and religious leader of a Muslim state considered to be a representative of Allah on earth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "caliph."*
- *He looked up "caliph" because he had never seen it before.*

---

cameos *(noun)*

Engraving or carving in low relief on a stone (as in a brooch or ring).

- *Understanding "cameos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cameos" during the group presentation.*

---

capital of seychelles *(noun)*

Port city and the capital of Seychelles.

- *Understanding "capital of seychelles" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "capital of seychelles" because he had never seen it before.*

---

carcinoma in situ *(noun)*

A cluster of malignant cells that has not yet invaded the deeper epithelial tissue or spread to other parts of the body.

- *They discussed "carcinoma in situ" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carcinoma in situ" to mean a cluster of malignant cells that has not yet....*

---

cardiac pacemaker *(noun)*

A specialized bit of heart tissue that controls the heartbeat.

- *In class, the teacher used "cardiac pacemaker" to mean a specialized bit of heart tissue that controls the....*
- *Understanding "cardiac pacemaker" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

celiac *(adjective)*

Belonging to or prescribed for celiac disease.

- *A celiac diet.*
- *The speaker chose "celiac" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

celiac disease *(noun)*

A disorder in children and adults; inability to tolerate wheat protein (gluten); symptoms include foul-smelling diarrhea and emaciation; often accompanied by lactose intolerance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "celiac disease."*
- *He looked up "celiac disease" because he had never seen it before.*

---

celibacy *(noun)*

Abstaining from sexual relations (as because of religious vows).

- *In class, the teacher used "celibacy" to mean abstaining from sexual relations (as because of....*
- *They discussed "celibacy" during the group presentation.*

---

chancery *(noun)*

An office of archives for public or ecclesiastic records; a court of public records.

- *They discussed "chancery" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "chancery" means with a simple example.*

---

characterizes *(verb)*

Describe or portray the character or the qualities or peculiarities of.

- *What characterizes a Venetian painting?*
- *The coach explained when to use "characterizes" and when to wait.*

---

chinese lacquer tree *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree yielding a toxic exudate from which lacquer is obtained.

- *In class, the teacher used "chinese lacquer tree" to mean small asiatic tree yielding a toxic exudate from....*
- *Understanding "chinese lacquer tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chinese primrose *(noun)*

Cultivated Asiatic primrose.

- *He looked up "chinese primrose" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chinese primrose."*

---

choppy *(adjective)*

Marked by abrupt transitions.

- *Choppy prose.*
- *Choppy seas.*

---

chromatic *(adjective)*

Based on a scale consisting of 12 semitones.

- *A chromatic scale.*
- *Chromatic lens.*

---

chromatic color *(noun)*

A color that has hue.

- *They discussed "chromatic color" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chromatic color."*

---

chronologically *(adverb)*

With respect to chronology.

- *He is chronologically older.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "chronologically" naturally.*

---

chump *(noun)*

A person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chump."*
- *Understanding "chump" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chump change *(noun)*

A trifling sum of money.

- *They discussed "chump change" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "chump change" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

clamping *(verb)*

Fasten or fix with a clamp.

- *In everyday English, people use "clamping" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "clamping" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

clashing *(adjective)*

Sharply and harshly discordant.

- *Clashing interests of loggers and conservationists.*
- *Clashing colors.*

---

cleft lip *(noun)*

A congenital cleft in the middle of the upper lip.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cleft lip."*
- *He looked up "cleft lip" because he had never seen it before.*

---

clenched *(adjective)*

Closed or squeezed together tightly.

- *A clenched fist.*
- *His clenched (or clinched) teeth.*

---

clogging *(adjective)*

Preventing movement.

- *The clogging crowds of revelers overflowing into the street.*
- *Would you call this situation "clogging"? Explain why.*

---

close-grained *(adjective)*

Dense or compact in structure or texture, as a wood composed of small-diameter cells.

- *Close-grained birch.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "close-grained."*

---

clove *(noun)*

Aromatic flower bud of a clove tree; yields a spice.

- *The article explained what "clove" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "clove."*

---

clove oil *(noun)*

Essential oil obtained from cloves and used to flavor medicines.

- *They discussed "clove oil" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clove oil" to mean essential oil obtained from cloves and used to....*

---

clove tree *(noun)*

Moderate sized very symmetrical red-flowered evergreen widely cultivated in the tropics for its flower buds which are source of cloves.

- *They discussed "clove tree" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "clove tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

co-ordinate *(noun)*

A number that identifies a position relative to an axis.

- *They discussed "co-ordinate" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "co-ordinate."*

---

columbine *(noun)*

A plant of the genus Aquilegia having irregular showy spurred flowers; north temperate regions especially mountains.

- *He looked up "columbine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "columbine."*

---

commemorated *(verb)*

Be or provide a memorial to a person or an event.

- *He did not know how to use "commemorated" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "commemorated" carefully so everyone would understand.*

commonwealth of dominica *(noun)*

A country on the island of Dominica.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commonwealth of dominica."*
- *The article explained what "commonwealth of dominica" means with a simple example.*

comte *(noun)*

French philosopher remembered as the founder of positivism; he also established sociology as a systematic field of study.

- *Understanding "comte" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "comte."*

contact dermatitis *(noun)*

A delayed type of allergic reaction of the skin resulting from skin contact with a specific allergen (such as poison ivy).

- *He looked up "contact dermatitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "contact dermatitis."*

converged *(verb)*

Move or draw together at a certain location.

- *The crowd converged on the movie star.*
- *Social forces converged to bring the Fascists back to power.*

cortical epilepsy *(noun)*

Epilepsy in which the attacks begins with an isolated disturbance of cerebral function (as a twitching of a limb or an illusory sensation or a mental disturbance).

- *He looked up "cortical epilepsy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cortical epilepsy" during the group presentation.*

countenance *(noun)*

The appearance conveyed by a person's face.

- *A pleasant countenance.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "countenance."*

court of chancery *(noun)*

A court with jurisdiction in equity.

- *They discussed "court of chancery" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "court of chancery."*

crackling *(noun)*

The residue that remains after animal fat has been rendered.

- *In class, the teacher used "crackling" to mean the residue that remains after animal fat has been....*
- *He looked up "crackling" because he had never seen it before.*

crawls *(noun)*

A slow mode of locomotion on hands and knees or dragging the body.

- *He looked up "crawls" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "crawls" to mean a slow mode of locomotion on hands and knees or....*

cross-grained *(adjective)*

Of timber; having fibers running irregularly rather than in parallel.

- *The speaker chose "cross-grained" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cross-grained" when it is of timber; having fibers running irregularly rather....*

crouching *(verb)*

Bend one's back forward from the waist on down.

- *She tried to use "crouching" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "crouching" until he saw an example.*

cryptography *(noun)*

The science of analyzing and deciphering codes and ciphers and cryptograms.

- *He looked up "cryptography" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "cryptography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cysts *(noun)*

A closed sac that develops abnormally in some body structure.

- *Understanding "cysts" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cysts."*

---

dali *(noun)*

Surrealist Spanish painter (1904-1989).

- *Understanding "dali" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dali" to mean surrealist spanish painter (1904-1989).*

---

damping *(verb)*

Make vague or obscure or make (an image) less visible.

- *The coach explained when to use "damping" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "damping" until he saw an example.*

---

damping off *(noun)*

A plant disease caused by a fungus; diseased condition of seedlings in excessive moisture.

- *The article explained what "damping off" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "damping off" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dapper *(adjective)*

Marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.

- *A dapper young man.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dapper" when it is marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners.*

---

deathly *(adverb)*

To a degree resembling death.

- *He was deathly pale.*
- *Using "deathly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

deere *(noun)*

United States industrialist who manufactured plows suitable for working the prairie soil (1804-1886).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deere."*
- *The article explained what "deere" means with a simple example.*

---

defection *(noun)*

Withdrawing support or help despite allegiance or responsibility.

- *The article explained what "defection" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "defection" during the group presentation.*

---

degenerative arthritis *(noun)*

Chronic breakdown of cartilage in the joints; the most common form of arthritis occurring usually after middle age.

- *They discussed "degenerative arthritis" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "degenerative arthritis" means with a simple example.*

---

delightfully *(adverb)*

In a delightful manner.

- *The farm house, though in itself a small one, is delightfully situated.*
- *Using "delightfully" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

dengue fever *(noun)*

An infectious disease of the tropics transmitted by mosquitoes and characterized by rash and aching head and joints.

- *In class, the teacher used "dengue fever" to mean an infectious disease of the tropics transmitted by....*

- *Understanding "dengue fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dermatitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the skin; skin becomes itchy and may develop blisters.

- *He looked up "dermatitis" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dermatitis."*

---

desiring *(verb)*

Feel or have a desire for; want strongly.

- *Can you use "desiring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "desiring" and when to wait.*

---

determinants *(noun)*

A determining or causal element or factor.

- *He looked up "determinants" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "determinants" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

deuce-ace *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of one and one and one.

- *Understanding "deuce-ace" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "deuce-ace" to mean the cardinal number that is the sum of one and one....*

---

devaluation *(noun)*

The reduction of something's value or worth.

- *He looked up "devaluation" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devaluation."*

---

dictatorial *(adjective)*

Of or characteristic of a dictator.

- *Dictatorial powers.*
- *Students compared "dictatorial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

digitized *(verb)*

Put into digital form, as for use in a computer.

- *In everyday English, people use "digitized" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "digitized" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

disinterested *(adjective)*

Unaffected by self-interest.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "disinterested."*
- *A "disinterested" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dispensaries *(noun)*

Clinic where medicine and medical supplies are dispensed.

- *In class, the teacher used "dispensaries" to mean clinic where medicine and medical supplies are....*
- *Understanding "dispensaries" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

disrespecting *(verb)*

Have little or no respect for; hold in contempt.

- *The coach explained when to use "disrespecting" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "disrespecting" until he saw an example.*

---

dissected *(adjective)*

Having one or more incisions reaching nearly to the midrib.

- *Students compared "dissected" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dissected" when it is having one or more incisions reaching nearly to the....*

---

diversions *(noun)*

An activity that diverts or amuses or stimulates.

- *Understanding "diversions" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "diversions" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dominican peso *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in the Dominican Republic; equal to 100 centavos.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dominican peso."*
- *The article explained what "dominican peso" means with a simple example.*

---

downplay *(verb)*

Understate the importance or quality of.

- *She tried to use "downplay" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "downplay" when talking about this idea.*

---

drapes *(noun)*

The manner in which fabric hangs or falls.

- *The article explained what "drapes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "drapes" to mean the manner in which fabric hangs or falls.*

---

drum sander *(noun)*

A power tool used for sanding wood; an endless loop of sandpaper is moved at high speed by an electric motor.

- *They discussed "drum sander" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "drum sander."*

---

dss *(noun)*

The bureau in the State Department that is responsible for the security of diplomats and embassies overseas.

- *In class, the teacher used "dss" to mean the bureau in the state department that is....*
- *Understanding "dss" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dynamical *(adjective)*

Characterized by action or forcefulness or force of personality.

- *Students compared "dynamical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "dynamical" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dynamical system *(noun)*

(physics) a phase space together with a transformation of that space.

- *They discussed "dynamical system" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dynamical system" means with a simple example.*

---

electra *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; persuaded her brother (Orestes) to avenge Agamemnon's death by helping her to kill Clytemnestra and her lover (Aegisthus).

- *He looked up "electra" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "electra" during the group presentation.*

---

electra complex *(noun)*

A complex of females; sexual attraction to the father.

- *He looked up "electra complex" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electra complex."*

---

elicited *(adjective)*

Called forth from a latent or potential state by stimulation.

- *An elicited response.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "elicited."*

---

eluded *(verb)*

Be incomprehensible to; escape understanding by.

- *The thief eluded the police.*
- *In everyday English, people use "eluded" when talking about this idea.*

---

encapsulated *(verb)*

Put in a short or concise form; reduce in volume.

- *Can you use "encapsulated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "encapsulated" and when to wait.*

---

english primrose *(noun)*

Plant of western and southern Europe widely cultivated for its pale yellow flowers.

- *The article explained what "english primrose" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "english primrose" to mean plant of western and southern europe widely....*

---

enquire *(verb)*

Conduct an inquiry or investigation of.

- *He did not know how to use "enquire" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "enquire" and when to wait.*

---

ensue *(verb)*

Issue or terminate (in a specified way, state, etc.); end.

- *The coach explained when to use "ensue" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "ensue" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

environs *(noun)*

The area in which something exists or lives.

- *Understanding "environs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "environs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

epics *(noun)*

A long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds.

- *He looked up "epics" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "epics" to mean a long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds.*

---

errant *(adjective)*

Uncontrolled motion that is irregular or unpredictable.

- *An errant breeze.*
- *Errant youngsters.*

---

esophagus *(noun)*

The passage between the pharynx and the stomach.

- *The article explained what "esophagus" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "esophagus" during the group presentation.*

---

etfs *(noun)*

A mutual fund that is traded on a stock exchange.

- *Understanding "etfs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "etfs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethyl radical *(noun)*

The univalent hydrocarbon radical C2H5 derived from ethane by the removal of one hydrogen atom.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethyl radical" to mean the univalent hydrocarbon radical c2h5 derived from....*
- *He looked up "ethyl radical" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ethylene *(noun)*

A flammable colorless gaseous alkene; obtained from petroleum and natural gas and used in manufacturing many other chemicals; sometimes used as an anesthetic.

- *He looked up "ethylene" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ethylene" to mean a flammable colorless gaseous alkene; obtained from....*

european blackbird *(noun)*

Common black European thrush.

- *The article explained what "european blackbird" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "european blackbird" to mean common black european thrush.*

evaded *(verb)*

Use cunning or deceit to escape or avoid.

- *He evaded the questions skillfully.*
- *He did not know how to use "evaded" until he saw an example.*

evening primrose *(noun)*

Any of several plants of the family Onagraceae.

- *They discussed "evening primrose" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "evening primrose" because he had never seen it before.*

exterminate *(verb)*

Destroy completely, as if down to the roots.

- *Hitler wanted to exterminate the Jews, Gypsies, Communists, and homosexuals of Europe.*
- *She tried to use "exterminate" carefully so everyone would understand.*

eyewitnesses *(noun)*

A spectator who can describe what happened.

- *In class, the teacher used "eyewitnesses" to mean a spectator who can describe what happened.*
- *Understanding "eyewitnesses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

faze *(verb)*

Disturb the composure of.

- *She tried to use "faze" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "faze" until he saw an example.*

fertilized egg *(noun)*

An animal organism in the early stages of growth and differentiation that in higher forms merge into fetal stages but in lower forms terminate in commencement of larval life.

- *The article explained what "fertilized egg" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "fertilized egg" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

fine-grained *(adjective)*

Dense or compact in structure or texture, as a wood composed of small-diameter cells.

- *Fine-grained rock.*
- *A "fine-grained" approach may work better in this case.*

fine-toothed comb *(noun)*

A method of examining in minute detail.

- *He went over the contract with a fine-tooth comb looking for loopholes.*
- *The article explained what "fine-toothed comb" means with a simple example.*

flatly *(adverb)*

In an unqualified manner.

- *He flatly denied the charges.*
- *Place "flatly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

flicked *(verb)*

Look through a book or other written material.

- *The lights flicked on and off.*
- *He flicked his Bic.*

flocked *(verb)*

Move as a crowd or in a group.

- *Tourists flocked to the shrine where the statue was said to have shed tears.*
- *She tried to use "flocked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

fluently *(adverb)*

In a fluent manner.

- *She speaks French fluently.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "fluently" naturally.*

---

forsake *(verb)*

Leave someone who needs or counts on you; leave in the lurch.

- *In everyday English, people use "forsake" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "forsake" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

fowl pest *(noun)*

Either of two acute viral diseases of domestic fowl; characterized by refusal to eat and high temperature and discoloration of the comb.

- *He looked up "fowl pest" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "fowl pest" during the group presentation.*

---

fragrant cliff fern *(noun)*

Fern or northern Eurasia and North America having fragrant fronds.

- *In class, the teacher used "fragrant cliff fern" to mean fern or northern eurasia and north america having....*
- *Understanding "fragrant cliff fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fusing *(verb)*

Become plastic or fluid or liquefied from heat.

- *The coach explained when to use "fusing" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fusing" in real sentences.*

---

galapagos islands *(noun)*

A group of islands in the Pacific off South America; owned by Ecuador; known for unusual animal life.

- *The article explained what "galapagos islands" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "galapagos islands" during the group presentation.*

---

gaussian curve *(noun)*

A symmetrical curve representing the normal distribution.

- *In class, the teacher used "gaussian curve" to mean a symmetrical curve representing the normal....*
- *Understanding "gaussian curve" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gecko *(noun)*

Any of various small chiefly tropical and usually nocturnal insectivorous terrestrial lizards typically with immovable eyelids; completely harmless.

- *They discussed "gecko" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "gecko" because he had never seen it before.*

---

generalize *(verb)*

Become systemic and spread throughout the body.

- *This kind of infection generalizes throughout the immune system.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "generalize" in real sentences.*

---

genus maia *(noun)*

Type genus of the Majidae; nearly cosmopolitan in distribution.

- *Understanding "genus maia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus maia."*

---

gila *(noun)*

A river that rises in western New Mexico and flows westward through southern Arizona to become a tributary of the Colorado River.

- *They discussed "gila" during the group presentation.*

- *In class, the teacher used "gila" to mean a river that rises in western new mexico and flows....*

---

gila river *(noun)*

A river that rises in western New Mexico and flows westward through southern Arizona to become a tributary of the Colorado River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gila river."*
- *The article explained what "gila river" means with a simple example.*

---

giraffes *(noun)*

Tallest living quadruped; having a spotted coat and small horns and very long neck and legs; of savannahs of tropical Africa.

- *They discussed "giraffes" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "giraffes."*

---

gondola *(noun)*

A low flat-bottomed freight car with fixed sides but no roof.

- *Understanding "gondola" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gondola" to mean a low flat-bottomed freight car with fixed sides....*

---

gondola car *(noun)*

A low flat-bottomed freight car with fixed sides but no roof.

- *Understanding "gondola car" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gondola car" during the group presentation.*

---

grained *(verb)*

Paint (a surface) to make it look like stone or wood.

- *His hands were grained with dirt.*
- *The coach explained when to use "grained" and when to wait.*

---

grandmaster *(noun)*

A player of exceptional or world class skill in chess or bridge.

- *In class, the teacher used "grandmaster" to mean a player of exceptional or world class skill in....*
- *The article explained what "grandmaster" means with a simple example.*

---

grenoble *(noun)*

A city in southeastern France on the Isere River.

- *In class, the teacher used "grenoble" to mean a city in southeastern france on the isere river.*
- *The article explained what "grenoble" means with a simple example.*

---

grills *(noun)*

A framework of metal bars used as a partition or a grate.

- *They discussed "grills" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "grills" to mean a framework of metal bars used as a partition or a....*

---

grudges *(noun)*

A resentment strong enough to justify retaliation.

- *The article explained what "grudges" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "grudges" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

guacamole *(noun)*

A dip made of mashed avocado mixed with chopped onions and other seasonings.

- *In class, the teacher used "guacamole" to mean a dip made of mashed avocado mixed with chopped....*
- *He looked up "guacamole" because he had never seen it before.*

---

guadalupe mountains *(noun)*

A mountain range in southern New Mexico and western Texas; the southern extension of the Sacramento Mountains.

- *In class, the teacher used "guadalupe mountains" to mean a mountain range in southern new mexico and western....*
- *The article explained what "guadalupe mountains" means with a simple example.*

---

guadalupe mountains national park *(noun)*

A national park in Texas that has the highest point in Texas; includes desert wilderness and the ancient Apache hunting grounds.

- *He looked up "guadalupe mountains national park" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "guadalupe mountains national park" to mean a national park in texas that has the highest point....*

---

hamptons *(noun)*

United States musician who was the first to use the vibraphone as a jazz instrument (1913-2002).

- *He looked up "hamptons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "hamptons" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

handcrafted *(verb)*

Make something by hand.

- *Learners should practice how to use "handcrafted" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "handcrafted" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

harbinger *(noun)*

Something that precedes and indicates the approach of something or someone.

- *He looked up "harbinger" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "harbinger" during the group presentation.*

---

harnessed *(adjective)*

Brought under control and put to use.

- *Electricity from the harnessed Colorado River.*
- *The harnessed power of the atom.*

---

harvests *(noun)*

The consequence of an effort or activity.

- *He looked up "harvests" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "harvests."*

---

headshot *(noun)*

An attempt to put the soccer ball into the net by using the head.

- *Understanding "headshot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "headshot" means with a simple example.*

---

heartily *(adverb)*

With gusto and without reservation.

- *The boy threw himself heartily into his work.*
- *'Yes,' the children chorused heartily.*

---

helplessness *(noun)*

The state of needing help from something.

- *The article explained what "helplessness" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "helplessness" during the group presentation.*

---

henchman *(noun)*

Someone who assists in a plot.

- *In class, the teacher used "henchman" to mean someone who assists in a plot.*
- *The article explained what "henchman" means with a simple example.*

---

hiccup *(noun)*

(usually plural) the state of having reflex spasms of the diaphragm accompanied by a rapid closure of the glottis producing an audible sound; sometimes a symptom of indigestion.

- *How do you cure the hiccups?*
- *In class, the teacher used "hiccup" to mean (usually plural) the state of having reflex spasms....*

---

hoffmann *(noun)*

German writer of fantastic tales (1776-1822).

- *They discussed “hoffmann” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “hoffmann” means with a simple example.*

---

horse wrangler *(noun)*

A cowboy who takes care of the saddle horses.

- *The article explained what “horse wrangler” means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding “horse wrangler” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hourglass-shaped *(adjective)*

Shaped in the form of an hourglass.

- *Would you call this situation “hourglass-shaped”? Explain why.*
- *The speaker chose “hourglass-shaped” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hurl *(verb)*

Utter with force; utter vehemently.

- *Hurl insults.*
- *He did not know how to use “hurl” until he saw an example.*

---

hydroxide *(noun)*

A chemical compound containing the hydroxyl group.

- *He looked up “hydroxide” because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed “hydroxide” during the group presentation.*

---

ied *(noun)*

An explosive device that is improvised.

- *In class, the teacher used “ied” to mean an explosive device that is improvised.*
- *The article explained what “ied” means with a simple example.*

---

iliad *(noun)*

A Greek epic poem (attributed to Homer) describing the siege of Troy.

- *They discussed “iliad” during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what “iliad” means with a simple example.*

---

ilk *(noun)*

A kind of person.

- *I can’t tolerate people of his ilk.*
- *Understanding “ilk” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

imbued *(verb)*

Spread or diffuse through.

- *Learners should practice how to use “imbued” in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use “imbued” carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

impartiality *(noun)*

An inclination to weigh both views or opinions equally.

- *The article explained what “impartiality” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “impartiality” during the group presentation.*

---

incessantly *(adverb)*

Without interruption.

- *Using “incessantly” can make your explanation more exact.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include “incessantly” naturally.*

---

inertial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to inertia.

- *Students compared “inertial” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A “inertial” approach may work better in this case.*

inertial mass *(noun)*

(physics) the mass of a body as determined by the second law of motion from the acceleration of the body when it is subjected to a force that is not due to gravity.

- *He looked up "inertial mass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "inertial mass" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ink eraser *(noun)*

An eraser that removes ink marks.

- *In class, the teacher used "ink eraser" to mean an eraser that removes ink marks.*
- *The article explained what "ink eraser" means with a simple example.*

international grandmaster *(noun)*

A chess player who has been awarded the highest title by an international chess organization.

- *He looked up "international grandmaster" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "international grandmaster."*

introvert *(noun)*

(psychology) a person who tends to shrink from social contacts and to become preoccupied with their own thoughts.

- *The article explained what "introvert" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "introvert" during the group presentation.*

invades *(verb)*

To intrude upon, infringe, encroach on, violate.

- *This new colleague invades my territory.*
- *She tried to use "invades" carefully so everyone would understand.*

invocation *(noun)*

An incantation used in conjuring or summoning a devil.

- *Understanding "invocation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "invocation" during the group presentation.*

involuntarily *(adverb)*

Against your will.

- *He was involuntarily held against his will.*
- *He answered "involuntarily," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

iroquois *(noun)*

A family of North American Indian languages spoken by the Iroquois.

- *The article explained what "iroquois" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iroquois" to mean a family of north american indian languages spoken....*

iroquois league *(noun)*

A league of Iroquois tribes including originally the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca (the Five Nations); after 1722 they were joined by the Tuscarora (the Six Nations).

- *Understanding "iroquois league" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "iroquois league" to mean a league of iroquois tribes including originally....*

irreparable *(adjective)*

Impossible to repair, rectify, or amend.

- *Irreparable harm.*
- *An irreparable mistake.*

issuers *(noun)*

An institution that issues something (securities or publications or currency etc.).

- *Understanding "issuers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "issuers" during the group presentation.*

japanese lacquer tree *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree yielding a toxic exudate from which lacquer is obtained.

- *Understanding "japanese lacquer tree" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "japanese lacquer tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

jean-jacques rousseau *(noun)*

French philosopher and writer born in Switzerland; believed that the natural goodness of man was warped by society; ideas influenced the French Revolution (1712-1778).

- *Understanding "jean-jacques rousseau" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jean-jacques rousseau."*

---

jekyll and hyde *(noun)*

Someone with two personalities - one good and one evil.

- *Understanding "jekyll and hyde" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "jekyll and hyde" means with a simple example.*

---

jimenez *(noun)*

Spanish lyric poet (1881-1958).

- *He looked up "jimenez" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jimenez" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

john davison rockefeller *(noun)*

United States industrialist who made a fortune in the oil business and gave half of it away (1839-1937).

- *They discussed "john davison rockefeller" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "john davison rockefeller" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

john deere *(noun)*

United States industrialist who manufactured plows suitable for working the prairie soil (1804-1886).

- *Understanding "john deere" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "john deere" to mean united states industrialist who manufactured plows....*

---

john joseph pershing *(noun)*

United States general who commanded the American forces in Europe during World War I (1860-1948).

- *He looked up "john joseph pershing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john joseph pershing."*

---

journeyman *(noun)*

A skilled worker who practices some trade or handicraft.

- *He looked up "journeyman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "journeyman" during the group presentation.*

---

kandahar *(noun)*

A city in southern Afghanistan; an important trading center.

- *He looked up "kandahar" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kandahar" during the group presentation.*

---

karl popper *(noun)*

British philosopher (born in Austria) who argued that scientific theories can never be proved to be true, but are tested by attempts to falsify them (1902-1994).

- *He looked up "karl popper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "karl popper."*

---

kerosene heater *(noun)*

Heater that burns oil (as kerosine) for heating or cooking.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kerosene heater."*
- *He looked up "kerosene heater" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kilogram calorie *(noun)*

A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree at one atmosphere pressure; used by nutritionists to characterize the energy-producing potential in food.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kilogram calorie."*

- *Understanding "kilogram calorie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kitchener *(noun)*

British field marshal (1850-1916).

- *The article explained what "kitchener" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kitchener."*

---

kuwaiti *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the kingdom of Kuwait or its people.

- *Kuwaiti ports.*
- *Kuwaiti streets are lined with luxury stores.*

---

lacquer tree *(noun)*

Small Asiatic tree yielding a toxic exudate from which lacquer is obtained.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lacquer tree."*
- *He looked up "lacquer tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lactic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or obtained from milk (especially sour milk or whey).

- *Lactic acid.*
- *Lactic fermentation.*

---

lady's laces *(noun)*

Perennial grass of marshy meadows and ditches having broad leaves; Europe and North America.

- *He looked up "lady's laces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lady's laces" to mean perennial grass of marshy meadows and ditches....*

---

large-grained *(adjective)*

Not having a fine texture.

- *Large-grained sand.*
- *Would you call this situation "large-grained"? Explain why.*

---

larval *(adjective)*

Immature of its kind; especially being or characteristic of immature insects in the newly hatched wormlike feeding stage.

- *Larval societies.*
- *Larval crayfishes.*

---

laterally *(adverb)*

To or by or from the side.

- *Such women carry in their heads kinship knowledge of six generations depth and extending laterally among consanguineal kin as far as the grandchildren of second cousin.*
- *The body is spindle-shaped and only slightly compressed laterally.*

---

lathe *(noun)*

Machine tool for shaping metal or wood; the workpiece turns about a horizontal axis against a fixed tool.

- *He looked up "lathe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "lathe" during the group presentation.*

---

lawlessness *(noun)*

A state of lawlessness and disorder (usually resulting from a failure of government).

- *He looked up "lawlessness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "lawlessness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

league of iroquois *(noun)*

A league of Iroquois tribes including originally the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca (the Five Nations); after 1722 they were joined by the Tuscarora (the Six Nations).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "league of iroquois."*
- *He looked up "league of iroquois" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leiden jar *(noun)*

An electrostatic capacitor of historical interest.

- *Understanding "leiden jar" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "leiden jar" because he had never seen it before.*

---

leopards *(noun)*

Large feline of African and Asian forests usually having a tawny coat with black spots.

- *In class, the teacher used "leopards" to mean large feline of african and asian forests usually....*
- *They discussed "leopards" during the group presentation.*

---

liberally *(adverb)*

Freely in a nonliteral manner.

- *He embellished his stories liberally.*
- *He gave liberally to several charities.*

---

lopsided *(adjective)*

Turned or twisted toward one side; - G.K.Chesterton.

- *It is useful to describe something as "lopsided" when it is turned or twisted toward one side; - g.k.chesterton.*
- *Students compared "lopsided" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

lower carboniferous period *(noun)*

From 345 million to 310 million years ago; increase of land areas; primitive ammonites; winged insects.

- *Understanding "lower carboniferous period" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "lower carboniferous period" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lowlands *(noun)*

The southern part of Scotland that is not mountainous.

- *He looked up "lowlands" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lowlands."*

---

lug wrench *(noun)*

A wrench with jaws that have projecting lugs to engage the object that is to be rotated.

- *They discussed "lug wrench" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "lug wrench" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

lunacy *(noun)*

Foolish or senseless behavior.

- *He looked up "lunacy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lunacy" to mean foolish or senseless behavior.*

---

lunar caustic *(noun)*

Silver nitrate fused into sticks and formerly used as a caustic.

- *In class, the teacher used "lunar caustic" to mean silver nitrate fused into sticks and formerly used....*
- *The article explained what "lunar caustic" means with a simple example.*

---

mantel *(noun)*

Shelf that projects from wall above fireplace.

- *In Britain they call a mantel a chimneypiece.*
- *They discussed "mantel" during the group presentation.*

---

martin van buren *(noun)*

8th President of the United States (1782-1862).

- *Understanding "martin van buren" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "martin van buren" to mean 8th president of the united states (1782-1862).*

---

mayday *(noun)*

An internationally recognized distress signal via radiotelephone (from the French m'aider).

- *The article explained what "mayday" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mayday" during the group presentation.*

---

melons *(noun)*

Any of numerous fruits of the gourd family having a hard rind and sweet juicy flesh.

- *In class, the teacher used "melons" to mean any of numerous fruits of the gourd family having a....*
- *The article explained what "melons" means with a simple example.*

---

mem *(noun)*

The 13th letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mem."*
- *They discussed "mem" during the group presentation.*

---

merges *(verb)*

Mix together different elements.

- *Can you use "merges" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "merges" and when to wait.*

---

meteors *(noun)*

A streak of light in the sky at night that results when a meteoroid hits the earth's atmosphere and air friction causes the meteoroid to melt or vaporize or explode.

- *They discussed "meteors" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "meteors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

misinformed *(verb)*

Give false or misleading information to.

- *He did not know how to use "misinformed" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "misinformed" and when to wait.*

---

morphed *(verb)*

Cause to change shape in a computer animation.

- *The computer programmer morphed the image.*
- *In the video, Michael Jackson morphed into a panther.*

---

move involuntarily *(verb)*

Move in an uncontrolled manner.

- *In everyday English, people use "move involuntarily" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "move involuntarily" in real sentences.*

---

mumble *(verb)*

Grind with the gums; chew without teeth and with great difficulty.

- *The old man had no teeth left and mumbled his food.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "mumble" in real sentences.*

---

mummies *(noun)*

A body embalmed and dried and wrapped for burial (as in ancient Egypt).

- *The article explained what "mummies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "mummies" during the group presentation.*

---

musketeers *(noun)*

A foot soldier armed with a musket.

- *He looked up "musketeers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "musketeers" during the group presentation.*

---

nad *(noun)*

A coenzyme present in most living cells and derived from the B vitamin nicotinic acid; serves as a reductant in various metabolic processes.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nad."*
- *The article explained what "nad" means with a simple example.*

napoleonic wars *(noun)*

A series of wars fought between France (led by Napoleon Bonaparte) and alliances involving England and Prussia and Russia and Austria at different times; 1799-1815.

- *They discussed "napoleonic wars" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "napoleonic wars" because he had never seen it before.*

nepalese monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Nepal.

- *He looked up "nepalese monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "nepalese monetary unit" during the group presentation.*

new world blackbird *(noun)*

Any bird of the family Icteridae whose male is black or predominantly black.

- *In class, the teacher used "new world blackbird" to mean any bird of the family icteridae whose male is....*
- *He looked up "new world blackbird" because he had never seen it before.*

newmarket *(noun)*

A long close-fitting coat worn for riding in the 19th century.

- *Understanding "newmarket" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "newmarket" because he had never seen it before.*

nodding thistle *(noun)*

Eurasian perennial naturalized in eastern North America having very spiny white cottony foliage and nodding musky crimson flower heads; valuable source of nectar.

- *In class, the teacher used "nodding thistle" to mean eurasian perennial naturalized in eastern north....*
- *The article explained what "nodding thistle" means with a simple example.*

nonpartisan *(noun)*

A person who is nonpartisan.

- *The article explained what "nonpartisan" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "nonpartisan."*

norman mailer *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1923).

- *The article explained what "norman mailer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "norman mailer."*

noxious *(adjective)*

Injurious to physical or mental health.

- *Noxious chemical wastes.*
- *Noxious ideas.*

nun buoy *(noun)*

A buoy resembling a cone.

- *In class, the teacher used "nun buoy" to mean a buoy resembling a cone.*
- *The article explained what "nun buoy" means with a simple example.*

oaths *(noun)*

A solemn promise, usually invoking a divine witness, regarding your future acts or behavior.

- *The article explained what "oaths" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "oaths" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

oblong leaf *(noun)*

A simple leaf that is rounded at each end with parallel sides.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oblong leaf."*
- *Understanding "oblong leaf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

octagon *(noun)*

An eight-sided polygon.

- *The article explained what "octagon" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "octagon."*

---

offsets *(noun)*

The time at which something is supposed to begin.

- *In class, the teacher used "offsets" to mean the time at which something is supposed to begin.*
- *He looked up "offsets" because he had never seen it before.*

---

oligarchs *(noun)*

One of the rulers in an oligarchy.

- *Understanding "oligarchs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oligarchs."*

---

opulent *(adjective)*

Rich and superior in quality.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "opulent."*
- *Students compared "opulent" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

ordinate *(noun)*

The value of a coordinate on the vertical axis.

- *Understanding "ordinate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ordinate" because he had never seen it before.*

---

organist *(noun)*

A person who plays an organ.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "organist."*
- *Understanding "organist" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

outed *(verb)*

To state openly and publicly one's homosexuality.

- *This actor outed last year.*
- *The gay actor was outed last week.*

---

outstretched *(adjective)*

Fully extended especially in length.

- *A kitten with one paw outstretched.*
- *Would you call this situation "outstretched"? Explain why.*

---

overbearing *(adjective)*

Having or showing arrogant superiority to and disdain of those one views as unworthy; ; ; ; ; ; ; - W.L.Shirer.

- *Insufferably overbearing behavior toward the waiter.*
- *Would you call this situation "overbearing"? Explain why.*

---

pall mall *(noun)*

A fashionable street in London noted for its many private clubs.

- *The article explained what "pall mall" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pall mall" to mean a fashionable street in london noted for its many....*

---

pall-mall *(noun)*

A 17th century game; a wooden ball was driven along an alley with a mallet.

- *He looked up "pall-mall" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pall-mall" to mean a 17th century game; a wooden ball was driven along....*

---

parasite yew *(noun)*

Rare and endangered monoecious parasitic conifer of New Caledonia; parasitic on Falcatifolium taxoides.

- *In class, the teacher used "parasite yew" to mean rare and endangered monoecious parasitic conifer of....*

- *Understanding "parasite yew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

patting *(verb)*

Pat or squeeze fondly or playfully, especially under the chin.

- *In everyday English, people use "patting" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "patting" in real sentences.*

---

pecan pie *(noun)*

Pie made of pecans and sugar and corn syrup and butter and eggs.

- *They discussed "pecan pie" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pecan pie."*

---

pectoral *(noun)*

An adornment worn on the chest or breast.

- *In class, the teacher used "pectoral" to mean an adornment worn on the chest or breast.*
- *They discussed "pectoral" during the group presentation.*

---

pedal extremity *(noun)*

The extremity of the limb in vertebrates.

- *They discussed "pedal extremity" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pedal extremity" to mean the extremity of the limb in vertebrates.*

---

peeping tom *(noun)*

A viewer who enjoys seeing the sex acts or sex organs of others.

- *Understanding "peeping tom" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "peeping tom" during the group presentation.*

---

peptide linkage *(noun)*

The primary linkage of all protein structures; the chemical bond between the carboxyl groups and amino groups that unites a peptide.

- *He looked up "peptide linkage" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "peptide linkage."*

---

perplexing *(adjective)*

Lacking clarity of meaning; causing confusion or perplexity.

- *Perplexing to someone who knew nothing about it.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "perplexing" when it is lacking clarity of meaning; causing confusion or....*

---

personified *(verb)*

Represent, as of a character on stage.

- *Learners should practice how to use "personified" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "personified" when talking about this idea.*

---

pharmacological medicine *(noun)*

The science or study of drugs: their preparation and properties and uses and effects.

- *In class, the teacher used "pharmacological medicine" to mean the science or study of drugs: their preparation....*
- *The article explained what "pharmacological medicine" means with a simple example.*

---

phonetic transcription *(noun)*

A transcription intended to represent each distinct speech sound with a separate symbol.

- *He looked up "phonetic transcription" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "phonetic transcription" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plum-yew family *(noun)*

A family of Cephalotaxaceae.

- *In class, the teacher used "plum-yew family" to mean a family of cephalotaxaceae.*
- *The article explained what "plum-yew family" means with a simple example.*

---

plumb bob *(noun)*

The metal bob of a plumb line.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plumb bob."*
- *He looked up "plumb bob" because he had never seen it before.*

---

plume thistle *(noun)*

Any of numerous biennial to perennial herbs with handsome purple or yellow or occasionally white flower heads.

- *In class, the teacher used "plume thistle" to mean any of numerous biennial to perennial herbs with....*
- *The article explained what "plume thistle" means with a simple example.*

---

plummeted *(verb)*

Drop sharply.

- *The stock market plummeted.*
- *Can you use "plummeted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

polaroid *(noun)*

(trade mark) a plastic film that can polarize a beam of light; often used in sunglasses to eliminate glare.

- *In class, the teacher used "polaroid" to mean (trade mark) a plastic film that can polarize a....*
- *They discussed "polaroid" during the group presentation.*

---

polaroid camera *(noun)*

A camera that develops and produces a positive print within seconds.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "polaroid camera."*
- *The article explained what "polaroid camera" means with a simple example.*

---

preexisting *(adjective)*

Existing previously or before something.

- *Would you call this situation "preexisting"? Explain why.*
- *A "preexisting" approach may work better in this case.*

---

president van buren *(noun)*

8th President of the United States (1782-1862).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "president van buren."*
- *He looked up "president van buren" because he had never seen it before.*

---

primrose *(noun)*

Any of numerous short-stemmed plants of the genus Primula having tufted basal leaves and showy flowers clustered in umbels or heads.

- *They discussed "primrose" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "primrose" because he had never seen it before.*

---

primrose family *(noun)*

A dicotyledonous family of the order Primulales with a regular flower; widely distributed in the northern hemisphere.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "primrose family."*
- *He looked up "primrose family" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prohibitions *(noun)*

A law forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages.

- *He looked up "prohibitions" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prohibitions" during the group presentation.*

---

puddles *(noun)*

A small body of standing water (rainwater) or other liquid.

- *There were puddles of muddy water in the road after the rain.*
- *The article explained what "puddles" means with a simple example.*

---

pulsating *(verb)*

Expand and contract rhythmically; beat rhythmically.

- *The baby's heart was pulsating again after the surgeon massaged it.*
- *He did not know how to use "pulsating" until he saw an example.*

---

pungent *(adjective)*

Strong and sharp.

- *The pungent taste of radishes.*
- *Pungent satire.*

---

putter *(noun)*

The iron normally used on the putting green.

- *He looked up "putter" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "putter" during the group presentation.*

---

putter around *(verb)*

Move around aimlessly.

- *Can you use "putter around" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "putter around" when talking about this idea.*

---

qatari *(adjective)*

Of or concerning Qatar or its inhabitants.

- *The Qatari ruling family.*
- *Qatari oil wells.*

---

quentin tarantino *(noun)*

United States filmmaker (born in 1963).

- *He looked up "quentin tarantino" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "quentin tarantino."*

---

radioactivity *(noun)*

The spontaneous emission of a stream of particles or electromagnetic rays in nuclear decay.

- *In class, the teacher used "radioactivity" to mean the spontaneous emission of a stream of particles....*
- *The article explained what "radioactivity" means with a simple example.*

---

radioactivity unit *(noun)*

A measure of radioactivity.

- *In class, the teacher used "radioactivity unit" to mean a measure of radioactivity.*
- *The article explained what "radioactivity unit" means with a simple example.*

---

ranches *(noun)*

Farm consisting of a large tract of land along with facilities needed to raise livestock (especially cattle).

- *Understanding "ranches" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ranches" to mean farm consisting of a large tract of land along with....*

---

recessive *(noun)*

An allele that produces its characteristic phenotype only when its paired allele is identical.

- *The article explained what "recessive" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recessive" to mean an allele that produces its characteristic....*

---

reclining *(noun)*

The act of assuming or maintaining a reclining position.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reclining."*
- *He looked up "reclining" because he had never seen it before.*

---

redford *(noun)*

United States actor and filmmaker who starred with Paul Newman in several films (born in 1936).

- *He looked up "redford" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "redford" to mean united states actor and filmmaker who starred with....*

reeve *(verb)*

Pass through a hole or opening.

- *Reeve a rope.*
- *Reeve an opening.*

refinancing *(verb)*

Renew the financing of.

- *The coach explained when to use "refinancing" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "refinancing" until he saw an example.*

relativistic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the philosophical doctrine of relativism.

- *Relativistic quantum mechanics.*
- *Relativistic increase in mass.*

relativistic mass *(noun)*

(physics) the mass of a body in motion relative to the observer: it is equal to the rest mass multiplied by a factor that is greater than 1 and that increases as the magnitude of the velocity increases.

- *The article explained what "relativistic mass" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "relativistic mass."*

remand *(noun)*

The act of sending an accused person back into custody to await trial (or the continuation of the trial).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "remand."*
- *Understanding "remand" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

replete *(adjective)*

Filled to satisfaction with food or drink.

- *It is replete with misery.*
- *The speaker chose "replete" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

repugnant *(adjective)*

Offensive to the mind.

- *Morally repugnant customs.*
- *Would you call this situation "repugnant"? Explain why.*

rider haggard *(noun)*

British writer noted for romantic adventure novels (1856-1925).

- *In class, the teacher used "rider haggard" to mean british writer noted for romantic adventure novels....*
- *The article explained what "rider haggard" means with a simple example.*

ringed *(adjective)*

Wearing a wedding ring; lawfully married; - Tennyson.

- *A ringed wife.*
- *The speaker chose "ringed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

roaches *(noun)*

A roll of hair brushed back from the forehead.

- *The article explained what "roaches" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "roaches" to mean a roll of hair brushed back from the forehead.*

roamed *(verb)*

Move about aimlessly or without any destination, often in search of food or employment.

- *The gypsies roamed the woods.*
- *She tried to use "roamed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

roars *(noun)*

A very loud utterance (like the sound of an animal).

- *They discussed "roars" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "roars" because he had never seen it before.*

---

robert de niro *(noun)*

United States film actor who frequently plays tough characters (born 1943).

- *The article explained what "robert de niro" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "robert de niro" to mean united states film actor who frequently plays tough....*

---

robert macgregor *(noun)*

Scottish clan leader and outlaw who was the subject of a 1817 novel by Sir Walter Scott (1671-1734).

- *They discussed "robert macgregor" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "robert macgregor" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

robert redford *(noun)*

United States actor and filmmaker who starred with Paul Newman in several films (born in 1936).

- *In class, the teacher used "robert redford" to mean united states actor and filmmaker who starred with....*
- *They discussed "robert redford" during the group presentation.*

---

rotc *(noun)*

A training program to prepare college students to be commissioned officers.

- *Understanding "rotc" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rotc" to mean a training program to prepare college students to....*

---

rote *(noun)*

Memorization by repetition.

- *He looked up "rote" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "rote" to mean memorization by repetition.*

---

rote learning *(noun)*

Memorization by repetition.

- *Understanding "rote learning" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "rote learning" during the group presentation.*

---

rotors *(noun)*

The rotating armature of a motor or generator.

- *There are horizontal rotors on a helicopter or compressor rotors in a jet engine.*
- *The article explained what "rotors" means with a simple example.*

---

rudeness *(noun)*

A wild or unrefined state.

- *The article explained what "rudeness" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "rudeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ruffled *(adjective)*

Shaken into waves or undulations as by wind.

- *With ruffled flags flying.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "ruffled" when it is shaken into waves or undulations as by wind.*

---

sabah *(noun)*

A region of Malaysia in northeastern Borneo.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sabah."*
- *Understanding "sabah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

salinas *(noun)*

A town in central Kansas.

- *The article explained what "salinas" means with a simple example.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "salinas."*

---

salomon *(noun)*

American financier and American Revolutionary War patriot who helped fund the army during the American Revolution (1740?-1785).

- *They discussed "salomon" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "salomon" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sandal *(noun)*

A shoe consisting of a sole fastened by straps to the foot.

- *The article explained what "sandal" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sandal."*

---

scat *(verb)*

Flee; take to one's heels; cut and run.

- *Can you use "scat" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "scat" when talking about this idea.*

---

scissor *(verb)*

Cut with or as if with scissors.

- *Learners should practice how to use "scissor" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "scissor" when talking about this idea.*

---

scissor hold *(noun)*

A wrestling hold in which you wrap your legs around the opponents body or head and put your feet together and squeeze.

- *They discussed "scissor hold" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scissor hold."*

---

seaport *(noun)*

A sheltered port where ships can take on or discharge cargo.

- *He looked up "seaport" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "seaport" during the group presentation.*

---

sellout *(noun)*

An act of betrayal.

- *Understanding "sellout" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sellout."*

---

seminole *(noun)*

A member of the Muskhogean people who moved into Florida in the 18th century.

- *Understanding "seminole" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seminole" to mean a member of the muskhogean people who moved into....*

---

serra *(noun)*

Spanish missionary who founded Franciscan missions in California (1713-1784).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "serra."*
- *Understanding "serra" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

seychelles *(noun)*

A group of about 90 islands in the western Indian Ocean to the north of Madagascar.

- *They discussed "seychelles" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seychelles" to mean a group of about 90 islands in the western indian....*

---

shakers *(noun)*

A celibate and communistic Christian sect in the United States.

- *Movers and shakers in the business world.*
- *The article explained what "shakers" means with a simple example.*

---

shang *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty ruling China from about the 18th to the 12th centuries BC.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shang."*
- *They discussed "shang" during the group presentation.*

---

shark repellent *(noun)*

A measure undertaken by a corporation to discourage unwanted takeover attempts.

- *He looked up "shark repellent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shark repellent."*

---

sharpest *(adjective)*

(of a musical note) raised in pitch by one chromatic semitone.

- *Students compared "sharpest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Would you call this situation "sharpest"? Explain why.*

---

shot putter *(noun)*

An athlete who competes in the shot put.

- *Understanding "shot putter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "shot putter" because he had never seen it before.*

---

simulators *(noun)*

A machine that simulates an environment for the purpose of training or research.

- *The article explained what "simulators" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "simulators."*

---

sixes *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of five and one.

- *He looked up "sixes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sixes" during the group presentation.*

---

sixth baron byron of rochdale *(noun)*

English romantic poet notorious for his rebellious and unconventional lifestyle (1788-1824).

- *They discussed "sixth baron byron of rochdale" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sixth baron byron of rochdale."*

---

skilful *(adjective)*

Having or showing knowledge and skill and aptitude.

- *It is useful to describe something as "skilful" when it is having or showing knowledge and skill and aptitude.*
- *Students compared "skilful" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

small-grained *(adjective)*

Consisting of fine particles.

- *Students compared "small-grained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "small-grained" when it is consisting of fine particles.*

---

snot *(noun)*

A person regarded as arrogant and annoying.

- *Understanding "snot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "snot" during the group presentation.*

---

sodas *(noun)*

A sweet drink containing carbonated water and flavoring.

- *In New England they call sodas tonics.*
- *He looked up "sodas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

somatic cell nuclear transfer *(noun)*

Moving a cell nucleus and its genetic material from one cell to another.

- *They discussed "somatic cell nuclear transfer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "somatic cell nuclear transfer."*

---

spilt *(verb)*

Cause or allow (a solid substance) to flow or run out or over.

- *The coach explained when to use "spilt" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "spilt" until he saw an example.*

---

spinach beet *(noun)*

Long succulent whitish stalks with large green leaves.

- *Understanding "spinach beet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "spinach beet" to mean long succulent whitish stalks with large green leaves.*

---

spineless *(adjective)*

Lacking a backbone or spinal column.

- *Spineless fins.*
- *Students compared "spineless" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

spirals *(noun)*

A structure consisting of something wound in a continuous series of loops.

- *He looked up "spirals" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "spirals" during the group presentation.*

---

springing cow *(noun)*

A cow about to give birth.

- *In class, the teacher used "springing cow" to mean a cow about to give birth.*
- *They discussed "springing cow" during the group presentation.*

---

stairwell *(noun)*

A vertical well around which there is a stairway.

- *They discussed "stairwell" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stairwell" to mean a vertical well around which there is a stairway.*

---

stalwart *(noun)*

A person who is loyal to their allegiance (especially in times of revolt).

- *In class, the teacher used "stalwart" to mean a person who is loyal to their allegiance....*
- *He looked up "stalwart" because he had never seen it before.*

---

standardised *(adjective)*

Capable of replacing or changing places with something else; permitting mutual substitution without loss of function or suitability.

- *Students compared "standardised" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "standardised."*

---

steeper *(noun)*

A vessel (usually a pot or vat) used for steeping.

- *He looked up "steeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "steeper."*

---

stomped *(verb)*

Walk heavily.

- *The men stomped through the snow in their heavy boots.*
- *She tried to use "stomped" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

stooges *(verb)*

Act as a stooge, in a compliant or subordinate manner.

- *The coach explained when to use "stooges" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "stooges" in real sentences.*

straight-grained *(adjective)*

Of timber; having fibers that run in parallel.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "straight-grained."*
- *Students compared "straight-grained" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

streisand *(noun)*

United States singer and actress (born in 1942).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "streisand."*
- *He looked up "streisand" because he had never seen it before.*

stress incontinence *(noun)*

Urinary incontinence that occurs when involuntary pressure is put on the bladder by coughing or laughing or sneezing or lifting or straining.

- *They discussed "stress incontinence" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "stress incontinence" means with a simple example.*

subtraction *(noun)*

The act of subtracting (removing a part from the whole).

- *He complained about the subtraction of money from their paychecks.*
- *The subtraction of three from four leaves one.*

suffix notation *(noun)*

A parenthesis-free notation for forming mathematical expressions in which each operator follows its operands.

- *The article explained what "suffix notation" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "suffix notation" to mean a parenthesis-free notation for forming....*

sufi *(noun)*

A Muslim who represents the mystical dimension of Islam; a Muslim who seeks direct experience of Allah; mainly in Iran.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sufi."*
- *They discussed "sufi" during the group presentation.*

summing *(verb)*

Determine the sum of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "summing" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "summing" until he saw an example.*

summing up *(noun)*

A concluding summary (as in presenting a case before a law court).

- *The article explained what "summing up" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "summing up" to mean a concluding summary (as in presenting a case....*

sutra *(noun)*

A rule or aphorism in Sanskrit literature or a group of aphoristic doctrinal summaries prepared for memorization.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sutra."*
- *They discussed "sutra" during the group presentation.*

swiped *(verb)*

Strike with a swiping motion.

- *The coach explained when to use "swiped" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "swiped" in real sentences.*

sycamore fig *(noun)*

Thick-branched wide-spreading tree of Africa and adjacent southwestern Asia often buttressed with branches rising from near the ground; produces cluster of edible but inferior figs on short leafless twigs; the biblical sycamore.

- *The article explained what "sycamore fig" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sycamore fig" to mean thick-branched wide-spreading tree of africa and....*

synagogues *(noun)*

(Judaism) the place of worship for a Jewish congregation.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "synagogues."*
- *He looked up "synagogues" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tartan *(noun)*

A cloth having a crisscross design.

- *Understanding "tartan" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "tartan" to mean a cloth having a crisscross design.*

---

taut *(adjective)*

Subjected to great tension; stretched tight.

- *Her nerves were taut as the strings of a bow.*
- *Taut sails.*

---

teapot *(noun)*

Pot for brewing tea; usually has a spout and handle.

- *They discussed "teapot" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "teapot" to mean pot for brewing tea; usually has a spout and handle.*

---

telephoned *(verb)*

Get or try to get into communication (with someone) by telephone.

- *She tried to use "telephoned" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "telephoned" and when to wait.*

---

theorems *(noun)*

An idea accepted as a demonstrable truth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "theorems."*
- *Understanding "theorems" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

therefor *(adverb)*

(in formal usage, especially legal usage) for that or for it.

- *Ordering goods and enclosing payment therefor.*
- *A refund therefor.*

---

thoroughfare *(noun)*

A public road from one place to another.

- *He looked up "thoroughfare" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "thoroughfare" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

threading *(verb)*

To move or cause to move in a sinuous, spiral, or circular course.

- *She tried to use "threading" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "threading" in real sentences.*

---

tic-tac-toe *(noun)*

A game in which two players alternately put crosses and circles in one of the compartments of a square grid of nine spaces; the object is to get a row of three crosses or three circles before the opponent does.

- *In class, the teacher used "tic-tac-toe" to mean a game in which two players alternately put crosses....*
- *Understanding "tic-tac-toe" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

topical anesthetic *(noun)*

Anesthetic that numbs a particular area of the body.

- *Understanding "topical anesthetic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "topical anesthetic" because he had never seen it before.*

---

traversing *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *Can you use "traversing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

- *The coach explained when to use "traversing" and when to wait.*

---

triumphed *(verb)*

To express great joy.

- *Learners should practice how to use "triumphed" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "triumphed" until he saw an example.*

---

true lover's knot *(noun)*

A knot for tying the ends of two lines together.

- *In class, the teacher used "true lover's knot" to mean a knot for tying the ends of two lines together.*
- *He looked up "true lover's knot" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tuner *(noun)*

An electronic receiver that detects and demodulates and amplifies transmitted signals.

- *In class, the teacher used "tuner" to mean an electronic receiver that detects and demodulates....*
- *They discussed "tuner" during the group presentation.*

---

undervalued *(verb)*

Assign too low a value to.

- *Can you use "undervalued" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "undervalued" and when to wait.*

---

undying *(adjective)*

Never dying.

- *His undying fame.*
- *Students compared "undying" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unequivocal *(adjective)*

Admitting of no doubt or misunderstanding; having only one meaning or interpretation and leading to only one conclusion.

- *Unequivocal evidence.*
- *Took an unequivocal position.*

---

uneventful *(adjective)*

Marked by no noteworthy or significant events.

- *An uneventful life.*
- *The voyage was pleasant and uneventful.*

---

unfathomable *(adjective)*

Of depth; not capable of being sounded or measured.

- *Students compared "unfathomable" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unfathomable."*

---

ungodly *(adjective)*

Characterized by iniquity; wicked because it is believed to be a sin.

- *Ungodly acts.*
- *Would you call this situation "ungodly"? Explain why.*

---

unprofitable *(adjective)*

Producing little or no profit or gain.

- *Deposits abandoned by mining companies as unprofitable.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unprofitable."*

---

unreported *(adjective)*

Not reported.

- *Unreported results.*
- *Students compared "unreported" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

unsung *(adjective)*

Not famous or acclaimed.

- *Unsung heroes of the war.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "unsung" when it is not famous or acclaimed.*

---

upper carboniferous *(noun)*

From 310 million to 280 million years ago; warm climate; swampy land.

- *Understanding "upper carboniferous" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "upper carboniferous" during the group presentation.*

---

upper carboniferous period *(noun)*

From 310 million to 280 million years ago; warm climate; swampy land.

- *They discussed "upper carboniferous period" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "upper carboniferous period" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vaginas *(noun)*

The lower part of the female reproductive tract; a moist canal in female mammals extending from the labia minora to the uterus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vaginas."*
- *He looked up "vaginas" because he had never seen it before.*

---

valour *(noun)*

The qualities of a hero or heroine; exceptional or heroic courage when facing danger (especially in battle).

- *They discussed "valour" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "valour" means with a simple example.*

---

van buren *(noun)*

8th President of the United States (1782-1862).

- *The article explained what "van buren" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "van buren."*

---

vanquished *(verb)*

Come out better in a competition, race, or conflict.

- *Learners should practice how to use "vanquished" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "vanquished" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

velocities *(noun)*

Distance travelled per unit time.

- *They discussed "velocities" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "velocities."*

---

venous blood vessel *(noun)*

A blood vessel that carries blood from the capillaries toward the heart.

- *All veins except the pulmonary vein carry unaerated blood.*
- *Understanding "venous blood vessel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vertical stabilizer *(noun)*

A stabilizer that is part of the vertical tail structure of an airplane.

- *The article explained what "vertical stabilizer" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vertical stabilizer" to mean a stabilizer that is part of the vertical tail....*

---

victoria de durango *(noun)*

A city in north central Mexico; mining center.

- *He looked up "victoria de durango" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "victoria de durango" to mean a city in north central mexico; mining center.*

---

waterman *(noun)*

Someone who drives or rides in a boat.

- *They discussed "waterman" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "waterman" to mean someone who drives or rides in a boat.*

---

weasel-worded *(adjective)*

Evasively worded in order to avoid an unqualified statement.

- *A "weasel-worded" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "weasel-worded" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

weimar republic *(noun)*

The German republic founded at Weimar in 1919.

- *The Weimar Republic was overthrown in 1933 and replaced by the Third Reich.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "weimar republic."*

---

weinberg *(noun)*

United States theoretical physicist (born in 1933).

- *They discussed "weinberg" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "weinberg" because he had never seen it before.*

---

well-intentioned *(adjective)*

Marked by good intentions though often producing unfortunate results; ; ; - S.W.Maughm.

- *A well-intentioned but clumsy waiter.*
- *Students compared "well-intentioned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

wetter *(noun)*

A workman who wets the work in a manufacturing process.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wetter."*
- *The article explained what "wetter" means with a simple example.*

---

whittier *(noun)*

United States poet best known for his nostalgic poems about New England (1807-1892).

- *He looked up "whittier" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "whittier."*

---

william felton russell *(noun)*

United States basketball center (born in 1934).

- *The article explained what "william felton russell" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "william felton russell" to mean united states basketball center (born in 1934).*

---

windscreen *(noun)*

Transparent screen (as of glass) to protect occupants of a vehicle.

- *In class, the teacher used "windscreen" to mean transparent screen (as of glass) to protect....*
- *The article explained what "windscreen" means with a simple example.*

---

woolly bear moth *(noun)*

Larva of moth of the family Arctiidae.

- *Understanding "woolly bear moth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "woolly bear moth" during the group presentation.*

---

wormhole *(noun)*

Hole made by a burrowing worm.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wormhole."*
- *The article explained what "wormhole" means with a simple example.*

---

yellow bugle *(noun)*

Low-growing annual with yellow flowers dotted red; faintly aromatic of pine resin; Europe, British Isles and North Africa.

- *The article explained what "yellow bugle" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yellow bugle."*

yellows *(noun)*

Yellow color or pigment; the chromatic color resembling the hue of sunflowers or ripe lemons.

- *The article explained what "yellows" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "yellows" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

youngstown *(noun)*

A city in northeast Ohio.

- *They discussed "youngstown" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "youngstown" to mean a city in northeast ohio.*

yunnan province *(noun)*

A province of southern China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yunnan province."*
- *The article explained what "yunnan province" means with a simple example.*

zanzibar *(noun)*

An island in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa; part of the United Republic of Tanzania.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "zanzibar."*
- *He looked up "zanzibar" because he had never seen it before.*

zola *(noun)*

French novelist and critic; defender of Dreyfus (1840-1902).

- *In class, the teacher used "zola" to mean french novelist and critic; defender of dreyfus....*
- *They discussed "zola" during the group presentation.*

zooming *(verb)*

Move with a low humming noise.

- *In everyday English, people use "zooming" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "zooming" in real sentences.*

abysmal *(adjective)*

Resembling an abyss in depth; so deep as to be unmeasurable.

- *Abysmal misery.*
- *Abysmal stupidity.*

adores *(verb)*

Love intensely.

- *She tried to use "adores" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *In everyday English, people use "adores" when talking about this idea.*

agricultural labourer *(noun)*

A person who tills the soil for a living.

- *The article explained what "agricultural labourer" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "agricultural labourer."*

al capone *(noun)*

United States gangster who terrorized Chicago during prohibition until arrested for tax evasion (1899-1947).

- *The article explained what "al capone" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "al capone."*

alkali grass *(noun)*

Plant of western North America having grasslike leaves and greenish-white flowers.

- *He looked up "alkali grass" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "alkali grass."*

anaesthetic agent *(noun)*

A drug that causes temporary loss of bodily sensations.

- *He looked up "anaesthetic agent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "anaesthetic agent."*

---

animal husbandry *(noun)*

Breeding and caring for farm animals.

- *Understanding "animal husbandry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "animal husbandry" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antidepressant drug *(noun)*

Any of a class of drugs used to treat depression; often have undesirable side effects.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "antidepressant drug."*
- *He looked up "antidepressant drug" because he had never seen it before.*

---

antigens *(noun)*

Any substance (as a toxin or enzyme) that stimulates an immune response in the body (especially the production of antibodies).

- *They discussed "antigens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "antigens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

aorta *(noun)*

The large trunk artery that carries blood from the left ventricle of the heart to branch arteries.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aorta."*
- *He looked up "aorta" because he had never seen it before.*

---

apostasy *(noun)*

The state of having rejected your religious beliefs or your political party or a cause (often in favor of opposing beliefs or causes).

- *Understanding "apostasy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "apostasy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

aram *(noun)*

The biblical name for ancient Syria.

- *The article explained what "aram" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aram."*

---

archeological remains *(noun)*

A relic that has been excavated from the soil.

- *He looked up "archeological remains" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archeological remains."*

---

argyll *(noun)*

A sock knitted or woven with an argyle design (usually used in the plural).

- *The article explained what "argyll" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "argyll" to mean a sock knitted or woven with an argyle design....*

---

arizona sycamore *(noun)*

Medium-sized tree of Arizona and adjacent regions having deeply lobed leaves and collective fruits in groups of 3 to 5.

- *They discussed "arizona sycamore" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "arizona sycamore" means with a simple example.*

---

artistically *(adverb)*

In an artistic manner.

- *It was artistically decorated.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "artistically" in the final chapter.*

---

ascii *(noun)*

(computer science) a code for information exchange between computers made by different companies; a string of 7 binary digits represents each character; used in most microcomputers.

- *They discussed "ascii" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "ascii" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascii character *(noun)*

Any member of the standard code for representing characters by binary numbers.

- *In class, the teacher used "ascii character" to mean any member of the standard code for representing....*
- *The article explained what "ascii character" means with a simple example.*

---

ascii character set *(noun)*

(computer science) 128 characters that make up the ASCII coding scheme.

- *The ASCII character set is the most universal character coding set.*
- *He looked up "ascii character set" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ascii control character *(noun)*

ASCII characters to indicate carriage return or tab or backspace; typed by depressing a key and the control key at the same time.

- *The article explained what "ascii control character" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "ascii control character" during the group presentation.*

---

ashram *(noun)*

A place of religious retreat modeled after the Indian ashram.

- *In class, the teacher used "ashram" to mean a place of religious retreat modeled after the....*
- *The article explained what "ashram" means with a simple example.*

---

attentions *(noun)*

The faculty or power of mental concentration.

- *She tried to win his heart with her many attentions.*
- *They discussed "attentions" during the group presentation.*

---

audiovisual aid *(noun)*

Materials using sight or sound to present information.

- *Language tapes and videocassettes and other audiovisuals.*
- *In class, the teacher used "audiovisual aid" to mean materials using sight or sound to present information.*

---

austin friars *(noun)*

An Augustinian monastic order.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "austin friars."*
- *They discussed "austin friars" during the group presentation.*

---

avocados *(noun)*

A pear-shaped tropical fruit with green or blackish skin and rich yellowish pulp enclosing a single large seed.

- *Understanding "avocados" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "avocados" means with a simple example.*

---

ayatollah *(noun)*

A high-ranking Shiite religious leader who is regarded as an authority on religious law and its interpretation and who has political power as well.

- *They discussed "ayatollah" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ayatollah."*

---

baa *(noun)*

The cry made by sheep.

- *He looked up "baa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baa" to mean the cry made by sheep.*

---

battlefields *(noun)*

A region where a battle is being (or has been) fought.

- *They made a tour of Civil War battlefields.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "battlefields."*

---

beowulf *(noun)*

The legendary hero of an anonymous Old English epic poem composed in the early 8th century; he slays a monster and becomes king but dies fighting a dragon.

- *In class, the teacher used "beowulf" to mean the legendary hero of an anonymous old english epic....*
- *The article explained what "beowulf" means with a simple example.*

---

beret *(noun)*

A cap with no brim or bill; made of soft cloth.

- *Understanding "beret" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "beret" to mean a cap with no brim or bill; made of soft cloth.*

---

bird's nest fern *(noun)*

Tropical Old World or Australian epiphytic fern frequently forming tufts in tree crotches.

- *He looked up "bird's nest fern" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bird's nest fern" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bleu *(noun)*

Cheese containing a blue mold.

- *He looked up "bleu" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "bleu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bloomsbury *(noun)*

A city district of central London laid out in garden squares.

- *He looked up "bloomsbury" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bloomsbury" to mean a city district of central london laid out in....*

---

bloomsbury group *(noun)*

An inner circle of writers and artists and philosophers who lived in or around Bloomsbury early in the 20th century and were noted for their unconventional lifestyles.

- *They discussed "bloomsbury group" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "bloomsbury group" because he had never seen it before.*

---

blue bugle *(noun)*

Upright rhizomatous perennial with bright blue flowers; southern Europe.

- *They discussed "blue bugle" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blue bugle" to mean upright rhizomatous perennial with bright blue....*

---

bogey *(noun)*

An unidentified (and possibly enemy) aircraft.

- *In class, the teacher used "bogey" to mean an unidentified (and possibly enemy) aircraft.*
- *The article explained what "bogey" means with a simple example.*

---

bolsheviks *(noun)*

A Russian member of the left-wing majority group that followed Lenin and eventually became the Russian communist party.

- *Understanding "bolsheviks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bolsheviks" during the group presentation.*

---

booby hatch *(noun)*

Pejorative terms for an insane asylum.

- *They discussed "booby hatch" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "booby hatch" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bookshelf *(noun)*

A shelf on which to keep books.

- *The article explained what "bookshelf" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "bookshelf."*

---

boron *(noun)*

A trivalent metalloid element; occurs both in a hard black crystal and in the form of a yellow or brown powder.

- *He looked up “boron” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “boron” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brainstorming *(noun)*

A group problem-solving technique in which members spontaneously share ideas and solutions.

- *We had an intense brainstorming session today.*
- *The article explained what “brainstorming” means with a simple example.*

---

bronchitis *(noun)*

Inflammation of the membranes lining the bronchial tubes.

- *The article explained what “bronchitis” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bronchitis.”*

---

brotherly *(adjective)*

Like or characteristic of or befitting a brother.

- *Brotherly feelings.*
- *The speaker chose “brotherly” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

brotherly love *(noun)*

A kindly and lenient attitude toward people.

- *They discussed “brotherly love” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “brotherly love” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

buffering *(verb)*

Add a buffer (a solution).

- *The coach explained when to use “buffering” and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use “buffering” in real sentences.*

---

bugle *(noun)*

A tubular glass or plastic bead sewn onto clothing for decoration.

- *They discussed “bugle” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “bugle” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bugle call *(noun)*

A signal broadcast by the sound of a bugle.

- *They discussed “bugle call” during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up “bugle call” because he had never seen it before.*

---

bumblebee *(noun)*

Robust hairy social bee of temperate regions.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “bumblebee.”*
- *Understanding “bumblebee” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

busters *(noun)*

A person (or thing) that breaks up or overpowers something.

- *Understanding “busters” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “busters.”*

---

butters *(noun)*

A fighter who strikes the opponent with his head.

- *The article explained what “butters” means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “butters.”*

---

cactus wren *(noun)*

Large harsh-voiced American wren of arid regions of the United States southwest and Mexico.

- *The article explained what “cactus wren” means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used “cactus wren” to mean large harsh-voiced american wren of arid regions of....*

calcium carbide *(noun)*

A grey salt of calcium (CaC) used in making acetylene.

- *He looked up "calcium carbide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "calcium carbide."*

canvases *(noun)*

The setting for a narrative or fictional or dramatic account.

- *In class, the teacher used "canvases" to mean the setting for a narrative or fictional or....*
- *He looked up "canvases" because he had never seen it before.*

capital of gabon *(noun)*

The capital of Gabon.

- *In class, the teacher used "capital of gabon" to mean the capital of gabon.*
- *Understanding "capital of gabon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

capone *(noun)*

United States gangster who terrorized Chicago during prohibition until arrested for tax evasion (1899-1947).

- *In class, the teacher used "capone" to mean united states gangster who terrorized chicago....*
- *Understanding "capone" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

carboniferous *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the Carboniferous geologic era.

- *Carboniferous rock system.*
- *Would you call this situation "carboniferous"? Explain why.*

carboniferous period *(noun)*

From 345 million to 280 million years ago.

- *They discussed "carboniferous period" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "carboniferous period."*

casings *(noun)*

The housing or outer covering of something.

- *The casings had rotted away and had to be replaced.*
- *In class, the teacher used "casings" to mean the housing or outer covering of something.*

catchers *(noun)*

The position on a baseball team of the player who is stationed behind home plate and who catches the balls that the pitcher throws.

- *They discussed "catchers" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "catchers" means with a simple example.*

catechism *(noun)*

A series of question put to an individual (such as a political candidate) to elicit their views.

- *The article explained what "catechism" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "catechism" during the group presentation.*

categorize *(verb)*

Place into or assign to a category.

- *Children learn early on to categorize.*
- *Can you use "categorize" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

cathedrals *(noun)*

The principal Christian church building of a bishop's diocese.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cathedrals."*
- *Understanding "cathedrals" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

causality *(noun)*

The relation between causes and effects.

- *The article explained what "causality" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "causality" during the group presentation.*

---

caustic lime *(noun)*

A caustic substance produced by heating limestone.

- *The article explained what "caustic lime" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caustic lime" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cayenne pepper *(noun)*

A long and often twisted hot red pepper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cayenne pepper."*
- *He looked up "cayenne pepper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chandeliers *(noun)*

Branched lighting fixture; often ornate; hangs from the ceiling.

- *Understanding "chandeliers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "chandeliers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

charles andre joseph marie de gaulle *(noun)*

French general and statesman who became very popular during World War II as the leader of the Free French forces in exile (1890-1970).

- *He looked up "charles andre joseph marie de gaulle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "charles andre joseph marie de gaulle."*

---

charles stewart parnell *(noun)*

Irish nationalist leader (1846-1891).

- *Understanding "charles stewart parnell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "charles stewart parnell" to mean irish nationalist leader (1846-1891).*

---

chateau-thierry *(noun)*

A World War I battle in northwestern France where the Allies defeated the Germans in 1918.

- *The article explained what "chateau-thierry" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chateau-thierry" to mean a world war i battle in northwestern france where....*

---

chatty *(adjective)*

Full of trivial conversation.

- *A "chatty" approach may work better in this case.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "chatty" when it is full of trivial conversation.*

---

chef's salad *(noun)*

The combination salad prepared as a particular chef's specialty.

- *They discussed "chef's salad" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chef's salad."*

---

chokes *(verb)*

Become stultified, suppressed, or stifled.

- *Can you use "chokes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "chokes" when talking about this idea.*

---

christened *(verb)*

Administer baptism to.

- *In everyday English, people use "christened" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "christened" until he saw an example.*

---

chug *(noun)*

The dull explosive noise made by an engine.

- *The article explained what "chug" means with a simple example.*

- *Understanding "chug" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

churchyard *(noun)*

The yard associated with a church.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "churchyard."*
- *They discussed "churchyard" during the group presentation.*

---

city of brotherly love *(noun)*

The largest city in Pennsylvania; located in the southeastern part of the state on the Delaware river; site of Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed; site of the University of Pennsylvania.

- *The article explained what "city of brotherly love" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "city of brotherly love" during the group presentation.*

---

clapper *(noun)*

A mobile mass of muscular tissue covered with mucous membrane and located in the oral cavity.

- *They discussed "clapper" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "clapper" to mean a mobile mass of muscular tissue covered with....*

---

clarion *(noun)*

A medieval brass instrument with a clear shrill tone.

- *In class, the teacher used "clarion" to mean a medieval brass instrument with a clear shrill tone.*
- *The article explained what "clarion" means with a simple example.*

---

cocked hat *(noun)*

Hat with opposing brims turned up and caught together to form points.

- *In class, the teacher used "cocked hat" to mean hat with opposing brims turned up and caught....*
- *The article explained what "cocked hat" means with a simple example.*

---

coefficient of elasticity *(noun)*

(physics) the ratio of the applied stress to the change in shape of an elastic body.

- *The article explained what "coefficient of elasticity" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coefficient of elasticity" to mean (physics) the ratio of the applied stress to the....*

---

coffers *(noun)*

A chest especially for storing valuables.

- *In class, the teacher used "coffers" to mean a chest especially for storing valuables.*
- *The article explained what "coffers" means with a simple example.*

---

cognac *(noun)*

High quality grape brandy distilled in the Cognac district of France.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cognac."*
- *They discussed "cognac" during the group presentation.*

---

colette *(noun)*

French writer of novels about women (1873-1954).

- *Understanding "colette" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "colette" during the group presentation.*

---

combatant *(noun)*

Someone who fights (or is fighting).

- *They discussed "combatant" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "combatant" to mean someone who fights (or is fighting).*

---

commie *(noun)*

A socialist who advocates communism.

- *He looked up "commie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "commie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

compels *(verb)*

Force somebody to do something.

- *The water shortage compels conservation.*
- *He did not know how to use "compels" until he saw an example.*

---

compilations *(noun)*

The act of compiling (as into a single book or file or list).

- *Understanding "compilations" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "compilations" means with a simple example.*

---

concealment *(noun)*

A covering that serves to conceal or shelter something.

- *The simplest concealment is to match perfectly the color of the background.*
- *The article explained what "concealment" means with a simple example.*

---

concentric *(adjective)*

Having a common center.

- *Concentric rings.*
- *Would you call this situation "concentric"? Explain why.*

---

conceptually *(adverb)*

In a conceptual manner.

- *He can no longer think conceptually.*
- *Conceptually, the idea is quite simple.*

---

confine *(verb)*

To close within bounds, limit or hold back from movement.

- *Learners should practice how to use "confine" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "confine" until he saw an example.*

---

congregate *(verb)*

Come together, usually for a purpose.

- *The crowds congregated in front of the Vatican on Christmas Eve.*
- *He did not know how to use "congregate" until he saw an example.*

---

congresswoman *(noun)*

A member of the United States House of Representatives.

- *He looked up "congresswoman" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "congresswoman" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

constructor *(noun)*

Someone who contracts for and supervises construction (as of a building).

- *He looked up "constructor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "constructor" to mean someone who contracts for and supervises....*

---

coolers *(noun)*

An iced drink especially white wine and fruit juice.

- *The article explained what "coolers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coolers" to mean an iced drink especially white wine and fruit juice.*

---

copycat *(noun)*

Someone who copies the words or behavior of another.

- *They discussed "copycat" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "copycat" means with a simple example.*

---

corroborate *(verb)*

Establish or strengthen as with new evidence or facts.

- *The coach explained when to use "corroborate" and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use "corroborate" until he saw an example.*

---

corroborated *(verb)*

Establish or strengthen as with new evidence or facts.

- *She tried to use "corroborated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Can you use "corroborated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

cred *(noun)*

Credibility among young fashionable urban individuals.

- *In class, the teacher used "cred" to mean credibility among young fashionable urban individuals.*
- *The article explained what "cred" means with a simple example.*

---

crimson-magenta *(adjective)*

Magenta tinged with crimson.

- *A "crimson-magenta" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "crimson-magenta" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

cur *(noun)*

A cowardly and despicable person.

- *In class, the teacher used "cur" to mean a cowardly and despicable person.*
- *Understanding "cur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

curd *(noun)*

A coagulated liquid resembling milk curd.

- *Bean curd.*
- *Lemon curd.*

---

cursory *(adjective)*

Hasty and without attention to detail; not thorough.

- *A casual (or cursory) inspection failed to reveal the house's structural flaws.*
- *A "cursory" approach may work better in this case.*

---

dangle *(verb)*

Cause to dangle or hang freely.

- *He dangled the ornaments from the Christmas tree.*
- *The ornaments dangled from the tree.*

---

de niro *(noun)*

United States film actor who frequently plays tough characters (born 1943).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "de niro."*
- *He looked up "de niro" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dearth *(noun)*

An insufficient quantity or number.

- *Understanding "dearth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dearth" during the group presentation.*

---

delilah *(noun)*

A woman who is considered to be dangerously seductive.

- *The article explained what "delilah" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "delilah" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delinquency *(noun)*

A tendency to be negligent and uncaring.

- *He inherited his delinquency from his father.*
- *The article explained what "delinquency" means with a simple example.*

denominated *(verb)*

Assign a name or title to.

- *She tried to use "denominated" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "denominated" in real sentences.*

depository financial institution *(noun)*

A financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities.

- *They discussed "depository financial institution" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depository financial institution."*

deutschland *(noun)*

A republic in central Europe; split into East Germany and West Germany after World War II and reunited in 1990.

- *The article explained what "deutschland" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "deutschland."*

disservice *(noun)*

An act intended to help that turns out badly.

- *He did them a disservice.*
- *They discussed "disservice" during the group presentation.*

distaste *(noun)*

A feeling of intense dislike.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "distaste."*
- *He looked up "distaste" because he had never seen it before.*

don quixote *(noun)*

The hero of a romance by Cervantes; chivalrous but impractical.

- *Understanding "don quixote" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "don quixote."*

double bogey *(verb)*

To shoot two strokes over par.

- *Can you use "double bogey" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *She tried to use "double bogey" carefully so everyone would understand.*

double-bogey *(noun)*

(golf) a score of two strokes over par for a hole.

- *Understanding "double-bogey" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "double-bogey" because he had never seen it before.*

dribbling *(noun)*

The propulsion of a ball by repeated taps or kicks.

- *They discussed "dribbling" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dribbling" because he had never seen it before.*

dryden *(noun)*

The outstanding poet and dramatist of the Restoration (1631-1700).

- *He looked up "dryden" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dryden" during the group presentation.*

ducking stool *(noun)*

An instrument of punishment consisting of a chair in which offenders were ducked in water.

- *Understanding "ducking stool" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "ducking stool" because he had never seen it before.*

durango *(noun)*

A city in north central Mexico; mining center.

- *Understanding "durango" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "durango" during the group presentation.*

---

dwight lyman moody *(noun)*

United States evangelist (1837-1899).

- *Understanding "dwight lyman moody" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "dwight lyman moody" means with a simple example.*

---

dwindled *(verb)*

Become smaller or lose substance.

- *Her savings dwindled down.*
- *In everyday English, people use "dwindled" when talking about this idea.*

---

ejaculation *(noun)*

An abrupt emphatic exclamation expressing emotion.

- *The article explained what "ejaculation" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ejaculation."*

---

elasticity of shear *(noun)*

The elasticity of a body that has been pulled out of shape by a shearing force.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elasticity of shear."*
- *Understanding "elasticity of shear" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

elephant-tusk *(noun)*

Annual of southern United States to Mexico having large whitish or yellowish flowers mottled with purple and a long curving beak.

- *They discussed "elephant-tusk" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "elephant-tusk."*

---

enveloped *(verb)*

Enclose or enfold completely with or as if with a covering.

- *Fog enveloped the house.*
- *She tried to use "enveloped" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

environmentalist *(noun)*

Someone who works to protect the environment from destruction or pollution.

- *In class, the teacher used "environmentalist" to mean someone who works to protect the environment from....*
- *The article explained what "environmentalist" means with a simple example.*

---

epileptic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of epilepsy.

- *Epileptic seizure.*
- *A "epileptic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

erasure *(noun)*

A surface area where something has been erased.

- *Another word had been written over the erasure.*
- *There were many erasures in the typescript.*

---

eternal damnation *(noun)*

The state of being condemned to eternal punishment in Hell.

- *In class, the teacher used "eternal damnation" to mean the state of being condemned to eternal punishment....*
- *The article explained what "eternal damnation" means with a simple example.*

---

ethyl alcohol *(noun)*

The intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled liquors; used pure or denatured as a solvent or in medicines and colognes and cleaning solutions and rocket fuel; proposed as a renewable clean-burning additive to gasoline.

- *In class, the teacher used "ethyl alcohol" to mean the intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled....*

- *Understanding "ethyl alcohol" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

exacerbate *(verb)*

Exasperate or irritate.

- *Learners should practice how to use "exacerbate" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "exacerbate" when talking about this idea.*

---

exemplifies *(verb)*

Be characteristic of.

- *In everyday English, people use "exemplifies" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "exemplifies" in real sentences.*

---

exonerated *(adjective)*

Freed from any question of guilt.

- *The speaker chose "exonerated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "exonerated" when it is freed from any question of guilt.*

---

exquisitely *(adverb)*

In a delicate manner.

- *Place "exquisitely" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*
- *He answered "exquisitely," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

extinguisher *(noun)*

A manually operated device for extinguishing small fires.

- *The article explained what "extinguisher" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "extinguisher" to mean a manually operated device for extinguishing small....*

---

facilitation *(noun)*

The condition of being made easy (or easier).

- *Social facilitation is an adaptive condition.*
- *They discussed "facilitation" during the group presentation.*

---

falsehood *(noun)*

The act of rendering something false as by fraudulent changes (of documents or measures etc.) or counterfeiting.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "falsehood."*
- *They discussed "falsehood" during the group presentation.*

---

falsified *(verb)*

Tamper, with the purpose of deception.

- *She falsified the records.*
- *He did not know how to use "falsified" until he saw an example.*

---

fantasia *(noun)*

A musical composition of a free form usually incorporating several familiar themes.

- *They discussed "fantasia" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fantasia."*

---

favourably *(adverb)*

Showing approval.

- *Using "favourably" can make your explanation more exact.*
- *She spoke "favourably," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

fertilized *(verb)*

Provide with fertilizers or add nutrients to.

- *The course fertilized her imagination.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "fertilized" in real sentences.*

---

fibrous tissue *(noun)*

Tissue consisting of or containing fibers in both animals and plants.

- *They discussed "fibrous tissue" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fibrous tissue" to mean tissue consisting of or containing fibers in both....*

---

fire extinguisher *(noun)*

A manually operated device for extinguishing small fires.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fire extinguisher."*
- *He looked up "fire extinguisher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

firestorm *(noun)*

An outburst of controversy.

- *The incident triggered a political firestorm.*
- *The article explained what "firestorm" means with a simple example.*

---

flange *(noun)*

A projection used for strength or for attaching to another object.

- *The article explained what "flange" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flange" to mean a projection used for strength or for attaching to....*

---

flaunt *(noun)*

The act of displaying something ostentatiously.

- *His behavior was an outrageous flaunt.*
- *Understanding "flaunt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

flawlessly *(adverb)*

In an adroit manner.

- *She spoke "flawlessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*
- *Place "flawlessly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

flier *(noun)*

An advertisement (usually printed on a page or in a leaflet) intended for wide distribution.

- *Understanding "flier" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "flier" to mean an advertisement (usually printed on a page or in a....*

---

flinch *(verb)*

Draw back, as with fear or pain.

- *She flinched when they showed the slaughtering of the calf.*
- *The coach explained when to use "flinch" and when to wait.*

---

florence fennel *(noun)*

Aromatic bulbous stem base eaten cooked or raw in salads.

- *He looked up "florence fennel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "florence fennel."*

---

florentine *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of the city of Florence.

- *Florentine art.*
- *Students compared "florentine" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

fluid dram *(noun)*

A unit of capacity or volume in the apothecary system equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce.

- *In class, the teacher used "fluid dram" to mean a unit of capacity or volume in the apothecary....*
- *The article explained what "fluid dram" means with a simple example.*

---

folk etymology *(noun)*

A popular but erroneous etymology.

- *The article explained what "folk etymology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "folk etymology" to mean a popular but erroneous etymology.*

---

forefathers *(noun)*

Person from an earlier time who contributed to the tradition shared by some group.

- *Our forefathers brought forth a great nation.*
- *Keep the faith of our forefathers.*

---

fractal geometry *(noun)*

(mathematics) the geometry of fractals.

- *Benoit Mandelbrot pioneered fractal geometry.*
- *The article explained what "fractal geometry" means with a simple example.*

---

fragrant shield fern *(noun)*

Fern or northern Eurasia and North America having fragrant fronds.

- *The article explained what "fragrant shield fern" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fragrant shield fern."*

---

freehold *(noun)*

An estate held in fee simple or for life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "freehold."*
- *Understanding "freehold" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

frisk *(noun)*

The act of searching someone for concealed weapons or illegal drugs.

- *He gave the suspect a quick frisk.*
- *The article explained what "frisk" means with a simple example.*

---

fulfills *(verb)*

Meet the requirements or expectations of.

- *Can you use "fulfills" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "fulfills" and when to wait.*

---

fundamentalism *(noun)*

The interpretation of every word in the sacred texts as literal truth.

- *Understanding "fundamentalism" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fundamentalism."*

---

gables *(noun)*

The vertical triangular wall between the sloping ends of gable roof.

- *He looked up "gables" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gables" to mean the vertical triangular wall between the sloping....*

---

gabon *(noun)*

A republic on the west coast of Africa.

- *The article explained what "gabon" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "gabon" to mean a republic on the west coast of africa.*

---

gad *(noun)*

A sharp prod fixed to a rider's heel and used to urge a horse onward.

- *In class, the teacher used "gad" to mean a sharp prod fixed to a rider's heel and used to....*
- *Understanding "gad" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

galapagos *(noun)*

A group of islands in the Pacific off South America; owned by Ecuador; known for unusual animal life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "galapagos."*
- *He looked up "galapagos" because he had never seen it before.*

ganges *(noun)*

An Asian river; rises in the Himalayas and flows east into the Bay of Bengal; a sacred river of the Hindus.

- *They discussed "ganges" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ganges."*

ganges river *(noun)*

An Asian river; rises in the Himalayas and flows east into the Bay of Bengal; a sacred river of the Hindus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ganges river."*
- *He looked up "ganges river" because he had never seen it before.*

gasps *(noun)*

A short labored intake of breath with the mouth open.

- *Understanding "gasps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "gasps" during the group presentation.*

george frederick handel *(noun)*

A prolific British baroque composer (born in Germany) remembered best for his oratorio Messiah (1685-1759).

- *He looked up "george frederick handel" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "george frederick handel."*

girth *(noun)*

The distance around a person's body.

- *Understanding "girth" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "girth" during the group presentation.*

godmother *(noun)*

Any woman who serves as a sponsor for a child at baptism.

- *The article explained what "godmother" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "godmother" to mean any woman who serves as a sponsor for a child at....*

gothenburg *(noun)*

A port in southwestern Sweden; second largest city in Sweden.

- *The article explained what "gothenburg" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gothenburg."*

governorship *(noun)*

The office of governor.

- *He looked up "governorship" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "governorship."*

graf *(noun)*

German tennis player who won seven women's singles titles at Wimbledon (born in 1969).

- *Understanding "graf" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "graf."*

green beret *(noun)*

A soldier who is a member of the United States Army Special Forces.

- *They discussed "green beret" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "green beret" because he had never seen it before.*

grunts *(noun)*

An unskilled or low-ranking soldier or other worker.

- *Infantrymen in Vietnam were called grunts.*
- *The article explained what "grunts" means with a simple example.*

guadalupe island *(noun)*

A Mexican island in the Pacific to the west of Baja California.

- *They discussed "guadalupe island" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guadalupe island."*

---

guatemalan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Guatemala or its residents.

- *Guatemalan coffee.*
- *A "guatemalan" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hallmarks *(noun)*

A distinctive characteristic or attribute.

- *They discussed "hallmarks" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hallmarks."*

---

heart murmur *(noun)*

An abnormal sound of the heart; sometimes a sign of abnormal function of the heart valves.

- *Understanding "heart murmur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "heart murmur" because he had never seen it before.*

---

hellish *(adjective)*

Extremely evil or cruel; expressive of cruelty or befitting hell.

- *Hellish torture.*
- *Hellish weather.*

---

hemoglobin *(noun)*

A hemoprotein composed of globin and heme that gives red blood cells their characteristic color; function primarily to transport oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues.

- *Fish have simpler hemoglobin than mammals.*
- *He looked up "hemoglobin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

henry david thoreau *(noun)*

United States writer and social critic (1817-1862).

- *He looked up "henry david thoreau" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "henry david thoreau" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

henry hobson richardson *(noun)*

United States architect (1838-1886).

- *He looked up "henry hobson richardson" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "henry hobson richardson" to mean united states architect (1838-1886).*

---

hermitage *(noun)*

The abode of a hermit.

- *Understanding "hermitage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hermitage" to mean the abode of a hermit.*

---

hierarchies *(noun)*

A series of ordered groupings of people or things within a system.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "hierarchies."*
- *They discussed "hierarchies" during the group presentation.*

---

hooves *(noun)*

The horny covering of the end of the foot in ungulate mammals.

- *In class, the teacher used "hooves" to mean the horny covering of the end of the foot in....*
- *Understanding "hooves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hourglass *(noun)*

A sandglass that runs for sixty minutes.

- *In class, the teacher used "hourglass" to mean a sandglass that runs for sixty minutes.*

- *The article explained what "hourglass" means with a simple example.*

---

hum-vee *(noun)*

A high mobility, multipurpose, military vehicle with four-wheel drive.

- *They discussed "hum-vee" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "hum-vee" means with a simple example.*

---

hungarians *(noun)*

The official language of Hungary (also spoken in Rumania); belongs to the Ugric family of languages.

- *He looked up "hungarians" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "hungarians" to mean the official language of hungary (also spoken in....*

---

hygienic *(adjective)*

Tending to promote or preserve health.

- *Hygienic habits like using disposable tissues.*
- *Hygienic surroundings with plenty of fresh air.*

---

idiocy *(noun)*

Extreme mental retardation.

- *They discussed "idiocy" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "idiocy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

imitated *(verb)*

Appear like, as in behavior or appearance.

- *The mime imitated the passers-by.*
- *In everyday English, people use "imitated" when talking about this idea.*

---

impersonal *(adjective)*

Not relating to or responsive to individual persons.

- *An impersonal corporation.*
- *An impersonal remark.*

---

impregnated *(verb)*

Infuse or fill completely.

- *The egg was impregnated.*
- *He impregnated his wife again.*

---

incompetent cervix *(noun)*

(obstetrics) uterine cervix that becomes dilated before term and without labor often resulting in miscarriage or premature birth.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "incompetent cervix."*
- *They discussed "incompetent cervix" during the group presentation.*

---

incontinence *(noun)*

Indiscipline with regard to sensuous pleasures.

- *They discussed "incontinence" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "incontinence" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

inhaler *(noun)*

A dispenser that produces a chemical vapor to be inhaled in order to relieve nasal congestion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inhaler."*
- *They discussed "inhaler" during the group presentation.*

---

injures *(verb)*

Cause damage or affect negatively.

- *Learners should practice how to use "injures" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "injures" until he saw an example.*

---

intersex *(noun)*

One having both male and female sexual characteristics and organs; at birth an unambiguous assignment of male or female cannot be made.

- *In class, the teacher used "intersex" to mean one having both male and female sexual....*
- *He looked up "intersex" because he had never seen it before.*

---

intricacies *(noun)*

Marked by elaborately complex detail.

- *Understanding "intricacies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "intricacies."*

---

ironed *(adjective)*

(of linens or clothes) smoothed with a hot iron.

- *A "ironed" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "ironed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

james langston hughes *(noun)*

United States writer (1902-1967).

- *In class, the teacher used "james langston hughes" to mean united states writer (1902-1967).*
- *The article explained what "james langston hughes" means with a simple example.*

---

jerked meat *(noun)*

Meat (especially beef) cut in strips and dried in the sun.

- *He looked up "jerked meat" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "jerked meat" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

john dryden *(noun)*

The outstanding poet and dramatist of the Restoration (1631-1700).

- *They discussed "john dryden" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john dryden."*

---

john jacob astor *(noun)*

United States capitalist (born in Germany) who made a fortune in fur trading (1763-1848).

- *They discussed "john jacob astor" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john jacob astor."*

---

joyce carol oates *(noun)*

United States writer (born in 1938).

- *The article explained what "joyce carol oates" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "joyce carol oates" to mean united states writer (born in 1938).*

---

kate chopin *(noun)*

United States writer who described Creole life in Louisiana (1851-1904).

- *Understanding "kate chopin" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "kate chopin" because he had never seen it before.*

---

kenneth bancroft clark *(noun)*

United States psychologist (born in Panama) whose research persuaded the Supreme Court that segregated schools were discriminatory (1914-2005).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "kenneth bancroft clark."*
- *He looked up "kenneth bancroft clark" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lacquer *(noun)*

A black resinous substance obtained from certain trees and used as a natural varnish.

- *They discussed "lacquer" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lacquer."*

---

lakeland *(noun)*

A popular tourist area in northwestern England including England's largest lake and highest mountain.

- *In class, the teacher used "lakeland" to mean a popular tourist area in northwestern england....*
- *They discussed "lakeland" during the group presentation.*

---

laments *(noun)*

A cry of sorrow and grief.

- *Their pitiful laments could be heard throughout the ward.*
- *In class, the teacher used "laments" to mean a cry of sorrow and grief.*

---

langston hughes *(noun)*

United States writer (1902-1967).

- *He looked up "langston hughes" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "langston hughes" during the group presentation.*

---

lapses *(noun)*

A break or intermission in the occurrence of something.

- *In class, the teacher used "lapses" to mean a break or intermission in the occurrence of something.*
- *They discussed "lapses" during the group presentation.*

---

lavender-tinged *(adjective)*

Of something tinged with lavender.

- *A "lavender-tinged" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "lavender-tinged."*

---

lbj *(noun)*

36th President of the United States; was elected vice president and succeeded Kennedy when Kennedy was assassinated (1908-1973).

- *In class, the teacher used "lbj" to mean 36th president of the united states; was elected....*
- *He looked up "lbj" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ldl *(noun)*

A lipoprotein that transports cholesterol in the blood; composed of moderate amount of protein and a large amount of cholesterol; high levels are thought to be associated with increased risk of coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis.

- *He looked up "ldl" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "ldl" during the group presentation.*

---

levelling *(verb)*

Tear down so as to make flat with the ground.

- *She tried to use "levelling" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "levelling" until he saw an example.*

---

libra the balance *(noun)*

The seventh sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from about September 23 to October 22.

- *The article explained what "libra the balance" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "libra the balance."*

---

linemen *(noun)*

The football players who line up on the line of scrimmage.

- *In class, the teacher used "linemen" to mean the football players who line up on the line of....*
- *The article explained what "linemen" means with a simple example.*

---

lipsticks *(verb)*

Form by tracing with lipstick.

- *The coach explained when to use "lipsticks" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "lipsticks" in real sentences.*

---

liquefied *(adjective)*

Reduced to a liquid state.

- *Liquefied petroleum gas.*
- *Students compared "liquefied" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

little wabash *(noun)*

A river in eastern Illinois that flows southeastward to the Wabash River.

- *Understanding "little wabash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little wabash."*

little wabash river *(noun)*

A river in eastern Illinois that flows southeastward to the Wabash River.

- *He looked up "little wabash river" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "little wabash river."*

loaves *(noun)*

A quantity of food (other than bread) formed in a particular shape.

- *Understanding "loaves" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "loaves" to mean a quantity of food (other than bread) formed in a....*

locust pod *(noun)*

Long pod containing small beans and sweetish edible pulp; used as animal feed and source of a chocolate substitute.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "locust pod."*
- *Understanding "locust pod" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

long-billed marsh wren *(noun)*

American wren that inhabits tall reed beds.

- *Understanding "long-billed marsh wren" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "long-billed marsh wren" because he had never seen it before.*

long-horned beetle *(noun)*

Long-bodied beetle having very long antennae.

- *He looked up "long-horned beetle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "long-horned beetle" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

lover's knot *(noun)*

A stylized or decorative knot used as an emblem of love.

- *In class, the teacher used "lover's knot" to mean a stylized or decorative knot used as an emblem of love.*
- *He looked up "lover's knot" because he had never seen it before.*

lower carboniferous *(noun)*

From 345 million to 310 million years ago; increase of land areas; primitive ammonites; winged insects.

- *They discussed "lower carboniferous" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "lower carboniferous."*

macgregor *(noun)*

Scottish clan leader and outlaw who was the subject of a 1817 novel by Sir Walter Scott (1671-1734).

- *The article explained what "macgregor" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "macgregor" to mean scottish clan leader and outlaw who was the subject....*

maidens *(noun)*

An unmarried girl (especially a virgin).

- *They discussed "maidens" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "maidens" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

malevolent *(adjective)*

Having or exerting a malignant influence.

- *Malevolent stars.*
- *A gossipy malevolent old woman.*

malevolent program *(noun)*

A computer program designed to have undesirable or harmful effects.

- *They discussed "malevolent program" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "malevolent program" because he had never seen it before.*

---

manchuria *(noun)*

A region in northeastern China.

- *He looked up "manchuria" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "manchuria" to mean a region in northeastern china.*

---

mardi gras *(noun)*

A carnival held in some countries on Shrove Tuesday (the last day before Lent) but especially in New Orleans.

- *Understanding "mardi gras" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mardi gras."*

---

martyred *(verb)*

Torture and torment like a martyr.

- *Saint Sebastian was martyred.*
- *She tried to use "martyred" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

mary magdalene *(noun)*

Sinful woman Jesus healed of evil spirits; she became a follower of Jesus.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mary magdalene."*
- *They discussed "mary magdalene" during the group presentation.*

---

matchups *(noun)*

The pairing of people or things as for comparison or competition.

- *They discussed "matchups" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "matchups."*

---

mated *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a marriage partner.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "mated."*
- *Students compared "mated" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

matrimony *(noun)*

The state of being a married couple voluntarily joined for life (or until divorce).

- *Understanding "matrimony" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "matrimony" during the group presentation.*

---

matures *(verb)*

Develop and work out fully in one's mind.

- *Age matures a good wine.*
- *Can you use "matures" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

mechanized *(adjective)*

Equipped with machinery.

- *A mechanized factory.*
- *Students compared "mechanized" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mending *(noun)*

The act of putting something in working order again.

- *In class, the teacher used "mending" to mean the act of putting something in working order again.*
- *They discussed "mending" during the group presentation.*

---

mercilessly *(adverb)*

Without pity; in a merciless manner.

- *He was mercilessly trounced by his opponent in the House.*

- *She spoke "mercilessly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

meteorologist *(noun)*

A specialist who studies processes in the earth's atmosphere that cause weather conditions.

- *They discussed "meteorologist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "meteorologist" because he had never seen it before.*

---

meyer guggenheim *(noun)*

United States industrialist (born in Switzerland) who with his sons established vast mining and metal processing companies (1828-1905).

- *Understanding "meyer guggenheim" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "meyer guggenheim" because he had never seen it before.*

---

microprocessor *(noun)*

Integrated circuit semiconductor chip that performs the bulk of the processing and controls the parts of a system.

- *A microprocessor functions as the central processing unit of a microcomputer.*
- *A disk drive contains a microprocessor to handle the internal functions of the drive.*

---

midweek *(noun)*

The fourth day of the week; the third working day.

- *He looked up "midweek" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "midweek" to mean the fourth day of the week; the third working day.*

---

minefield *(noun)*

A region in which explosives mines have been placed.

- *They discussed "minefield" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "minefield" because he had never seen it before.*

---

mogadishu *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Somalia; a port on the Indian Ocean.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mogadishu."*
- *Understanding "mogadishu" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

mombasa *(noun)*

A port city in southern Kenya on a coral island in a bay of the Indian Ocean.

- *He looked up "mombasa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "mombasa" during the group presentation.*

---

mongol dynasty *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty of China from 1279 to 1368.

- *In class, the teacher used "mongol dynasty" to mean the imperial dynasty of china from 1279 to 1368.*
- *The article explained what "mongol dynasty" means with a simple example.*

---

morrison waite *(noun)*

United States jurist who was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1874 by President Grant (1816-1888).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "morrison waite."*
- *They discussed "morrison waite" during the group presentation.*

---

mover and shaker *(noun)*

A person who wields power and influence.

- *A shaker of traditional beliefs.*
- *Movers and shakers in the business world.*

---

murmur *(noun)*

A complaint uttered in a low and indistinct tone.

- *Understanding "murmur" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "murmur" to mean a complaint uttered in a low and indistinct tone.*

---

musings *(noun)*

A calm, lengthy, intent consideration.

- *In class, the teacher used "musings" to mean a calm, lengthy, intent consideration.*
- *The article explained what "musings" means with a simple example.*

---

napoleonic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or like Napoleon Bonaparte.

- *Napoleonic Wars.*
- *Would you call this situation "napoleonic"? Explain why.*

---

narrating *(verb)*

Narrate or give a detailed account of.

- *Learners should practice how to use "narrating" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "narrating" when talking about this idea.*

---

native pomegranate *(noun)*

Small Australian tree bearing edible fruit resembling the pomegranate.

- *Understanding "native pomegranate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "native pomegranate" to mean small australian tree bearing edible fruit....*

---

necrosis *(noun)*

The localized death of living cells (as from infection or the interruption of blood supply).

- *In class, the teacher used "necrosis" to mean the localized death of living cells (as from....*
- *Understanding "necrosis" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

netherlands guiana *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern South America on the Atlantic; achieved independence from the Netherlands in 1975.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "netherlands guiana."*
- *The article explained what "netherlands guiana" means with a simple example.*

---

notches *(noun)*

A V-shaped or U-shaped indentation carved or scratched into a surface.

- *There were four notches in the handle of his revolver.*
- *In class, the teacher used "notches" to mean a v-shaped or u-shaped indentation carved or....*

---

nth *(adjective)*

Last or greatest in an indefinitely large series.

- *To the nth degree.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "nth" when it is last or greatest in an indefinitely large series.*

---

oblique bandage *(noun)*

A bandage in which successive turns proceed obliquely up or down a limb.

- *The article explained what "oblique bandage" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oblique bandage" to mean a bandage in which successive turns proceed....*

---

olfactory impairment *(noun)*

A disorder in the sense of smell.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "olfactory impairment."*
- *They discussed "olfactory impairment" during the group presentation.*

---

onerous *(adjective)*

Not easily borne; wearing.

- *My duties weren't onerous; I only had to greet the guests.*
- *A "onerous" approach may work better in this case.*

---

orientations *(noun)*

A predisposition in favor of something.

- *The article explained what "orientations" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "orientations" to mean a predisposition in favor of something.*

---

osage orange *(noun)*

Small shrubby deciduous yellowwood tree of south central United States having spines, glossy dark green leaves and an inedible fruit that resembles an orange; its hard orange-colored wood used for bows by Native Americans; frequently planted as boundary hedge.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osage orange."*
- *He looked up "osage orange" because he had never seen it before.*

---

outsource *(verb)*

Obtain goods or services from an outside supplier; to contract work out.

- *Many companies outsource and hire consultants in order to maintain a flexible workforce.*
- *He did not know how to use "outsource" until he saw an example.*

---

overtones *(noun)*

(usually plural) an ulterior implicit meaning or quality.

- *Overtones of despair.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "overtones."*

---

pained *(adjective)*

Hurt or upset.

- *Face had a pained and puzzled expression.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "pained."*

---

paradigms *(noun)*

The generally accepted perspective of a particular discipline at a given time.

- *He looked up "paradigms" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "paradigms" to mean the generally accepted perspective of a particular....*

---

pardons *(noun)*

The act of excusing a mistake or offense.

- *The article explained what "pardons" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pardons" to mean the act of excusing a mistake or offense.*

---

patching *(noun)*

The act of mending a hole in a garment by sewing a patch over it.

- *In class, the teacher used "patching" to mean the act of mending a hole in a garment by sewing a....*
- *The article explained what "patching" means with a simple example.*

---

pecan tree *(noun)*

Tree of southern United States and Mexico cultivated for its nuts.

- *They discussed "pecan tree" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pecan tree" to mean tree of southern united states and mexico....*

---

peeping *(verb)*

Appear as though from hiding.

- *Learners should practice how to use "peeping" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "peeping" when talking about this idea.*

---

pendant earring *(noun)*

An earring with a pendant ornament.

- *He looked up "pendant earring" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pendant earring" to mean an earring with a pendant ornament.*

---

permeability *(noun)*

The property of something that can be pervaded by a liquid (as by osmosis or diffusion).

- *The article explained what "permeability" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "permeability."*

pershing *(noun)*

United States general who commanded the American forces in Europe during World War I (1860-1948).

- *In class, the teacher used "pershing" to mean united states general who commanded the american....*
- *The article explained what "pershing" means with a simple example.*

pharmacological *(adjective)*

Of or relating to pharmacology.

- *Would you call this situation "pharmacological"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "pharmacological" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

piano damper *(noun)*

Damper consisting of a small felted block that drops onto a piano string to stop its vibration.

- *In class, the teacher used "piano damper" to mean damper consisting of a small felted block that....*
- *Understanding "piano damper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pin-tailed grouse *(noun)*

Sandgrouse of Europe and Africa having elongated middle tail feathers.

- *In class, the teacher used "pin-tailed grouse" to mean sandgrouse of europe and africa having elongated....*
- *He looked up "pin-tailed grouse" because he had never seen it before.*

pinot blanc *(noun)*

Dry white California table wine made from white Pinot grapes.

- *In class, the teacher used "pinot blanc" to mean dry white california table wine made from white....*
- *They discussed "pinot blanc" during the group presentation.*

plano *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Texas (suburb of Dallas).

- *He looked up "plano" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plano."*

playmaker *(noun)*

A player in a team sport who leads attacks or maneuvers in such a way that a teammate can score.

- *In class, the teacher used "playmaker" to mean a player in a team sport who leads attacks or....*
- *The article explained what "playmaker" means with a simple example.*

plum-yew *(noun)*

Any of several evergreen trees and shrubs of eastern Asia resembling yew and having large seeds enclosed in a fleshy envelope; sometimes cultivated as ornamentals.

- *He looked up "plum-yew" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "plum-yew" to mean any of several evergreen trees and shrubs of....*

plumb *(noun)*

The metal bob of a plumb line.

- *He looked up "plumb" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "plumb" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

plumb level *(noun)*

A carpenter's level with a plumb line at right angles to it.

- *Understanding "plumb level" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "plumb level" during the group presentation.*

plumb line *(noun)*

A cord from which a metal weight is suspended pointing directly to the earth's center of gravity; used to determine the vertical from a given point.

- *He looked up "plumb line" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plumb line."*

plumb rule *(noun)*

A plumb line attached to a narrow board.

- *Understanding "plumb rule" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "plumb rule."*

---

plumes *(noun)*

A feather or cluster of feathers worn as an ornament.

- *Grass with large plumes.*
- *Understanding "plumes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

plunger *(noun)*

Mechanical device that has a plunging or thrusting motion.

- *The article explained what "plunger" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "plunger" during the group presentation.*

---

pokes *(noun)*

A sharp hand gesture (resembling a blow).

- *In class, the teacher used "pokes" to mean a sharp hand gesture (resembling a blow).*
- *The article explained what "pokes" means with a simple example.*

---

pomegranate tree *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree native to southwestern Asia having large red many-seeded fruit.

- *The article explained what "pomegranate tree" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "pomegranate tree" during the group presentation.*

---

porta *(noun)*

An aperture or hole that opens into a bodily cavity.

- *He looked up "porta" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "porta."*

---

possum oak *(noun)*

Relatively tall deciduous water oak of southeastern United States often cultivated as a shade tree; thrives in wet soil.

- *In class, the teacher used "possum oak" to mean relatively tall deciduous water oak of southeastern....*
- *The article explained what "possum oak" means with a simple example.*

---

powder metallurgy *(noun)*

The metallurgy of powdered metals; how to produce solid metal objects from powdered metal by compaction and sintering.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "powder metallurgy."*
- *He looked up "powder metallurgy" because he had never seen it before.*

---

prairie fowl *(noun)*

Brown mottled North American grouse of western prairies.

- *Understanding "prairie fowl" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prairie fowl" to mean brown mottled north american grouse of western prairies.*

---

presto *(adverb)*

At a very fast tempo (faster than allegro).

- *Presto! begone! 'tis here again.*
- *Using "presto" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

prevailing westerly *(noun)*

The winds from the west that occur in the temperate zones of the Earth.

- *Understanding "prevailing westerly" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "prevailing westerly" to mean the winds from the west that occur in the temperate....*

---

prickly lettuce *(noun)*

European annual wild lettuce having prickly stems; a troublesome weed in parts of United States.

- *Understanding "prickly lettuce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prickly lettuce."*

---

prickly poppy *(noun)*

Annual Old World poppy with orange-red flowers and bristly fruit.

- *He looked up "prickly poppy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "prickly poppy" during the group presentation.*

---

priestly *(adjective)*

Associated with the priesthood or priests.

- *Priestly (or sacerdotal) vestments.*
- *Priestly dedication to the people of his parish.*

---

printable *(adjective)*

Fit for publication because free of material that is morally or legally objectionable.

- *Printable language.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "printable."*

---

procuring *(verb)*

Get by special effort.

- *Can you use "procuring" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "procuring" and when to wait.*

---

prodigal *(noun)*

A recklessly extravagant consumer.

- *He looked up "prodigal" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "prodigal."*

---

prodigious *(adjective)*

Of momentous or ominous significance; - Herman Melville.

- *A prodigious vision.*
- *A prodigious storm.*

---

propellant *(noun)*

Any substance that propels.

- *The article explained what "propellant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "propellant" to mean any substance that propels.*

---

prune whip *(noun)*

Dessert made of prune puree and whipped cream.

- *In class, the teacher used "prune whip" to mean dessert made of prune puree and whipped cream.*
- *The article explained what "prune whip" means with a simple example.*

---

pulley *(noun)*

A simple machine consisting of a wheel with a groove in which a rope can run to change the direction or point of application of a force applied to the rope.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pulley."*
- *The article explained what "pulley" means with a simple example.*

---

pulley block *(noun)*

A simple machine consisting of a wheel with a groove in which a rope can run to change the direction or point of application of a force applied to the rope.

- *He looked up "pulley block" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pulley block" to mean a simple machine consisting of a wheel with a....*

---

pulley-block *(noun)*

A simple machine consisting of a wheel with a groove in which a rope can run to change the direction or point of application of a force applied to the rope.

- *They discussed "pulley-block" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "pulley-block" means with a simple example.*

---

qualms *(noun)*

Uneasiness about the fitness of an action.

- *They discussed "qualms" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "qualms."*

---

quotient verdict *(noun)*

An improper and unacceptable kind of compromise verdict.

- *In class, the teacher used "quotient verdict" to mean an improper and unacceptable kind of compromise verdict.*
- *The article explained what "quotient verdict" means with a simple example.*

---

raccoons *(noun)*

An omnivorous nocturnal mammal native to North America and Central America.

- *He looked up "raccoons" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "raccoons" during the group presentation.*

---

reappeared *(verb)*

Appear again.

- *The sores reappeared on her body.*
- *Her husband reappeared after having left her years ago.*

---

recaptured *(verb)*

Take back by force, as after a battle.

- *In everyday English, people use "recaptured" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "recaptured" in real sentences.*

---

rechargeable *(adjective)*

Capable of being recharged.

- *A rechargeable battery.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rechargeable."*

---

recluse *(adjective)*

Withdrawn from society; seeking solitude.

- *A "recluse" approach may work better in this case.*
- *The speaker chose "recluse" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

recombinant dna technology *(noun)*

The technology of preparing recombinant DNA in vitro by cutting up DNA molecules and splicing together fragments from more than one organism.

- *The article explained what "recombinant dna technology" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "recombinant dna technology" during the group presentation.*

---

rectified *(adjective)*

Having been put right.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "rectified."*
- *Students compared "rectified" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

refinance *(verb)*

Renew the financing of.

- *In everyday English, people use "refinance" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "refinance" in real sentences.*

---

reformist *(noun)*

A disputant who advocates reform.

- *The article explained what "reformist" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "reformist."*

---

refresher *(noun)*

A course that reviews and updates a topic for those who have not kept abreast of developments.

- *He stopped at the bar for a quick refresher.*
- *In class, the teacher used "refresher" to mean a course that reviews and updates a topic for those....*

---

refresher course *(noun)*

A course that reviews and updates a topic for those who have not kept abreast of developments.

- *They discussed "refresher course" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "refresher course" means with a simple example.*

---

relaxes *(verb)*

Become less tense, rest, or take one's ease.

- *A hot bath always relaxes me.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "relaxes" in real sentences.*

---

remodel *(verb)*

Do over, as of (part of) a house.

- *We are remodeling these rooms.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "remodel" in real sentences.*

---

replaceable *(adjective)*

Capable of being replaced.

- *Would you call this situation "replaceable"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "replaceable."*

---

reschedule *(verb)*

Assign a new time and place for an event.

- *We had to reschedule the doctor's appointment.*
- *The coach explained when to use "reschedule" and when to wait.*

---

restarting *(verb)*

Take up or begin anew.

- *He did not know how to use "restarting" until he saw an example.*
- *The coach explained when to use "restarting" and when to wait.*

---

retroactive *(adjective)*

Descriptive of any event or stimulus or process that has an effect on the effects of events or stimuli or process that occurred previously.

- *Students compared "retroactive" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "retroactive" when it is descriptive of any event or stimulus or process....*

---

revisionist *(noun)*

A Communist who tries to rewrite Marxism to justify a retreat from the revolutionary position.

- *The article explained what "revisionist" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "revisionist" during the group presentation.*

---

ribbed *(adjective)*

(of the surface) having a rough, riblike texture.

- *Students compared "ribbed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "ribbed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

robert oppenheimer *(noun)*

United States physicist who directed the project at Los Alamos that developed the first atomic bomb (1904-1967).

- *In class, the teacher used "robert oppenheimer" to mean united states physicist who directed the project at....*
- *The article explained what "robert oppenheimer" means with a simple example.*

---

robs *(verb)*

Take something away by force or without the consent of the owner.

- *Learners should practice how to use "robs" in real sentences.*
- *He did not know how to use "robs" until he saw an example.*

rock-ribbed *(adjective)*

Tradition-bound and obstinately opinionated.

- *Rock-ribbed republican.*
- *The rock-ribbed coast of Maine.*

rubber eraser *(noun)*

An eraser made of rubber (or of a synthetic material with properties similar to rubber); commonly mounted at one end of a pencil.

- *Understanding "rubber eraser" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rubber eraser."*

sabotaged *(verb)*

Destroy property or hinder normal operations.

- *The Resistance sabotaged railroad operations during the war.*
- *She tried to use "sabotaged" carefully so everyone would understand.*

sages *(noun)*

A mentor in spiritual and philosophical topics who is renowned for profound wisdom.

- *The article explained what "sages" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "sages" to mean a mentor in spiritual and philosophical topics who....*

saskatoon *(noun)*

A city in central Saskatchewan; the largest city in the province.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "saskatoon."*
- *They discussed "saskatoon" during the group presentation.*

schoolhouse *(noun)*

A building where young people receive education.

- *Understanding "schoolhouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "schoolhouse."*

scrub fowl *(noun)*

Large-footed short-winged birds of Australasia; build mounds of decaying vegetation to incubate eggs.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "scrub fowl."*
- *He looked up "scrub fowl" because he had never seen it before.*

seashore *(noun)*

The shore of a sea or ocean.

- *In class, the teacher used "seashore" to mean the shore of a sea or ocean.*
- *They discussed "seashore" during the group presentation.*

seclusion *(noun)*

The act of secluding yourself from others.

- *The article explained what "seclusion" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "seclusion" to mean the act of secluding yourself from others.*

selenium *(noun)*

A toxic nonmetallic element related to sulfur and tellurium; occurs in several allotropic forms; a stable grey metallike allotrope conducts electricity better in the light than in the dark and is used in photocells; occurs in sulfide ores (as pyrite).

- *Understanding "selenium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "selenium."*

selenium cell *(noun)*

A photoelectric cell that uses a strip of selenium.

- *In class, the teacher used "selenium cell" to mean a photoelectric cell that uses a strip of selenium.*
- *The article explained what "selenium cell" means with a simple example.*

self-fertilized *(adjective)*

Fertilized by its own pollen.

- *The speaker chose "self-fertilized" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "self-fertilized" approach may work better in this case.*

---

semi-skimmed milk *(noun)*

Milk from which some of the cream has been removed.

- *Understanding "semi-skimmed milk" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "semi-skimmed milk" during the group presentation.*

---

senile dementia *(noun)*

Dementia of the aged; results from degeneration of the brain in the absence of cerebrovascular disease.

- *They discussed "senile dementia" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "senile dementia" because he had never seen it before.*

---

setups *(noun)*

The way something is organized or arranged.

- *He looked up "setups" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "setups" during the group presentation.*

---

sharp-tailed grouse *(noun)*

Large grouse of prairies and open forests of western North America.

- *They discussed "sharp-tailed grouse" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sharp-tailed grouse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

short-billed marsh wren *(noun)*

Small American wren inhabiting wet sedgy meadows.

- *He looked up "short-billed marsh wren" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "short-billed marsh wren" to mean small american wren inhabiting wet sedgy meadows.*

---

shuttles *(verb)*

Travel back and forth between two points.

- *The coach explained when to use "shuttles" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "shuttles" in real sentences.*

---

signatory *(noun)*

Someone who signs and is bound by a document.

- *Understanding "signatory" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "signatory" during the group presentation.*

---

siphon *(verb)*

Move a liquid from one container into another by means of a siphon or a siphoning action.

- *Siphon gas into the tank.*
- *In everyday English, people use "siphon" when talking about this idea.*

---

siphon off *(verb)*

Convey, draw off, or empty by or as if by a siphon.

- *She tried to use "siphon off" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "siphon off" and when to wait.*

---

slasher *(noun)*

A weapon (a sword or dagger) used for slashing.

- *He looked up "slasher" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "slasher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sloping trough *(noun)*

Sloping channel through which things can descend.

- *The article explained what "sloping trough" means with a simple example.*

- *In class, the teacher used "sloping trough" to mean sloping channel through which things can descend.*

---

slovenian *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of Slovenia or its people or language.

- *Slovenian independence.*
- *The speaker chose "slovenian" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

snagged *(verb)*

Get by acting quickly and smartly.

- *I snagged my stocking.*
- *In everyday English, people use "snagged" when talking about this idea.*

---

somatic cell *(noun)*

Any of the cells of a plant or animal except the reproductive cells; a cell that does not participate in the production of gametes.

- *Somatic cells are produced from preexisting cells.*
- *In class, the teacher used "somatic cell" to mean any of the cells of a plant or animal except the....*

---

spangled *(adjective)*

Covered with beads or jewels or sequins.

- *It is useful to describe something as "spangled" when it is covered with beads or jewels or sequins.*
- *The speaker chose "spangled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

spiteful *(adjective)*

Showing malicious ill will and a desire to hurt; motivated by spite.

- *A despiteful fiend.*
- *A truly spiteful child.*

---

splashes *(noun)*

A small quantity of something moist or liquid.

- *The article explained what "splashes" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splashes."*

---

sporadically *(adverb)*

In a sporadic manner.

- *He only works sporadically.*
- *Using "sporadically" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

spore sac *(noun)*

Organ containing or producing spores.

- *Understanding "spore sac" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "spore sac."*

---

standard generalized markup language *(noun)*

(computer science) a standardized language for the descriptive markup of documents; a set of rules for using whatever markup vocabulary is adopted.

- *They discussed "standard generalized markup language" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "standard generalized markup language."*

---

stifled *(adjective)*

Held in check with difficulty.

- *A stifled yawn.*
- *The speaker chose "stifled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

stinger *(noun)*

A remark capable of wounding mentally.

- *Understanding "stinger" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "stinger" because he had never seen it before.*

---

stipulation *(noun)*

A restriction that is insisted upon as a condition for an agreement.

- *A stipulation of fact was made in order to avoid delay.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stipulation" to mean a restriction that is insisted upon as a condition....*

---

stowe *(noun)*

United States writer of a novel about slavery that advanced the abolitionists' cause (1811-1896).

- *He looked up "stowe" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stowe" to mean united states writer of a novel about slavery that....*

---

street cred *(noun)*

Credibility among young fashionable urban individuals.

- *They discussed "street cred" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "street cred."*

---

stubbornly *(adverb)*

In a stubborn unregenerate manner.

- *She remained stubbornly in the same position.*
- *Place "stubbornly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

subtropical *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of conditions in the subtropics.

- *Even near the equator vegetation at 5000 ft is subtropical rather than tropical.*
- *Students compared "subtropical" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

sulfide *(noun)*

A compound of sulphur and some other element that is more electropositive.

- *He looked up "sulfide" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sulfide."*

---

summation *(noun)*

The arithmetic operation of summing; calculating the sum of two or more numbers.

- *The summation of four and three gives seven.*
- *They discussed "summation" during the group presentation.*

---

superimposed *(adjective)*

Placed on or over something else.

- *Superimposed rocks.*
- *Students compared "superimposed" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

suppressor gene *(noun)*

A gene that suppresses the phenotypic expression of another gene (especially of a mutant gene).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "suppressor gene."*
- *He looked up "suppressor gene" because he had never seen it before.*

---

surfacing *(noun)*

Emerging to the surface and becoming apparent.

- *Understanding "surfacing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "surfacing" during the group presentation.*

---

tableau *(noun)*

A group of people attractively arranged (as if in a painting).

- *Understanding "tableau" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "tableau" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tacit consent *(noun)*

(law) tacit approval of someone's wrongdoing.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tacit consent."*
- *The article explained what "tacit consent" means with a simple example.*

---

taming *(verb)*

Overcome the wildness of; make docile and tractable.

- *The coach explained when to use "taming" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "taming" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

tarnished plant bug *(noun)*

Widespread plant and fruit pest.

- *The article explained what "tarnished plant bug" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tarnished plant bug."*

---

taxa *(noun)*

Animal or plant group having natural relations.

- *He looked up "taxa" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "taxa."*

---

techs *(noun)*

A school teaching mechanical and industrial arts and the applied sciences.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "techs."*
- *He looked up "techs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tenth cranial nerve *(noun)*

A mixed nerve that supplies the pharynx and larynx and lungs and heart and esophagus and stomach and most of the abdominal viscera.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "tenth cranial nerve."*
- *He looked up "tenth cranial nerve" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tiredness *(noun)*

Temporary loss of strength and energy resulting from hard physical or mental work.

- *They discussed "tiredness" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "tiredness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

toppled *(verb)*

Fall down, as if collapsing.

- *The coach explained when to use "toppled" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "toppled" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

trajectories *(noun)*

The path followed by an object moving through space.

- *They discussed "trajectories" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "trajectories" means with a simple example.*

---

transgressions *(noun)*

The act of transgressing; the violation of a law or a duty or moral principle.

- *The boy was punished for the transgressions of his father.*
- *They discussed "transgressions" during the group presentation.*

---

transylvania *(noun)*

A historical plateau region in northwestern Romania that is separated from the rest of the country by the Transylvanian Alps; originally part of Hungary; incorporated into Romania at the end of World War I.

- *In class, the teacher used "transylvania" to mean a historical plateau region in northwestern romania....*
- *They discussed "transylvania" during the group presentation.*

---

trotter *(noun)*

A horse trained to trot; especially a horse trained for harness racing.

- *Understanding "trotter" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "trotter" means with a simple example.*

truest *(adjective)*

Expressing or given to expressing the truth.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "truest."*
- *A "truest" approach may work better in this case.*

typhoid fever *(noun)*

Serious infection marked by intestinal inflammation and ulceration; caused by Salmonella typhosa ingested with food or water.

- *They discussed "typhoid fever" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "typhoid fever" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

ufos *(noun)*

An (apparently) flying object whose nature is unknown; especially those considered to have extraterrestrial origins.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ufos."*
- *He looked up "ufos" because he had never seen it before.*

underpants *(noun)*

An undergarment that covers the body from the waist no further than to the thighs; usually worn next to the skin.

- *In class, the teacher used "underpants" to mean an undergarment that covers the body from the waist....*
- *He looked up "underpants" because he had never seen it before.*

underprivileged *(adjective)*

Lacking the rights and advantages of other members of society.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "underprivileged."*
- *A "underprivileged" approach may work better in this case.*

underscores *(noun)*

A line drawn underneath (especially under written matter).

- *The article explained what "underscores" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "underscores."*

unimpressed *(adjective)*

Not moved to serious regard.

- *Trying to appear unimpressed.*
- *A "unimpressed" approach may work better in this case.*

unreasonably *(adverb)*

To a degree that exceeds the bounds or reason or moderation.

- *His prices are unreasonably high.*
- *She reacted unreasonably when she learned she had failed.*

unrelenting *(adjective)*

Not to be placated or appeased or moved by entreaty.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "unrelenting."*
- *Students compared "unrelenting" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

unsupervised *(adjective)*

Not supervised or under constant observation.

- *The school maintains unsupervised study halls during free periods.*
- *Reliable workers are generally unsupervised.*

uterine cavity *(noun)*

The space inside the uterus between the cervical canal and the Fallopian tubes.

- *In class, the teacher used "uterine cavity" to mean the space inside the uterus between the cervical....*
- *He looked up "uterine cavity" because he had never seen it before.*

vassal *(noun)*

A person holding a fief; a person who owes allegiance and service to a feudal lord.

- *Understanding "vassal" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vassal" to mean a person holding a fief; a person who owes....*

---

vegetable hummingbird *(noun)*

A softwood tree with lax racemes of usually red or pink flowers; tropical Australia and Asia; naturalized in southern Florida and West Indies.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "vegetable hummingbird."*
- *They discussed "vegetable hummingbird" during the group presentation.*

---

vegetative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to an activity that is passive and monotonous.

- *A dull vegetative lifestyle.*
- *The decaying vegetative layer covering a forest floor.*

---

vegetative cell *(noun)*

Any of the cells of a plant or animal except the reproductive cells; a cell that does not participate in the production of gametes.

- *Somatic cells are produced from preexisting cells.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vegetative cell" to mean any of the cells of a plant or animal except the....*

---

velcro *(noun)*

Nylon fabric used as a fastening.

- *The article explained what "velcro" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "velcro" to mean nylon fabric used as a fastening.*

---

verne *(noun)*

French writer who is considered the father of science fiction (1828-1905).

- *He looked up "verne" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "verne" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

vying *(verb)*

Compete for something; engage in a contest; measure oneself against others.

- *He did not know how to use "vying" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "vying" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

wabash *(noun)*

A tributary of the Ohio River that rises in western Ohio and flows southwestward across Indiana.

- *In class, the teacher used "wabash" to mean a tributary of the ohio river that rises in western....*
- *Understanding "wabash" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

wabash river *(noun)*

A tributary of the Ohio River that rises in western Ohio and flows southwestward across Indiana.

- *Understanding "wabash river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wabash river" because he had never seen it before.*

---

warranties *(noun)*

A written assurance that some product or service will be provided or will meet certain specifications.

- *Understanding "warranties" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "warranties" means with a simple example.*

---

washers *(noun)*

A home appliance for washing clothes and linens automatically.

- *The article explained what "washers" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "washers" during the group presentation.*

---

weimar *(noun)*

A German city near Leipzig; scene of the adoption in 1919 of the constitution of the Weimar Republic that lasted until 1933.

- *The article explained what "weimar" means with a simple example.*

- *They discussed "weimar" during the group presentation.*

---

weirdness *(noun)*

Strikingly out of the ordinary.

- *Understanding "weirdness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "weirdness" to mean strikingly out of the ordinary.*

---

wheatley *(noun)*

American poet (born in Africa) who was the first recognized Black writer in America (1753-1784).

- *The article explained what "wheatley" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheatley."*

---

wheelchairs *(noun)*

A movable chair mounted on large wheels; for invalids or those who cannot walk; frequently propelled by the occupant.

- *The article explained what "wheelchairs" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wheelchairs."*

---

white-ribbed *(adjective)*

Having white ribs.

- *It is useful to describe something as "white-ribbed" when it is having white ribs.*
- *The speaker chose "white-ribbed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

withered *(adjective)*

(used especially of vegetation) having lost all moisture.

- *Withered vines.*
- *A lanky scarecrow of a man with withered face and lantern jaws.*

---

woefully *(adverb)*

In an unfortunate or deplorable manner.

- *It was woefully inadequate.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "woefully" in the final chapter.*

---

workmen *(noun)*

An employee who performs manual or industrial labor.

- *The article explained what "workmen" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "workmen" to mean an employee who performs manual or industrial labor.*

---

wrangler *(noun)*

A cowboy who takes care of the saddle horses.

- *Understanding "wrangler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wrangler."*

---

yeats *(noun)*

Irish poet and dramatist (1865-1939).

- *He looked up "yeats" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "yeats."*

---

yellow horned poppy *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered Eurasian glaucous herb naturalized in along sandy shores in eastern North America.

- *Understanding "yellow horned poppy" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "yellow horned poppy" to mean yellow-flowered eurasian glaucous herb naturalized....*

---

yunnan *(noun)*

A province of southern China.

- *They discussed "yunnan" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "yunnan" means with a simple example.*

---

a trifle *(adverb)*

To a small degree; somewhat.

- *A trifle smaller.*
- *Try rewriting the sentence and include "a trifle" naturally.*

---

ablaze *(adjective)*

Lighted with red light as if with flames.

- *Streets ablaze with lighted Christmas trees.*
- *His face all ablaze with excitement.*

---

actor's agent *(noun)*

A business agent for an actor.

- *Understanding "actor's agent" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "actor's agent" to mean a business agent for an actor.*

---

actor's assistant *(noun)*

A wardrobe assistant for an actor.

- *They discussed "actor's assistant" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actor's assistant."*

---

adriatic *(noun)*

An arm of the Mediterranean between Slovenia and Croatia and Montenegro and Albania on the east and Italy on the west.

- *They discussed "adriatic" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "adriatic" to mean an arm of the mediterranean between slovenia and....*

---

adriatic sea *(noun)*

An arm of the Mediterranean between Slovenia and Croatia and Montenegro and Albania on the east and Italy on the west.

- *Understanding "adriatic sea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "adriatic sea" means with a simple example.*

---

aegean *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or bordering the Aegean Sea.

- *Aegean islands.*
- *The speaker chose "aegean" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

aegean culture *(noun)*

The prehistoric civilization on the islands in the Aegean sea and the surrounding countries.

- *By 800 BC the entire Aegean had adopted this style of pottery.*
- *The article explained what "aegean culture" means with a simple example.*

---

aegean island *(noun)*

An island in the Aegean Sea.

- *He looked up "aegean island" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "aegean island" during the group presentation.*

---

aegean sea *(noun)*

An arm of the Mediterranean between Greece and Turkey; a main trade route for the ancient civilizations of Crete and Greece and Rome and Persia.

- *In class, the teacher used "aegean sea" to mean an arm of the mediterranean between greece and....*
- *The article explained what "aegean sea" means with a simple example.*

---

aerodynamics *(noun)*

The branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of gases (especially air) and their effects on bodies in the flow.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aerodynamics."*
- *They discussed "aerodynamics" during the group presentation.*

---

afro-asiatic *(noun)*

A large family of related languages spoken both in Asia and Africa.

- *The article explained what "afro-asiatic" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "afro-asiatic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

agra *(noun)*

A city in northern India; former capital of the Mogul empire; site of the Taj Mahal.

- *The article explained what "agra" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "agra" to mean a city in northern india; former capital of the....*

---

alkali metal *(noun)*

Any of the monovalent metals of group I of the periodic table (lithium or sodium or potassium or rubidium or cesium or francium).

- *The hydroxides of the alkali metals are strongly alkaline.*
- *The article explained what "alkali metal" means with a simple example.*

---

alma-ata *(noun)*

The largest city in Kazakhstan and the capital until 1998.

- *He looked up "alma-ata" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "alma-ata" during the group presentation.*

---

alternative birthing *(noun)*

A method of childbirth that avoids intrusive high-tech medicine in favor of more natural and homely settings.

- *In class, the teacher used "alternative birthing" to mean a method of childbirth that avoids intrusive....*
- *Understanding "alternative birthing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

amiss *(adverb)*

Away from the correct or expected course.

- *Something went badly amiss in the preparations.*
- *If you think him guilty you judge amiss.*

---

amphetamine *(noun)*

A central nervous system stimulant that increases energy and decreases appetite; used to treat narcolepsy and some forms of depression.

- *The article explained what "amphetamine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amphetamine" to mean a central nervous system stimulant that increases....*

---

amputated *(verb)*

Remove surgically.

- *He did not know how to use "amputated" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "amputated" when talking about this idea.*

---

anaesthetic *(noun)*

A drug that causes temporary loss of bodily sensations.

- *The article explained what "anaesthetic" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "anaesthetic" to mean a drug that causes temporary loss of bodily sensations.*

---

analogies *(noun)*

Drawing a comparison in order to show a similarity in some respect.

- *They discussed "analogies" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "analogies" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

animator *(noun)*

The technician who produces animated cartoons.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "animator."*
- *They discussed "animator" during the group presentation.*

---

anomalous communication *(noun)*

Communication by paranormal means.

- *They discussed "anomalous communication" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "anomalous communication" means with a simple example.*

antidepressant *(noun)*

Any of a class of drugs used to treat depression; often have undesirable side effects.

- *The article explained what "antidepressant" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "antidepressant" to mean any of a class of drugs used to treat depression;...*

aqueduct *(noun)*

A conduit that resembles a bridge but carries water over a valley.

- *Understanding "aqueduct" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "aqueduct" to mean a conduit that resembles a bridge but carries water....*

archeological *(adjective)*

Related to or dealing with or devoted to archaeology.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "archeological."*
- *The speaker chose "archeological" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

archeological site *(noun)*

The site of an archeological exploration.

- *Understanding "archeological site" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "archeological site."*

aruba *(noun)*

A popular island resort in the Netherlands Antilles.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "aruba."*
- *He looked up "aruba" because he had never seen it before.*

assesses *(verb)*

Estimate the value of (property) for taxation.

- *The coach explained when to use "assesses" and when to wait.*
- *She tried to use "assesses" carefully so everyone would understand.*

attributing *(verb)*

Decide as to where something belongs in a scheme.

- *In everyday English, people use "attributing" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "attributing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

audiovisual *(noun)*

Materials using sight or sound to present information.

- *Language tapes and videocassettes and other audiovisuals.*
- *Understanding "audiovisual" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

authenticated *(adjective)*

Established as genuine.

- *A "authenticated" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "authenticated."*

awry *(adverb)*

Away from the correct or expected course.

- *Something has gone awry in our plans.*
- *With his necktie twisted awry.*

barrymore *(noun)*

United States actor; son of Maurice Barrymore and Georgiana Barrymore (1882-1942).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "barrymore."*
- *They discussed "barrymore" during the group presentation.*

bask *(verb)*

Derive or receive pleasure from; get enjoyment from; take pleasure in.

- *She relished her fame and basked in her glory.*
- *The seals were basking in the sun.*

---

be amiss *(verb)*

Interpret in the wrong way.

- *The coach explained when to use "be amiss" and when to wait.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "be amiss" in real sentences.*

---

beau monde *(noun)*

The fashionable elite.

- *He looked up "beau monde" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "beau monde" during the group presentation.*

---

befriend *(verb)*

Become friends with.

- *In everyday English, people use "befriend" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "befriend" in real sentences.*

---

bellingham *(noun)*

A town in northwestern Washington on a bay near the Canadian border.

- *They discussed "bellingham" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bellingham" to mean a town in northwestern washington on a bay near the....*

---

blister rust *(noun)*

Fungus causing white pine blister rust and having a complex life cycle requiring a plant of genus Ribes as alternate host.

- *The article explained what "blister rust" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "blister rust" to mean fungus causing white pine blister rust and having a....*

---

bogart *(noun)*

United States film actor (1899-1957).

- *The article explained what "bogart" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bogart" to mean united states film actor (1899-1957).*

---

boolean logic *(noun)*

A system of symbolic logic devised by George Boole; used in computers.

- *He looked up "boolean logic" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "boolean logic" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brainwashing *(noun)*

Forcible indoctrination into a new set of attitudes and beliefs.

- *They discussed "brainwashing" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "brainwashing" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

brash oak *(noun)*

Small deciduous tree of eastern and central United States having dark green lyrate pinnatifid leaves and tough moisture-resistant wood used especially for fence posts.

- *They discussed "brash oak" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "brash oak" means with a simple example.*

---

bribing *(verb)*

Make illegal payments to in exchange for favors or influence.

- *Can you use "bribing" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "bribing" and when to wait.*

---

bristles *(verb)*

Have or be thickly covered with or as if with bristles.

- *She tried to use "bristles" carefully so everyone would understand.*

- *He did not know how to use "bristles" until he saw an example.*

---

burnt sienna *(noun)*

A reddish-brown pigment produced by roasting sienna.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "burnt sienna."*
- *He looked up "burnt sienna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

busier *(adjective)*

Intrusive in a meddling or offensive manner.

- *Would you call this situation "busier"? Explain why.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "busier" when it is intrusive in a meddling or offensive manner.*

---

captained *(verb)*

Be the captain of a sports team.

- *Can you use "captained" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *In everyday English, people use "captained" when talking about this idea.*

---

cassius clay *(noun)*

United States prizefighter who won the world heavyweight championship three times (born in 1942).

- *Understanding "cassius clay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cassius clay" to mean united states prizefighter who won the world....*

---

cataract canyon *(noun)*

A tributary of the Grand Canyon.

- *The article explained what "cataract canyon" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "cataract canyon" during the group presentation.*

---

caustic soda *(noun)*

A strongly alkaline caustic used in manufacturing soap and paper and aluminum and various sodium compounds.

- *The article explained what "caustic soda" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "caustic soda" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

centralised *(adjective)*

Drawn toward a center or brought under the control of a central authority.

- *Would you call this situation "centralised"? Explain why.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "centralised."*

---

chalice vine *(noun)*

Mexican evergreen climbing plant having large solitary funnel-shaped fragrant yellow flowers with purple-brown ridges in the throat.

- *The article explained what "chalice vine" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "chalice vine" to mean mexican evergreen climbing plant having large....*

---

chiropractic *(noun)*

A method of treatment that manipulates body structures (especially the spine) to relieve low back pain or even headache or high blood pressure.

- *The article explained what "chiropractic" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "chiropractic" during the group presentation.*

---

chopsticks *(noun)*

One of a pair of slender sticks used as oriental tableware to eat food with.

- *The article explained what "chopsticks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "chopsticks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

chou dynasty *(noun)*

The imperial dynasty of China from 1122 to 221 BC; notable for the rise of Confucianism and Taoism.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chou dynasty."*
- *He looked up "chou dynasty" because he had never seen it before.*

---

christian johann doppler *(noun)*

Austrian physicist famous for his discovery of the Doppler effect (1803-1853).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "christian johann doppler."*
- *He looked up "christian johann doppler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

chromatography column *(noun)*

A vertical glass tube used in column chromatography; a mixture is poured in the top and washed through a stationary substance where components of the mixture are adsorbed selectively to form colored bands.

- *Understanding "chromatography column" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "chromatography column" means with a simple example.*

---

chum salmon *(noun)*

A large Pacific salmon with small spots on its back; an important food fish.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "chum salmon."*
- *Understanding "chum salmon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cinder pig *(noun)*

Pig iron containing a substantial proportion of slag.

- *The article explained what "cinder pig" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cinder pig" to mean pig iron containing a substantial proportion of slag.*

---

citizenry *(noun)*

The body of citizens of a state or country.

- *The article explained what "citizenry" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "citizenry" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

claudius *(noun)*

Roman Emperor after his nephew Caligula was murdered; consolidated the Roman Empire and conquered southern Britain; was poisoned by his fourth wife Agrippina after her son Nero was named as Claudius' heir (10 BC to AD 54).

- *In class, the teacher used "claudius" to mean roman emperor after his nephew caligula was....*
- *They discussed "claudius" during the group presentation.*

---

claudius i *(noun)*

Roman Emperor after his nephew Caligula was murdered; consolidated the Roman Empire and conquered southern Britain; was poisoned by his fourth wife Agrippina after her son Nero was named as Claudius' heir (10 BC to AD 54).

- *They discussed "claudius i" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "claudius i" means with a simple example.*

---

clumps *(noun)*

A grouping of a number of similar things.

- *In class, the teacher used "clumps" to mean a grouping of a number of similar things.*
- *Understanding "clumps" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

cocked *(verb)*

To walk with a lofty proud gait, often in an attempt to impress others.

- *He did not know how to use "cocked" until he saw an example.*
- *She tried to use "cocked" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

colloquial *(adjective)*

Characteristic of informal spoken language or conversation.

- *Wrote her letters in a colloquial style.*
- *The speaker chose "colloquial" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

column chromatography *(noun)*

Chromatography that uses selective adsorption by a column of powders.

- *Understanding "column chromatography" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "column chromatography" means with a simple example.*

---

combed *(adjective)*

(of hair) made tidy with a comb.

- *With hair combed to the side.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "combed" when it is (of hair) made tidy with a comb.*

---

commas *(noun)*

A punctuation mark (,) used to indicate the separation of elements within the grammatical structure of a sentence.

- *He looked up "commas" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "commas."*

---

confidant *(noun)*

Someone to whom private matters are confided.

- *Understanding "confidant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "confidant" to mean someone to whom private matters are confided.*

---

confiscate *(verb)*

Take temporary possession of as a security, by legal authority.

- *The police confiscated the stolen artwork.*
- *He did not know how to use "confiscate" until he saw an example.*

---

consecutively *(adverb)*

In a consecutive manner.

- *He was consecutively ill, then well, then ill again.*
- *The narrator describes the scene "consecutively" in the final chapter.*

---

controllable *(adjective)*

Capable of being controlled.

- *The speaker chose "controllable" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "controllable" when it is capable of being controlled.*

---

conversing *(verb)*

Carry on a conversation.

- *Learners should practice how to use "conversing" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "conversing" when talking about this idea.*

---

coolidge *(noun)*

Elected vice president and succeeded as 30th President of the United States when Harding died in 1923 (1872-1933).

- *He looked up "coolidge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coolidge."*

---

copped *(verb)*

Take by theft.

- *He did not know how to use "copped" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "copped" when talking about this idea.*

---

coriander seed *(noun)*

Dried coriander seeds used whole or ground.

- *Understanding "coriander seed" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "coriander seed" to mean dried coriander seeds used whole or ground.*

---

cornea *(noun)*

The transparent dome-shaped anterior portion of the outer covering of the eye; it covers the iris and pupil and is continuous with the sclera.

- *Understanding "cornea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "cornea" during the group presentation.*

---

crichton *(noun)*

Scottish man of letters and adventurer (1560-1582).

- *In class, the teacher used "crichton" to mean scottish man of letters and adventurer (1560-1582).*

- *They discussed "crichton" during the group presentation.*

---

crumpled *(adjective)*

Of metal e.g.

- *A car with a crumpled front end.*
- *Would you call this situation "crumpled"? Explain why.*

---

cuter *(adjective)*

Attractive especially by means of smallness or prettiness or quaintness.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cuter."*
- *The speaker chose "cuter" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

cyclic redundancy check *(noun)*

An error correction code that is recorded in each sector of a magnetic disk and used to catch errors in the data.

- *In class, the teacher used "cyclic redundancy check" to mean an error correction code that is recorded in each....*
- *The article explained what "cyclic redundancy check" means with a simple example.*

---

daimler *(noun)*

German engineer and automobile manufacturer who produced the first high-speed internal combustion engine (1834-1900).

- *Understanding "daimler" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "daimler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dcs *(noun)*

An electric current that flows in one direction steadily.

- *Understanding "dcs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "dcs" because he had never seen it before.*

---

decompression *(noun)*

Restoring compressed information to its normal form for use or display.

- *They discussed "decompression" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "decompression" to mean restoring compressed information to its normal form....*

---

deflation *(noun)*

The act of letting the air out of something.

- *A constant deflation of the desert landscape.*
- *Understanding "deflation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

delusions of grandeur *(noun)*

A delusion (common in paranoia) that you are much greater and more powerful and influential than you really are.

- *The article explained what "delusions of grandeur" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "delusions of grandeur" during the group presentation.*

---

demeaning *(adjective)*

Causing awareness of your shortcomings.

- *It is useful to describe something as "demeaning" when it is causing awareness of your shortcomings.*
- *The speaker chose "demeaning" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

dengue *(noun)*

An infectious disease of the tropics transmitted by mosquitoes and characterized by rash and aching head and joints.

- *Understanding "dengue" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "dengue" during the group presentation.*

---

denials *(noun)*

The act of refusing to comply (as with a request).

- *He looked up "denials" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "denials" during the group presentation.*

---

denominational *(adjective)*

Relating to or characteristic of a particular religious denomination.

- *Denominational politics.*
- *Would you call this situation "denominational"? Explain why.*

---

dermatology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with the skin and its diseases.

- *The article explained what "dermatology" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dermatology" to mean the branch of medicine dealing with the skin and....*

---

detachable *(adjective)*

Designed to be unfastened or disconnected without damage.

- *Shirts with detachable collars.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "detachable."*

---

deterministic *(adjective)*

An inevitable consequence of antecedent sufficient causes.

- *Students compared "deterministic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "deterministic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

devotee *(noun)*

An ardent follower and admirer.

- *He looked up "devotee" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "devotee."*

---

dickie-seat *(noun)*

A small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned two-seater.

- *They discussed "dickie-seat" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "dickie-seat" because he had never seen it before.*

---

dictating *(verb)*

Say out loud for the purpose of recording.

- *In everyday English, people use "dictating" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "dictating" in real sentences.*

---

diggers *(noun)*

A machine for excavating.

- *The article explained what "diggers" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "diggers" to mean a machine for excavating.*

---

dill pickle *(noun)*

Pickle preserved in brine or vinegar flavored with dill seed.

- *They discussed "dill pickle" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "dill pickle" means with a simple example.*

---

dimes *(noun)*

A United States coin worth one tenth of a dollar.

- *Understanding "dimes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "dimes" to mean a united states coin worth one tenth of a dollar.*

---

disfigured *(adjective)*

Having the appearance spoiled.

- *A disfigured face.*
- *Strip mining left a disfigured landscape.*

---

disguises *(noun)*

An outward semblance that misrepresents the true nature of something.

- *He looked up "disguises" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "disguises" during the group presentation.*

---

disprove *(verb)*

Prove to be false.

- *The physicist disproved his colleagues' theories.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "disprove" in real sentences.*

---

disrespected *(verb)*

Have little or no respect for; hold in contempt.

- *Can you use "disrespected" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "disrespected" until he saw an example.*

---

divulge *(verb)*

Make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

- *She tried to use "divulge" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *He did not know how to use "divulge" until he saw an example.*

---

docile *(adjective)*

Willing to be taught or led or supervised or directed.

- *The docile masses of an enslaved nation.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "docile" when it is willing to be taught or led or supervised or directed.*

---

doctrinal *(adjective)*

Relating to or involving or preoccupied with doctrine.

- *Quibbling over doctrinal minutiae.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "doctrinal" when it is relating to or involving or preoccupied with doctrine.*

---

dogmatic *(adjective)*

Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a doctrine or code of beliefs accepted as authoritative.

- *Dogmatic writings.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "dogmatic" when it is of or pertaining to or characteristic of a doctrine....*

---

dominica *(noun)*

A volcanic island in the Windward Islands that was once a stronghold of the Carib Indians.

- *Understanding "dominica" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dominica."*

---

droves *(noun)*

A group of animals (a herd or flock) moving together.

- *They discussed "droves" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "droves."*

---

drunks *(noun)*

Someone who is intoxicated.

- *The article explained what "drunks" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "drunks" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dryness *(noun)*

The condition of not containing or being covered by a liquid (especially water).

- *Her manner assumed a dispassion and dryness very unlike her usual tone.*
- *Understanding "dryness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dutch guiana *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern South America on the Atlantic; achieved independence from the Netherlands in 1975.

- *The article explained what "dutch guiana" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dutch guiana."*

dyeing *(noun)*

The use of dye to change the color of something permanently.

- *He looked up "dyeing" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dyeing."*

eases *(noun)*

A freedom from financial difficulty that promotes a comfortable state.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "eases."*
- *They discussed "eases" during the group presentation.*

echelon *(noun)*

A diffraction grating consisting of a pile of plates of equal thickness arranged stepwise with a constant offset.

- *Understanding "echelon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "echelon" because he had never seen it before.*

edifice *(noun)*

A structure that has a roof and walls and stands more or less permanently in one place.

- *It was an imposing edifice.*
- *They discussed "edifice" during the group presentation.*

ela *(noun)*

An extreme leftist terrorist group formed in Greece in 1971 to oppose the military junta that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974; a revolutionary group opposed to capitalism and imperialism and the United States.

- *In class, the teacher used "ela" to mean an extreme leftist terrorist group formed in greece....*
- *The article explained what "ela" means with a simple example.*

electric sander *(noun)*

A power tool used for sanding wood; an endless loop of sandpaper is moved at high speed by an electric motor.

- *In class, the teacher used "electric sander" to mean a power tool used for sanding wood; an endless loop....*
- *He looked up "electric sander" because he had never seen it before.*

electrostatic bond *(noun)*

A chemical bond in which one atom loses an electron to form a positive ion and the other atom gains an electron to form a negative ion.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrostatic bond."*
- *They discussed "electrostatic bond" during the group presentation.*

embossed *(adjective)*

Embellished with a raised pattern created by pressure or embroidery.

- *An embossed satin.*
- *Embossed leather.*

encircled *(adjective)*

Confined on all sides.

- *The encircled pioneers.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "encircled."*

endpoint *(noun)*

A place where something ends or is complete.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "endpoint."*
- *He looked up "endpoint" because he had never seen it before.*

enid *(noun)*

A town in north central Oklahoma.

- *Understanding "enid" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enid."*

entailed *(verb)*

Impose, involve, or imply as a necessary accompaniment or result.

- *The coach explained when to use “entailed” and when to wait.*
- *Can you use “entailed” in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

ethyl *(noun)*

The univalent hydrocarbon radical C2H5 derived from ethane by the removal of one hydrogen atom.

- *He looked up “ethyl” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ethyl.”*

---

ethyl group *(noun)*

The univalent hydrocarbon radical C2H5 derived from ethane by the removal of one hydrogen atom.

- *They discussed “ethyl group” during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “ethyl group.”*

---

everglades *(noun)*

A large subtropical swamp in southern Florida that is noted for its wildlife.

- *Understanding “everglades” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what “everglades” means with a simple example.*

---

everglades national park *(noun)*

A national park in Florida containing an immense subtropical wilderness with mangrove swamps and rare birds and wild animals.

- *In class, the teacher used “everglades national park” to mean a national park in florida containing an immense....*
- *The article explained what “everglades national park” means with a simple example.*

---

excels *(verb)*

Distinguish oneself.

- *She tried to use “excels” carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use “excels” and when to wait.*

---

expatriate *(noun)*

A person who is voluntarily absent from home or country.

- *American expatriates.*
- *They discussed “expatriate” during the group presentation.*

---

expats *(noun)*

A person who is voluntarily absent from home or country.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “expats.”*
- *Understanding “expats” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

expertly *(adverb)*

In an expert manner.

- *He repaired the TV set expertly.*
- *The narrator describes the scene “expertly” in the final chapter.*

---

facelift *(noun)*

A renovation that improves the outward appearance (as of a building) but usually does not involve major changes.

- *Give your home a facelift.*
- *More than a facelift, the new model marks a fundamental change of direction.*

---

fahrenheit thermometer *(noun)*

A thermometer calibrated in degrees Fahrenheit.

- *Understanding “fahrenheit thermometer” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed “fahrenheit thermometer” during the group presentation.*

---

fairway *(noun)*

A tract of ground free of obstacles to movement.

- *They discussed “fairway” during the group presentation.*

- *The article explained what "fairway" means with a simple example.*

---

fao *(noun)*

The United Nations agency concerned with the international organization of food and agriculture.

- *He looked up "fao" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fao."*

---

farrow *(noun)*

The production of a litter of pigs.

- *The article explained what "farrow" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "farrow."*

---

fibrous joint *(noun)*

An immovable joint (especially between the bones of the skull).

- *He looked up "fibrous joint" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "fibrous joint" to mean an immovable joint (especially between the bones of....*

---

fireplaces *(noun)*

An open recess in a wall at the base of a chimney where a fire can be built.

- *He looked up "fireplaces" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "fireplaces" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

fishers *(noun)*

Someone whose occupation is catching fish.

- *In class, the teacher used "fishers" to mean someone whose occupation is catching fish.*
- *The article explained what "fishers" means with a simple example.*

---

flamenco *(noun)*

A style of dancing characteristic of the Andalusian Gypsies; vigorous and rhythmic with clapping and stamping of feet.

- *The article explained what "flamenco" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "flamenco."*

---

floored *(adjective)*

Provided with a floor.

- *The speaker chose "floored" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "floored."*

---

flustered *(adjective)*

Thrown into a state of agitated confusion; ('rattled' is an informal term).

- *Would you call this situation "flustered"? Explain why.*
- *Students compared "flustered" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

follicles *(noun)*

Any small spherical group of cells containing a cavity.

- *The article explained what "follicles" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "follicles."*

---

folsom culture *(noun)*

The Paleo-American culture of Central America and North America; distinguished chiefly by a thin finely made flint projectile point having the shape of a leaf.

- *Understanding "folsom culture" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "folsom culture" to mean the paleo-american culture of central america and....*

---

formalities *(noun)*

A requirement of etiquette or custom.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "formalities."*
- *He looked up "formalities" because he had never seen it before.*

---

fragrant wood fern *(noun)*

Fern or northern Eurasia and North America having fragrant fronds.

- *The article explained what “fragrant wood fern” means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed “fragrant wood fern” during the group presentation.*

---

franciscan *(adjective)*

Of or relating to Saint Francis of Assisi or to the order founded by him.

- *Franciscan monks.*
- *Students compared “franciscan” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

franciscan order *(noun)*

A Roman Catholic order founded by Saint Francis of Assisi in the 13th century.

- *In class, the teacher used “franciscan order” to mean a roman catholic order founded by saint francis of....*
- *Understanding “franciscan order” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

friendliness *(noun)*

A feeling of liking for another person; enjoyment in their company.

- *Understanding “friendliness” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “friendliness.”*

---

gael *(noun)*

A Gaelic-speaking Celt in Ireland or Scotland or the Isle of Man.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gael.”*
- *They discussed “gael” during the group presentation.*

---

gagging *(verb)*

Struggle for breath; have insufficient oxygen intake.

- *The students were gagging during dinner.*
- *The coach explained when to use “gagging” and when to wait.*

---

gaius caesar *(noun)*

Roman Emperor who succeeded Tiberius and whose uncontrolled passions resulted in manifest insanity; noted for his cruelty and tyranny; was assassinated (12-41).

- *He looked up “gaius caesar” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “gaius caesar” to mean roman emperor who succeeded tiberius and whose....*

---

galloping *(verb)*

Cause to move at full gallop.

- *He was galloping down the road.*
- *The horse was galloping along.*

---

garnet lac *(noun)*

Lac refined by treating with solvent; garnet-colored.

- *They discussed “garnet lac” during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding “garnet lac” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

gaseous *(adjective)*

Existing as or having characteristics of a gas.

- *Steam is water is the gaseous state.*
- *The speaker chose “gaseous” because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

gaussian distribution *(noun)*

A theoretical distribution with finite mean and variance.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “gaussian distribution.”*
- *He looked up “gaussian distribution” because he had never seen it before.*

---

gaussian shape *(noun)*

A symmetrical curve representing the normal distribution.

- *He looked up "gaussian shape" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gaussian shape."*

---

general anaesthetic *(noun)*

An anesthetic that anesthetizes the entire body and causes loss of consciousness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "general anaesthetic."*
- *The article explained what "general anaesthetic" means with a simple example.*

---

genus acacia *(noun)*

Large genus of shrubs and trees and some woody vines of Central and South America, Africa, Australia and Polynesia: wattle; mimosa.

- *Understanding "genus acacia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "genus acacia" during the group presentation.*

---

genus eucalyptus *(noun)*

Tall trees native to the Australian region; source of timber and medicinal oils from the aromatic leaves.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "genus eucalyptus."*
- *Understanding "genus eucalyptus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

genus rhea *(noun)*

Type genus of the Rheidae; large tall flightless South American birds similar to but smaller than ostriches.

- *He looked up "genus rhea" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "genus rhea" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

giant taro *(noun)*

Large evergreen with extremely large erect or spreading leaves; cultivated widely in tropics for its edible rhizome and shoots; used in wet warm regions as a stately ornamental.

- *They discussed "giant taro" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "giant taro" because he had never seen it before.*

---

gita *(noun)*

(Hinduism) the sacred 'song of God' composed about 200 BC and incorporated into the Mahabharata (a Sanskrit epic); contains a discussion between Krishna and the Indian hero Arjuna on human nature and the purpose of life.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gita."*
- *Understanding "gita" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

glows *(noun)*

A feeling of considerable warmth.

- *He looked up "glows" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "glows" during the group presentation.*

---

go off half-cocked *(verb)*

Act prematurely or without reflection or too soon.

- *She wanted to quit her job but her mother told her not to go off half-cocked.*
- *The coach explained when to use "go off half-cocked" and when to wait.*

---

gradients *(noun)*

The property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the horizontal.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gradients."*
- *Understanding "gradients" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

grads *(noun)*

A person who has received a degree from a school (high school or college or university).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grads."*
- *They discussed "grads" during the group presentation.*

---

grits *(noun)*

Coarsely ground hulled corn boiled as a breakfast dish in the southern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "grits."*
- *He looked up "grits" because he had never seen it before.*

groans *(verb)*

Indicate pain, discomfort, or displeasure.

- *She tried to use "groans" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "groans" in real sentences.*

grueling *(adjective)*

Characterized by effort to the point of exhaustion; especially physical effort.

- *A grueling campaign.*
- *The speaker chose "grueling" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

guardianship *(noun)*

The responsibility of a guardian or keeper.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "guardianship."*
- *They discussed "guardianship" during the group presentation.*

gulp *(verb)*

To swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one draught.

- *The men gulped down their beers.*
- *He gulped for help after choking on a big piece of meat.*

gypsum *(noun)*

A common white or colorless mineral (hydrated calcium sulphate) used to make cements and plasters (especially plaster of Paris).

- *They discussed "gypsum" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "gypsum" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

gypsum board *(noun)*

Wallboard with a gypsum plaster core bonded to layers of paper or fiberboard; used instead of plaster or wallboard to make interior walls.

- *They discussed "gypsum board" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "gypsum board."*

hamstring tendon *(noun)*

One of the tendons at the back of the knee.

- *The article explained what "hamstring tendon" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "hamstring tendon" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hao *(noun)*

10 hao equal 1 dong in Vietnam.

- *In class, the teacher used "hao" to mean 10 hao equal 1 dong in vietnam.*
- *He looked up "hao" because he had never seen it before.*

harbours *(noun)*

A place of refuge and comfort and security.

- *In class, the teacher used "harbours" to mean a place of refuge and comfort and security.*
- *Understanding "harbours" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

hasten *(verb)*

Act or move at high speed.

- *Can you use "hasten" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "hasten" and when to wait.*

heady *(adjective)*

Marked by defiant disregard for danger or consequences; ; -Macaulay.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "heady."*
- *Students compared "heady" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

healers *(noun)*

A person skilled in a particular type of therapy.

- *Understanding "healers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "healers" to mean a person skilled in a particular type of therapy.*

---

hindering *(adjective)*

Preventing movement.

- *Students compared "hindering" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "hindering" when it is preventing movement.*

---

homesick *(adjective)*

Longing to return home.

- *A "homesick" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "homesick" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

horned poppy *(noun)*

Yellow-flowered Eurasian glaucous herb naturalized in along sandy shores in eastern North America.

- *He looked up "horned poppy" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "horned poppy."*

---

hos *(noun)*

A trivalent metallic element of the rare earth group; occurs together with yttrium; forms highly magnetic compounds.

- *In class, the teacher used "hos" to mean a trivalent metallic element of the rare earth....*
- *Understanding "hos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

hotly *(adverb)*

In a heated manner.

- *The children were arguing hotly.*
- *She spoke "hotly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

humanly *(adverb)*

In the manner of human beings.

- *Humanly possible.*
- *Place "humanly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

husbandry *(noun)*

The practice of cultivating the land or raising stock.

- *He looked up "husbandry" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "husbandry" during the group presentation.*

---

hushed *(adjective)*

In a softened tone.

- *Hushed voices.*
- *A "hushed" approach may work better in this case.*

---

hushed-up *(adjective)*

(used of information or news) kept secret by using influence.

- *Hushed-up stories sometimes leak out.*
- *The speaker chose "hushed-up" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

hypothetically *(adverb)*

By hypothesis.

- *The narrator describes the scene "hypothetically" in the final chapter.*
- *He answered "hypothetically," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

---

ibuprofen *(noun)*

A nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic medicine (trade names Advil and Motrin and Nuprin) used to relieve the pain of arthritis and as an antipyretic.

- *Daily use of ibuprofen can irritate the stomach.*

- *He looked up "ibuprofen" because he had never seen it before.*

---

identifiers *(noun)*

A symbol that establishes the identity of the one bearing it.

- *He looked up "identifiers" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "identifiers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

idly *(adverb)*

In an idle manner.

- *This is what I always imagined myself doing in the south of France, sitting idly, drinking coffee, watching the people.*
- *She spoke "idly," and the audience immediately understood her point.*

---

immigrated *(verb)*

Come into a new country and change residency.

- *Many people immigrated at the beginning of the 20th century.*
- *Britain immigrated many colonists to America.*

---

immobile *(adjective)*

Not capable of movement or of being moved.

- *It is useful to describe something as "immobile" when it is not capable of movement or of being moved.*
- *The speaker chose "immobile" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

impair *(verb)*

Make worse or less effective.

- *His vision was impaired.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "impair" in real sentences.*

---

inhalation anesthesia *(noun)*

General anesthesia achieved by administration of an inhalation anesthetic.

- *Understanding "inhalation anesthesia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inhalation anesthesia."*

---

inverse sine *(noun)*

The inverse function of the sine; the angle that has a sine equal to a given number.

- *The article explained what "inverse sine" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "inverse sine."*

---

irradiated *(verb)*

Give spiritual insight to; in religion.

- *He did not know how to use "irradiated" until he saw an example.*
- *Can you use "irradiated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

isaacs *(noun)*

(Old Testament) the second patriarch; son of Abraham and Sarah who was offered by Abraham as a sacrifice to God; father of Jacob and Esau.

- *He looked up "isaacs" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "isaacs."*

---

jacob's staff *(noun)*

Desert shrub of southwestern United States and Mexico having slender naked spiny branches that after the rainy season put forth foliage and clusters of red flowers.

- *They discussed "jacob's staff" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "jacob's staff."*

---

james crichton *(noun)*

Scottish man of letters and adventurer (1560-1582).

- *Understanding "james crichton" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "james crichton" means with a simple example.*

---

jerked *(verb)*

Make an uncontrolled, short, jerky motion.

- *He turned the handle and jerked the door open.*
- *He did not know how to use "jerked" until he saw an example.*

---

johannes peter muller *(noun)*

German physiologist and anatomist (1801-1858).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "johannes peter muller."*
- *They discussed "johannes peter muller" during the group presentation.*

---

john barrymore *(noun)*

United States actor; son of Maurice Barrymore and Georgiana Barrymore (1882-1942).

- *Understanding "john barrymore" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "john barrymore" during the group presentation.*

---

john xxiii *(noun)*

Italian pope from 1958 to 1963 who convoked the Second Vatican Council (1881-1963).

- *He looked up "john xxiii" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "john xxiii."*

---

jugs *(verb)*

Stew in an earthenware jug.

- *In everyday English, people use "jugs" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "jugs" in real sentences.*

---

kam-tai *(noun)*

A family of Sino-Tibetan languages spoken in southeastern Asia.

- *He looked up "kam-tai" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "kam-tai" during the group presentation.*

---

kharkiv *(noun)*

A city in northeastern Ukraine; former capital of the Ukraine.

- *Understanding "kharkiv" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "kharkiv" during the group presentation.*

---

kiddie porn *(noun)*

The illegal use of children in pornographic pictures or films.

- *They discussed "kiddie porn" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "kiddie porn" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

kinetics *(noun)*

The branch of mechanics concerned with the forces that cause motions of bodies.

- *In class, the teacher used "kinetics" to mean the branch of mechanics concerned with the forces....*
- *They discussed "kinetics" during the group presentation.*

---

kipling *(noun)*

English author of novels and poetry who was born in India (1865-1936).

- *In class, the teacher used "kipling" to mean english author of novels and poetry who was born in....*
- *Understanding "kipling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

layman *(noun)*

Someone who is not a clergyman or a professional person.

- *In class, the teacher used "layman" to mean someone who is not a clergyman or a professional person.*
- *He looked up "layman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

layup *(noun)*

A basketball shot made with one hand from a position under or beside the basket (and usually banked off the backboard).

- *The article explained what "layup" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "layup" during the group presentation.*

---

libra *(noun)*

A small faint zodiacal constellation in the southern hemisphere; between Virgo and Scorpius.

- *In class, the teacher used "libra" to mean a small faint zodiacal constellation in the....*
- *He looked up "libra" because he had never seen it before.*

---

lifes *(noun)*

A characteristic state or mode of living.

- *The article explained what "lifes" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lifes" to mean a characteristic state or mode of living.*

---

local anaesthetic *(noun)*

Anesthetic that numbs a particular area of the body.

- *In class, the teacher used "local anaesthetic" to mean anesthetic that numbs a particular area of the body.*
- *The article explained what "local anaesthetic" means with a simple example.*

---

lord macaulay *(noun)*

English historian noted for his history of England (1800-1859).

- *Understanding "lord macaulay" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "lord macaulay" to mean english historian noted for his history of england....*

---

macabre *(adjective)*

Shockingly repellent; inspiring horror.

- *Macabre tales of war and plague in the Middle ages.*
- *Macabre tortures conceived by madmen.*

---

macaulay *(noun)*

English historian noted for his history of England (1800-1859).

- *They discussed "macaulay" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "macaulay" means with a simple example.*

---

mackintosh *(noun)*

A waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.

- *They discussed "mackintosh" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mackintosh" to mean a waterproof raincoat made of rubberized fabric.*

---

madagascar franc *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Madagascar.

- *He looked up "madagascar franc" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "madagascar franc" to mean the basic unit of money in madagascar.*

---

madeira winter cherry *(noun)*

Small South American shrub cultivated as a houseplant for its abundant ornamental but poisonous red or yellow cherry-sized fruit.

- *They discussed "madeira winter cherry" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "madeira winter cherry" means with a simple example.*

---

magnification *(noun)*

A photographic print that has been enlarged.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "magnification."*
- *They discussed "magnification" during the group presentation.*

---

mechanically skillful *(adjective)*

Relating to or concerned with machinery or tools.

- *It is useful to describe something as "mechanically skillful" when it is relating to or concerned with machinery or tools.*
- *Would you call this situation "mechanically skillful"? Explain why.*

medicated *(verb)*

Impregnate with a medicinal substance.

- *The coach explained when to use "medicated" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "medicated" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

memento *(noun)*

A reminder of past events.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "memento."*
- *The article explained what "memento" means with a simple example.*

midwifery *(noun)*

The branch of medicine dealing with childbirth and care of the mother.

- *He looked up "midwifery" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "midwifery" during the group presentation.*

milieu *(noun)*

The environmental condition.

- *The article explained what "milieu" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "milieu" during the group presentation.*

mistresses *(noun)*

A woman master who directs the work of others.

- *Understanding "mistresses" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "mistresses."*

mms *(noun)*

A metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter.

- *The article explained what "mms" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "mms" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

monsignor *(noun)*

(Roman Catholic Church) an ecclesiastical title of honor bestowed on some priests.

- *He looked up "monsignor" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "monsignor."*

moonshine *(noun)*

The light of the Moon.

- *He looked up "moonshine" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "moonshine" during the group presentation.*

mount saint helens *(noun)*

An active volcano in the Cascade Range in southwestern Washington; erupted violently in 1980 after 123 years of inactivity.

- *The article explained what "mount saint helens" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mount saint helens" to mean an active volcano in the cascade range in....*

mulligan stew *(noun)*

Irish version of burgoo.

- *Understanding "mulligan stew" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "mulligan stew" to mean irish version of burgoo.*

mutt *(noun)*

An inferior dog or one of mixed breed.

- *Understanding "mutt" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "mutt" means with a simple example.*

mutton quad *(noun)*

A quad with a square body.

- *Since 'em quad' is hard to distinguish from 'en quad', printers sometimes called it a 'mutton quad'.*
- *He looked up "mutton quad" because he had never seen it before.*

---

myocardial *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the myocardium.

- *A "myocardial" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Students compared "myocardial" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

---

mysore *(noun)*

A city in southern India to the southwest of Bangalore.

- *They discussed "mysore" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "mysore" because he had never seen it before.*

---

nachos *(noun)*

A tortilla chip topped with cheese and chili-pepper and broiled.

- *In class, the teacher used "nachos" to mean a tortilla chip topped with cheese and chili-pepper....*
- *The article explained what "nachos" means with a simple example.*

---

naturalistic *(adjective)*

Representing what is real; not abstract or ideal.

- *In naturalistic colors.*
- *The school of naturalistic writers.*

---

nepotism *(noun)*

Favoritism shown to relatives or close friends by those in power (as by giving them jobs).

- *The article explained what "nepotism" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "nepotism" to mean favoritism shown to relatives or close friends by....*

---

new caledonian pine *(noun)*

Very tall evergreen of New Caledonia and the New Hebrides similar to norfolk island pine.

- *In class, the teacher used "new caledonian pine" to mean very tall evergreen of new caledonia and the new....*
- *Understanding "new caledonian pine" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ninth cranial nerve *(noun)*

Sensory nerve to the pharynx and back of the tongue; motor fibers innervate muscles that elevate the pharynx and larynx; includes parasympathetic fibers to the otic ganglion.

- *They discussed "ninth cranial nerve" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "ninth cranial nerve" to mean sensory nerve to the pharynx and back of the....*

---

nitric bacteria *(noun)*

Soil bacteria that convert nitrites to nitrates.

- *Understanding "nitric bacteria" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "nitric bacteria" means with a simple example.*

---

normality *(noun)*

Expectedness as a consequence of being usual or regular or common.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "normality."*
- *Understanding "normality" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oblique-angled *(adjective)*

Having oblique angles.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "oblique-angled."*
- *The speaker chose "oblique-angled" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

oblong *(noun)*

A plane figure that deviates from a square or circle due to elongation.

- *They discussed "oblong" during the group presentation.*

- *He looked up "oblong" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ocular muscle *(noun)*

One of the small muscles of the eye that serve to rotate the eyeball.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ocular muscle."*
- *The article explained what "ocular muscle" means with a simple example.*

---

oliver ellsworth *(noun)*

United States jurist and the third chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (1745-1807).

- *They discussed "oliver ellsworth" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "oliver ellsworth" means with a simple example.*

---

operatic *(adjective)*

Of or relating to or characteristic of opera.

- *The speaker chose "operatic" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *A "operatic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

operatic star *(noun)*

Singer of lead role in an opera.

- *The article explained what "operatic star" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "operatic star" to mean singer of lead role in an opera.*

---

ophthalmology *(noun)*

The branch of medicine concerned with the eye and its diseases.

- *They discussed "ophthalmology" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "ophthalmology" means with a simple example.*

---

oppenheimer *(noun)*

United States physicist who directed the project at Los Alamos that developed the first atomic bomb (1904-1967).

- *He looked up "oppenheimer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oppenheimer."*

---

oracle of delphi *(noun)*

(Greek mythology) the oracle at Delphi where a priestess supposedly delivered messages from Apollo to those who sought advice; the messages were usually obscure or ambiguous.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "oracle of delphi."*
- *The article explained what "oracle of delphi" means with a simple example.*

---

orca *(noun)*

Predatory black-and-white toothed whale with large dorsal fin; common in cold seas.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "orca."*
- *Understanding "orca" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

oreo cookie *(noun)*

Chocolate cookie with white cream filling.

- *They discussed "oreo cookie" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "oreo cookie" to mean chocolate cookie with white cream filling.*

---

osage *(noun)*

A river in Missouri that is a tributary of the Missouri River.

- *They discussed "osage" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "osage" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osage river *(noun)*

A river in Missouri that is a tributary of the Missouri River.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osage river."*
- *Understanding "osage river" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

osman i *(noun)*

The conqueror of Turkey who founded the Ottoman Empire and the Ottoman dynasty that ruled Turkey after the 13th century; conquered most of Asia Minor and assumed the title of emir in 1299 (1259-1326).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "osman i."*
- *They discussed "osman i" during the group presentation.*

---

overcomes *(verb)*

Overcome, usually through no fault or weakness of the person that is overcome.

- *Can you use "overcomes" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "overcomes" until he saw an example.*

---

overseer *(noun)*

A person who directs and manages an organization.

- *They discussed "overseer" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "overseer" means with a simple example.*

---

overstated *(adjective)*

Represented as greater than is true or reasonable.

- *The speaker chose "overstated" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "overstated" when it is represented as greater than is true or reasonable.*

---

paddling *(verb)*

Give a spanking to; subject to a spanking.

- *Can you use "paddling" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "paddling" and when to wait.*

---

painstaking *(adjective)*

Characterized by extreme care and great effort.

- *Painstaking research.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "painstaking."*

---

pall *(verb)*

Cause surfeit through excess though initially pleasing.

- *Pall the beer.*
- *Wine and beer can pall.*

---

palma christ *(noun)*

Large shrub of tropical Africa and Asia having large palmate leaves and spiny capsules containing seeds that are the source of castor oil and ricin; widely naturalized throughout the tropics.

- *Understanding "palma christ" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "palma christ" means with a simple example.*

---

panelists *(noun)*

A member of a panel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panelists."*
- *They discussed "panelists" during the group presentation.*

---

panzer *(noun)*

An armored vehicle or tank.

- *Understanding "panzer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "panzer."*

---

paper-pusher *(noun)*

A clerk or bureaucrat who does paperwork.

- *Understanding "paper-pusher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "paper-pusher" because he had never seen it before.*

---

parodies *(noun)*

A composition that imitates or misrepresents somebody's style, usually in a humorous way.

- *The article explained what "parodies" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "parodies" during the group presentation.*

---

patchy *(adjective)*

Irregular or uneven in quality, texture, etc.

- *A patchy essay.*
- *Patchy fog.*

---

paychecks *(noun)*

A check issued in payment of wages or salary.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "paychecks."*
- *He looked up "paychecks" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pecan *(noun)*

Smooth brown oval nut of south central United States.

- *The article explained what "pecan" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "pecan" to mean smooth brown oval nut of south central united states.*

---

penicillin v potassium *(noun)*

A form of penicillin V (trade name Ledercillin VK).

- *He looked up "penicillin v potassium" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "penicillin v potassium" to mean a form of penicillin v (trade name ledercillin vk).*

---

perceptual *(adjective)*

Of or relating to the act of perceiving.

- *Perceptual stimulus.*
- *The speaker chose "perceptual" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

perceptual experience *(noun)*

The representation of what is perceived; basic component in the formation of a concept.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "perceptual experience."*
- *He looked up "perceptual experience" because he had never seen it before.*

---

petit mal epilepsy *(noun)*

Epilepsy characterized by paroxysmal attacks of brief clouding of consciousness (and possibly other abnormalities).

- *She has been suffering from petit mal since childhood.*
- *The article explained what "petit mal epilepsy" means with a simple example.*

---

philippine peso *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in the Philippines; equal to 100 centavos.

- *The article explained what "philippine peso" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "philippine peso" during the group presentation.*

---

pied piper *(noun)*

A leader who entices people to follow (especially to their doom).

- *He looked up "pied piper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "pied piper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

pimples *(noun)*

A small inflamed elevation of the skin; a pustule or papule; common symptom in acne.

- *In class, the teacher used "pimples" to mean a small inflamed elevation of the skin; a pustule....*
- *He looked up "pimples" because he had never seen it before.*

---

pings *(verb)*

Sound like a car engine that is firing too early.

- *He did not know how to use "pings" until he saw an example.*
- *In everyday English, people use "pings" when talking about this idea.*

pips *(noun)*

A mark on a die or on a playing card (shape depending on the suit).

- *In class, the teacher used "pips" to mean a mark on a die or on a playing card (shape....*
- *The article explained what "pips" means with a simple example.*

pique *(noun)*

A sudden outburst of anger.

- *Understanding "pique" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "pique" means with a simple example.*

plowed *(adjective)*

(of farmland) broken and turned over with a plow.

- *Plowed fields.*
- *The speaker chose "plowed" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

politeness *(noun)*

A courteous manner that respects accepted social usage.

- *Understanding "politeness" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "politeness" because he had never seen it before.*

polo mallet *(noun)*

A mallet used to strike the ball in polo.

- *The article explained what "polo mallet" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "polo mallet" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

pomegranate *(noun)*

Shrub or small tree native to southwestern Asia having large red many-seeded fruit.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "pomegranate."*
- *Understanding "pomegranate" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

porters *(noun)*

A person employed to carry luggage and supplies.

- *The article explained what "porters" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "porters" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

potholes *(noun)*

A pit or hole produced by wear or weathering (especially in a road surface).

- *Understanding "potholes" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "potholes" means with a simple example.*

president coolidge *(noun)*

Elected vice president and succeeded as 30th President of the United States when Harding died in 1923 (1872-1933).

- *Understanding "president coolidge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "president coolidge" because he had never seen it before.*

promiscuous *(adjective)*

Not selective of a single class or person.

- *Clinton was criticized for his promiscuous solicitation of campaign money.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "promiscuous."*

proto-norse *(noun)*

The Germanic language of Scandinavia up until about 700.

- *Understanding "proto-norse" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "proto-norse" to mean the germanic language of scandinavia up until about 700.*

proudest *(adjective)*

Feeling self-respect or pleasure in something by which you measure your self-worth; or being a reason for pride.

- *Students compared "proudest" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "proudest" approach may work better in this case.*

---

psychopaths *(noun)*

Someone with a sociopathic personality; a person with an antisocial personality disorder ('psychopath' was once widely used but has now been superseded by 'sociopath').

- *In class, the teacher used "psychopaths" to mean someone with a sociopathic personality; a person....*
- *The article explained what "psychopaths" means with a simple example.*

---

pusher *(noun)*

A sandal attached to the foot by a thong over the toes.

- *The article explained what "pusher" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "pusher" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

rangoon *(noun)*

The capital and largest city of Myanmar; located in the south near the Irrawaddy river delta.

- *In class, the teacher used "rangoon" to mean the capital and largest city of myanmar; located in....*
- *The article explained what "rangoon" means with a simple example.*

---

rbis *(noun)*

A run that is the result of the batter's performance.

- *In class, the teacher used "rbis" to mean a run that is the result of the batter's performance.*
- *He looked up "rbis" because he had never seen it before.*

---

recombinant dna *(noun)*

Genetically engineered DNA made by recombining fragments of DNA from different organisms.

- *The article explained what "recombinant dna" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recombinant dna" to mean genetically engineered dna made by recombining....*

---

recombinant protein *(noun)*

A protein derived from recombinant DNA.

- *The article explained what "recombinant protein" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "recombinant protein" to mean a protein derived from recombinant dna.*

---

refueling *(noun)*

The activity of supplying or taking on fuel.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "refueling."*
- *Understanding "refueling" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

reprimanded *(verb)*

Censure severely or angrily.

- *He did not know how to use "reprimanded" until he saw an example.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reprimanded" in real sentences.*

---

reproductions *(noun)*

The sexual activity of conceiving and bearing offspring.

- *The article explained what "reproductions" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "reproductions" during the group presentation.*

---

republic of nauru *(noun)*

An island republic on Nauru Island; phosphate exports support the economy.

- *In class, the teacher used "republic of nauru" to mean an island republic on nauru island; phosphate....*
- *The article explained what "republic of nauru" means with a simple example.*

---

resell *(verb)*

Sell (something) again after having bought it.

- *He did not know how to use "resell" until he saw an example.*

- *She tried to use "resell" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

reserving *(verb)*

Obtain or arrange (for oneself) in advance.

- *In everyday English, people use "reserving" when talking about this idea.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "reserving" in real sentences.*

---

resuscitation *(noun)*

The act of reviving a person and returning them to consciousness.

- *Although he was apparently drowned, resuscitation was accomplished by artificial respiration.*
- *They discussed "resuscitation" during the group presentation.*

---

revocation *(noun)*

The act (by someone having the authority) of annulling something previously done.

- *The revocation of a law.*
- *Understanding "revocation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

roadblocks *(noun)*

Any condition that makes it difficult to make progress or to achieve an objective.

- *He looked up "roadblocks" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "roadblocks."*

---

rochelle salts *(noun)*

A double salt used in Seidlitz powder; acts as a cathartic.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rochelle salts."*
- *They discussed "rochelle salts" during the group presentation.*

---

rosy boa *(noun)*

Boa of rocky desert of southwestern United States.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "rosy boa."*
- *They discussed "rosy boa" during the group presentation.*

---

russell's body *(noun)*

An inclusion body found in plasma cells in cases of cancer.

- *Understanding "russell's body" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "russell's body" because he had never seen it before.*

---

rusted *(adjective)*

Having accumulated rust.

- *Rusted hinges.*
- *The speaker chose "rusted" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

sagging *(adjective)*

Hanging down (as from exhaustion or weakness).

- *Students compared "sagging" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *A "sagging" approach may work better in this case.*

---

saint ignatius *(noun)*

Bishop of Antioch who was martyred under the Roman Emperor Trajan (died 110).

- *The article explained what "saint ignatius" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "saint ignatius" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sardines *(noun)*

A deep orange-red variety of chalcedony.

- *They discussed "sardines" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sardines" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sardinia *(noun)*

An island in the Mediterranean to the west of Italy.

- *The article explained what "sardinia" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "sardinia" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

scalable *(adjective)*

Capable of being scaled; possible to scale.

- *The scalable slope of a mountain.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "scalable."*

---

scalar *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a directionless magnitude (such as mass or speed etc.) that is completely specified by its magnitude.

- *Scalar quantity.*
- *He played some basic scalar patterns on his guitar.*

---

scalar field *(noun)*

A field of scalars.

- *Understanding "scalar field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "scalar field" means with a simple example.*

---

scalar product *(noun)*

A real number (a scalar) that is the product of two vectors.

- *The article explained what "scalar product" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "scalar product" to mean a real number (a scalar) that is the product of two....*

---

scrapbook *(noun)*

An album into which clippings or notes or pictures can be pasted.

- *He looked up "scrapbook" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "scrapbook" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

segmented worm *(noun)*

Worms with cylindrical bodies segmented both internally and externally.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "segmented worm."*
- *Understanding "segmented worm" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

selectors *(noun)*

A switch that is used to select among alternatives.

- *Understanding "selectors" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "selectors" to mean a switch that is used to select among alternatives.*

---

semiconductor diode *(noun)*

A semiconductor that consists of a p-n junction.

- *In class, the teacher used "semiconductor diode" to mean a semiconductor that consists of a p-n junction.*
- *The article explained what "semiconductor diode" means with a simple example.*

---

semiconductors *(noun)*

A conductor made with semiconducting material.

- *He looked up "semiconductors" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "semiconductors" to mean a conductor made with semiconducting material.*

---

sensibly *(adverb)*

With good sense or in a reasonable or intelligent manner.

- *He acted sensibly in the crisis.*
- *Using "sensibly" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

sensitivities *(noun)*

The ability to respond to physical stimuli or to register small physical amounts or differences.

- *They discussed "sensitivities" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "sensitivities" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

separator *(noun)*

An apparatus that uses centrifugal force to separate particles from a suspension.

- *They discussed "separator" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "separator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sequestration *(noun)*

The act of segregating or sequestering.

- *Sequestration of the jury.*
- *The article explained what "sequestration" means with a simple example.*

---

set ablaze *(verb)*

Set fire to; cause to start burning.

- *Lightening set fire to the forest.*
- *In everyday English, people use "set ablaze" when talking about this idea.*

---

sheraton *(noun)*

A furniture style that originated in England around 1800; simple in design with straight lines and classical ornamentation.

- *He looked up "sheraton" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sheraton."*

---

shoal *(noun)*

A sandbank in a stretch of water that is visible at low tide.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "shoal."*
- *He looked up "shoal" because he had never seen it before.*

---

sir bernard lovell *(noun)*

English astronomer who pioneered radio astronomy (born in 1913).

- *He looked up "sir bernard lovell" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "sir bernard lovell" during the group presentation.*

---

skilled workman *(noun)*

A worker who has acquired special skills.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skilled workman."*
- *He looked up "skilled workman" because he had never seen it before.*

---

skimmed milk *(noun)*

Milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "skimmed milk."*
- *The article explained what "skimmed milk" means with a simple example.*

---

sledgehammer *(noun)*

A heavy long-handled hammer used to drive stakes or wedges.

- *Understanding "sledgehammer" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "sledgehammer" during the group presentation.*

---

sleeved *(adjective)*

Made with sleeves or sleeves especially as specified; often used in combination.

- *Sleeved garments.*
- *Short-sleeved.*

---

smartly *(adverb)*

With vigor; in a vigorous manner.

- *A smartly managed business.*
- *He was smartly dressed.*

smite *(verb)*

Affect suddenly with deep feeling.

- *Learners should practice how to use "smite" in real sentences.*
- *In everyday English, people use "smite" when talking about this idea.*

sniping *(verb)*

Cultivate, tend, and cut back the growth of.

- *The coach explained when to use "sniping" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "sniping" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

sodium-vapour lamp *(noun)*

Lamp in which an electric current passed through a tube of sodium vapor makes a yellow light; used is street lighting.

- *They discussed "sodium-vapour lamp" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "sodium-vapour lamp."*

solicited *(verb)*

Make a solicitation or petition for something desired.

- *Henry IV solicited the Pope for a divorce.*
- *He was solicited by a prostitute.*

somatic *(adjective)*

Affecting or characteristic of the body as opposed to the mind or spirit.

- *A somatic symptom or somatic illness.*
- *Would you call this situation "somatic"? Explain why.*

somatic sense *(noun)*

The faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems associated with the body; includes skin senses and proprioception and the internal organs.

- *In class, the teacher used "somatic sense" to mean the faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems....*
- *The article explained what "somatic sense" means with a simple example.*

splendour *(noun)*

The quality of being magnificent or splendid or grand.

- *He looked up "splendour" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "splendour."*

standup comedian *(noun)*

A comedian who uses gags.

- *They discussed "standup comedian" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "standup comedian" because he had never seen it before.*

steeply *(adverb)*

In a steep manner.

- *The street rose steeply up to the castle.*
- *He answered "steeply," which changed the tone of the conversation.*

stingray *(noun)*

Large venomous ray with large barbed spines near the base of a thin whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds.

- *They discussed "stingray" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "stingray" because he had never seen it before.*

stonehenge *(noun)*

An ancient megalithic monument in southern England; probably used for ritual purposes.

- *He looked up "stonehenge" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "stonehenge" to mean an ancient megalithic monument in southern england;....*

straightening *(verb)*

Get up from a sitting or slouching position.

- *Can you use "straightening" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *He did not know how to use "straightening" until he saw an example.*

---

subcontinent *(noun)*

A large and distinctive landmass (as India or Greenland) that is a distinct part of some continent.

- *In class, the teacher used "subcontinent" to mean a large and distinctive landmass (as india or....*
- *They discussed "subcontinent" during the group presentation.*

---

subsets *(noun)*

A set whose members are members of another set; a set contained within another set.

- *The article explained what "subsets" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "subsets."*

---

subsidize *(verb)*

Support through subsidies.

- *The arts in Europe are heavily subsidized.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "subsidize" in real sentences.*

---

substation *(noun)*

A subsidiary station where electricity is transformed for distribution by a low-voltage network.

- *Understanding "substation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "substation" to mean a subsidiary station where electricity is....*

---

sufferings *(noun)*

A state of acute pain.

- *He looked up "sufferings" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "sufferings" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

sumo wrestler *(noun)*

A wrestler who participates in sumo (a Japanese form of wrestling).

- *Sumo wrestlers are large heavy men.*
- *He looked up "sumo wrestler" because he had never seen it before.*

---

swarms *(noun)*

A group of many things in the air or on the ground.

- *The article explained what "swarms" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "swarms" to mean a group of many things in the air or on the ground.*

---

symbiotic *(adjective)*

Used of organisms (especially of different species) living together but not necessarily in a relation beneficial to each.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "symbiotic."*
- *A "symbiotic" approach may work better in this case.*

---

talker identification *(noun)*

Identification of a person from the sound of their voice.

- *The article explained what "talker identification" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "talker identification."*

---

tangerine tree *(noun)*

A variety of mandarin orange.

- *They discussed "tangerine tree" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "tangerine tree" because he had never seen it before.*

---

tantamount *(adjective)*

Being essentially equal to something.

- *His statement was tantamount to an admission of guilt.*

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tantamount.”*

taro root *(noun)*

Tropical starchy tuberous root.

- *He looked up “taro root” because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used “taro root” to mean tropical starchy tuberous root.*

teaspoons *(noun)*

A small spoon used for stirring tea or coffee; holds about one fluid dram.

- *He looked up “teaspoons” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “teaspoons.”*

tetris *(noun)*

100 tetri equal 1 lari in Georgia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “tetris.”*
- *The article explained what “tetris” means with a simple example.*

thermodynamic *(adjective)*

Of or concerned with thermodynamics.

- *The thermodynamic limit.*
- *Students compared “thermodynamic” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

thoreau *(noun)*

United States writer and social critic (1817-1862).

- *He looked up “thoreau” because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included “thoreau.”*

thorny *(adjective)*

Having or covered with protective barbs or quills or spines or thorns or setae etc.

- *The thorny question of states’ rights.*
- *Students compared “thorny” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tickling *(adjective)*

Exciting by touching lightly so as to cause laughter or twitching movements.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned “tickling.”*
- *Students compared “tickling” with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

tonnage duty *(noun)*

A tax imposed on ships that enter the US; based on the tonnage of the ship.

- *He looked up “tonnage duty” because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding “tonnage duty” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tortillas *(noun)*

Thin unleavened pancake made from cornmeal or wheat flour.

- *In class, the teacher used “tortillas” to mean thin unleavened pancake made from cornmeal or wheat....*
- *Understanding “tortillas” helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

tosses *(verb)*

Lightly throw to see which side comes up.

- *Can you use “tosses” in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use “tosses” and when to wait.*

traversed *(verb)*

To cover or extend over an area or time period; ,.

- *The coach explained when to use “traversed” and when to wait.*
- *He did not know how to use “traversed” until he saw an example.*

tree creeper *(noun)*

Any of numerous South American and Central American birds with a curved bill and stiffened tail feathers that climb and feed like woodpeckers.

- *In class, the teacher used "tree creeper" to mean any of numerous south american and central american....*
- *The article explained what "tree creeper" means with a simple example.*

---

trifle *(noun)*

A detail that is considered insignificant.

- *He looked up "trifle" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "trifle" during the group presentation.*

---

trifle away *(verb)*

Spend wastefully.

- *Wanton one's money away.*
- *She tried to use "trifle away" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

turner's syndrome *(noun)*

A chromosomal disorder in females who have only one X chromosome; marked by dwarfism and heart abnormalities and underdeveloped sex organs.

- *They discussed "turner's syndrome" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "turner's syndrome."*

---

tusk shell *(noun)*

Any of various seashore mollusks having a tapering tubular shell open at each end and a foot pointed like a spade for burrowing.

- *The article explained what "tusk shell" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "tusk shell" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

twine *(verb)*

Make by twisting together or intertwining.

- *Twine a rope.*
- *Intertwine the ribbons.*

---

typhoid mary *(noun)*

United States cook who was an immune carrier of typhoid fever and who infected dozens of people (1870-1938).

- *In class, the teacher used "typhoid mary" to mean united states cook who was an immune carrier of....*
- *He looked up "typhoid mary" because he had never seen it before.*

---

unfulfilled *(adjective)*

Of persons; marked by failure to realize full potentialities.

- *Unfulfilled and uneasy men.*
- *Would you call this situation "unfulfilled"? Explain why.*

---

unjustly *(adverb)*

In an unjust manner.

- *He was unjustly singled out for punishment.*
- *Place "unjustly" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

---

unoccupied *(adjective)*

Not seized and controlled.

- *Unoccupied areas of France.*
- *An unoccupied telephone booth.*

---

uruguayan monetary unit *(noun)*

Monetary unit in Uruguay.

- *Understanding "uruguayan monetary unit" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "uruguayan monetary unit" because he had never seen it before.*

---

uterine artery *(noun)*

A branch of the internal iliac artery that supplies the uterus and the upper part of the vagina.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "uterine artery."*
- *They discussed "uterine artery" during the group presentation.*

---

venous *(adjective)*

Of or contained in or performing the function of the veins.

- *Venous inflammation.*
- *Venous blood as contrasted with arterial blood.*

---

venous blood *(noun)*

Blood found in the veins.

- *Except in the pulmonary vein venous blood is rich in carbon dioxide and poor in oxygen.*
- *Understanding "venous blood" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

venous blood system *(noun)*

(zoology) the system of venous blood vessels in an animal.

- *The article explained what "venous blood system" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "venous blood system" to mean (zoology) the system of venous blood vessels in an....*

---

venous pressure *(noun)*

The pressure exerted on the walls of the veins by the circulating blood.

- *The article explained what "venous pressure" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "venous pressure" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

ventricular *(adjective)*

Of or relating to a ventricle (of the heart or brain).

- *A "ventricular" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "ventricular."*

---

viciously *(adverb)*

In a vicious manner.

- *He was viciously attacked.*
- *Using "viciously" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

vindication *(noun)*

The justification for some act or belief.

- *Friends provided a vindication of his position.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vindication" to mean the justification for some act or belief.*

---

violins *(noun)*

Bowed stringed instrument that is the highest member of the violin family; this instrument has four strings and a hollow body and an unfretted fingerboard and is played with a bow.

- *He looked up "violins" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "violins" to mean bowed stringed instrument that is the highest....*

---

virginia creeper *(noun)*

Common North American vine with compound leaves and bluish-black berrylike fruit.

- *They discussed "virginia creeper" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "virginia creeper" because he had never seen it before.*

---

vishnu *(noun)*

The sustainer; a Hindu divinity worshipped as the preserver of worlds.

- *The article explained what "vishnu" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "vishnu" to mean the sustainer; a hindu divinity worshipped as the....*

---

wage earner *(noun)*

Someone who earn wages in return for their labor.

- *The article explained what "wage earner" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wage earner" to mean someone who earn wages in return for their labor.*

watercolour *(noun)*

The art or technique of painting with watercolors.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "watercolour."*
- *The article explained what "watercolour" means with a simple example.*

wedded *(adjective)*

Having been taken in marriage.

- *The speaker chose "wedded" because it captured the feeling precisely.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "wedded" when it is having been taken in marriage.*

whiter *(adjective)*

Of or belonging to a racial group having light skin coloration.

- *A "whiter" approach may work better in this case.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "whiter."*

wickedness *(noun)*

The quality of being disgusting to the senses or emotions.

- *He looked up "wickedness" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "wickedness" to mean the quality of being disgusting to the senses or....*

wild senna *(noun)*

North American perennial herb; leaves are used medicinally; sometimes placed in genus Cassia.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wild senna."*
- *The article explained what "wild senna" means with a simple example.*

william holman hunt *(noun)*

Englishman and Pre-Raphaelite painter (1827-1910).

- *They discussed "william holman hunt" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "william holman hunt" because he had never seen it before.*

william randolph hearst *(noun)*

United States newspaper publisher whose introduction of large headlines and sensational reporting changed American journalism (1863-1951).

- *Understanding "william randolph hearst" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "william randolph hearst" means with a simple example.*

windfall profit *(noun)*

Profit that occurs unexpectedly as a consequence of some event not controlled by those who profit from it.

- *They discussed "windfall profit" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "windfall profit" because he had never seen it before.*

winged spindle tree *(noun)*

Bushy deciduous shrub with branches having thin wide corky longitudinal wings; brilliant red in autumn; northeastern Asia to central China.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "winged spindle tree."*
- *He looked up "winged spindle tree" because he had never seen it before.*

wishful thinker *(noun)*

A person who escapes into a world of fantasy.

- *They discussed "wishful thinker" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wishful thinker."*

wood-creeper *(noun)*

Any of numerous South American and Central American birds with a curved bill and stiffened tail feathers that climb and feed like woodpeckers.

- *He looked up "wood-creeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "wood-creeper."*

worksheet *(noun)*

A piece of paper recording work planned or done on a project.

- *He looked up "worksheet" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "worksheet."*

---

wrappers *(noun)*

The covering (usually paper or cellophane) in which something is wrapped.

- *Understanding "wrappers" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wrappers" because he had never seen it before.*

---

wylie *(noun)*

United States poet (1885-1928).

- *Understanding "wylie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "wylie" because he had never seen it before.*

---

xxi *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty and one.

- *The article explained what "xxi" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "xxi" during the group presentation.*

---

xxiii *(noun)*

The cardinal number that is the sum of twenty-two and one.

- *The article explained what "xxiii" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "xxiii" during the group presentation.*

---

yarns *(noun)*

The act of giving an account describing incidents or a course of events.

- *They discussed "yarns" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "yarns" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

actor's line *(noun)*

Words making up the dialogue of a play.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "actor's line."*
- *The article explained what "actor's line" means with a simple example.*

---

affixed *(adjective)*

Firmly attached.

- *The affixed labels.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "affixed."*

---

alkali *(noun)*

A mixture of soluble salts found in arid soils and some bodies of water; detrimental to agriculture.

- *He looked up "alkali" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "alkali" to mean a mixture of soluble salts found in arid soils and....*

---

altruism *(noun)*

The quality of unselfish concern for the welfare of others.

- *They discussed "altruism" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "altruism" because he had never seen it before.*

---

ambience *(noun)*

A particular environment or surrounding influence.

- *He looked up "ambience" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "ambience."*

---

american creeper *(noun)*

A common creeper in North America with a down-curved bill.

- *He looked up "american creeper" because he had never seen it before.*

- *They discussed "american creeper" during the group presentation.*

---

american sycamore *(noun)*

Very large spreading plane tree of eastern and central North America to Mexico.

- *The article explained what "american sycamore" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "american sycamore" to mean very large spreading plane tree of eastern and....*

---

amorphous shape *(noun)*

An ill-defined or arbitrary shape.

- *The article explained what "amorphous shape" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "amorphous shape" to mean an ill-defined or arbitrary shape.*

---

amphibians *(noun)*

An airplane designed to take off and land on water.

- *Understanding "amphibians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "amphibians" during the group presentation.*

---

anomalous *(adjective)*

Deviating from the general or common order or type.

- *Advanced forms of life may be anomalous in the universe.*
- *The speaker chose "anomalous" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

---

antioxidant *(noun)*

Substance that inhibits oxidation or inhibits reactions promoted by oxygen or peroxides.

- *They discussed "antioxidant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "antioxidant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

assemblage *(noun)*

The social act of assembling.

- *In class, the teacher used "assemblage" to mean the social act of assembling.*
- *The article explained what "assemblage" means with a simple example.*

---

astor *(noun)*

United States capitalist (born in Germany) who made a fortune in fur trading (1763-1848).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "astor."*
- *He looked up "astor" because he had never seen it before.*

---

astounded *(adjective)*

Filled with the emotional impact of overwhelming surprise or shock.

- *Astounded viewers wept at the pictures from the Oklahoma City bombing.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "astounded."*

---

auld *(adjective)*

A Scottish word.

- *Auld lang syne.*
- *Would you call this situation "auld"? Explain why.*

---

austrians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Austria.

- *Understanding "austrians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "austrians."*

---

baht *(noun)*

The basic unit of money in Thailand.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "baht."*
- *He looked up "baht" because he had never seen it before.*

---

baker's yeast *(noun)*

Used as a leaven in baking and brewing.

- *They discussed "baker's yeast" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "baker's yeast" to mean used as a leaven in baking and brewing.*

---

barn millet *(noun)*

A coarse annual panic grass; a cosmopolitan weed; occasionally used for hay or grazing.

- *In class, the teacher used "barn millet" to mean a coarse annual panic grass; a cosmopolitan weed;....*
- *They discussed "barn millet" during the group presentation.*

---

bird's-foot fern *(noun)*

Cliff brake of California and Baja California having purple-brown leafstalks.

- *The article explained what "bird's-foot fern" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "bird's-foot fern" during the group presentation.*

---

birthing *(noun)*

The process of giving birth.

- *The article explained what "birthing" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "birthing" during the group presentation.*

---

birthing coach *(noun)*

An assistant (often the father of the soon-to-be-born child) who provides support for a woman in labor by encouraging her to use techniques learned in childbirth-preparation classes.

- *They discussed "birthing coach" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "birthing coach" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bismarck archipelago *(noun)*

A group of islands in the southwestern Pacific to the northeast of New Guinea; part of Papua New Guinea.

- *They discussed "bismarck archipelago" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "bismarck archipelago" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

bobs *(noun)*

A short abrupt inclination (as of the head).

- *Understanding "bobs" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *They discussed "bobs" during the group presentation.*

---

bosh *(noun)*

Pretentious or silly talk or writing.

- *Understanding "bosh" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "bosh" means with a simple example.*

---

boycotted *(verb)*

Refuse to sponsor; refuse to do business with.

- *Can you use "boycotted" in a sentence that fits this situation?*
- *The coach explained when to use "boycotted" and when to wait.*

---

brandenburg *(noun)*

The territory of an Elector (of the Holy Roman Empire) that expanded to become the kingdom of Prussia in 1701.

- *He looked up "brandenburg" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "brandenburg" to mean the territory of an elector (of the holy roman....*

---

british guiana *(noun)*

A republic in northeastern South America; formerly part of the British Empire, but it achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1966.

- *Understanding "british guiana" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "british guiana" means with a simple example.*

---

brown creeper *(noun)*

A common creeper in North America with a down-curved bill.

- *In class, the teacher used "brown creeper" to mean a common creeper in north america with a....*
- *The article explained what "brown creeper" means with a simple example.*

---

bulgarians *(noun)*

A native or inhabitant of Bulgaria.

- *Understanding "bulgarians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *He looked up "bulgarians" because he had never seen it before.*

---

bureaus *(noun)*

An administrative unit of government.

- *The article explained what "bureaus" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "bureaus" to mean an administrative unit of government.*

---

burritos *(noun)*

A flour tortilla folded around a filling.

- *Understanding "burritos" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "burritos" to mean a flour tortilla folded around a filling.*

---

caledonian canal *(noun)*

A canal in northern Scotland that links North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean; runs diagonally between Moray Firth at the northeastern end and Loch Linnhe at the southwestern end; now little used.

- *The article explained what "caledonian canal" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "caledonian canal" to mean a canal in northern scotland that links north sea....*

---

california sycamore *(noun)*

Tall tree of Baja California having deciduous bark and large alternate palmately lobed leaves and ball-shaped clusters of flowers.

- *The article explained what "california sycamore" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "california sycamore."*

---

cannibal mound *(noun)*

Ground beef mixed with raw egg and e.g. onions and capers and anchovies; eaten raw.

- *They discussed "cannibal mound" during the group presentation.*
- *In class, the teacher used "cannibal mound" to mean ground beef mixed with raw egg and e.g. onions and....*

---

cantonese dialect *(noun)*

The dialect of Chinese spoken in Canton and neighboring provinces and in Hong Kong and elsewhere outside China.

- *Understanding "cantonese dialect" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cantonese dialect" means with a simple example.*

---

cape flattery *(noun)*

A cape of northwestern Washington.

- *Understanding "cape flattery" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cape flattery."*

---

carcasses *(noun)*

The dead body of an animal especially one slaughtered and dressed for food.

- *He looked up "carcasses" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "carcasses" to mean the dead body of an animal especially one....*

---

caress *(noun)*

A gentle affectionate stroking (or something resembling it).

- *He showered her with caresses.*
- *Soft music was a fond caress.*

---

cascades frog *(noun)*

Mountain frog found near water; of United States Northwest to California.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cascades frog."*
- *He looked up "cascades frog" because he had never seen it before.*

cat valium *(noun)*

Street names for ketamine.

- *Understanding "cat valium" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cat valium" means with a simple example.*

catchphrase *(noun)*

A phrase that has become a catchword.

- *In class, the teacher used "catchphrase" to mean a phrase that has become a catchword.*
- *They discussed "catchphrase" during the group presentation.*

censure *(noun)*

The state of being excommunicated.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "censure."*
- *The article explained what "censure" means with a simple example.*

cervical glands of the uterus *(noun)*

Mucus-secreting glands in the mucosa of the uterine cervix.

- *Understanding "cervical glands of the uterus" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cervical glands of the uterus."*

channeled *(verb)*

Send from one person or place to another.

- *Learners should practice how to use "channeled" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "channeled" carefully so everyone would understand.*

chewy *(adjective)*

(of a consistency) requiring chewing.

- *Chewy caramels.*
- *Students compared "chewy" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

childlike *(adjective)*

Exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity.

- *Childlike trust.*
- *Childlike charm.*

chopin *(noun)*

United States writer who described Creole life in Louisiana (1851-1904).

- *He practiced Chopin day and night.*
- *They discussed "chopin" during the group presentation.*

circadian rhythm *(noun)*

A daily cycle of activity observed in many living organisms.

- *In class, the teacher used "circadian rhythm" to mean a daily cycle of activity observed in many living....*
- *The article explained what "circadian rhythm" means with a simple example.*

cleanest *(adjective)*

Free from dirt or impurities; or having clean habits.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "cleanest."*
- *The speaker chose "cleanest" because it captured the feeling precisely.*

cleft *(noun)*

A split or indentation in something (as the palate or chin).

- *He looked up "cleft" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "cleft" during the group presentation.*

cleft foot *(noun)*

A deformity in which the space between the third and fourth toes extends up into the foot.

- *Understanding "cleft foot" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "cleft foot" means with a simple example.*

---

closed-captioned *(adjective)*

Broadcast with captions that are seen only on receivers having special equipment; can be provided for hard-of-hearing viewers.

- *Students compared "closed-captioned" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*
- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "closed-captioned."*

---

clump *(noun)*

A grouping of a number of similar things.

- *They discussed "clump" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "clump" means with a simple example.*

---

cluttered *(adjective)*

Filled or scattered with a disorderly accumulation of objects or rubbish.

- *His library was a cluttered room with piles of books on every chair.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "cluttered" when it is filled or scattered with a disorderly accumulation....*

---

coefficient of viscosity *(noun)*

A measure of the resistance to flow of a fluid under an applied force.

- *The article explained what "coefficient of viscosity" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "coefficient of viscosity" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

coffee senna *(noun)*

Very leafy malodorous tropical weedy shrub whose seeds have been used as an adulterant for coffee; sometimes classified in genus Cassia.

- *They discussed "coffee senna" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "coffee senna" because he had never seen it before.*

---

combos *(noun)*

A small band of jazz musicians.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "combos."*
- *He looked up "combos" because he had never seen it before.*

---

common garter snake *(noun)*

A garter snake that is widespread in North America.

- *He looked up "common garter snake" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "common garter snake."*

---

communicative *(adjective)*

Of or relating to communication.

- *Communicative arts.*
- *Was a communicative person and quickly told all she knew.*

---

complicating *(verb)*

Make more complex, intricate, or richer.

- *She tried to use "complicating" carefully so everyone would understand.*
- *The coach explained when to use "complicating" and when to wait.*

---

conceivably *(adverb)*

Within the realm of possibility.

- *The weather may conceivably change.*
- *Using "conceivably" can make your explanation more exact.*

---

concussions *(noun)*

Injury to the brain caused by a blow; usually resulting in loss of consciousness.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "concussions."*

- *The article explained what "concussions" means with a simple example.*

---

connotation *(noun)*

An idea that is implied or suggested.

- *Understanding "connotation" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "connotation."*

---

conrad potter aiken *(noun)*

United States writer (1889-1973).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "conrad potter aiken."*
- *He looked up "conrad potter aiken" because he had never seen it before.*

---

coriander plant *(noun)*

Old World herb with aromatic leaves and seed resembling parsley.

- *Understanding "coriander plant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "coriander plant."*

---

coughed *(verb)*

Exhale abruptly, as when one has a chest cold or congestion.

- *In everyday English, people use "coughed" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "coughed" until he saw an example.*

---

creeper *(noun)*

A person who crawls or creeps along the ground.

- *He looked up "creeper" because he had never seen it before.*
- *In class, the teacher used "creeper" to mean a person who crawls or creeps along the ground.*

---

crystal oscillator *(noun)*

An oscillator that produces electrical oscillations at a frequency determined by the physical characteristics of a piezoelectric quartz crystal.

- *Understanding "crystal oscillator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "crystal oscillator."*

---

cultivars *(noun)*

A variety of a plant developed from a natural species and maintained under cultivation.

- *They discussed "cultivars" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "cultivars."*

---

damper *(noun)*

A movable iron plate that regulates the draft in a stove or chimney or furnace.

- *Rain put a damper on our picnic plans.*
- *The article explained what "damper" means with a simple example.*

---

damper block *(noun)*

Damper consisting of a small felted block that drops onto a piano string to stop its vibration.

- *In class, the teacher used "damper block" to mean damper consisting of a small felted block that....*
- *They discussed "damper block" during the group presentation.*

---

day labourer *(noun)*

A laborer who works by the day; for daily wages.

- *He looked up "day labourer" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "day labourer."*

---

deduced *(verb)*

Reason by deduction; establish by deduction.

- *The coach explained when to use "deduced" and when to wait.*
- *Can you use "deduced" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

---

dependant *(noun)*

A person who relies on another person for support (especially financial support).

- *They discussed "dependant" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dependant" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

dependant on *(adjective)*

Determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.

- *It is useful to describe something as "dependant on" when it is determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.*
- *Would you call this situation "dependant on"? Explain why.*

dependant upon *(adjective)*

Determined by conditions or circumstances that follow.

- *Her writing became clearer after she learned "dependant upon."*
- *A "dependant upon" approach may work better in this case.*

depository *(noun)*

A facility where things can be deposited for storage or safekeeping.

- *Understanding "depository" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "depository."*

depository library *(noun)*

A depository built to contain books and other materials for reading and study.

- *They discussed "depository library" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "depository library" means with a simple example.*

deuce *(noun)*

A word used in exclamations of confusion.

- *The deuce with it.*
- *Understanding "deuce" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

devil's flax *(noun)*

Common European perennial having showy yellow and orange flowers; a naturalized weed in North America.

- *They discussed "devil's flax" during the group presentation.*
- *The article explained what "devil's flax" means with a simple example.*

diagonally *(adverb)*

In a diagonal manner.

- *She lives diagonally across the street from us.*
- *Place "diagonally" carefully so the meaning stays clear.*

dickie *(noun)*

A small third seat in the back of an old-fashioned two-seater.

- *They discussed "dickie" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "dickie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

direct mailer *(noun)*

A distributor who uses direct mail to sell merchandise.

- *They discussed "direct mailer" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "direct mailer" because he had never seen it before.*

disapproved *(verb)*

Deem wrong or inappropriate.

- *In everyday English, people use "disapproved" when talking about this idea.*
- *He did not know how to use "disapproved" until he saw an example.*

dishwasher detergent *(noun)*

A low-sudsing detergent designed for use in dishwashers.

- *He looked up "dishwasher detergent" because he had never seen it before.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "dishwasher detergent."*

---

disqualify *(verb)*

Make unfit or unsuitable.

- *In everyday English, people use "disqualify" when talking about this idea.*
- *She tried to use "disqualify" carefully so everyone would understand.*

---

doh *(noun)*

The syllable naming the first (tonic) note of any major scale in solmization.

- *The article explained what "doh" means with a simple example.*
- *They discussed "doh" during the group presentation.*

---

domestic llama *(noun)*

Used in the Andes as a beast of burden and source of wool; considered a domesticated variety of the guanaco.

- *The article explained what "domestic llama" means with a simple example.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "domestic llama."*

---

dona *(noun)*

A Spanish courtesy title or form of address for a woman.

- *Dona Marguerita.*
- *He looked up "dona" because he had never seen it before.*

---

donates *(verb)*

Give to a charity or good cause.

- *She donates to her favorite charity every month.*
- *Learners should practice how to use "donates" in real sentences.*

---

doorways *(noun)*

The entrance (the space in a wall) through which you enter or leave a room or building; the space that a door can close.

- *In class, the teacher used "doorways" to mean the entrance (the space in a wall) through which....*
- *They discussed "doorways" during the group presentation.*

---

doped *(adjective)*

Under the influence of narcotics.

- *Knocked out by doped wine.*
- *Would you call this situation "doped"? Explain why.*

---

double indemnity *(noun)*

A clause in an insurance policy that provides for double the face value of the policy in the case of accidental death.

- *In class, the teacher used "double indemnity" to mean a clause in an insurance policy that provides for....*
- *The article explained what "double indemnity" means with a simple example.*

---

dram *(noun)*

A unit of apothecary weight equal to an eighth of an ounce or to 60 grains.

- *In class, the teacher used "dram" to mean a unit of apothecary weight equal to an eighth of....*
- *Understanding "dram" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

---

dried apricot *(noun)*

Apricots preserved by drying.

- *He looked up "dried apricot" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "dried apricot" during the group presentation.*

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drove chisel *(noun)*

A stonemason's chisel with a broad edge for dressing stone.

- *Understanding "drove chisel" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "drove chisel" means with a simple example.*

earner *(noun)*

Someone who earn wages in return for their labor.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "earner."*
- *The article explained what "earner" means with a simple example.*

eau de vie *(noun)*

Strong coarse brandy.

- *He looked up "eau de vie" because he had never seen it before.*
- *Understanding "eau de vie" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

eighth cranial nerve *(noun)*

A composite sensory nerve supplying the hair cells of the vestibular organ and the hair cells of the cochlea.

- *The article explained what "eighth cranial nerve" means with a simple example.*
- *In class, the teacher used "eighth cranial nerve" to mean a composite sensory nerve supplying the hair cells....*

electrostatic *(adjective)*

Concerned with or producing or caused by static electricity.

- *An electrostatic generator produces high-voltage static electricity.*
- *It is useful to describe something as "electrostatic" when it is concerned with or producing or caused by static....*

electrostatic charge *(noun)*

The electric charge at rest on the surface of an insulated body (which establishes and adjacent electrostatic field).

- *Understanding "electrostatic charge" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *The article explained what "electrostatic charge" means with a simple example.*

electrostatic field *(noun)*

Electric field associated with static electric charges.

- *Understanding "electrostatic field" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrostatic field."*

electrostatic machine *(noun)*

Electrical device that produces a high voltage by building up a charge of static electricity.

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "electrostatic machine."*
- *He looked up "electrostatic machine" because he had never seen it before.*

electrostatic unit *(noun)*

Any of various units of electricity based on forces of interaction between electric charges.

- *In class, the teacher used "electrostatic unit" to mean any of various units of electricity based on forces....*
- *They discussed "electrostatic unit" during the group presentation.*

embed *(verb)*

Attach to, as a journalist to a military unit when reporting on a war.

- *The young reporter was embedded with the Third Division.*
- *He did not know how to use "embed" until he saw an example.*

empathetic *(adjective)*

Showing empathy or ready comprehension of others' states.

- *A sensitive and empathetic school counselor.*
- *Students compared "empathetic" with similar adjectives in the lesson.*

emulator *(noun)*

Someone who copies the words or behavior of another.

- *The article explained what "emulator" means with a simple example.*
- *Understanding "emulator" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

encompassed *(verb)*

Include in scope; include as part of something broader; have as one's sphere or territory.

- *Learners should practice how to use "encompassed" in real sentences.*
- *She tried to use "encompassed" carefully so everyone would understand.*

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enlisting *(noun)*

The act of getting recruits; enlisting people for the army (or for a job or a cause etc.).

- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "enlisting."*
- *He looked up "enlisting" because he had never seen it before.*

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enlistment *(noun)*

A period of time spent in military service.

- *They discussed "enlistment" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "enlistment" because he had never seen it before.*

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entrant *(noun)*

A commodity that enters competition with established merchandise.

- *A well publicized entrant is the pocket computer.*
- *New entrants to the country must go though immigration procedures.*

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envoys *(noun)*

A brief stanza concluding certain forms of poetry.

- *He looked up "envoys" because he had never seen it before.*
- *They discussed "envoys" during the group presentation.*

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ephesians *(noun)*

A New Testament book containing the epistle from Saint Paul to the Ephesians which explains the divine plan for the world and the consummation of this in Christ.

- *In class, the teacher used "ephesians" to mean a new testament book containing the epistle from....*
- *Understanding "ephesians" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

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eraser *(noun)*

An implement used to erase something.

- *In class, the teacher used "eraser" to mean an implement used to erase something.*
- *He looked up "eraser" because he had never seen it before.*

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etymology *(noun)*

The study of the sources and development of words.

- *They discussed "etymology" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "etymology" because he had never seen it before.*

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european creeper *(noun)*

Common European brown-and-buff tree creeper with down-curved bill.

- *They discussed "european creeper" during the group presentation.*
- *Understanding "european creeper" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*

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evidences *(noun)*

An indication that makes something evident.

- *Understanding "evidences" helps you talk about this topic clearly.*
- *In class, the teacher used "evidences" to mean an indication that makes something evident.*

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exasperated *(adjective)*

Greatly annoyed; out of patience.

- *Had an exasperated look on his face.*
- *Felt exasperated beyond endurance.*

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excalibur *(noun)*

The legendary sword of King Arthur.

- *They discussed "excalibur" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "excalibur."*

exorcist *(noun)*

One of the minor orders in the unreformed Western Church but now suppressed in the Roman Catholic Church.

- *They discussed "exorcist" during the group presentation.*
- *He looked up "exorcist" because he had never seen it before.*

faceted *(adjective)*

Having facets.

- *A faceted diamond.*
- *Would you call this situation "faceted"? Explain why.*

faggots *(verb)*

Ornament or join (fabric) by faggot stitch.

- *In everyday English, people use "faggots" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "faggots" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

fags *(verb)*

Exhaust or get tired through overuse or great strain or stress.

- *In everyday English, people use "fags" when talking about this idea.*
- *Can you use "fags" in a sentence that fits this situation?*

federated *(adjective)*

United under a central government.

- *Would you call this situation "federated"? Explain why.*
- *A "federated" approach may work better in this case.*

fennel flower *(noun)*

Nigella of Spain and southern France.

- *They discussed "fennel flower" during the group presentation.*
- *She wrote a short paragraph that included "fennel flower."*